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WASHINGTON, DC

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

8 CFR Parts 229, 312, and 499

[INS No. 1702–96]

RIN 1115–AE02

Exceptions to the Educational Requirements for Naturalization for Certain Applicants

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the Service) regulations relating to the educational requirements for naturalization of eligible applicants under section 312 of the Immigration and nationality Act (the Act), as amended by the Technical Corrections Act of 1994. This amendment provides an exception from the requirements of demonstrating an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak words in ordinary usage, and of demonstrating a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history, and of the principles and form of government of the United States, for certain applicants who are unable to comply with both requirements because they possess a ''physical or developmental disability'' or a ''mental impairment.'' The final rule establishes an administrative process whereby the Service will adjudicate requests for these exceptions while providing the public with an opportunity to comment on portions of the adjudicative process which the Service is altering in response to public comments from the previously published proposed rule.

DATES: This final rule is effective March 19, 1997. Written comments must be submitted on or before May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Please submit written comments in triplicate to the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Room 5307, Washington, DC 20536. To ensure proper handling, please reference INS number 1702–96 on your correspondence. Comments are available for public inspection at the above address by calling (202) 514–3048 to arrange an appointment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig S. Howie or Jody Marten, Adjudications and Nationality Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Room 3214, Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514–5014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 25, 1994, Congress enacted the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994. Section 108(a)(4) of the Technical Corrections Act amended section 312 of the Act to provide an exemption to the United States history and government (''civics'') requirements for persons with ''physical or developmental disabilities'' or ''mental impairments'' applying to become naturalized United States citizens. This exception complemented an existing exception for persons with disabilities with regard to the English language requirements for naturalization. Enactment of this amendment marked the first time Congress authorized an exception from the civics requirements for any individual applying to naturalize.

The Technical Corrections Act did not specifically define the terms developmental disability, mental impairment, or physical disability. Congress did, however, provide limited guidance for defining these terms in the Report of the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, H. Rep. 103–387, dated November 20, 1993. Based in part on the language of this report, the Service provided preliminary guidance to field offices on November 21, 1995, defining the three categories of disabilities and requiring disabled persons seeking an exception from the section 312 requirements to obtain an attestation verifying the existence of the disability from a designated civil surgeon.

On August 28, 1996, the Service published a proposed rule at 61 FR 44227–44230 proposing to amend 8 CFR part 312 to provide for exceptions from the section 312 requirements for persons with physical or developmental disabilities or mental impairments. In the preamble to the proposed rule, the Service noted that these exceptions were not blanket waivers or exemptions for persons with disabilities. Creation of blanket waivers would be contrary to the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, which provides for equal (with modifications/accommodations) but not special treatment for disabled persons in the administration of Justice Department programs. The proposed rule provided that an exception would only be granted to those individuals with disabilities who, because of the nature of their disability, could not demonstrate the required understanding of the English language and knowledge of United States civics, even with reasonable modifications or accommodations.

The Service proposed that all disability eligibility determinations be based on medical evidence in the form of individual, one-page assessments by civil surgeons or qualified individuals or entities designated by the Attorney General, attesting to the existence of the applicant's disability. As is the case with virtually all Service adjudications for benefits, it was noted that it is the responsibility of the disabled person applying for naturalization to provide the documentation necessary to substantiate the claim for a disability-based exception.

The Service noted that it would comply with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by providing reasonable modifications and/or accommodations to its testing procedures for applicants with disabilities. In addition, the Service noted that an applicant would be deemed unable to participate in the testing procedures only in those situations where there are no reasonable modifications that would enable the applicant to participate.

After the Service completed digesting the comments received from the public and after meeting with other federal benefit-granting agencies with extensive experience in administering disability

related programs, it became clear that considerable changes would be made to the proposed rule. As such, the Service is implementing the policies contained in this rule while also seeking additional comments from the public addressing our changes.

Discussion of Comments

The Service received 228 comments from a variety of sources, including federal and state governmental agencies, disability rights and advocacy organizations, and private individuals. While the Service has identified 11 specific comment areas that warrant discussion, the majority of comments address three specific areas relating to the proposed rule, in particular, the definitions of the disabilities proposed by the Service at §§ 312.1(b)(3)(i) and 312.2(b)(1)(i), the use of the civil surgeons as the medical professionals making the disability determinations at §312.2(b)(2), and the other statutory requirements for naturalization. The Service also notes that of the 228 comments, 46 were in the form of two separate ''form memoranda'' which the Service speculates were circulated among commenters. Some commenters attached these memoranda to a cover letter, while others placed the form memorandum onto their own letterhead. An additional 12 form letters, all from the same social services agency yet signed by various staff, were also received.

The Service appreciates the overall in-depth comments that were received, especially from other federal agencies and various disability advocacy organizations. All these comments have assisted the Service in understanding matters of concern to the disabled community, a constituent group that until now the Service has only interacted with on a limited basis. The following is a summarized discussion of the comments, opening with an issue statement, followed by a summary of the public comments, and concluding with the Service response. The discussions are listed in order according to the volume of comments received for each topic.

Definitions of the Disabilities

Issue. Should the Service change the definitions noted in the proposed rule to comport with existing federal statutes and regulations? The Service proposed to amend §§ 312.1(b)(3)(i) and 312.2(b)(1)(i) of 8 CFR with definitions of physical disability, developmental disability, and mental impairment based upon the language of the legislative history as noted in H.R. No. 103–387. These definitions included provisions which excluded disabilities that were temporary in nature, that were not the result of a physical or organic disorder, or that had resulted from an individual's illegal use of drugs. H.R. No. 103–387 did not clarify whether the Congress was referring to the abuse of illegal drugs or legal drugs. Each definition included language which specified that the disability must render the individual unable to fulfill either the requirements for English proficiency or to participate in the civics testing procedures even with reasonable modifications.

Summary of public comments. The disability definitions received 138 comments, the largest number of specifically referenced comments. The majority of commenters noted that while it was appreciated that the Service was attempting to follow the intent of Congress, as based on the limited legislative history, it was the obligation of the Service to use definitions already in existence and that comport with existing federal statutes. In particular, 62 comments directly referenced the position that the Service is required to use existing definitions that comport with other federal statutes, such as definitions found in the Americans With Disabilities Act and the Developmental Disability, Services, and Bill of Rights Act of 1978. These commenters also expressed particular concern over the proposed definition of developmental disability. They noted how there is disagreement within the medical community as to whether certain disabilities, such as mental retardation, are indeed developmental in nature as opposed to being a mental impairment.

As noted previously, the Service, in following the legislative history, excluded disabilities in the proposed definitions that were acquired (to exclude persons whose disability was the result of the illegal use of drugs) or disabilities non-organic or temporary in nature. Of the comments addressing the definitions, 39 specifically admonished the Service to revisit this decision. According to these commenters, by adopting the definitions as listed in the proposed rule, the Service would be excluding a large number of disabled naturalization applicants. For example, individuals suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder or individuals whose disability resulted from an accident would not be covered by the definitions as proposed by the Service, in that both these disabilities are acquired. An additional 18 commenters noted that the definitions proposed by the Service were too narrowly drawn. They repeated the argument that by enacting such narrowly drawn definitions the Service would potentially exclude large numbers of disabled individuals who might qualify for these Congressionally mandated exceptions.

Eight commenters noted that the Service had not included specific references to particular disabilities in the proposed rule. It was therefore suggested that the Service modify its definitions to include particular disabilities such as mental retardation and deafness and particular diseases such as Alzheimers to the language of the final rule. One commentator noted that the seriously ill should be considered physically disabled for the purposes of gaining an exception to the section 312 requirements.

Ten separate commenters noted that the proposed language of the disability definitions would not take into consideration persons with combination disabilities. It was cited that while an individual with combination disabilities might not meet the criteria for an exception in a single category, the individual's combination of disabilities might prevent them from being able to meet the requirements of section 312, even with reasonable modifications. An example given noted that an individual with mild dementia who also suffers from hearing loss or blindness may not be able to learn the required English and civics information. Taken singularly, these disabilities might not automatically warrant an exception for the individual. However when combined, the commenters agreed on the likelihood of the individual being unable to satisfy the requirements of section 312 increase, and thus may warrant the granting of an exception.

Response. The Service has devoted considerable time in evaluating the comments addressing the disability definitions, and has consulted with other federal agencies whose experience in developing and implementing disability-related benefit programs is much more extensive than that of the Service (notably the Department of Health and Human Services and the Social Security Administration). The Service has also revisited the exact language of the Act at section 312 as well as the legislative history.

As noted, the Service has consulted with the Social Security Administration (SSA) since the publication of the proposed rule in order to gain a better understanding of disability-related programs in general. While the criteria upon which the SSA renders an individual disabled for an SSA financial benefit (the focus on an individual's inability to support themselves

financially) is wholly different from the Service adjudication process for an Immigration and Nationality Act benefit, the Service finds no compelling reason why the definitions upon which these adjudications are based should not be standard between the two agencies.

Therefore, the Service is modifying the proposed rule with regard to the definitions of the disabilities as found at § 312.1(b)(3)(i) and § 312.2(b)(1)(i). The Service is electing to use language that for the most part comports with the regulatory language utilized by the SSA. In the revised language, the three categories of disabilities as noted in the Act are not specifically mentioned but are referenced as medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s), thereby using accepted medical and regulatory language already enacted and found within the SSA regulations. Modifications have been made to SSA's suggested language in order to maintain the Congressional intent that individuals whose disabilities are the result of the illegal use of drugs not be eligible for an exception to the section 312 requirements.

Also included in the regulatory language are provisions to recognize combination impairments, as suggested by commenters and in keeping with the standards used by the SSA. However, the Service has elected not to include specific references to particular disabilities within the regulatory text found in §§ 312.1(b)(3) and 312.2(b)(1). The Service believes that inclusion of particular named disabilities could have the possible effect of limiting the scope of the proposed exceptions. In other words, some disabled applicants, not seeing their particular disability noted in the text of 8 CFR part 312 might not believe they are covered by the potential exception and thus might not attempt to gain an exception even though they might be fully eligible.

By adopting these changes, the Service is addressing the public's concern regarding the proposed regulation's consistency with existing federal regulations and statutes. We are also ensuring that the particular concerns that Congress elected to include in the legislative record are observed, while acknowledging that adopting a broad definition of disability is mandated by the Act. However, the burden will still be on the applicant, via the medical certification, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Service how the disability prevents the applicant from learning the information required by section 312 of the Act. The Service believes that it is possible to create a humane process without creating a blanket exception policy within the regulatory language and within the administration of this program. As previously noted, creation of a blanket exception would have the tacit effect of perpetuating the stereotype that persons with disabilities are unable to participate fully in mainstream activities and would thus be contrary to the provisions of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Disability Determinations: Use of the Civil Surgeons and Creation of a From

Issue. Should disabled applicants be required to be examined by a civil surgeon in order to obtain a disability certification? In the proposed rule a 8 CFR 312.2(b)(2), the Service noted that disabled applicants desiring a disability exception to the requirements of English proficiency and civics must submit medical certification attesting to the presence of the disability, executed by a designated civil surgeon or qualified individuals or entities designated by the Attorney General. The Service did not define the terms qualified individuals or entities, but did specifically request public comments on the requirements of the medical certification process and in particular on the circumstances under which the Service should consider the use of qualified individuals or entities other than civil surgeons.

Summary of public comments. The public responded with 125 comments directly addressing this aspect of the proposed rule. The majority of commenters had concerns over the use of civil surgeons. It was noted by 101 commenters, including HHS (the controlling federal agency for civil surgeons), that the majority of civil surgeons are in general family practice and thus not experienced in making complex disability determinations. In addition, it was noted that civil surgeons currently base the majority of their examinations for the Service on matters relating to the admissibility of immigrating aliens and communicable diseases. This diagnosis of communicable diseases does not relate to the disability determination process, according to these commenters.

Many commenters, acknowledging the Service's need to maintain integrity in the medical determination process, noted that it would be imposing a great burden on the disabled applicant to limit the attestation process to only civil surgeons and the unknown ''qualified individuals or entities.'' Forty-seven commenters therefore directly requested the Service to allow disabled applicants to use the medical services of the person's attending physician medical specialist or clinical case worker rather than mandating an examination by a civil surgeon. Several of these commenters also noted that the Service must consider the stress potentially placed on persons with mental impairments if forced to undergo an examination by someone other than their own physician.

In addition to the above noted reasons offered for not limiting the medical certification process to the civil surgeons, 25 commenters stated that the pool of civil surgeons was too small to adequately serve all disabled applicants who might attempt to avail themselves of the disability exceptions. The small pool of civil surgeons could potentially result in disabled applicants having to wait months for appointments.

It was noted by 10 commenters that the cost of going to a civil surgeon could be prohibitive for many persons with disabilities on fixed incomes or public assistance, especially if the civil surgeon is required to consult with medical professionals who specialize in disabilities prior to issuing a certification. Commenters noted that the Service should take this factor into consideration prior to finalizing any policy that would require the predominant use of civil surgeons in the disability determination process. Six commenters noted that the Service should be obliged to provide disabled applicants with lists of bilingual physicians qualified to render the necessary disability certification, and one commenter requested that the Service compose lists of specialists, such as psychiatrists and clinical case workers, that disabled applicants could use in locating a medical professional qualified to make the disability certification.

Three commenters requested the Service to abandon the proposed certification process altogether and adopt a procedure similar to that currently utilized by the SSA in making disability determinations. Another commenter stated that the certification process should be changed, and suggested that disability determination authority be given to the district director in every local Service office. According to this writer, this policy would dissuade a large number of individuals who view the section 312 disability exceptions as a means of avoiding the English language statutory requirement.

Response. In determining a final policy for the disability determination process, the Service acknowledges that it must be responsive to the needs of the applicant base, especially the needs of persons with disabilities. However, it is also the obligation of the Service to balance these needs with the necessity

of maintaining integrity in the disability determination process. Only one commenter addressed the fact that the Service will be faced with instances of fraud in the administration of this program and that the Service must be ever-vigilant when non-disabled applicants attempt to present themselves to the Service as disabled and therefore eligible for a disability exception. Having a structured process for the determination of a disability is critical to the Service's obligation to maintain an adjudicative process with integrity.

The Service has concluded that the public is justified in its concern over the near exclusive dependence on the civil surgeons in the disability determination process. Therefore, the Service is proposing to eliminate all references to the use of the civil surgeons in the determination process. (However, any civil surgeon meeting the criteria outlined below will be able to make a disability determination, but based on the surgeon's expertise with a particular disability, not on the fact that he or she is a civil surgeon.)

The Service is proposing that only medical doctors licensed to practice medicine in the United States (including the United States territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), which includes medical doctors with specialities such as board certified psychiatrists, and clinical psychologists licensed to practice psychology in the United States (including the United States territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) who are experienced in diagnosing disabilities, make the determinations that will be used by the Service. This policy will address the concerns of the public regarding the use of civil surgeons, the perception that the available pool of civil surgeons is too small to meet the needs of the disabled community, and the possible high cost of medical visits to several doctors in order to verify the existence of a disability. This determination process will be effective upon publication of this rule while the Service also investigates other possible methods for having disabled applicants gain a disability certification from professionals within the medical community.

The selective list of licensed health care providers eligible to render a disability determination is critical to the Service obligation that fraud not corrupt this program or the adjudicative process. Further safeguards can be found in the proposal of the Service to require the medical professional making the disability determination to (1) sign a statement that he or she has answered all the questions in a complete and truthfulmanner and agrees, with the applicant, to the release of all medical records relating to the applicant that may be requested by the Service, and (2) an attestation stating that any knowingly false or misleading statements may subject the medical professional to possible criminal penalties under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546 provides in part:

> * * * Whoever knowingly makes under oath, or as permitted under penalty of perjury under Section 1746 of Title 28, United States Code, knowingly subscribes as true, any false statement with respect to a material application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, or knowingly presents any such application, affidavit, or other document containing any such false statement—shall be fined in accordance with this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

In addition to the criminal penalties of Title 18 noted above, the applicant and licensed medical professional are subject to the civil penalties under section 274C of the Act, Penalties for Document Fraud, 8 U.S.C. 1324c.

The Service has many concerns over the preservation of integrity but cannot expect the public to wait for the implementation of a possible alternative determination process. Other federal agencies have advised the Service that their experience with accepting documentation from attending physicians has in some instances been negative. For this reason, the Service has elected to reserve the right to request additional medical records relating to the applicant's disability if the Service has reason to question the disability determination or certification.

The Service is also reserving the right to refer the applicant to another authorized licensed health care provider for a supplemental disability determination. This option will be invoked when the Service has credible doubts about the veracity of a medical certification that has been presented by an applicant. The Service will likely be faced with cases where non-disabled individuals, fully capable of meeting the functional English and United States civics requirements of section 312, will attempt to gain a disability exception. Therefore, the Service must be free to use reasonable means to prevent fraud in the disability determination process and to ensure that the integrity of United States citizenship is preserved.

The Service notes that it is not the responsibility of this agency to provide disabled applicants with lists of bilingual medical professional, nor is it the responsibility of the Service to provide lists of licensed health care providers qualified to perform the disability determinations. The burden is on the applicant to provide the documentation deemed necessary for the Service to make a determination as to the qualification of the applicant for any benefit requested under the Act.

The public must also note that the naturalization program is financed entirely by the fees paid by the naturalization applicant. No congressionally appropriated funds are dedicated to the naturalization adjudicative process. The creation or any alternative determination process would need to be financed either by the user fees paid by applicants or by other as yet unidentified non-fee sources of funding. The Service desires to learn the public viewpoint on various alternative disability determination processes.

In its proposed rule, the Service specifically requested public comments on the requirements for the medical certification. Only two commenters made specific suggestions that the Service would better serve the public as well as its own interests by creating a new public use form. Initially, the Service proposed that the medical professional making the certification issue a one-page document, attesting to the origin, nature, and extent of the applicant's condition as it relates to the disability exception. The certification was specified to be only one page in an attempt to keep applicants from submitting entire medical histories that the Service has no experience with or capacity to achieve.

The Service has determined that the creation of a new public use form will be a benefit to both the Service and the public. In particular, creation of a form will take the burden off both the applicant and the licensed medical professionals with regard to information dissemination. The form's instructions will include complete explanations of the disability categories and define which licensed medical professionals can execute the certification. A new form will allow the licensed medical professionals to state simply, via reference to the instructional guidelines, how the applicant's disability prevents the applicant from learning the information needed to fulfill the requirements of section 312 of the Act. The form will also allow the licensed medical professional an opportunity to comment on how their particular medical experience qualifies them to render complex disability assessments.

As previously noted, the Service also believes that a form will ensure the

integrity of the disability determination process (a vital concern of the Service) by requiring the licensed medical professionals to sign and declare that the examination and certification is accurate under penalty of perjury. The new form will also allow for the submission of additional background medical documentation, upon request of the Service, which may reduce the likelihood of fraud. Lastly, Service offices will be advised, and the public should note, that the Service will accept photocopies of the new Form N–648, Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, until the form becomes fully available to the public.

Other Naturalization Requirements

Issue. Must disabled naturalization applicants meet the other requirements for naturalization, including the ability to take an oath of renunciation and allegiance? In order for an applicant for naturalization to be approved, the Service must be satisfied that the applicant has met the requirements as stipulated in the Act. The 1994 Technical Corrections Act amended the Act regarding the requirements found in section 312, but did not amend the requirements found in section 316 (Requirements as to Residence, Good Moral Character, Attachment to the Principles of the Constitution, and Favorable Disposition to the United States). Neither did it amend section 337 (Oath of Renunciation and Allegiance). Therefore, the Service did not address any of the other requirements for naturalization in the proposed rule.

Summary of Public Comments. While the Service did not address the other requirements for naturalization, 92 commenters did make direct references to these requirements. The vast majority of these writers (89 of the 92) stated that it was incumbent upon the Service to waive the other naturalization requirements for applicants with disabilities, in particular the oath of allegiance. Commenters stated that the intent of Congress was to relieve the disabled from requirements they could not be expected to meet, to remove barriers in the naturalization process for the disabled applicant, and not to create an additional test whereby disabled applicants would in effect be tested on their ability or capacity to take the oath.

Writers stated that while Congress did not directly address the issue of the other requirements for naturalization, it was the obligation of the Service to comply with Congressional intent and waive the oath requirement. These commenters stated that by not waiving the oath, the Service would place the disabled applicant in a situation of being exempt from the civics requirements of section 312, but required to have a working knowledge of civics in order to take and understand the oath of allegiance. Writers further stated that this situation of exempting certain requirements but holding the disabled applicant to other requirements would be a violation of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Department of Justice regulations. These regulations prohibit the government from utilizing ''criteria or methods of administration the purpose or effect of which would * * * (ii) Defeat or substantially impair accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to handicapped persons.'' (28 CFR 39.130(b)(3))

These writers noted it was not only the obligation of the Service to follow Congressional intent, but that the Service has the authority to waive the oath requirement for any applicant under the Service authority to naturalize applicants via the administrative naturalization process. This administrative naturalization authority was given to the Service by Congress as part of the Immigration Act of 1990. Twenty of these writers also suggested that the Service consider the alternative idea of allowing a family member, legal guardian, or court appointed trustee to stand in for the disabled applicant during the administration of the oath. This would in effect create an oath by proxy procedure, available to the disabled applicant when the disability prevents the applicant from understanding the language of the oath.

Two writers stated that the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and companion disability-related statutes were enacted to ensure fairness to disabled persons with regard to employment and physical accessibility. Therefore, they do not relate to the naturalization process. These commenters stated that the other naturalization requirements, in particular the oath, are mandatory and should not be waived for any applicant, disabled or not. One additional writer suggested that the Service seek clarification from congress on the issue of disabled applicants unable to meet all the requirements for naturalization.

Response. The Service did not address the issue of the oath in the proposed rule since Congress did not amend section 337 of the Act in the 1994 Technical Amendment Act. However, the Service realizes the concern that exists within the disability community as to this naturalization requirement.

The Service already makes reasonable accommodations in cases where individuals are unable, by reason of a disability, to take the oath of allegiance in the customary way. For example, it is the common practice of all Service offices to conduct naturalization interviews and to administer the oath of allegiance outside of the local Service office in instances where the applicant is either home-bound or confined to a medical facility. Such accommodations remain available for disabled individuals who signal their willingness to become United States citizens and to give up citizenship in other countries.

Acceptance of Disability Certifications From Other Government Agencies

Issue. Should the Service accept disability certifications issued by other government agencies? In the proposed rule at § 312.2(b)(2), the Service noted that it may consult with other federal agencies in determining whether an individual previously determined to be disabled by another federal agency has a disability as defined in the proposed rule language. This consultation could be used in lieu of the Service-required medical certification.

Summary of public comments. Thirty-eight commenters stated that the Service should be obligated to accept a certification of a disability from a federal or state governmental agency in lieu of having the disabled naturalization applicant seek an additional medical certification.

*Response.*The Service has consulted with other federal agencies regarding this matter. It was pointed out to the Service that with most agencies, the determination of a disability leads to either a financial or medical benefit. The SSA noted that the criteria they review prior to granting an individual a disability benefit (in particular, can the person work and thus support themselves financially) is entirely different than the requirements that all applicants applying for naturalization must meet. In addition, a disability which might render an individual eligible for a financial or medical benefit from another federal or state agency may not in all cases render the same individual unable to learn the information required by section 312 of the Act.

After careful review, the Service has determined that it will not accept certifications form other government or state agencies as absolute evidence of a disability warranting an exception to the requirements of section 312. However, and as noted in the proposed rule, the Service reserves the right to consult with other federal agencies on cases

where an applicant has been declared disabled. The Service notes that the unquestioned acceptance of another agency's disability determination would equate to a blanket waiver of the section 312 requirements for anyone with a disability that has been so recognized by another agency. Such a blanket waiver, based on stereotypical speculation that persons with disabilities are unable to participate in mainstream activities, is contrary to the provisions of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Appeal Language

Issue. Should a special appeal procedure be created for disabled naturalization applicants?

Summary of public comments. Twenty-six commenters noted that in the proposed rule, the Service failed to include any references to an appeal procedure for a disabled naturalization applicant who is denied naturalization based on the Service not accepting a medical certificate attesting to a disability. Six of these commenters stated that since Service officers were not medical professionals, they should be obliged to accept a medical certificate. These same commenters additionally stated that any applicant's certificate that might be denied be afforded an immediate appeal to the local Service district director. Three commenters suggested that the Service be required to obtain independent medical evidence prior to denying any naturalization case, based on questions about the disability certification. Twelve commenters stated that the Service should be obligated to establish a separate appeal process for disabled applicants, also repeating the request that the appeal be forwarded immediately to the local Service district director.

Response. Many separate decisions comprise the overall adjudication of an individual's application for naturalization. One part of the overall adjudication will be acceptance or rejection of the applicant's N–648. This will not be a separate adjudication, entitled to its own set of appeal rights and procedures, but a part of the entire N–400 approval or denial process.

All applicants seeking to naturalize, including disabled applicants, may avail themselves of the hearing procedure already in place in the event the naturalization application is denied. Applicants may request a hearing on a denial under the provision of section 336 of the Act. The regulations governing these hearings are found at § 336.2. The review hearing will be with other than the officer who conducted the original examination and who is classified at a grade level equal to or higher than the grade of the original examining officer. Applicants may submit additional independent evidence as may be deemed relevant to the applicant's eligibility for naturalization. If the denial is sustained, the applicant may seek de novo reconsideraiton in federal court. With the additional training Service adjudication officers will receive regarding disabilities and the disability-based exception to the requirements of section 312, the Service is of the opinion that in the interim, the current hearing procedure for a denied naturalization application is sufficient.

In the interest of making an accommodation, the Service is considering a modification to the current hearing procedure. The procedure under consideration contemplates using the current hearing process augmented with an independent medical opinion on the disability finding. This opinion could be issued by a medical professional that the applicant has been referred to by the Service, especially in instances where the Service officer questions the medical certification. An augmented hearing process would need to be financed through the user fees paid by the applicant or by other as yet unidentified non-fee sources of funding. As noted previously, the naturalization program is entirely funded by user fees, with no additional funding appropriated by the Congress. The Service welcomes additional public comments on this idea. However, such a procedure would necessitate a separate regulatory amendment to 8 CFR 336.2

Reasonable Modifications/ Accommodations, Special Training, and Quality Control

Issue. Should examples of reasonable modifications and accommodations to the naturalization testing procedure be included in the language of the regulation? Noted in the preamble to the proposed rule were statements that pursuant to section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Service would make reasonable modifications and accommodations to its testing procedures to enable naturalization applicants with disabilities participation in the process.

Summary of public comments. Twenty-two commenters raised specific references to the modifications and accommodations. In particular, commenters felt that the Service should include in the text of the final rule examples of the modifications or accommodations which might be afforded the disabled applicant during the testing and interview process. Writers stressed that appropriate modifications depend upon the applicant's individual needs. One commenter stated that it would be more efficient for the Service to interview persons with disabilities off-site rather than modifying each officer's work station in each Service office for complete disability access.

Response. The Service is in full compliance with its obligations under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and provides accommodations and modifications to the testing procedures when required. The Service currently makes regular accommodations and modifications for disabled applicants for the full range of its services.

However, the Service has reservations about including language within the text of the regulation detailing specific accommodations or modifications. It is the opinion of the Service that the appropriate place for such language is in the accompanying field policy guidance and instructions that will be distributed to all Service offices upon publication of this final rule. Service offices are routinely reminded of the obligations section 504 places on all governmental agencies regarding accommodating persons with disabilities. The Service notes that it is current Service policy to conduct off-site testing, interviews, and where authorized, off-site swearing-in ceremonies in appropriate situations.

Four commenters suggests that the Service create special training directed at Service officers in all local Service offices. This training would remind officer staff on their responsibilities under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and offer staff examples of exact modifications and accommodation to the testing procedures. An example might be in the officer taking into account the special testing needs of naturalization applicants with learning impairments. The Service agree with this suggestion and will initiate special training for local district office adjudication officers. Program staff at Service Headquarters are currently working on the creation of this training module and plan to provide this special training as close to the publication of the final rule as possible. The Service asks the public for suggested training methods which may be of value to the adjudication officers responsible for hearing those cases where the applicant is requesting a disability-based exception to the requirements of section 312.

In addition to the special training efforts that will be undertaken, the Service is committed to ensuring that substantial quality control mechanisms are followed regarding these disability-

related naturalization adjudications. Currently, all Service offices responsible for processing naturalization cases must comply with mandatory quality control procedures. These procedures include regular supervisory review of every stage of the naturalization process, from clerical data entry and final decision, to regular Form N–400 random samplings. These quality control procedures are not optional instructions that Service offices are encouraged to follow. These procedures are mandatory for every office. The Service is committed to ensuring that all naturalization cases are handled properly, administratively processed correctly, and adjudicated fairly.

The Service will supplement these current quality control procedures with additional procedures particularly directed at cased where applicants have requested an exception from the requirements of section 312. These procedures will include the previously referenced special training efforts for local Service adjudicators as well as supplemental random samplings of cases where the applicant has a disability and has requested an exception. The Service is currently investigating the possibility of entering into a contract with a private entity to perform these random samplings. Such an arrangement would ensure an unprecedented level of objectivity in reviewing disability-related cases. It would also allow the Service to gain independent medical viewpoints on these disability adjudications as well as opinions on medical certifications which may have been questioned by the local Service officer. The Service requests public comments on additional quality control methods which may assist the Service in ensuring that its disability related adjudications are fair and accurate.

Exemption of All Section 312 Requirements for the Elderly

Issue. Should the Service grant a total exemption to the elderly for the requirements of section 312 of the Act?

Summary of public comments. While the proposed rule did not address the issue of applicants over the age of 65 being exempted from all requirements of section 312, 16 commenters urged the Service to adopt such a policy. Writers based their requests on the assumption that applicants over the age of 65 are inherently unable to learn a new language or information on United States civics due to their advanced age. Therefore, commenters suggested a new policy whereby elderly applicants would have the naturalization requirements found under section 312 waived. One additional writer asked that the Service waive the English requirements for any legal immigrant attempting to naturalize.

Response. Section 312 of the Act offers no blanket exemption to applicants over the age of 65 with respect to the English proficiency requirements. Congress has afforded naturalization applicants over the age of 50 with 20 years of permanent residence and applicants over the age of 55 with 15 years of permanent residence an exemption from the English language requirements. Congress has not, however, expanded these exemptions to other groups. Congress has also granted ''special consideration'' to applicants over the age of 65 with 20 years of permanent residence regarding the civics knowledge requirements. (The Service will address the section 312 ''special consideration'' provisions in the overall regulatory revision of 8 CFR part 312).

The Service cannot create a new exemption category to the Act. Only the Congress has the authority to amend the Act. As such, the Service cannot act on this particular suggestion.

Treating Applicants With Disabilities With Compassion and Discretion

Issue and summary of public comments. The need for compassion and discretion in adjudicating disability naturalization cases. In the Service's preliminary guidance to field offices regarding section 312 disability naturalization cases, dated November 21, 1995, offices were reminded to use compassion and discretion in their dealings with disabled applicants. Fifteen commenters noted that this language was missing from the proposed rule and requested the Service to include said language in the text of the final rule.

Response. The Service understands the desire of the disabled advocacy community to have this language included in the final rule. However, the Service feels that such language is more appropriate for inclusion in the supplemental policy guidance that will be distributed to field offices upon publication of this rule. The special training previously mentioned that the Service will require for adjudication officers will also stress the need for compassion and discretion in dealings with all applicants for benefits under the Act.

A Single Test and Single Determination

Issue and summary of public comments. Should the Service use a single test and single determination process? Seven commenters noted that the proposed rule implies that there are two separate tests, due to the structure of the regulation which addresses English proficiency at § 312.1 and knowledge of United States civics at § 312.2. The Service was therefore urged to adopt a single test format. These commenters also suggest that the Service only require one determination for the medical certification process.

Response. The Service notes that while the current structure of the regulation features two distinct parts regarding English proficiency and knowledge of United States civics, current procedures do, in effect, offer applicants a single test. During the mandatory naturalization interview, the applicant's verbal English proficiency is determined by the spoken interaction between the adjudication officer and the applicant. Most civics testing is also done orally, which provides the adjudication officer with additional evidence of the applicant's English proficiency. The public should also note that in the Request for Comments contained in the proposed rule, the Service emphasized that the entire regulatory structure of 8 CFR part 312 was under review. Commenters' suggestions about combining the requirements of §§ 312.1 and 312.2 into one consolidated section shall be considered during the redrafting of 8 CFR part 312.

With regard to the request for a single determination of the disability, the Service will require each applicant requesting an exception to the requirements found at section 312 to submit a single medical certification. The certification should note the existence of the disability, and the recommendation of the medical professional that the applicant be exempted from the requirements of section 312. This certification must address, however, both the English proficiency and United States civics knowledge requirement and the applicant's inability to meet either one or both of the requirements. This is necessary since both requirements must be met in order for the individual to be naturalized, absent a waiver.

Expedited Processing for Applicants With Disabilities

Issue and summary of public comments. Should persons with disabilities be afforded expedited processing of their naturalization applications? Four commenters addressed the issue of expedited processing of naturalization applications for persons with disabilities. Three writers stated it was the obligation of the Service to expedite

these naturalization cases, in that the applicant's status with other government agencies regarding eligibility for social service benefits could be affected by the applicant's not being a United States citizen. One of these commenters suggested that the Service institute a 30-day processing window for disabled applicants, to ensure that the Service could grant the applicant any reasonable modification necessary to possibly take part in the normal testing procedure. One writer noted that the disabled should not be granted expedited processing in that such an accommodation would be inconsistent with current Service policy.

Response. The policy of the Service, found in the Operating Instructions at § 103.2(q), is to process all applications in chronological order by date of receipt. This procedure ensures fairness and equity for all applicants. The Service shall continue to observe this procedure with regard to naturalization applications from persons with disabilities. The public should note, however, that any applicant able to show evidence of an emergent circumstance may request an exception to this policy from the local district director. It is within the discretion of the district director to either grant or deny a request for expedited processing of any Service adjudication.

Miscellaneous Comments

Ten commenters implored the Service to take into consideration their particular personal circumstances surrounding disability naturalization cases currently or about to be submitted to the Service. While the Service has empathy for these writers, the proposed rule for which comments were solicited addressed procedural issues, not particular cases. The Service is confident that each of these individual cases will be adjudicated equitably when presented to an adjudications officer for review.

One writer expressed dismay that the Service was considering an exception to the section 312 requirements for certain disabled aliens attempting to naturalize. This writer stated that disabled aliens should be required to return to their native countries and that the United States should focus its attention on assisting native-born disabled citizens. The Service would note that the 1994 Technical Corrections Act mandates this change to the Services' regulations. The Service is obligated to follow the direction of the Congress when Congress so amends the Act.

One commenter suggested that the Service embark upon a media campaign in order to notify disabled persons about the provisions of this legislative change. The writer speculated that there is no method in existence by which the Service can notify the disabled community of this possible exception. Based on the number of comments received from various disabled rights advocacy groups, the Service is of the opinion that the vast majority of individuals who might benefit from this exception will have a means of being informed about the provisions of the exceptions. The Service would also note that it is working with the SSA on informational materials for all alien SSA beneficiaries who may wish to apply for naturalization.

One writer noted that the current application for naturalization, Form N–400, should be amended to include references to the disability related exceptions. The Service recognizes this problem and notes that the N–400 is currently under revision. Any revision will include information regarding the disability exceptions to the section 312 requirements and will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Another commenter requested that the Service be flexible in adjudicating naturalization applicants from disabled persons. The Service has every intention of being flexible in these adjudications to the extent allowable under the law. The special training effort that will be instituted should assist the Service in meeting the goals of being flexible and fair in the adjudication of these naturalization applications.

Request for Comments

The Service is seeking public comments regarding the final rule. In particular, the Service is seeking comments regarding the modifications made to the proposed rule, published at 61 FR 44227. It should again be noted that the Service is engaged in an additional revision of 8 CFR part 312. That additional revision will be issued as a proposed rule, also with a request for public comments.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation and, by approving it, certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule has been drafted in a way to minimize the economic impact that it has on small business while meeting its intended objectives.

Executive Order 12866

This rule is considered by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), Regulatory Planning and Review. Under Executive Order 12866, section 6(a)(3)(B)–(D), this proposed rule has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review. This rule is mandated by the 1994 Technical Corrections Act in order to afford certain disabled naturalization applicants an exemption from the educational requirements outlined in section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Executive Order 12612

The regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Executive Order 12988

This interim rule meets the applicable standards set forth in section 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirement contained in this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provision of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The OMB control number for this collection is contained in 8 CFR 229.5, Display of control numbers.

List of Subjects

8 CFR Part 299

Immigration, reporting, and record keeping requirements.

8 CFR Part 312

Citizenship and naturalization, Education.

8 CFR Part 499

Citizenship and naturalization.

Accordingly, chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulation is amended as follows:

PART 299—IMMIGRATION FORMS

1. The authority citation for part 299 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103; 8 CFR part 2.

2. Section 299.5 is amended by adding the entry for Form ''N–648'', to the listing of forms, in proper numerical sequence, to read as follows:

§ 299.5 Display of control numbers.

* * * * *

INS form No.	INS form title	Currently assigned OMB control No.
*	* * *	*
N–648	Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions.	1115–0205
*	* * *	*

PART 312—EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURALIZATION

3. The authority citation for part 312 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1423, 1443, 1447, 1448.

4. In § 312.1 paragraph(b)(3) is revised to read as follows:

§ 312.1 Literacy requirements.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) The requirements of paragraph(a) of this section shall not apply to any person who is unable, because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment or combination of impairments which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months, to demonstrate an understanding of the English language as noted in paragraph (a) of this section. The loss of any cognitive abilities based on the direct effects of the illegal use of drugs will not be considered in determining whether a person is unable to demonstrate an understanding of the English language. For purposes of this paragraph, the term *medically determinable* means an impairment that results form anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques to have resulted in functioning so impaired as to render an individual unable to demonstrate an understanding of the English language as required by this section, or that renders the individual unable to fulfill the requirements of English proficiency, even with reasonable modifications to the methods of determining English proficiency, even with reasonable modifications to the methods of determining English proficiency as outlined in paragraph(c) of this section.

* * * * *

5. Section 312.2 is amended by:

a. Revising the last sentence of paragraph(a);

b. Redesignating paragraph(b) as paragraph(c) and by

c. Adding a new paragraph(b), to read as follows:

§ 312.2 Knowledge of history and government of the United States.

(a) * * * A person who is exempt from the literacy requirement under § 312.1(b) (1) and (2) must still satisfy this requirement.

(b) *Exceptions.* (1) The requirements of paragraph(a) of this section shall not apply to any person who is unable to demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history, and of the principles and form of government of the Untied stated because of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment, that already has or is expected to last at least 12 months. The loss of any cognitive skills based on the direct effects of the illegal use of drugs will not be considered in determining whether an individual may be exempted. For the purposes of this paragraph the term *medically determinable* means an impairment that results form anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnosis techniques to have resulted in functioning so impaired as to render an individual to be unable to demonstrate the knowledge required by this section or that renders the individuals unable to participate in the testing procedures for naturalization, even with reasonable modifications.

(2) *Medical certification.* All persons applying for naturalization and seeking an exception from the requirements of § 312.1(a) and paragraph(a) of this section based on the disability exceptions must submit Form N–648, Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, to be completed by a medical doctor licensed to practice medicine in the United States or a clinical psychologist licensed to practice psychology in the Untied states (including the United States territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands). Form N–648 must be submitted as an attachment to the applicant's Form N–400, Application for Neutralization. These medical professionals shall be experienced in diagnosing those with physical or mental medically determinable impairments and shall be able to attest to the origin, nature, and extent of the medical condition as it relates to the disability exceptions noted under § 312.1(b)(3) and paragraph(b)(1) of this section. In addition, the medical professionals making the disability determination must sign a statement on the Form N–648 that they have answered all the questions in a complete and truthful manner, that they (and the applicant) agree to the release of all medical records relating to the applicant that may be requested by the Service and that they attest that any knowingly false or misleading statements may subject the medical professional to the penalties for perjury pursuant to title 18, United Stated Code, Section 1546 and to civil penalties under section 274C of the Act. The Service also reserves the right to refer the applicant to another authorized medical source for a supplemental disability determination. This option shall be invoked when the Service has credible doubts about the veracity of a medical certification that has been presented by the applicant. An affidavit or attestation by the applicant, his or her relatives, or guardian on his or her medical condition is not a a sufficient medical attestation for purpose of satisfying this requirement.

* * * * *

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1115–0208)

PART 499—NATIONALITY FORMS

6. The authority citation for part 499 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1103; 8 CFR part 2.

7. Section 499.1 is amended by adding the entry for the Form ''N–648'', in proper numerical sequence, to the listing of forms, to read as follows:

§ 499.1 Prescribed forms.

* * * * *

Form No.	Edition date	Title and description
*	*	* * *
N–648	1/23/97	Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions.

Dated: March 2, 1997.

Doris Meissner,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Note: The attached Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, Form N–648, will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

BILLING CODE 4410–10–M

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB #1115-0205
Medical Certification For Disability Exceptions Form

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM N-648 MEDICAL CERTIFICATION FOR DISABILITY EXCEPTIONS

Purpose of This Form.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) regulations require that applicants seeking an exception from the English and U.S. history and government (civics) requirements for naturalization based on physical or developmental disability or mental impairment submit this certification form, completed by a licensed medical doctor or a licensed clinical psychologist, along with a completed application for naturalization (Form N-400). This certification form will be used by the INS to determine whether applicants for naturalization are entitled to an exception to the requirements.

In accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, INS makes reasonable modifications and/or accommodations to allow individuals with disabilities to participate in testing required for naturalization. Reasonable modifications and/or accommodations may include but are not limited to: Braille test forms, sign language interpreters, or off-site testing. Applicants should be advised that if reasonable modifications and/or accommodations will allow them to demonstrate knowledge of basic English and U.S. history and civics, this medical certification form is not required.

Part I of the form must be completed and signed by the applicant. The form also contains an acknowledged release by the applicant of his or her medical records to include both physical and mental health. Part II of the form must be completed and signed by the licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist performing the assessment of the applicant. The licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist is required to attest to the truthfulness of his or her certification under penalty of perjury and agree to release his or her medical records relating to the applicant upon request by the INS.

General Instructions.

Please answer all questions by typing or printing clearly in black ink. Indicate that an item is not applicable with "N/A". If an answer is "none," write "none". If you need extra space to answer any item, attach a sheet of paper with the name of the applicant, and the alien registration number (A#), and your complete name including first name, middle name and last name, with appropriate title. Also, indicate the number of the item to which the answer refers.

Additional medical reports may be submitted but they must be limited to not more than two pages, and have the name of the applicant, alien registration number (A#), and your signature on each page of the attachments. Additional medical records may be submitted but will not be accepted as a substitute for complete responses to questions asked on the certification form.

1. You are requested to provide an accurate assessment of the applicant's disability or impairment so the INS can determine whether to grant an exception to the English language and history and civics requirements for naturalization.

2. The INS requires that the licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist completing the form for the applicant be experienced in the area of the applicant's disability, and able to diagnose the applicant's disability and/or impairments. A certification must be made as to whether the applicant has the ability to learn English and civics sufficient to pass the INS' citizenship test. The tests require an ability to speak and write basic English and the ability to answer basic questions about the history and civics of the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM N-648 MEDICAL CERTIFICATION FOR DISABILITY EXCEPTIONS

3. All licensed medical doctors or licensed clinical psychologists completing this form must be licensed practitioners in the State where they practice. Medical attestations will be accepted only from the following: licensed medical doctors (MDs) and licensed clinical psychologists.

4. All forms must be signed, certified, and dated by the licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist. The certification must be filed within 6 months of its completion and signature.

Penalties.

Both the applicant and the licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist are required to complete and sign the form under penalty of perjury. All statements contained in response to questions in this certification are declared to be true and correct under penalty of perjury.

Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546, provides in part:

> Whoever knowingly makes under oath, or as permitted under penalty of perjury under Section 1746 of Title 28, United States Code, knowingly subscribes as true, any false statement with respect to a material fact in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations prescribed thereunder, or knowingly presents any such application, affidavit, or other document containing any such false statement - shall be fined in accordance with this title or imprisoned not more than ten years or both.

If either the applicant or the licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist includes in this certification form any material information that the party knows to be false, the applicant and/or licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist may be liable for criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States.

The knowing placement of false information on the application may subject the applicant and the licensed medical doctor or psychologist to criminal penalties under Title 18 of the United States Code and to civil penalties under Section 274C of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1324c.

Privacy Act Notice: Authority for the collection of the information requested on this form is contained in 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(15), 1183A, 1184(a), and 1258. The information will be used principally by the Service to whom it may be furnished to support an individual's application for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Submission of the information is voluntary. It may also, as a matter of routine use, be disclosed to other federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies. Failure to provide the necessary information may result in the denial of the applicant's request for an exception to the English language and U.S. history and civics requirement in the applicant's naturalization application.

Reporting Burden: A person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. Often this is difficult because some immigration laws are very complex. Accordingly, the reporting burden for this collection of information is computed as follows: 1) learning about the form, 30 minutes; 2) completing the form, 60 minutes; and 3) assembling and filing the application, 30 minutes, for an estimated average of 120 minutes per response. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, N.W., Room 5307, Washington, D.C. 20536. **Do not mail your completed application to this address.**

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OMB #1115-0205
Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions

Part I. THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPLICANT *(Please print or type information)*

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Social Security Number

Address	Alien Number

City	State	Zip Code

Telephone Number	Date of Birth	Sex

I, _____ authorize _____
(Applicant's Name) *(Licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist)*

to release all relevant physical and mental health information related to my medical status to the INS for the purpose of applying for an exception from the English language and U.S. civics testing requirements for naturalization. I certify under penalty of perjury pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1746, that the information on the form and any evidence submitted with it is all true and correct. I am aware that the knowing placement of false information on the Form N-648 and related documents may also subject me to civil penalties under 8 U.S.C. Section 1324c.

Signature _____ Date _____

Part II. THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY A LICENSED MEDICAL DOCTOR OR LICENSED CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST *(see instructions)*

The individual named above is applying for an exception from the English language and U. S. history and civics tests required of applicants for naturalization. The Immigration and Naturalization Service's regulations require that applicants for an exception based on disability submit this certification form, completed by a licensed medical doctor or licensed clinical psychologist, along with a completed application for naturalization (Form N-400).

Please answer the following questions as clearly and completely as possible, using common terminology and complete words and phrases.

1. Date of your most recent examination of the applicant. _____ 19 _____

2. Is this your first examination of the individual? Yes_____ No _____

   If yes, who is the regular attending physician? _____

3. Based on your examination, describe any findings of a physical or mental disability or impairment which, in your professional medical opinion, would prevent this applicant from demonstrating knowledge of basic English language and/or U.S. history and civics. Describe in detail. If applicant has a mental disability or impairment, please provide DSM diagnosis.

4. Did the applicant's disability or impairment result from the illegal use of drugs? If the applicant is developmentally disabled, did this condition first manifest itself before age 22? Please explain.

5. What is the duration of the applicant's disability or impairment? Is it temporary (less than 12 months) or permanent? Explain.

6. Please provide your medical speciality. If you are not specialized, provide your medical experience and other qualifications that permit you to make this assessment.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that the information on the form and any evidence submitted with it is all true and correct. I agree to release this applicant's relevant medical records upon request from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. I am aware that the knowing placement of false information on the Form N-648 and related documents may also subject me to civil penalties under 8 U.S.C. Section 1324c.

Signature _____ Date _____

Please Type or Print

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name
Business Address	**City, State, ZIP Code**	**Telephone**
License Number	**Licensing State**	

Form N-648 (01/23/97)

[FR Doc. 97–6686 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410–10–C

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Parts 704, 709, and 741

RIN 3133–AB67

Corporate Credit Unions; Involuntary Liquidation of Federal Credit Unions and Adjudication of Creditor Claims Involving Federally Insured Credit Unions in Liquidation; Requirements for Insurance

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NCUA is issuing a final rule governing corporate credit unions. The rule strengthens capital requirements, establishes parameters to ensure that the risk on corporate credit union balance sheets is adequately managed, provides for corporate credit unions with more developed systems and infrastructures to take more planned and controlled risk, and sets forth special rules for wholesale corporate credit unions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1998.

ADDRESSES: National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314–3428.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. Schafer, Director, Office of Corporate Credit Unions, at the above address or telephone (703) 518–6640; or Edward Dupcak, Director, Office of Investment Services, at the above address or telephone (703) 518-6620.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

In April 1995, NCUA issued a proposed regulation to revise most of Part 704. 60 FR 20438, Apr. 26, 1995. In response to the comments received and results of risk-profile assessments of corporate credit unions using simulated modeling techniques, NCUA determined to issue a revised proposed rule for another round of public comment. 61 FR 28085, June 4, 1996. The proposed rule provided for a 90-day comment period, ending on September 3, 1996. On July 16, 1996, NCUA issued a proposed rule addressing the special circumstances of wholesale corporate credit unions. 61 FR 38117, July 23, 1996. The comment period to this proposal also ended on September 3, 1996. The comment period for both proposals subsequently was extended to October 18, 1996. 61 FR 41750, August 12, 1996. This final rule addresses both proposals.

A total of 289 comments were received on the proposals, 202 from natural person credit unions, 36 from corporate credit unions, 24 from state banking trade associations; 10 from state credit union leagues, 5 from state credit union regulatory authorities, 4 from national credit union trade associations, 4 from credit union organizations and consultants, 3 from other entities that do business with credit unions, and 1 from another type of trade association. The commenters complimented NCUA's efforts to strengthen the regulation and stated that progress had been made from the previous proposal but that changes were still necessary.

A general comment was a request to standardize the time frames for corporate credit unions to take various actions described throughout the regulation. The proposed regulation required corporate credit unions to take action in some cases in business days and in others in calendar days. There also were five different numbers of days for those actions. To make compliance easier, all dates in the final regulation have been changed to calendar days, and the number of days for compliance has been reduced to either 10 days, when only notification is required, or 30 days, when more substantive action is required.

A common thread in many of the comments was the comparison of corporate credit unions with natural person credit unions, banks, savings and loans, and other financial institutions. Another was the suggestion that NCUA take the same approach with corporate credit unions as its sister federal financial institution regulatory agencies take with their respective institutions. While these comparisons are understandable, NCUA cautions that in many cases, they are not appropriate.

Corporate credit unions differ from natural person credit unions, banks, savings institutions, and other financial institutions that serve consumers. They serve exclusively one class of customer: credit unions. Corporate credit union balance sheets, cash flows, and liquidity demands differ significantly from those of other financial institutions. In general, the volume of large dollar transactions present unique risks not seen in consumer-oriented institutions. As a result, while considering comparisons with other institutions and sister agencies, NCUA has been careful to put those comparisons into proper perspective and to regulate to the areas of risk.

A number of commenters strongly suggested that NCUA review the corporate regulation on an annual basis. While NCUA believes that a periodic review is necessary, it believes that circumstances and need should determine the frequency. NCUA has identified a number of issues, some of which are identified in this supplementary information section, that warrant further study relatively soon after the regulation is implemented. Accordingly, the Office of Corporate Credit Unions will present a report of these and other issues within 18 months of publication of the final rule.

B. Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 704.1—Scope

Part 704 applies directly to all federally insured corporate credit unions. It applies to non federally insured corporate credit unions, via Part 703 of the Rules and Regulations, if such credit unions accept shares from federally chartered credit unions. To clarify the application of Part 704, the proposed rule added language to the Scope section stating that non federally insured corporate credit unions must agree, by written contract, to adhere to the regulation and submit to NCUA examination as a condition of receiving funds from federally insured credit unions. Although a few commenters questioned the need for such a contract, the language has been retained in the final rule. Since the majority of natural person credit unions are federally insured, NCUA has a strong interest in ensuring that corporate credit unions which accept their funds remain safe and sound institutions.

Proposed Section 704.1(b), which set forth NCUA's authority to waive a requirement of Part 704, is retained in this final rule. NCUA may use this authority to respond to innovation at corporate credit unions and in the marketplace. NCUA envisions the approval of pilot programs involving new investments or activities. Such programs would be approved on a limited basis so that NCUA could assess their impact on corporate credit unions.

Language has been added to clarify that a state chartered corporate credit union's request for expanded authority must be approved by the state supervisory authority before being submitted to NCUA.

Section 704.2—Definitions

The proposed rule added a number of new definitions, revised others, and deleted some. A few commenters took exception to specific proposed definitions. Their comments and NCUA's responses are discussed below.

In response to a comment, the definitions of the following terms have been changed from the language that was proposed. The definition of ''adjusted trading'' has been amended to include transactions not ''used to defer

a loss.'' The definition of collateralized mortgage obligation has been changed so that the collateral may consist simply of ''mortgages,'' rather than ''whole loan mortgages.'' The word ''may'' has been added to the definition of ''commitment'' so that the list of items included in the term is not absolute. Although the definition of ''expected maturity'' was proposed to be deleted, it has been retained. A commenter noted that the term is used in the definitions of ''long-term investment'' and ''short-term investment.'' The definition of ''federal funds'' has been broadened to include transactions with domestic branches of foreign banks, various government-sponsored enterprises, and other non depository entities. The definition of ''securities lending'' has been expanded to more precisely describe the activity. The definition of ''wholesale corporate credit union'' has been changed in light of the addition of Section 701.19 to the regulation.

The proposed definition that elicited the most comments was that for ''market value of portfolio equity (MVPE).'' The proposed definition treated membership capital as a liability, rather than as part of MVPE. A number of commenters urged that it be included in MVPE. Before addressing that issue, it must be noted that NCUA has determined to replace the term MVPE in the rule with that of net economic value (NEV). The calculation itself has not been altered, merely renamed. The adoption of the term ''net economic value'' in place of ''market value of portfolio equity'' is preferred because of the potential confusion that results from the integral terms ''market'' and ''portfolio.'' The calculation of estimated fair value, for both assets and liabilities, is not only obtained from market sources. The term ''portfolio'' is more typically used to describe investment or loan assets in contrast to an entire balance sheet. While MVPE is a commonly used term in the profession of asset and liability management, many practitioners and other financial regulators have recently opted for new terminology. NEV better connotes the concept of intrinsic or fair value of the whole balance sheet than does MVPE.

The suggestion that ''capital is capital,'' whatever its form, is the basis for the argument that corporate credit unions should be permitted to include secondary capital in the base for all risk-taking activities. The calculation of NEV serves as the base for credit and interest rate risk limits as well as other activity restrictions, and many commenters suggested that corporate credit unions should have as much risk-taking potential as possible. NCUA disagrees that membership capital should be included in the definition of NEV.

The function of membership capital is to serve as a secondary resource for the absorption of risk when reserves and undivided earnings have been exhausted. The holder of membership capital has the option to sell the shares back to the corporate credit union three years after notification of intent to withdraw. This option makes the membership capital considerably less permanent than ''core'' capital, since it is not controlled by the corporate credit union and is potentially short-lived. NCUA regards this form of capital to be distinctly different and less reliable than internally generated capital or paid-in capital with far longer or no maturity. Permitting corporates to place this form of secondary capital directly at risk substantially, and inappropriately, increases the risk of a crisis in membership confidence when losses do occur.

NCUA views the balance between core capital and risk-taking as essential if the corporate credit union network is to maintain and enhance its ability to withstand financial crises, whether limited to one institution or systemic in nature. This final rule is designed to strengthen core capital so that the corporate credit union network can better withstand financial stress without placing an inappropriate reliance upon its membership resources. Corporate credit unions should gradually reduce their reliance on secondary capital as core capital accumulates over time.

To bolster the accumulation of core capital, the proposed rule authorized the issuance of paid-in capital, defined as funds obtained from credit union and non credit union sources, having no maturity, and being callable only at the option of the corporate credit union and only if the corporate credit union meets its minimum level of required capital after the funds are called. Paid-in capital is included in the definition of NEV, thus giving corporate credit unions the option of raising permanent capital from their membership. Only a few commenters addressed paid-in capital. To make clear that paid-in capital is subordinate to membership capital, the definition has been modified and expanded in this final rule. The requirement that the funds have no maturity has been deleted.

The final rule distinguishes between ''member paid-in capital'' and ''non member paid-in capital.'' The former is held by the corporate credit union's members, has a minimum 20-year maturity, and may not be a condition of membership, services, or prices. Member paid-in capital may be retired prior to the stated maturity only when the corporate credit union elects to ''call'' the shares. Non member paid-in capital is sold to the outside marketplace and must be approved by NCUA. Most of the features of non member paid-in capital remain unspecified in the regulation so that issuance can be tailored to reflect prevailing market demands. The marketplace is the most efficient distribution mechanism for capital, as the market immediately determines the value and liquidity of an issue based on an issuer's performance and the perceived risk of the issue.

NCUA believes that paid-in capital should not be issued unless the corporate credit union can convince the market or its members that it will use the new capital to create new value. The members, like the marketplace, need to risk-adjust the expected return on paid-in capital and expect a fair return. A capital offering that serves to increase risk without increasing value is in no one's interest.

The proposed separate definitions for ''reserves'' and ''undivided earnings'' have been unified in the final rule as ''reserves and undivided earnings.'' The following proposed definitions have been deleted because the term is no longer used in the regulation or is so self-evident as not to require a definition: ''business day,'' ''commitment,'' ''forward rate agreement,'' ''futures contract,'' ''gains trading,'' ''material,'' ''maturity date,'' ''mortgage-backed security,'' ''option contract,'' ''primary dealer,'' ''private placement,'' ''reverse repurchase transaction,'' ''secured loan,'' ''swap agreement,'' tri-party contract,'' ''United States Government or its agencies,'' and ''United States Government sponsored corporations and enterprises.''

A few definitions that were not proposed have been added to the final rule, generally to accommodate the granting of certain additional investment authorities. Corporate credit unions may engage in the forward settlement of transactions beyond regular way settlement, under certain conditions, and definitions of ''forward settlement'' and ''regular way settlement'' have been provided. Corporate credit unions with additional authorities have been authorized to engage in dollar roll transactions and when-issued trading, and definitions of those activities have been provided.

Section 704.3—Corporate Credit Union Capital

The proposal required that a corporate credit union without expanded authorities have a capital, or leverage,

ratio of 4 percent. Most of the comments, with the notable exception of those submitted by banking associations, were supportive of the minimum leverage ratio of 4 percent. It is important to discuss the dissimilarities between corporate credit unions and banks to understand why the level of required capital should be different. Banks primarily use capital to support exposures to credit risk in the form of commercial and consumer loans. Corporate credit unions primarily use capital to support exposures to liquidity and interest rate risk associated with investment in money market instruments and fixed income securities.

Corporate credit unions presently provide a contingent liquidity resource for members at the same time they offer correspondent financial services. An overwhelming portion of a corporate credit union's business consists of providing banker's bank services and issuing shares and share certificates as investment alternatives for members' excess funds. Corporate credit unions are not, in practice, primary-lending institutions.

Capital adequacy is the central tenet of the proposed regulation. The type and amount of risk assumed were fully considered when capital ratios and corresponding risk limitations were developed. Since corporate credit union assets are predominantly high-grade investment securities, not loans, the regulation did not adopt a base leverage ratio target in excess of 4 percent.

Additionally, the rule has a number of triggers to measure the adequacy of capital in a corporate credit union. These triggers are related to market risk exposures as measured by NEV. Risk measures are required on a regular basis, not only for the contemporary market environment, but for stressed conditions as well. Similar to the other federal financial institution regulators, NCUA is requiring the development of risk management infrastructures which better measure and control risk.

The scope of these new requirements will vary by institution but will be commensurate with the amount of risk assumed and the degree of depth and sophistication employed to control these risks. This approach will facilitate a more appropriate control of risk and thereby establish a better early warning detection system when capital adequacy begins to deteriorate. Thus, the 4 percent minimum capital ratio is appropriate based upon the type of assets held and the rigorous risk-assessment requirements of the rule.

Using risk-weighted assets to produce a risk-based capital calculation has been debated throughout the Part 704 revision process. Proponents have argued that the calculation captures a meaningful measure of credit risk exposure which helps members and the public ascertain credit-risk trends in corporate credit union balance sheets. Corporate credit unions have high risk-weighted capital-to-asset ratios relative to other financial institutions, making the ratio a favorable measure for comparative purposes.

Opponents have argued that the risk-based capital calculation is too arbitrary in assigning credit risk weights and that the absence of consideration for interest rate risk makes the numbers misleading. The most recent proposal for changes to the interagency risk-based capital standards adjusts some credit risk weights and adds a new calculation for interest rate risk by adding weights for the duration of each asset. The calculation appears to be complex and potentially unwieldy while providing limited regulatory value where corporate credit unions are concerned.

NCUA advocates meaningful measures for credit and interest rate risk exposure expressed in relation to capital. Concentration limits, for example, have been converted from a function of net assets to one of core capital. While the risk-weighted asset approach is not utilized, conservative credit risk limitations are explicitly defined in the regulation and additional credit risk measurement and reporting requirements have been developed in the new credit risk management section, Section 704.6.

NCUA does not discourage corporate credit unions that desire to calculate the risk-weighted capital-to-assets ratio from doing so but would suggest that they adopt the same standard used by other financial institutions and understand that the calculation is not a regulatory requirement.

The proposed regulation provided authority for NCUA to impose a higher or lower minimum capital requirement on a case-by-case basis, with prior notice to the corporate credit union. Some commenters supported this authority, while others expressed concern that the regulation did not specify all of the circumstances in which it could be exercised. They suggested that it could be abused by NCUA.

The proposed rule illustrated four situations which might cause NCUA to require reserve levels other than those specified in the regulation. The first two were examples of circumstances that could require a higher level, while the last two were examples that could warrant a lower one. While NCUA would like to be able to clearly define every situation in which such actions could be taken, changes in market conditions and the corporate credit union environment make that impossible. Leaving the regulation open provides NCUA more flexibility in addressing unusual or non recurring events, including those which may result in a reduction in reserve levels.

It should be noted that NCUA already has the authority, under Section 116(b) of the Federal Credit Union Act, to adjust reserve requirements for federal corporate credit unions. This regulation will ensure that such authority is available for state-chartered corporate credit unions, in the rare event that it is needed.

To address concerns about NCUA abuse, the rule was amended so that NCUA may take action when significant risk exposure exists only when it is unsupported by adequate capital or risk management processes.

The proposed regulation also provided authority for NCUA to issue a capital directive when a corporate credit union fell below its minimum capital requirement and failed to submit or follow an adequate capital restoration plan. The directive could order a corporate credit union to achieve adequate capitalization by taking one or more of a number of actions, such as reducing dividends and limiting deposits. Some commenters objected to this authority, arguing that it would give NCUA management control over a corporate credit union. NCUA disputes that directing a corporate credit union to take certain specific actions to return to a safe and sound level of capital constitutes taking ''control'' of the institution. In addition, the authority in question is one held by the other federal financial institution regulators and, as with the authority to impose an individual minimum capital requirement, would be exercised only rarely. Accordingly, it has been retained in the final rule.

A number of commenters expressed concern that the NCUA Board would delegate its capital directive authority to NCUA staff. Several comments specifically objected to delegating this authority to examiners. Some commenters requested that the NCUA Board specifically state in the rule that this and other authorities could never be delegated to staff.

These comments reflect a lack of understanding of Board practice regarding administrative actions. While the Board has delegated some administrative actions to regional and office directors, none of the authorities

can be redelegated to other staff members, including examiners. Additionally, none of the actions delegated are final.

Delegated actions have been limited to preliminary actions, such as notices of charges and temporary cease and desist orders, which must go to the Board for final action.

The Board does not intend to delegate its authority to take administrative actions to examiners and never intended that any action proposed in Part 704 be delegated to examiners. However, this Board is unwilling to put into the regulation a restriction that would limit a future Board from taking an action it believed to be necessary.

Proposed Section 704.3 provided that when taking action in the case of a state-chartered corporate credit union, NCUA provide notice to the state supervisory authority. NCUA agrees with comments that notice should be provided when any action is contemplated, not just one relating to capital. To simplify the regulation, a general provision for consultation has been added to Section 704.17, governing state-chartered corporate credit unions, and individual provisions to that effect have been deleted. It should be noted that, contrary to the suggestion of one commenter, consultation does not mean that the state authority must give its approval before NCUA may act. In order to protect the share insurance fund, NCUA must have the authority to take action whenever safety and soundness demands it.

Section 704.4—Board Responsibilities

Proposed Section 704.4 required the board of directors of a corporate credit union to approve comprehensive written plans and policies and to oversee senior management to ensure these plans and policies are carried out. To emphasize the board's ultimate responsibility for the actions it delegates, the proposed rule stated, ''The board of directors must know and understand the activities, policies, and procedures of the corporate credit union.'' While this was not intended to turn directors into operating managers, a large number of commenters expressed concern about this requirement. To mitigate this concern, this sentence has been deleted from the final rule. NCUA is confident that board members will provided appropriate oversight if they recognize and meet their common law fiduciary responsibilities.

Some commenters objected to the proposed rule's requirement that a corporate credit union have in place, for all line support and audit areas, back-up personnel with adequate cross-training. To lessen the burden, the final rule allows for back-up resources rather than personnel, which means that corporate credit unions could temporarily support their operations with staff from other corporate credit unions or consulting firms.

Two commenters noted that the proposed requirement that a corporate credit union follow generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) conflicts with the classification of credit union shares as equity. Since there may be other departures from GAAP in the future, the final rule requires that corporate credit unions follow GAAP, except where law or regulation has provided for a departure from GAAP.

Currently, the shares classification is the only departure.

Finally, a number of commenters questioned the proposed rule's requirement that a corporate credit union retain external consultants to review the adequacy of resources supporting major risk areas. To address these concerns, the final rule requires the retention of such consultants only as appropriate.

Section 704.5—Investments

The proposed rule inadvertently failed to require that a corporate credit union establish an investment policy. This requirement has been added to the final rule. The policy must be consistent with the corporate credit union's other risk management policies and must address, at a minimum, appropriate criteria for evaluating standard investments and risk analysis requirements for any new investment type or transaction considered for a corporate credit union's portfolio and/or sale to a member.

Certain commenters asked for clarification of the ''risk analysis requirements.''

This provision addresses the evolutionary nature of instruments in the financial marketplace. It is expected that new money market and fixed income securities will be created. Some of these securities may be legally permissible but may be distinctly different from the universe of instruments previously available. It is not possible to anticipate what additional analytical parameters, if any, must be employed before a product comes to market. Therefore, NCUA believes that policies must clearly indicate that the potential risks of new products, not unlike new services, must be carefully evaluated.

Many corporate credit unions engineer new certificate offerings that are structured to mirror specific investment assets. Such structured certificates effectively transfer the risk of the asset through to the holder of the certificate (the member).

Corporate credit unions need to ensure that the risk characteristics that are inherent, and perhaps unique, in a new investment type be sufficiently identified and rigorously analyzed before being purchased for its portfolio or marketed and sold to its members. A corporate credit union should not dictate what a member buys, but it should understand a new product's implications and be able to explain them to a member.

The proposed rule authorized investments in corporate credit unions and corporate credit union service organizations (CUSOs). One commenter asked that investments in wholesale corporate credit unions and CUSOs be specifically authorized. This is not necessary, as wholesale corporate credit unions are a subset of corporate credit unions and are included when the latter term is used.

The proposed rule established an NCUA-modified High Risk Security Test (HRST) for REMIC/CMO securities. The commenters on the test generally expressed two views. The first was to urge adoption of the standard Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) parameters for the HRST so that the test would be consistent with those used by other depository institutions. The second was to drop the use of the HRST altogether based upon the assertion that proper NEV calculations would capture the risk of the underlying cash-flows and their corresponding price sensitivities anyway. These comments were about evenly divided. One commenter suggested that the proposed NCUA-modified tests be retained while another expressed that HRST tests should only be required if a corporate's NEV ratio fell below 1 percent.

NCUA is persuaded that the requirement to produce net interest income and NEV measures, set forth in Section 704.8, should be sufficient to evaluate the individual risk characteristics of all financial instruments, including CMOs/REMICs. Because all instruments will have to be individually modeled for plus and minus 300 basis point shifts, the HRST is effectively part of the risk measurement process already.

When appropriately modeling CMO/REMIC cash-flows in conjunction with the calculation of net interest income and NEV sensitivity, the HRST is redundant. The test is useful indication, however, of potential price volatility and liquidity risk. Bonds which pass the

FFIEC test are regarded to have a substantially greater universe of potential buyers. Given the liquidity priority of corporate credit unions, it makes sense to subject bonds to a periodic analysis of factors which will drive the market's bias towards such securities. By utilizing the test employed by other depository institutions, corporate credit unions gain useful insight into the contingent liquidity potential of individual CMO/REMIC securities.

Several commenters urged that the requirement to run a monthly HRST be changed to quarterly. NCUA agrees that if the net interest income and NEV tests are appropriately prepared in accordance with the rule, the HRST requirement is less significant and that quarterly testing will be adequate.

Some commenters suggested that the rule allow for the use of fewer prepayment models where the proposal called for at least three models. The reason that the rule required three or more models was to avoid the risk of ''cherry picking'' one favorable prepayment model to cause a CMO/REMIC to pass whenever possible. With the advent of simulation modeling requirements for net interest income and NEV, NCUA accepts that a more sophisticated corporate credit union will have the capacity to appropriately analyze the risk of a CMO/REMIC security with fewer than three prepayment models. Thus, the requirement that the board approve at least three prepayment models for CMOs/REMICs was removed from the Part I and Part II authorities but retained at the base level.

The proposed rule established identical standards for repurchase and securities lending transactions. One commenter noted that these are distinguishable economic and legal transactions and urged that they be separated in the regulation. NCUA agrees and effected that separation. The proposed rule required that collateral securities be legal for corporate credit unions, except that CMO/REMIC securities that passed the FFIEC HRST were permissible provided that the term of the transaction did not exceed 95 days. A number of commenters asked that the 95-day limit be dropped. The whole exception is unnecessary, now, with the substitution of the FFIEC HRST for the NCUA-modified test.

The proposed rule authorized investment in a registered investment company, provided that the portfolio of such investment company was restricted by its investment policy, changeable only if authorized by shareholder vote, solely to investments that were permissible for the corporate credit union making the investment. In response to comments, the shareholder vote restriction has been deleted.

As proposed, the final rule provided a grandfather clause, allowing corporate credit unions to continue to hold investments that were permissible when purchased but have become impermissible because of regulatory changes. One commenter stated that this was inconsistent with proposed Section 704.10, governing divestiture. That section requires divestiture of or a written plan to keep an investment that fails a requirement of Part 704. It should be understood that the grandfather provision supersedes the divestiture provision.

Section 704.6—Credit Risk Management

Most corporate and natural person credit unions recommended only minor revisions to the credit risk management section. Some, however, objected to the requirement of any credit due diligence, given that minimum credit ratings were limited to the top of the investment-grade range. Credit ratings obtained from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations are a significant tool for investors to evaluate credit risk associated with a specific security, issuer, guarantor, or provider of credit. They are no substitute for due diligence, however, and should be regarded as only one part of the credit risk management process.

Significant exposures to credit risk require extensive and continuous credit analysis by professionally trained staff. Managing a large credit exposure requires considerable personnel and financial resources, which many corporate credit unions do not possess. Expanded authority provisions allow for a broader spectrum of credit risk, and increased credit due diligence by corporate credit unions that obtain such authorities is key. Conversely, the amount of credit analysis conducted by institutions that operate at the base level and maintain very limited exposure to credit risk is not expected to be significant.

Credit risk exposure can be limited by restriction of counterparty, dollar amount, and/or maturity. Those corporate credit unions that remain at the base level and do not assume significant exposures should be able to achieve an adequate degree of credit risk management by employing a combination of these techniques. If a corporate credit union expands its tolerance for credit risk, it must increase its due diligence accordingly. That may mean hiring adequately trained staff and/or increasing the frequency and depth of review.

Several commenters suggested that specific concentration limits on repurchase agreements be removed from the regulation and left up to a corporate credit union's board of directors. The regulation allows corporate credit unions with expanded authorities to develop their own credit limits for these transactions based upon the additional depth and scope of their credit risk management. The base level was designed to accommodate institutions with restricted capacity to handle credit risk. The concentration limits are commensurate with the very limited due diligence expected to support low credit risk strategies.

One commenter requested that NCUA clearly state that it supported corporate credit unions using outside providers for investment and credit due diligence. The implication is that a CUSO or other third party provider could become the primary arbiter of the appropriateness and selection of investment assets. The desire of corporate credit unions to create cost-effective approaches to risk management is understandable, but outsourcing risk-management evaluations diminishes the control, independence, and accountability of risk making decisions.

While discretionary judgments can be outsourced, the board and management's accountability for investment decisions cannot be delegated, and the issue of credit risk becomes particularly complicated. For example, how would a CUSO, serving multiple institutions, determine how to equitably alert all clients to a declining credit which requires disposition? The sale of distressed financial instruments often accelerates market value declines (not inappropriately) leaving other investors with unsold positions at an increasing disadvantage. In other words, which client gets out first? In the event of material credit-related losses, who bears responsibility for the justification of the exposure and what recourse would affected clients have with a CUSO?

Aside from accountability issues, NCUA fears that a CUSO serving numerous corporate credit unions with credit risk research would significantly increase the potential for a crisis in the credit union system. The incidence of systemic crises is not uncommon for U.S. depository institutions. Occurrences are infrequent but typically severe, such as investments in Penn Square, where numerous corporate credit unions were simultaneously affected to a significant degree.

Another commenter urged that NCUA remove the specific reporting and documentation requirements. NCUA developed this language to convey the minimum expectations for this important element of credit risk management. While modifications were made to this section to make it slightly more generalized, the need for some specificity was too critical to dismiss altogether.

Several commenters sought clarification on the credit risk management policy provision addressing concentrations of credit risk. The examples of concentration characteristics included in the regulation are ''industry type, sector type, and geographic.'' Commenters were concerned that NCUA would expect that all credit instruments be evaluated on the basis of a set list of concentration characteristics regardless of whether all of the characteristics applied to an individual instrument.

Examples were provided to indicate that there are a number of relevant concentration risks that can arise in the process of managing credit risk. Not all concentration types apply to all credit instruments. For example, a corporate credit union may need to consider whether a particular industry is disproportionately represented in its overall portfolio. To capture aggregate exposure, a corporate will need to summarize such concentration by reviewing across all transaction types.

Section 704.7—Lending

The proposed rule established limits on secured and unsecured loans to one member. A secured loan was defined to mean one in which the corporate credit union had perfected a security interest in the collateral. In response to comments, the requirement that the security interest be perfected has been deleted from the final rule. Further, exclusions have been added for loans secured by shares and marketable securities and for member reverse repurchase transactions.

The proposed rule required that a loan to a non credit union member be made in conformance with the member business loan rule. In response to comments, an exception has been provided for loans fully guaranteed by a credit union or credit unions. A few commenters suggested that corporate credit unions be permitted to participate with natural person credit unions in making loans to natural person members. In the past, NCUA was concerned that such activity could jeopardize a corporate credit union's banker's bank exemption from the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation D reserve requirements.

While NCUA believes that this area should be researched thoroughly, for several reasons, it will take no action now. First, the research necessary to analyze the potential impact of such loans would unnecessarily delay this final rule. In light of the few credit unions indicating interest, NCUA believes it more beneficial to finalize the rule and take the issue up at a later date. Second, if corporate credit unions were to participate in such loans, additional reserves would be necessary to cover the risk of default by natural persons. The public should have an opportunity to comment on such reserves before corporate credit unions are required to comply with them.

The NCUA Board has asked the Office of Corporate Credit Unions to study the issue and be prepared to make a recommendation when it provides its interim report to the Board 18 months after publication of this final rule.

Section 704.8—Asset and Liability Management

The proposed rule required a written asset and liability management (ALM) policy which addressed, among other things, the modeling of indexes that serve as references in financial instrument coupon formulas. Several commenters raised questions about this requirement. Many adjustable rate securities are available in the marketplace which have interest rate formulas linked to a number of reference rates, foreign currencies, and/or commodities. Corporate credit unions tend to buy variable rate securities which are linked to U.S. money market rates such as U.S. LIBOR or Fed Funds. Still others have purchased securities linked to constant maturity Treasuries (CMT), the Prime rate, or the 11th District Cost of Funds (COFI). It is important for an institution to evaluate the basis risk in such instruments to ensure that it has adequately measured the interest rate risk associated with the respective repricing behavior (vis-á-vis its cost of funds). The weaker the correlation between an index and the cost of funds, the greater the need to estimate the future behavior of the index.

The proposed rule required a corporate credit union to evaluate the risk in its balance sheet by measuring the impact of interest rate changes on its NEV and NEV ratio. A corporate credit union was required to limit its risk exposure to levels that did not result in an NEV ratio below 1 percent or a decline in NEV of more than 18 percent. The limit for corporate credit unions with Part I expanded authorities was 35 percent and for those with Part II authorities was 50 percent. Frequency of testing was a function of the NEV ratio. If NEV was 2 percent or above, testing had to be done quarterly. If it fell below 2 percent, monthly testing was required.

The proposed rule also required corporate credit unions with significant holdings of instruments with embedded options to perform additional testing beyond the 300 basis point parallel shift of the yield curve. The base test may not be sufficient to evaluate the potential risk to the balance sheet, particularly for those portfolios comprised of complex securities. Changes in the shape of the yield curve, shifts in the credit and liquidity risk premium reflected in spread changes, factors affecting prepayment speeds, and changes in volatility, will all have an impact. While the rule did not establish the testing frequency or the parameters to be used to evaluate the impact of these factors, it did require that the tests reflect these components of risk.

NCUA sought specific data from corporate credit unions to support the claim that a floor other than 1 percent was appropriate. It sought similar analytical support for challenges to the 18, 35, and 50 percent variation limits.

Most corporate credit union commenters pointed out that the minimum NEV ratio poses a major restriction on balance sheet growth even if such growth adds no incremental risk to the balance sheet. Commenters overwhelmingly supported keeping the minimum ratio at 1 percent of the fair value of assets, and some suggested removal of a minimum NEV ratio altogether. The vast majority of comments submitted were without supporting data. It is intuitive, however, that substantial growth in corporate credit union assets would exacerbate the risk of penetrating a floor of 2 percent or higher, since average core capital levels are presently between 2 percent and 3 percent of assets.

The use of a minimum NEV ratio is intended to establish a floor for primary capital which prevents a corporate credit union's core leverage ratio from falling dangerously low. It provides an estimate of the internal capacity of an institution to handle its risk exposures in the future and thus alerts the corporate credit union and NCUA to potential capital shortfalls.

Corporate credit unions have not historically had a growth inhibitor in the form of minimum capital ratios, and thus, the NEV ratio introduces a new element for management to control. While the NEV ratio does not indicate the nature or degree of risk that is

inherent in a balance sheet, it does indicate the degree of leverage. Capital is the reserve of funds available to manage all the risks of the institution, including those which are not part of the risks associated with changes in interest rates.

Measuring risk is an imprecise business because of the multitude of assumptions that are required to evaluate potential outcomes. NCUA believes that an NEV ratio below 1 percent would be imprudent because little room would remain for errors in measurement or for the potential confluence of business risks. An NEV ratio of 1 percent will provide a reasonable early-warning detection mechanism for capital inadequacy. The present levels of capital would not permit a substantially higher floor at this time without a risk of forced shrinkage in corporate credit union balance sheets.

Consistent with the base level thresholds established in the credit risk management section, an 18 percent NEV volatility limit is adopted to set a conservative market risk limit for corporate credit unions that do not possess the financial, system, or personnel resources to support a significant market-risk earnings strategy. The 18 percent limit allows corporate credit unions at the base authority level to entertain a modest mismatch between liabilities and assets (overnight and/or term) and capital investments inside of seven years.

NEV is an imperfect measure in the sense that it portrays the risk inherent in the balance sheet as one number. It is a present value of the asset cash-flows less a present value of the liability cash-flows plus/minus the time value of any embedded options. NEV does not indicate when the risk will occur but it does indicate the aggregate amount of potential risk. Used in conjunction with income simulation (a short-term view of risk), NEV provides a good method for simultaneously managing the earnings and net worth of an institution.

It is expected that corporate credit unions will have some degree of mismatch in the normal course of business because member demands for amount and maturity on the liability side of the balance sheet do not perfectly correlate to available market instruments on the asset side. The NEV calculations will capture the aggregate market risk and permit corporate credit unions, no matter how their respective mismatches are structured, to convey risk in a relatively simple and consistent manner.

An NEV volatility limit of 18 percent was criticized by many commenters as being too low and ''essentially a matched book.'' Any NEV variance can be achieved with a total matched book in place since the duration of the asset purchased with capital (not matched) will determine the net risk. If capital is invested in short duration instruments, the NEV volatility will be correspondingly low. If capital is invested in long duration instruments, the volatility will be higher. There is no precise level of NEV that equates to a ''matched book.'' The 18 percent NEV limit is the same as a net risk position with a price sensitivity equal to that of seven year zero-coupon Treasury bond. This is not an insignificant amount of market risk. It is a corporate credit union's choice whether it takes that risk in an overnight account or whether it spreads it out among various books of business (overnight, term, capital, etc.). Some institutions may choose to run matched books and take all the risk with their capital. Regardless, the maximum decline will be limited to 18 percent of base case NEV.

One aspect of using NEV which must be noted is the effect of negative convexity. Two corporate credit unions may have an equivalent net risk exposure at a given point in time, but the respective exposures will change very differently with subsequent changes in market factors, depending on the composition of assets. One may choose to take the bulk of its mismatch in the overnight account using optionless money market instruments and invest its capital in a medium-maturity debenture. The other may incur a mismatch by buying low duration floating rate securities which possess a considerable amount of option and basis risk.

In the first example, the sensitivity of NEV is fairly constant and the risk profile may be altered relatively quickly with the passage of time (by letting short maturities roll into overnight). In the latter example, the option and basis risk may not emerge until the interest rate environment has changed. Because securities with call, prepayment, and cap options can extend dramatically, it is possible for such a portfolio to go from a sensitivity of 18 percent to an exposure many times that amount in a short time as the institution calibrates its rate shocks to a new plus and minus 3 percent range.

Several corporate commenters suggested that an interim operating level be considered for moderate capacity corporates, consisting of an NEV volatility limit of 25 percent, with no additional investment or credit authorities. They argued that the cost of building a risk management infrastructure was essentially a barrier to entry for expanded authorities, and they viewed the higher NEV limit as a mechanism for funding the incremental costs of getting there. To compensate for the incrementally greater risk, the commenters suggested that qualifying corporate credit unions conduct the rate shock tests monthly, as opposed to quarterly, and that they also conduct the additional tests, beyond the 300 basis point parallel shift of the yield curve, regardless of their holdings of instruments with embedded options.

NCUA agrees that select corporate credit unions are capable of operating between the base and Part I limits, and has created a ''base-plus'' level. With NCUA approval, an institution can operate with an NEV volatility of 25 percent provided that it performs additional tests and has additional management and infrastructure. NCUA will assess the institution to verify that the incremental qualifications are resident. For example, more than one senior manager will be expected to have strong knowledge of investments and ALM. In addition to risk measurement, the ability for the institution to withstand the departure of a key staff member and the ability to achieve adequate separation between risk takers and risk monitors will be important.

Corporate credit unions qualifying for a 25 percent NEV variance will be expected to conduct risk modeling with greater vigilance than those operating with an 18 percent variance, and such institutions must establish commensurate policies, procedures, and internal controls. NCUA will expect corporate credit unions that qualify for a 25 percent NEV limit to demonstrate a greater ability and inclination to aggressively respond to adverse market developments than base authority institutions. Operating with an NEV volatility of 25 percent may increase current earnings, but it also raises the probability of experiencing future losses.

For corporate credit unions that want to run bigger mismatches, the Part I expanded authorities doubles the amount of permitted market risk from the base, allowing an NEV decline of 35 percent. This degree of mismatch has the aggregate risk sensitivity of a 15 year zero-coupon Treasury bond. Part II expanded authorities allows an NEV decline of 50 percent, equating to an aggregate risk sensitivity of a 24 year zero-coupon bond. The following table shows the risk sensitivities of zero-coupon bonds of various durations.

PRICE SENSITIVITY OF ZERO-COUPON TREASURY BONDS

[Prices as of 01/08/97]

Investment (years)	Price sensitivity +2% shock (percent)	Price sensitivity +3% shock (percent)
7	−13	−18
10	−18	−25
15	−26	−36
24	−38	−51

Source: Bloomberg; S <Govt>, TRA(O).

NCUA has allowed sophisticated and well-developed corporate credit unions to take much greater market risk than that permitted for institutions with base authorities. If a corporate credit union wishes to make market timing a substantial portion of its earnings strategy, the expanded authority levels provide ample room for managing sizable mismatches between assets and liabilities. But, at the base level, the rule must have prudent limitations on market risk that reflect the more limited capacity of many smaller and/or more conservative institutions which cannot afford or do not desire to commit the financial and personnel resources to build the appropriate risk-taking infrastructure that is required to support higher NEV volatility.

The base level is intended to establish a conservative territory where even the smallest and most thinly developed corporate credit union can continue to provide standard products and services without being subject to imprudent risks or burdened with excessive infrastructure costs. In order for the regulation to encompass the full spectrum of corporate credit unions, it must provide both a minimum safety and soundness barrier as well as a mechanism for expanding opportunities (commensurate with an increasing capacity to manage risk). The rule is structured to create distinctive operating classifications in response to the widely diverse corporate credit union network.

A number of commenters noted that NCUA was adopting specific limits on interest rate risk where other federal financial institution regulators have elected to handle it through supervision. NCUA acknowledges this difference but disagrees with the notion that its approach is inconsistent or inappropriate.

Corporate credit unions comprise a relatively small private financial network which serves a finite universe of members. The credit union system cannot afford the failure of a corporate credit union, whereas the failure of an individual bank or thrift is less consequential to the survival of all other banks and thrifts. Because of these differences, NCUA believes that explicit measures of risk tolerances are appropriate.

In addition, many corporate credit unions are making a transition from a traditional strategy where little interest rate risk was taken (achieved through maturity and rate-reset matching of assets and liabilities) to a strategy which assumes a variety of intentional market risk mismatches, including maturity, option, and basis risk. Explicit risk measures are essential in such an environment.

One corporate credit union commenter, joined by a number of its member credit unions, claimed that the rule encourages corporate credit unions to take credit risk as opposed to interest rate risk. This sentiment is troubling. The proposed rule is intended to promote and reinforce the discipline of comprehensive risk management, regardless of the risk type assumed.

If a corporate credit union intends to entertain significant exposures to market, credit, and/or liquidity risk in order to generate its spread income, the obligation to professionally control those risks is substantial. The expanded authority concept is predicated on the idea that professional risk taking must be supported by a state-of-the-art risk management infrastructure.

Section 704.9—Liquidity Management

Relatively few comments were received on this section of the proposed rule. However, in response to those comments, the rule has been amended so that a corporate credit union need only monitor its liquidity sources regularly, rather than continuously, and need not necessarily test its external lines to ensure that contingent sources of liquidity remain available. However, a corporate credit union must be able to demonstrate, whether through testing, written confirmation, or other means, that such sources remain available.

Section 704.10—Divestiture

Few comments were received on this section of the proposed rule, and except for changes to time frames to standardize them with others in the regulation and the addition of the supervisory committee to the list of entities which must receive a failed investment report, no changes have been made in the final rule.

Section 704.11—Corporate Credit Union Service Organizations (Corporate CUSOs)

The proposed rule defined a corporate CUSO as an entity that: (1) Has received a loan from and/or is at least partly owned by a corporate credit union; (2) primarily serves credit unions; (3) restricts its services to those related to the daily activities of credit unions; and (4) is chartered as a corporation under state law. A number of commenters pointed out that defining an entity that has received a loan from a corporate credit union as a corporate CUSO would severely restrict the ability of corporate credit unions to lend to natural person CUSOs. This was not intended, and that portion of the definition has been deleted.

Some commenters expressed concern that the restriction of services to those related to the daily activities of credit unions might unduly limit the activities of corporate CUSOs, since a legitimate activity might not occur every day. It was not the intent of the proposed rule to require that an activity occur every day; however, to allay concerns, the final rule requires that services be related to the normal course of business of credit unions.

In response to comments, the rule has been amended to permit corporate CUSOs to be structured as limited liability companies or limited partnerships, as well as corporations. NCUA agrees that these forms are appropriate for corporate CUSOs. Also in response to comments, the conflict of interest provision has been amended to permit a corporate credit union to share employees with a corporate CUSO. NCUA was persuaded that there is a legitimate business purpose for such an arrangement. However, such arrangements will be scrutinized to ensure there is no insider self-dealing. Further, the rule still prohibits corporate credit union directors and committee members from receiving compensation from a corporate CUSO.

Section 704.12—Services

Few comments were received on this section, and it is unchanged in the final rule. This section was intended to protect the integrity of federal corporate credit union fields of membership. However, should NCUA authorize national fields of membership for federal corporate credit unions, there may be a determination to eliminate this section at a future date.

Section 704.13—Fixed Assets

As proposed, the final rule permits a corporate credit union to invest in fixed assets where the aggregate of all such investments does not exceed 15 percent of the corporate credit union's capital. In response to one comment, NCUA wishes to clarify that the 15 percent refers to book value. As proposed, the final rule provides for a corporate credit

union to request a waiver of the limitation from NCUA. The proposed rule eliminated the current provision that allows a corporate credit union to proceed with its investment if it does not receive notification of the action taken on its request within 45 days. Three commenters objected to NCUA not having a deadline to respond, and the 45 day timeframe has been reinstated.

Section 704.14—Representation

The first proposal to revise Part 704, issued in 1995, amended the representation section to provide that only representatives of member credit unions were permitted to vote and stand for election. This involved changes to a number of paragraphs. When the proposed revision to Part 704 was reissued in 1996, NCUA determined not to go forward with the member-only proposal and intended to reverse all of the changes that had been made in that regard. Inadvertently, some of the changes were left in place. The final rule corrects this error.

Section 704.15—Audit Requirements

In response to the few comments received on this section, the language has been clarified and made more consistent with auditing terminology.

Section 704.16—Contracts/Written Agreements

No changes were made to this provision.

Section 704.17—State-Chartered Corporate Credit Unions

As noted earlier, a paragraph has been added which provides that NCUA will consult with the state supervisory authority before taking administrative action against a state-chartered corporate credit union.

Section 704.18—Fidelity Bond Coverage

In response to comments, the calculation of minimum bond has been clarified and a $5 million cap has been added to each category in the maximum deductible table.

Section 704.19—Wholesale Corporate Credit Unions

The commenters generally supported this section, and it has been retained as proposed.

Appendix A—Model Forms

Some changes have been made to Sample Form 2 in the final rule to accommodate the changes to the definition of paid-in capital.

Appendix B—Expanded Authorities and Requirements

The proposed rule introduced a multi-tier approach to the regulation of corporate credit unions. Proposed Appendix B set forth incrementally greater authorities for corporate credit unions and the infrastructure and capital requirements that were required to be in place to obtain such authorities. The commenters supported the multi-tier approach, and it has been retained in the final rule. Based on the comments received, several additional authorities have been added to Parts I and II. So that NCUA can effectively supervise the transition to this final rule, each corporate credit union is asked to inform NCUA, by April 15, 1997, of its initial decision regarding the level at which it wishes to operate.

One commenter thought that all investments should be grandfathered in a case where a corporate has its expanded authorities revoked. This observation raises an important issue. The final rule will shift the major focus of risk evaluation from individual financial instruments towards an aggregate or ''balance sheet'' risk assessment. While individual securities and transactions might be grandfathered from automatic divestiture, the revocation of expanded authorities would likely be precipitated by concerns about the overall risk profile of that institution. While individual transactions will not necessarily be singled out, a corporate credit union must be prepared to employ asset disposition to reduce excessive risk when exposures warrant.

For example, a substantial weakness in internal controls and/or major capital inadequacy would necessitate a reduction in risk. If expanded authorities are regarded to be adding risk to an already unacceptable exposure, then NCUA would have to consider a revocation of the authorities. This could prompt NCUA to mandate a risk reduction strategy that requires the institution to adopt asset disposition in order to achieve an appropriate and timely risk reduction. Once revocation occurs, any additional expanded-authority activities will cease and NCUA will evaluate, based on the unique circumstances, what corrective actions are necessary. Thus, while the rule does not predetermine the sale of specific expanded-authority transactions, forbearance from divestiture will not be assured.

Proposed Appendix C set forth guidelines for evaluating requests for expanded authorities. In response to the comments received, these guidelines have been removed from the regulation and put into a handbook format. Consequently, Appendix C has been deleted. The guidelines will be provided to all corporate credit unions.

Part 709—Involuntary Liquidation and Creditor Claims

No comments were received on this section, and it has been retained in the final rule.

Part 741—Requirements for Insurance

No comments were received on this section, and it has been retained in the final rule.

C. Regulatory Procedures

Regulatory Flexibility Act

NCUA certifies that the proposed rule, if made final, will not have a significant economic impact on small credit unions (those under $1 million in assets). The rule applies only to corporate credit unions, all of which have assets well in excess of $1 million. Accordingly, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The reporting requirements in Part 704 have been submitted to and approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 3133–0129. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The control number will be displayed in the table at 12 CFR Part 795.

Executive Order 12612

Executive Order 12612 requires NCUA to consider the effect of its actions on state interests. It states that: ''Federal action limiting the policy-making discretion of the states should be taken only where constitutional authority for the action is clear and certain, and the national activity is necessitated by the presence of a problem of national scope.'' The risk of loss to federally insured credit unions and the NCUSIF caused by actions of corporate credit unions are concerns of national scope. The final rule will help assure that proper safeguards are in place to ensure the safety and soundness of corporate credit unions.

The rule applies to all corporate credit unions that accept funds from federally insured credit unions. NCUA believes that the protection of such credit unions, and ultimately the NCUSIF, warrants application of the proposed rule to non federally insured corporate credit unions. NCUA, pursuant to Executive Order 12612, has determined

that this rule may have an occasional direct effect on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. However, the potential risk to the NCUSIF without these changes justifies them.

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 704

Credit unions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surety bonds.

12 CFR Part 709

Claims, Credit unions, Liquidation.

12 CFR Part 741

Bank deposit insurance, Credit unions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

By the National Credit Union Administration Board on March 7, 1997.

Becky Baker,

Secretary of the Board.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NCUA amends 12 CFR chapter VII as follows:

1. Part 704 is revised to read as follows:

PART 704—CORPORATE CREDIT UNIONS

Sec.

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1762, 1766(a), 1781, and 1789.

§ 704.1 Scope.

(a) This part establishes special rules for all federally insured corporate credit unions. Non federally insured corporate credit unions must agree, by written contract, to both adhere to the requirements of this part and submit to examinations, as determined by NCUA, as a condition of receiving shares or deposits from federally insured credit unions. This part grants certain additional authorities to federal corporate credit unions. Except to the extent that they are inconsistent with this part, other provisions of NCUA's Rules and Regulations (12 CFR chapter VII) and the Federal Credit Union Act apply to federally chartered corporate credit unions and federally insured state-chartered corporate credit unions to the same extent that they apply to other federally chartered and federally insured state-chartered credit unions, respectively.

(b) The Board has the authority to issue orders which vary from this part. This authority is provided under Section 120(a) of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. 1766(a). Requests by state-chartered corporate credit unions for waivers to this part and for expansions of authority under Appendix B of this part must be approved by the state regulator before being submitted to NCUA.

§ 704.2 Definitions.

Adjusted trading means any method or transaction whereby a corporate credit union sells a security to a vendor at a price above its current market price and simultaneously purchases or commits to purchase from the vendor another security at a price above its current market price.

Asset-backed security means a security that is primarily serviced by the cashflows of a discrete pool of receivables or other financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to the securityholders. This definition excludes those securities referred to in the financial markets as mortgage-backed securities (MBS), which includes collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs).

Capital means the sum of a corporate credit union's reserves and undivided earnings, paid-in capital, and membership capital.

Capital ratio means the corporate credit union's capital divided by its moving daily average net assets.

Collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) means a multi-class bond issue collateralized by mortgages or mortgage-backed securities.

Commercial mortgage related security means a mortgage related security where the mortgages are secured by real estate upon which is located a commercial structure.

Corporate credit union means an organization that:

(1) Is chartered under Federal or state law as a credit union;

(2) Receives shares from and provides loan services to credit unions;

(3) Is operated primarily for the purpose of serving other credit unions;

(4) Is designated by NCUA as a corporate credit union;

(5) Limits natural person members to the minimum required by state or federal law to charter and operate the credit union; and

(6) Does not condition the eligibility of any credit union to become a member on that credit union's membership in any other organization.

Correspondent services means services provided by one financial institution to another, and includes check clearing, credit and investment services, and any other banking services.

Credit enhancement means collateral, third-party guarantees, and other features that are designed to provide structural support and protection against losses to investors in a particular security.

Daily average net assets means the average of net assets calculated for each day during the period.

Dealer bid indication means a dealer's approximation of the bid price of a security.

Dollar roll means the purchase or sale of a mortgage backed security to a counterparty with an agreement to resell or repurchase a substantially identical security at a future date and at a specified price.

Embedded option means a characteristic of certain assets and liabilities which gives the issuer of the instrument the ability to change the features such as final maturity, rate, principal amount and average life. Options include, but are not limited to, calls, caps, and prepayment options.

Expected maturity means the date on which all remaining principal amounts of an instrument or bond are anticipated to be paid off on the basis of projected payment assumptions.

Fair value of a financial instrument means the amount at which an instrument could be exchanged in a current arms-length transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced liquidation sale. Market prices, if available, are the best evidence of the fair value of financial instruments. If market prices are not available, the best estimate of fair value may be based on the quoted market price of a financial

instrument with similar characteristics or on valuation techniques (for example, the present value of estimated future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved, option pricing models, or matrix pricing models).

Federal funds transaction means a short-term or open-ended unsecured transfer of immediately available funds by one depository institution to another depository institution or entity.

Foreign bank means an institution which is organized under the laws of a country other than the United States, is engaged in the business of banking, and is recognized as a bank by the banking supervisory authority of the country in which it is organized.

Forward settlement of a transaction means settlement on a date other than the trade date.

Immediate family member means a spouse or other family member living in the same household.

Industry recognized information provider means an organization which obtains compensation by providing information to investors and receives no compensation for the purchase or sale of investments.

Long-term investment means, for the purpose of issue ratings, an investment that has an initial maturity, or expected maturity, greater than one year.

Market price means the price at which a security can be bought or sold.

Matched means, with respect to assets and liabilities, that the factors which affect cash flows of an asset are replicated in a corresponding liability.

Member paid-in capital means paid-in capital that: Is held by the corporate credit union's members; and has an initial maturity of at least 20 years. A corporate credit union may not condition membership, services, or prices for services on a credit union's ownership of paid-in capital. When a paid-in capital instrument has a remaining maturity of 5 years, the amount of the instrument that may be considered paid-in capital for the purposes of this part is reduced by a constant monthly amortization which ensures the recognition of paid-in capital is fully amortized when the instrument has a remaining maturity of 3 years. The terms and conditions of any member paid-in capital instrument must be disclosed to the recorded owner of such instrument at the time the instrument is created and at least annually thereafter.

Member reverse repurchase transaction means an integrated transaction in which a corporate credit union purchases a security from one of its member credit unions under agreement by that member credit union to repurchase the same security at a specified time in the future. The corporate credit union then sells that same security, on the same day, to a third party, under agreement to repurchase it on the same date on which the corporate credit union is obligated to return the security to its member credit union.

Membership capital means funds contributed by members which are available to cover losses that exceed reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital. In the event of liquidation of the corporate credit union, membership capital is payable only after satisfaction of all liabilities of the liquidation estate, including uninsured share obligations to shareholders and the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), but excluding paid-in capital. The funds have a minimum withdrawal notice of three years, are not insured by the NCUSIF or other share or deposit insurers, and cannot be used to pledge against borrowings. A member may sell its membership capital to a credit union in the corporate credit union's field of membership, subject to the corporate credit union's approval. The funds may be in the form of a term certificate, or may be in the form of an adjusted balance account. An adjusted balance account may be adjusted in relation to a measure (e.g., one percent of a member credit union's assets) established and disclosed by the corporate credit union at the time the account is opened without regard to any minimum withdrawal notice period. Upon written notice of intent to withdraw membership capital, the balance of the account will be frozen (no annual adjustment) until the conclusion of the notice period. The terms and conditions of a membership capital account must be disclosed to the recorded owner of such account at the time the account is opened and at least annually thereafter. Upon notification of intent to withdraw, the amount of the account on notice that can be considered membership capital is reduced by a constant monthly amortization which ensures the recognition of membership capital is fully amortized at the end of the notice period. The full balance of a membership capital account that has been placed on notice, not just the remaining non amortized portion, is available to absorb losses in excess of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital until the funds are released by the corporate credit union at the conclusion of the notice period.

Mortgage related security means a security as defined in Section 3(a)(41) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(41)), i.e., a privately-issued security backed by mortgages secured by real estate upon which is located a dwelling, mixed residential and commercial structure, residential manufactured home, or commercial structure.

Mortgage servicing means performing tasks to protect a mortgage investment, including collecting the installment accounts, monitoring and dealing with delinquencies, and overseeing foreclosures and payoffs.

Moving daily average net assets means the average of daily average net assets for the month being measured and the previous 11 months.

NCUA means NCUA Board (Board), unless the particular action has been delegated by the Board.

Net assets means total assets less Central Liquidity Facility (CLF) stock subscriptions, CLF loans guaranteed by the NCUSIF, U.S. Central CLF certificates, and member reverse repurchase transactions. For its own account, a corporate credit union's payables under reverse repurchase agreements and receivables under repurchase agreements may be netted out if the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) conditions for offsetting are met.

Net economic value (NEV) means the fair value of assets minus the fair value of liabilities. All fair value calculations must include the value of forward settlements and embedded options and of off balance sheet financial derivatives, such as futures, options, interest rate swaps, and forward rate agreements. Membership capital is treated as a liability for purposes of this calculation. The NEV ratio is calculated by dividing NEV by the fair value of assets.

Net interest income means the difference between income earned on interest bearing assets and interest paid on interest bearing liabilities.

Non member paid-in capital means paid-in capital that is approved by NCUA, upon application by the corporate credit union. In determining whether or not to approve any paid-in capital instrument, NCUA will consider such features as maturity, capital amortization schedule, participation, voting, acceleration, redemption, or other rights of the holder, if any. NCUA will also consider the strategic purpose and financial impact of the proposed paid-in capital issuance and the corporate credit union's financial condition and management capabilities.

Non secured obligation means an obligation backed solely by the creditworthiness of the obligor.

Official means any director or committee member.

Paid-in capital means accounts or other interests of a corporate credit union that: Are available to cover losses that exceed reserves and undivided earnings; are not insured by the NCUSIF or other share or deposit insurers; and are callable only at the option of the corporate credit union and only if the corporate credit union meets its minimum level of required capital after the funds are called. Paid-in capital includes both member paid-in capital and non member paid-in capital. In the event of liquidation of the corporate credit union, paid-in capital is payable only after satisfaction of all liabilities of the liquidation estate, including uninsured share obligations to shareholders, the NCUSIF, and membership capital holders. Paid-in capital shall not exceed reserves and undivided earnings.

Pair-off transaction means a security purchase transaction that is closed out or sold at, or prior to, the settlement or expiration date.

Prepayment model means an empirical method which produces a reasonable and supportable forecast of mortgage prepayments in alternative interest rate scenarios. Models are typically available from securities broker-dealers and industry-recognized information providers. These models are used in tests to forecast the weighted average life, change in weighted average life, and price sensitivity of CMOs/REMICs and mortgage-backed securities.

Real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC) means a nontaxable entity formed for the sole purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by an interest in real property and issuing multiple classes of interests in the underlying mortgages.

Regular way settlement means delivery of a security from a seller to a buyer within the specified number of days established for that type of security.

Repurchase transaction means a transaction in which a corporate credit union agrees to purchase a security from a counterparty and to resell the same or any identical security to that counterparty at a later date.

Reserve ratio means the corporate credit union's reserves and undivided earnings plus paid in capital divided by its moving daily average net assets.

Reserves and undivided earnings means all forms of retained earnings, including regular or statutory reserves and all valuation allowances established to meet the full and fair disclosure requirements of § 702.3 of this chapter.

Residual interest means the remainder cash flows from a CMO or REMIC transaction after payments due bondholders and trust administrative expenses have been satisfied.

Section 107(8) institution means an institution described in Section 107(8) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1757(8)).

Securities lending means lending a security to a counterparty, either directly or through an agent, and accepting collateral in return.

Senior management employee means a chief executive officer, any assistant chief executive officer (e.g., any assistant president, any vice president or any assistant treasurer/manager), and the chief financial officer (controller).

Settlement date means the date originally agreed to by a corporate credit union and a counterparty for settlement of the purchase or sale of a security.

Short sale means the sale of a security not owned by the seller.

Short-term investment means, for the purpose of issue ratings, an investment that has an initial maturity, or expected maturity, of one year or less.

Small business related security means a security as defined in Section 3(a)(53) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(53)), i.e., a security, rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, that represents ownership of one or more promissory notes or leases of personal property which evidence the obligation of a small business concern. It does not mean a security issued or guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

Stripped mortgage-backed security means a security that represents either the principal or interest only portion of the cash flows of an underlying pool of mortgages.

Trade association means an association of organizations or persons formed to promote their common interests. For the purposes of § 704.14, the term includes entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such an association but does not include credit unions.

Trade date means the date a corporate credit union originally agrees, whether orally or in writing, to enter into the purchase or sale of a security.

Weighted average life means the weighted average time to principal repayment of a security based upon the proportional balances of the cash flows that make up the security.

When-issued trading means the buying and selling of securities in the period between the announcement of an offering and the issuance and payment date of the securities.

Wholesale corporate credit union means a corporate credit union which primarily serves other corporate credit unions.

§ 704.3 Corporate credit union capital.

(a) *General.* A corporate credit union must develop and ensure implementation of written short- and long-term capital goals, objectives, and strategies which provide for the building of capital consistent with regulatory requirements, the maintenance of sufficient capital to support the risk exposures that may arise from current and projected activities, and the periodic review and reassessment of the capital position of the corporate credit union.

(b) *Capital ratio.* A corporate credit union will maintain a minimum capital ratio of 4 percent, except as otherwise provided in this part. A corporate credit union must calculate its capital ratio at least monthly.

(c) *Reserve transfers.* A corporate credit union's monthly reserve transfers are based upon the level of its reserve ratio. Where the reserve ratio is greater than or equal to 4 percent, the reserve transfer is optional. Where the reserve ratio is greater than or equal to 3 percent but less than 4 percent, the corporate credit union must transfer .10 percent of its moving daily average net assets. Where the reserve ratio is less than 3 percent, the corporate credit union must transfer .15 percent of its moving daily average net assets. Reserve transfers must be calculated on a monthly basis and funded on at least a quarterly basis.

(d) *Individual capital ratio, reserve transfer requirement.* (1) When significant circumstances or events warrant, NCUA may require a different minimum capital ratio and/or reserve transfer level for an individual corporate credit union based on its circumstances. Factors that might warrant a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level include, but are not limited to, for example:

(i) An expectation that the corporate credit union has or anticipates losses resulting in capital inadequacy;

(ii) Significant exposure exists, unsupported by adequate capital or risk management processes, due to credit, liquidity, market, fiduciary, operational, and similar types of risks;

(iii) A merger has been approved; or

(iv) An emergency exists because of a natural disaster.

(2) When NCUA determines that a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level is necessary or appropriate for a particular corporate

credit union, NCUA will notify the corporate credit union in writing of the proposed ratio or level and, if applicable, the date by which the ratio should be reached. NCUA also will provide an explanation of why the proposed ratio or level is considered necessary or appropriate for the corporate credit union.

(3)(i) The corporate credit union may respond to any or all of the items in the notice. The response must be in writing and delivered to NCUA within 30 calendar days after the date on which the corporate credit union received the notice. NCUA may shorten the time period when, in its opinion, the condition of the corporate credit union so requires, provided that the corporate credit union is informed promptly of the new time period, or with the consent of the corporate credit union. In its discretion, NCUA may extend the time period for good cause.

(ii) Failure to respond within 30 calendar days or such other time period as may be specified by NCUA shall constitute a waiver of any objections to any item in the notice. Failure to address any item in a response shall constitute a waiver of any objection to that item.

(iii) After the close of the corporate credit union's response period, NCUA will decide, based on a review of the corporate credit union's response and other information concerning the corporate credit union, whether a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level should be established for the corporate credit union and, if so, the ratio or level and the date the requirement will become effective. The corporate credit union will be notified of the decision in writing. The notice will include an explanation of the decision, except for a decision not to establish a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level for the corporate credit union.

(e) *Failure to maintain minimum capital ratio requirement.* When a corporate credit union's capital ratio falls below the minimum required by paragraphs (b) or (d) of this section, or Appendix B of this part, as applicable, operating management of the corporate credit union must notify its board of directors, supervisory committee, and NCUA within 10 calendar days.

(f) *Capital restoration plan.* (1) A corporate credit union must submit a plan to restore and maintain its capital ratio at the minimum requirement when either of the following conditions exist:

(i) The capital ratio falls below the minimum requirement and is not restored to the minimum requirement by the next month end; or

(ii) Regardless of whether the capital ratio is restored by the next month end, the capital ratio falls below the minimum requirement for three months in any 12-month period.

(2) The capital restoration plan must, at a minimum, include the following:

(i) Reasons why the capital ratio fell below the minimum requirement;

(ii) Descriptions of steps to be taken to restore the capital ratio to the minimum requirement within specific time frames;

(iii) Actions to be taken to maintain the capital ratio at the minimum required level and increase it thereafter;

(iv) Balance sheet and income projections, including assumptions, for the current calendar year and one additional calendar year; and

(v) Certification from the board of directors that it will follow the proposed plan if approved by NCUA.

(3) The capital restoration plan must be submitted to NCUA within 30 calendar days of the occurrence. NCUA will respond to the corporate credit union regarding the adequacy of the plan within 45 calendar days of its receipt.

(g) *Capital directive.* (1) If a corporate credit union fails to submit a capital restoration plan; or the plan submitted is not deemed adequate to either restore capital or restore capital within a reasonable time; or the credit union fails to implement its approved capital restoration plan, NCUA may issue a capital directive.

(2) A capital directive may order a corporate credit union to:

(i) Achieve adequate capitalization within a specified time frame by taking any action deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(A) Increase the amount of capital to specific levels;

(B) Reduce dividends;

(C) Limit receipt of deposits to those made to existing accounts;

(D) Cease or limit issuance of new accounts or any or all classes of accounts;

(E) Cease or limit lending or making a particular type or category of loans;

(F) Cease or limit the purchase of specified investments;

(G) Limit operational expenditures to specified levels;

(H) Increase and maintain liquid assets at specified levels; and

(I) Restrict or suspend expanded authorities issued under Appendix B of this part.

(ii) Adhere to a previously submitted plan to achieve adequate capitalization.

(iii) Submit and adhere to a capital plan acceptable to NCUA describing the means and a time schedule by which the corporate credit union shall achieve adequate capitalization.

(iv) Meet with NCUA.

(v) Take a combination of these actions.

(3) Prior to issuing a capital directive, NCUA will notify a corporate credit union in writing of its intention to issue a capital directive.

(i) The notice will state:

(A) The reasons for the issuance of the directive; and

(B) The proposed content of the directive.

(ii) A corporate credit union must respond in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt of the notice stating that it either concurs or disagrees with the notice. If it disagrees with the notice, it must state the reasons why the directive should not be issued and/or propose alternative contents for the directive. The response should include all matters that the corporate credit union wishes to be considered. For good cause, including the following conditions, the response time may be shortened or lengthened:

(A) When the condition of the corporate requires, and the corporate credit union is notified of the shortened response period in the notice;

(B) With the consent of the corporate credit union; or

(C) When the corporate credit union already has advised NCUA that it cannot or will not achieve adequate capitalization.

(iii) Failure to respond within 30 calendar days, or another time period specified in the notice, shall constitute a waiver of any objections to the proposed directive.

(4) After the closing date of the corporate credit union's response period, or the receipt of the response, if earlier, NCUA shall consider the response and may seek additional information or clarification. Based on the information provided during the response period, NCUA will determine whether or not to issue a capital directive and, if issued, the form it should take.

(5) Upon issuance, a capital directive and a statement of the reasons for its issuance will be delivered to the corporate credit union. A directive is effective immediately upon receipt by the corporate credit union, or upon such later date as may be specified therein, and shall remain effective and enforceable until it is stayed, modified, or terminated by NCUA.

(6) A capital directive may be issued in addition to, or in lieu of, any other action authorized by law in response to a corporate credit union's failure to

achieve or maintain the applicable minimum capital ratios.

(7) Upon a change in circumstances, a corporate credit union may request reconsideration of the terms of the directive. Requests that are not based on a significant change in circumstances or are repetitive or frivolous will not be considered. Pending a decision on reconsideration, the directive shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 704.4 Board responsibilities.

(a) *General.* A corporate credit union's board of directors must approve comprehensive written strategic plans and operating policies, review them annually, and provide them upon request to the auditors, supervisory committee, and NCUA.

(b) *Operating policies.* A corporate credit union's operating policies must be commensurate with the scope and complexity of the corporate credit union.

(c) *Procedures.* The board of directors of a corporate credit union must ensure that:

(1) Senior managers have an in-depth, working knowledge of their direct areas of responsibility and are capable of identifying, hiring, and retaining qualified staff;

(2) Qualified personnel are employed or under contract for all line support and audit areas, and designated back-up personnel or resources with adequate cross-training are in place;

(3) GAAP is followed, except where law or regulation has provided for a departure from GAAP;

(4) Accurate balance sheets, income statements, and internal risk assessments (*e.g.*, risk management measures of liquidity, market, and credit risk associated with current activities) are produced timely in accordance with §§ 704.6, 704.8, and 704.9;

(5) Systems are audited periodically in accordance with industry-established standards;

(6) Financial performance is evaluated to ensure that the objectives of the corporate credit union and the responsibilities of management are met; and

(7) Planning addresses the retention of external consultants, as appropriate, to review the adequacy of technical, human, and financial resources dedicated to support major risk areas.

§ 704.5 Investments.

(a) *Policies.* A corporate credit union must operate according to an investment policy that is consistent with its other risk management policies, including, but not limited to, those related to credit risk management, asset and liability management, and liquidity management. The policy must address, at a minimum:

(1) Appropriate tests and criteria, if any, for evaluating standard investments and investment transactions prior to purchase; and

(2) Risk analysis requirements for any new investment type or transaction, not previously owned or marketed by the corporate credit union, considered for purchase by the corporate credit union and/or for sale to members.

(b) *General.* All investments must be U.S. dollar-denominated and subject to the credit policy restrictions set forth in § 704.6.

(c) *Authorized activities.* A corporate credit union may invest in:

(1) Securities, deposits, and obligations set forth in Sections 107(7), 107(8), and 107(15) of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. 1757(7), 1757(8), and 1757(15), except as provided in this section;

(2) Deposits in, the sale of federal funds to, and debt obligations of corporate credit unions, Section 107(8) institutions, and state banks, trust companies, and mutual savings banks not domiciled in the state in which the corporate credit union does business;

(3) Corporate CUSOs, as defined in and subject to the limitations of § 704.11;

(4) Marketable debt obligations of corporations chartered in the United States. This authority does not apply to debt obligations that are convertible into the stock of the corporation;

(5) Asset-backed securities; and

(6) CMOs/REMICs that meet the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council High Risk Security Test (HRST) requirements.

(i) The HRST must be prepared quarterly on all CMOs/REMICs, documented and reviewed by an appropriate committee, and retained while the instrument is held in portfolio and until completion of the next audit and NCUA examination.

(ii) A corporate credit union's board of directors must approve at least three prepayment models for CMOs/REMICs unless a median estimate from an industry-recognized information provider is used. These approved models must be used consistently for all subsequent compliance tests. Any changes in approved models should be infrequent and documented with a reasonable and supportable justification.

(iii) A corporate credit union must obtain prepayment estimates, based upon an instantaneous, permanent, parallel shift in market rates of plus or minus 100, 200, and 300 basis points, to conduct the HRST.

(A) If a median prepayment estimate is used, it must be obtained from an industry-recognized information provider. At purchase, the median estimate must be based on at least 5 prepayment models. At retesting, the median estimate must be based on at least 2 prepayment models.

(B) If individual prepayment models are used, estimates must be obtained from all of the models identified in the corporate credit union's investment policy. One of the individual prepayment models may be the median prepayment estimate from an industry-recognized information provider. All of the models identified in the investment policy must be used when purchasing and retesting a CMO/REMIC. At purchase, a CMO/REMIC must pass the tests for each prepayment model used. At retesting, the CMO/REMIC must pass the tests for a majority of the prepayment models used at the time of purchase.

(d) *Repurchase agreements.* A corporate credit union may enter into a repurchase agreement provided that:

(1) The corporate credit union, or its agent, nominee, or designee, receives written confirmation of the transaction and either takes physical possession or control of the repurchase securities or is recorded as owner of the repurchase securities through the Federal Reserve Book-Entry Securities Transfer System;

(2) The repurchase securities are legal investments for that corporate credit union;

(3) In the event of default, the corporate credit union sells the repurchase securities in a timely manner, subject to a bankruptcy stay, to satisfy the commitment of any net principal and interest owed to it by the counterparty;

(4) The corporate credit union receives daily assessment of the market value of the repurchase securities, including a market quote or dealer bid indication and any accrued interest, and maintains adequate margin that reflects a risk assessment of the repurchase securities and the term of the transaction;

(5) The corporate credit union has entered into signed contracts with all approved counterparties. Such contracts must address any supplemental terms and conditions necessary to meet the specific requirements of this part. Third party arrangements must be supported by tri-party contracts in which the repurchase securities are priced and reported daily and the tri-party agent ensures compliance; and

(6) The corporate credit union has sufficient market relationships established in advance to timely execute

the disposition of the repurchase securities.

(e) *Securities Lending.* A corporate credit union may enter into a securities lending transaction provided that:

(1) The corporate credit union, or its agent, nominee, or designee, receives written confirmation of the loan, obtains a perfected first priority security interest in the collateral, and either takes physical possession or control of the collateral or is recorded as owner of the collateral through the Federal Reserve Book-Entry Securities Transfer System;

(2) The collateral is a legal investment for that corporate credit union;

(3) The corporate credit union, directly or through its agent, receives daily assessment of the market value of collateral, including a market quote or dealer bid indication and any accrued interest, and maintains adequate margin that reflects a risk assessment of the collateral and terms of the loan; and

(4) The corporate credit union, directly or through its agent, has executed a written loan and security agreement with the borrower, approved any form of agreement attached thereto, and obtained the right to approve any material modification to such agreement.

(f) *Investment companies.* A corporate credit union may invest in an investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a), provided that the portfolio of such investment company is restricted by its investment policy solely to investments and investment transactions that are permissible for that corporate credit union.

(g) *Forward settlement of transactions later than regular way.* A corporate credit union may enter into an agreement to purchase or sell an instrument, with settlement later than regular way, provided that:

(1) Delivery and acceptance are mandatory;

(2) The transaction is clearly disclosed in the appropriate risk reporting required under § 704.8(b);

(3) If the corporate credit union is the purchaser, it has adequate cash flow projections evidencing its ability to purchase the instrument;

(4) If the corporate credit union is the seller, it owns the instrument on the trade date; and

(5) The transaction is settled on a cash basis at the settlement date.

(h) *Prohibitions.* A corporate credit union is prohibited from:

(1) Purchasing or selling off balance sheet financial derivatives, such as futures, options, interest rate swaps, or forward rate agreements;

(2) Engaging in pair-off transactions, when-issued trading, adjusted trading, or short sales; and

(3) Purchasing stripped mortgage-backed securities, residual interests in CMO/REMICs, mortgage servicing rights, commercial mortgage related securities, or small business related securities.

(i) *Conflicts of interest.* A corporate credit union's officials, employees, and immediate family members of such individuals, may not receive pecuniary consideration in connection with the making of an investment or deposit by the corporate credit union. Employee compensation is exempt from this prohibition. All transactions not specifically prohibited by this paragraph must be conducted at arm's length and in the interest of the corporate credit union.

(j) *Grandfathering.* A corporate credit union's authority to hold an investment is governed by the regulation in effect at the time of purchase. However, all grandfathered investments are subject to the requirements of §§ 704.8 and 704.9.

§ 704.6 Credit risk management.

(a) *Policies.* A corporate credit union must operate according to a credit risk management policy that is commensurate with the investment and lending risks and activities it undertakes. The policy must address, at a minimum:

(1) The approval process associated with credit limits;

(2) Due diligence analysis requirements;

(3) Maximum credit limits with each obligor and transaction counterparty, set as a percentage of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital. In addition to addressing loans, deposits, and securities, limits with transaction counterparties must address aggregate exposures of all transactions, including, but not necessarily limited to, repurchase agreements, securities lending, and forward settlement of purchases or sales of investments; and

(4) Concentrations of credit risk (*e.g.*, industry type, sector type, and geographic).

(b) *Exemption.* The requirements of this section do not apply to instruments that are issued or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or enterprises or are fully insured (including accumulated interest) by the National Credit Union Administration or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(c) *Concentration limits.* (1) Aggregate investments in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are limited to 200 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital for any single security or trust.

(2) Except for investments in a wholesale corporate credit union, aggregate investments in repurchase and securities lending agreements with any one counterparty are limited to 400 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.

(3) Except for investments in a wholesale corporate credit union, the aggregate of all investments in non secured obligations of any single domestic issuer is limited to 100 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.

(4) For purposes of measurement, each new credit transaction must be evaluated in terms of the corporate credit union's sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital at the time of the transaction. A subsequent reduction in the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital will require a suspension of additional transactions until maturities, sales or terminations bring existing exposures within the requirements of this part.

(d) *Credit ratings.* (1) All debt instruments must have a credit rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO).

(2) The rating(s) must be monitored for as long as the corporate owns an instrument.

(3) At the time of purchase, asset-backed securities must be rated no lower than AAA (or equivalent), other long-term investments must be rated no lower than AA (or equivalent), and short-term investments must be rated no lower than A–1 (or equivalent).

(4) Any rated instrument that is downgraded by the NRSRO used to meet the requirements of this part at the time of purchase must be reviewed by the board or an appropriate committee within 30 calendar days of the downgrade. Instruments that fall below the minimum rating requirements of this part are subject to the requirements of § 704.10.

(e) Reporting and documentation. (1) A written evaluation of each credit line must be prepared at least annually and formally approved by the board or an appropriate committee. At least monthly, the board or an appropriate committee must receive a watch list of existing and/or potential credit problems and summary credit exposure reports, which demonstrate compliance with the corporate credit union's risk management policies.

(2) At a minimum, the corporate credit union must maintain:

(i) A justification for each approved credit line;

(ii) Disclosure documents, if any, for all instruments held in portfolio. Documents for an instrument that has been sold must be retained until completion of the next NCUA examination; and

(iii) The latest available financial reports, industry analyses, internal and external analyst evaluations, and rating agency information sufficient to support each approved credit line.

§ 704.7 Lending.

(a) *Policies.* A corporate credit union must operate according to a lending policy which addresses, at a minimum:

(1) Loan types and limits;

(2) Required documentation and collateral; and

(3) Analysis and monitoring standards.

(b) *General.* Each loan or line of credit limit will be determined after analyzing the financial and operational soundness of the borrower and the ability of the borrower to repay the loan.

(c) *Loans to member credit unions.* (1) The maximum aggregate amount in unsecured loans and irrevocable lines of credit to any one member credit union, excluding pass-through and guaranteed loans from the CLF and the NCUSIF, shall not exceed 50 percent of capital or 75 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital, whichever is greater.

(2) The maximum aggregate amount in secured loans and irrevocable lines of credit to any one member credit union, excluding those secured by shares or marketable securities and member reverse repurchase transactions, shall not exceed 100 percent of capital or 200 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital, whichever is greater.

(d) *Loans to members that are not credit unions.* Any loan or irrevocable line of credit made to a member, other than a credit union or a corporate CUSO, must be made in compliance with § 701.21(h) of this chapter, governing member business loans, unless such loan or line of credit is fully guaranteed by a credit union. The aggregate amount of loans and irrevocable lines of credit to members other than credit unions and corporate CUSOs shall not exceed 15 percent of the corporate credit union's capital plus pledged shares.

(e) *Loans to non member credit unions.* A loan to a credit union that is not a member of the corporate credit union, other than through a loan participation with another corporate credit union, is only permissible if the loan is for an overdraft related to the providing of correspondent services pursuant to § 704.12. Generally, such a loan will have a maturity of only one business day.

(f) *Loans to corporate CUSOs.* A corporate credit union may make loans and issue lines of credit to corporate CUSOs, subject to the limitations of § 704.11.

(g) *Participation loans with other corporate credit unions.* A corporate credit union is permitted to participate in a loan with another corporate credit union and must retain an interest of at least 5 percent of the face amount of the loan. The participation agreement may be executed at any time prior to, during, or after disbursement. A participating corporate credit union must exercise the same due diligence as if it were the originating corporate credit union.

(h) *Prepayment penalties.* If provided for in the loan contract, a corporate credit union is authorized to assess prepayment penalties on loans.

§ 704.8 Asset and liability management.

(a) *Policies.* A corporate credit union must operate according to a written asset and liability management policy which addresses, at a minimum:

(1) The purpose and objectives of the corporate credit union's asset and liability activities;

(2) The tests that will be used to evaluate instruments prior to purchase;

(3) The maximum allowable percentage decline in net economic value (NEV), compared to current NEV;

(4) The minimum allowable NEV ratio;

(5) The maximum decline in net income (before reserve transfers), in percentage and dollar terms, compared to current net income;

(6) Policy limits and specific test parameters for the interest rate risk simulation tests set forth in paragraph (d) of this section; and

(7) The modeling of indexes that serve as references in financial instrument coupon formulas.

(b) *Asset and liability management committee (ALCO).* A corporate credit union's ALCO must have at least one member who is also a member of the board of directors. The ALCO must review asset and liability management reports on at least a monthly basis. These reports must address compliance with Federal Credit Union Act, NCUA Rules and Regulations (12 CFR chapter VII), and all related risk management policies.

(c) *Penalty for early withdrawals.* A corporate credit union that permits early certificate/share withdrawals must assess market-based penalties sufficient to cover the estimated replacement cost of the certificate/share redeemed.

(d) *Interest rate sensitivity analysis.* (1) A corporate credit union must:

(i) Evaluate the risk in its balance sheet by measuring, at least quarterly, the impact of an instantaneous, permanent, and parallel shock in the Treasury yield curve of plus and minus 100, 200, and 300 basis points on its NEV, NEV ratio, and net interest income. If the base case NEV ratio falls below 2 percent at the last testing date, these tests must be calculated at least monthly until the base case NEV ratio again exceeds 2 percent;

(ii) Limit its risk exposure to levels that do not result in an NEV ratio below 1 percent; and

(iii) Limit its risk exposures to levels that do not result in a decline in NEV of more than 18 percent, except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) A corporate credit union that owns an aggregate amount of instruments which possess unmatched embedded options in a book value amount which exceeds 200 percent of the sum of its reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital must conduct periodically, as appropriate, additional tests that address market factors which potentially can impact the value of the instruments and that reflect the policy limits addressed in paragraph (a) of this section. These factors should include, but not be limited to, the following:

(i) Changes in the shape of the Treasury yield curve;

(ii) Adjustments to prepayment projections used for amortizing securities to consider the impact of significantly faster/slower prepayment speeds;

(iii) Adjustments to the market spread assumptions for non Treasury instruments to consider the impact of widening spreads; and

(iv) Adjustments to volatility assumptions to consider the impact that changing volatilities have on embedded option values.

(e) *Base-plus.* (1) In performing the rate stress tests set forth in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section, the NEV of a corporate credit union which has met the requirements of this paragraph (e) may decline as much as 25 percent.

(2) The corporate credit union must meet additional management and infrastructure requirements and receive NCUA's written approval. The additional requirements are set forth in the NCUA publication Guidelines for Submission of Requests for Expanded Authority. The procedures for processing base-plus authority are the same as those set forth in Appendix B

of this part for requesting expanded authorities.

(3) The corporate credit union must evaluate monthly the changes in NEV, NEV ratio, and net interest income for the tests set forth in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(4) Regardless of the amount of instruments which possess unmatched embedded options, the corporate credit union must conduct periodically, as appropriate, the tests set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(f) *Regulatory violations.* If a corporate credit union's base case NEV or NEV ratio or the NEV or NEV ratio resulting from the tests indicated in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section decline below the limits established by this part and are not brought into compliance within 10 calendar days, operating management of the corporate credit union must immediately report the information to the board of directors, supervisory committee, and NCUA. If any of these measures remain below the limits established by this part within 30 calendar days of the violation, the corporate credit union must submit a detailed, written action plan to NCUA that sets forth the time needed and means by which it intends to correct the violation. If NCUA determines that the plan is unacceptable, the corporate credit union must immediately restructure the balance sheet to bring the exposures back within compliance or adhere to an alternative course of action determined by NCUA.

(g) *Policy violations.* If a corporate credit union's NEV or NEV ratio for any required test(s) exceed the limits established by the board, it must determine how it will bring the exposures within policy limits. The disclosure to the board of the limit violation must occur no later than its next regularly scheduled board meeting.

§ 704.9 Liquidity management.

(a) *General.* In the management of liquidity, a corporate credit union must:

(1) Evaluate the potential liquidity needs of its membership in a variety of economic scenarios;

(2) Regularly monitor sources of internal and external liquidity;

(3) Demonstrate that the accounting classification of investment securities is consistent with its ability to meet potential liquidity demands; and

(4) Develop a contingency funding plan that addresses alternative funding strategies in successively deteriorating liquidity scenarios. The plan must:

(i) List all sources of liquidity, by category and amount, that are available to service an immediate outflow of funds in various liquidity scenarios;

(ii) Analyze the impact that potential changes in fair value will have on the disposition of assets in a variety of interest rate scenarios; and

(iii) Be reviewed by the board or an appropriate committee no less frequently than annually or as market or business conditions dictate.

(b) *Borrowing.* A corporate credit union may borrow up to 10 times capital or 50 percent of shares (excluding shares created by the use of member reverse repurchase agreements) and capital, whichever is greater. CLF borrowings and borrowed funds created by the use of member reverse repurchase agreements are excluded from this limit. The corporate credit union must demonstrate that sufficient contingent sources of liquidity remain available.

§ 704.10 Divestiture.

(a) Any corporate credit union in possession of an investment that fails to meet a requirement of this part must, within 30 calendar days of the failure, report the failed investment to its board of directors, supervisory committee, and NCUA. If the corporate credit union does not sell the failed investment, and the investment continues to fail to meet a requirement of this part, the corporate credit union must, within 30 calendar days of the failure, provide to NCUA a written action plan that addresses:

(1) The investment's characteristics and risks;

(2) The process to obtain and adequately evaluate the investment's market pricing, cash flows, and risk;

(3) How the investment fits into the credit union's asset and liability management strategy;

(4) The impact that either holding or selling the investment will have on the corporate credit union's earnings, liquidity, and capital in different interest rate environments; and

(5) The likelihood that the investment may again pass the requirements of this part.

(b) NCUA may require, for safety and soundness reasons, a shorter time period for plan development than that set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the plan described in paragraph (a) of this section is not approved by NCUA, the credit union must adhere to NCUA's directed course of action.

§ 704.11 Corporate Credit Union Service Organizations (Corporate CUSOs).

(a) A corporate CUSO is an entity that:

(1) Is at least partly owned by a corporate credit union;

(2) Primarily serves credit unions;

(3) Restricts its services to those related to the normal course of business of credit unions; and

(4) Is structured as a corporation, limited liability company, or limited partnership under state law.

(b) The aggregate of all investments in and loans to member and non member corporate CUSOs shall not exceed 15 percent of a corporate credit union's capital. However, a corporate credit union may loan to member and non member corporate CUSOs an additional 15 percent of capital if collateralized by assets in which the corporate credit union has perfected a security interest under state law. A corporate credit union may not use this authority to acquire control, directly or indirectly, of another financial institution, or to invest in shares, stocks, or obligations of another financial institution, insurance company, trade association, liquidity facility, or similar organization. A corporate CUSO must be operated as an entity separate from any credit union. A corporate credit union investing in or lending to a corporate CUSO must obtain a written legal opinion that the corporate CUSO is organized and operated in such a manner that the corporate credit union will not reasonably be held liable for the obligations of the corporate CUSO. This opinion must address factors that have led courts to ''pierce the corporate veil,'' such as inadequate capitalization, lack of separate corporate identity, common boards of directors and employees, control of one entity over another, and lack of separate books and records.

(c) An official of a corporate credit union which has invested in or loaned to a corporate CUSO may not receive, either directly or indirectly, any salary, commission, investment income, or other income, compensation, or consideration from the corporate CUSO. This prohibition also extends to immediate family members of officials.

(d) Prior to making an investment in or loan to a corporate CUSO, a corporate credit union must obtain a written agreement that the corporate CUSO will:

(1) Follow GAAP;

(2) Provide financial statements to the corporate credit union at least quarterly;

(3) Obtain an annual CPA opinion audit and provide a copy to the corporate credit union; and

(4) Allow the auditor, board of directors, and NCUA complete access to its books, records, and any other pertinent documentation.

(e) Corporate credit union authority to invest in or loan to a CUSO is limited to that provided in this section. A corporate credit union is not authorized to invest in or loan to a CUSO under § 701.27 of this chapter.

§ 704.12 Services.

Except for correspondent services to a non member, natural person credit union branch office operating in the geographic area defined in the corporate credit union's charter, a corporate credit union may provide services only to its members, subject to the limitations of this part. A corporate credit union may not provide services to non members through agreements with other corporate credit unions or pursuant to § 701.26 of this chapter, except with the written permission of NCUA.

§ 704.13 Fixed assets.

(a) A corporate credit union's ownership in fixed assets shall be limited as described in § 701.36 of this chapter, except that in lieu of § 701.36(c)(1) through (4) of this chapter, paragraph (b) of this section applies.

(b) A corporate credit union may invest in fixed assets where the aggregate of all such investments does not exceed 15 percent of the corporate credit union's capital. A corporate credit union desiring to exceed the limitation shall submit a written request to NCUA. Requests shall be supplemented by such statements and reports as NCUA may require. If the corporate credit union does not receive notification of the action taken on its request within 45 calendar days of the date all required information has been received, it may proceed with its proposed investment in fixed assets.

§ 704.14 Representation.

(a) *Board representation.* The board shall be determined as stipulated in the standard corporate federal credit union bylaws governing election procedures, provided that:

(1) At least a majority of directors, including the chair of the board, must serve on the board as representatives of member credit unions;

(2) The chair of the board may not serve simultaneously as an officer, director, or employee of a credit union trade association;

(3) A majority of directors may not serve simultaneously as officers, directors, or employees of the same credit union trade association or its affiliates (not including chapters or other subunits of a state trade association);

(4) For purposes of meeting the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section, an individual may not serve as a director or chair of the board if that individual holds a subordinate employment relationship to another employee who serves as an officer, director, or employee of a credit union trade association; and

(5) In the case of a corporate credit union whose membership is composed of more than 25 percent non credit unions, the majority of directors serving as representatives of member credit unions, including the chair, must be elected only by member credit unions.

(b) *Representatives of organizational members.* (1) An organizational member of a corporate credit union is a member that is not a natural person. An organizational member may appoint one of its members or officials as a representative to the corporate credit union. The representative shall be empowered to attend membership meetings, to vote, and to stand for election on behalf of the member. No individual may serve as the representative of more than one organizational member in the same corporate credit union.

(2) Any vacancy on the board of a corporate credit union caused by a representative being unable to complete his or her term shall be filled by the board of the corporate credit union according to its bylaws governing the filling of board vacancies.

(c) *Recusal provision.* (1) No director, committee member, officer, or employee of a corporate credit union shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his or her pecuniary interest or the pecuniary interest of any entity (other than the corporate credit union) in which he or she is interested, except if the matter involves general policy applicable to all members, such as setting dividend or loan rates or fees for services.

(2) An individual is ''interested'' in an entity if he or she:

(i) Serves as a director, officer, or employee of the entity;

(ii) Has a business, ownership, or deposit relationship with the entity; or

(iii) Has a business, financial, or familial relationship with an individual whom he or she knows has a pecuniary interest in the entity.

(3) In the event of the disqualification of any directors, by operation of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the remaining qualified directors present at the meeting, if constituting a quorum with the disqualified directors, may exercise, by majority vote, all the powers of the board with respect to the matter under consideration. Where all of the directors are disqualified, the matter must be decided by the members of the corporate credit union.

(4) In the event of the disqualification of any committee member by operation of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the remaining qualified committee members, if constituting a quorum with the disqualified committee members, may exercise, by majority vote, all the powers of the committee with respect to the matter under consideration. Where all of the committee members are disqualified, the matter shall be decided by the board of directors.

(d) *Administration.* (1) A corporate credit union shall be under the direction and control of its board of directors. While the board may delegate the performance of administrative duties, the board is not relieved of its responsibility for their performance. The board may employ a chief executive officer who shall have such authority and such powers as delegated by the board to conduct business from day to day. Such chief executive officer must answer solely to the board of the corporate credit union, and may not be an employee of a credit union trade association.

(2) The provisions of § 701.14 of this chapter apply to corporate credit unions, except that where ''Regional Director'' is used, read ''NCUA Board.''

§ 704.15 Audit requirements.

(a) *External audit.* The corporate credit union supervisory committee shall cause an annual opinion audit of the financial statements to be made. The audit must be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the audited financial statements must be prepared consistent with GAAP, except where law or regulation has provided for a departure from GAAP. The supervisory committee shall submit the audit report to the board of directors. A copy of the audit report, and copies of all communications that are provided to the corporate credit union by the external auditor, shall be submitted to NCUA within 30 calendar days after receipt by the board of directors. If requested by NCUA, the external auditor's workpapers shall be made available, at the auditor's office or elsewhere, for NCUA's review. The corporate credit union shall submit a summary of the audit report to the membership at the next annual meeting.

(b) *Internal audit.* A corporate credit union with average daily assets in excess of $400 million for the preceding calendar year, or as ordered by NCUA, must employ or contract, on a full- or part-time basis, the services of an internal auditor. The internal auditor's responsibilities will, at a minimum, comply with the Standards and Professional Practices of Internal Auditing, as established by the Institute

of Internal Auditors. The internal auditor will report directly to the chair of the corporate credit union's supervisory committee, who may delegate supervision of the internal auditor's daily activities to the chief executive officer of the corporate credit union. The internal auditor's reports, findings, and recommendations will be in writing and presented to the supervisory committee no less than quarterly, and will be provided upon request to the external auditor and NCUA.

§ 704.16 Contracts/written agreements.

Services, facilities, personnel, or equipment shared with any party shall be supported by a written contract, with the duties and responsibilities of each party specified and the allocation of service fee/expenses fully supported and documented.

§ 704.17 State-chartered corporate credit unions.

(a) This part does not expand the powers and authorities of any state-chartered corporate credit union, beyond those powers and authorities provided under the laws of the state in which it was chartered.

(b) A state-chartered corporate credit union that is not insured by the NCUSIF, but that receives funds from federally insured credit unions, is considered an ''institution-affiliated party'' within the meaning of Section 206(r) of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. 1786(r).

(c) NCUA will notify, consult with, and provide explanation to the appropriate state supervisory authority before taking administrative action against a state-chartered corporate credit union.

§ 704.18 Fidelity bond coverage.

(a) *Scope.* This section provides the fidelity bond requirements for employees and officials in corporate credit unions.

(b) *Review of coverage.* The board of directors of each corporate credit union shall, at least annually, carefully review the bond coverage in force to determine its adequacy in relation to risk exposure and to the minimum requirements in this section.

(c) *Minimum coverage; approved forms.* Every corporate credit union will maintain bond coverage with a company holding a certificate of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. All bond forms, and any riders and endorsements which limit the coverage provided by approved bond forms, must receive the prior written approval of NCUA. Fidelity bonds must provide coverage for the fraud and dishonesty of all employees, directors, officers, and supervisory and credit committee members. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all bonds must include a provision, in a form approved by NCUA, requiring written notification by surety to NCUA:

(1) When the bond of a credit union is terminated in its entirety;

(2) When bond coverage is terminated, by issuance of a written notice, on an employee, director, officer, supervisory or credit committee member; or

(3) When a deductible is increased above permissible limits. Said notification shall be sent to NCUA and shall include a brief statement of cause for termination or increase.

(d) *Minimum coverage amounts.* (1) The minimum amount of bond coverage will be computed based on the corporate credit union's daily average net assets for the preceding calendar year. The following table lists the minimum requirements:

Daily average net assets	Minimum bond (million)
Less than $50 million	$1.0
$50–$99 million	2.0
$100–$499 million	4.0
$500–$999 million	6.0
$1.0–$1.999 billion	8.0
$2.0–$4.999 billion	10.0
$5.0–$9.999 billion	15.0
$10.0–$24.999 billion	20.0
$25.0 billion plus	25.0

(2) It is the duty of the board of directors of each corporate credit union to provide adequate protection to meet its unique circumstances by obtaining, when necessary, bond coverage in excess of the minimums in the table in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) *Deductibles.* (1) The maximum amount of deductibles allowed are based on the corporate credit union's reserve ratio. The following table sets out the maximum deductibles, except that in each category the maximum deductible shall be $5 million:

Reserve ratio	Maximum deductible
Less than 1.0 percent	7.5 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.
1.0–1.74 percent	10.0 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital
1.75–2.24 percent	12.0 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.
Greater than 2.25 percent	15.0 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.

(2) A deductible may be applied separately to one or more insuring clauses in a blanket bond. Deductibles in excess of those showing in this section must have the written approval of NCUA at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of the deductibles.

(f) *Additional coverage.* NCUA may require additional coverage for any corporate credit union when, in the opinion of NCUA, current coverage is insufficient. The board of directors of the corporate credit union must obtain additional coverage within 30 calendar days after the date of written notice from NCUA.

§ 704.19 Wholesale corporate credit unions.

(a) *General.* Wholesale corporate credit unions are subject to the preceding requirements of this part, except as set forth in this section.

(b) *Capital.* (1) A wholesale corporate credit union will maintain a minimum capital ratio of 5 percent.

(2) A wholesale corporate credit union shall make reserve transfers at the lower of .10 percent of its moving daily average net assets or the amount that would be required under § 704.3(c).

(i) Required transfers are to be made from earnings in either the prior calendar month or prior twelve-month period. Transfers made during the prior twelve-month period must be greater than or equal to the aggregate amount of required reserve transfers for each of the months in that twelve-month period.

(ii) NCUA and, in the case of state-chartered wholesale corporate credit unions, the state supervisory authority, must be notified within 30 calendar days of the close of any calendar month in which a wholesale corporate credit union's required reserve transfer exceeds earnings for that month. The notice must include the dollar amounts of the required reserve transfer and earnings for that month and for the prior twelve-month period. The notice must also provide an explanation of why the current month's required reserve

transfer exceeded earnings for that month.

(c) *Asset and liability management.* (1) In conducting the interest rate sensitivity analysis set forth in § 704.8(d)(1)(i), a wholesale corporate credit union must limit its risk exposure to levels that do not result, at any time, in an NEV ratio below .75 percent or a decline in NEV of more than 35 percent.

(2) A wholesale corporate credit union must obtain, at its expense, an annual third-party review of its asset and liability management modeling system.

Appendix A to Part 704—Model Forms

This appendix contains sample forms intended for use by corporate credit unions to aid in compliance with the membership capital account and paid-in capital disclosure requirements of § 704.2. Corporate credit unions that use this form will be in compliance with those requirements.

Sample Form 1

Terms and Conditions of Membership Capital Account

(1) A membership capital account is not subject to share insurance coverage by the NCUSIF or other deposit insurer.

(2) A member credit union may withdraw membership capital with three years' notice.

(3) Membership capital cannot be used to pledge borrowings.

(4) Membership capital is available to cover losses that exceed reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.

(5) Where the corporate credit union is liquidated, membership capital accounts are payable only after satisfaction of all liabilities of the liquidation estate including uninsured obligations to shareholders and the NCUSIF.

If the form is used when an account is opened, it must also contain the following statement:

I have read the above terms and conditions and I understand them. I further agree to maintain in the credit union's files the annual notice of terms and conditions of the membership capital account.

The form must be signed by either all of the directors of the member credit union or, if authorized by board resolution, the chair and secretary of the board of the credit union.

If the form is used for the annual notice requirement, it must be signed by the chair of the corporate credit union. The chair must then sign a statement which certifies that the form has been sent to member credit unions with membership capital accounts. The certification must be maintained in the corporate credit union's files and be available for examiner review.

Sample Form 2

Terms and Conditions of Paid-In Capital

(1) Paid-in capital is not subject to share insurance coverage by the NCUSIF or other deposit insurer.

(2) The funds are callable only at the option of the corporate credit union and only if the corporate credit union meets its minimum level of required capital after the funds are called.

(3) Paid-in capital is available to cover losses that exceed reserves and undivided earnings.

(4) Paid-in capital is subordinate to membership capital and the NCUSIF.

If the form is used when a paid-in capital instrument is created, it must also contain the following statement:

I have read the above terms and conditions and I understand them. I further agree to maintain in the credit union's files the annual notice of terms and conditions of the paid-in capital instrument.

The form must be signed by either all of the directors of the credit union or, if authorized by board resolution, the chair and secretary of the board of the credit union.

If the form is used for the annual notice requirement, it must be signed by the chair of the corporate credit union. The chair must then sign a statement which certifies that the form has been sent to credit unions with paid-in capital accounts. The certification must be maintained in the corporate credit union's files and be available for examiner review.

Appendix B to Part 704— Expanded Authorities and Requirements

A corporate credit union may obtain expanded authorities if it meets all of the requirements of this part 704, fulfills additional capital, management, infrastructure, and asset and liability requirements, and receives NCUA's written approval. The additional requirements and authorities are set forth in this Appendix and in the NCUA publication Guidelines for Submission of Requests for Expanded Authority. A corporate credit union which seeks expanded authorities must submit to NCUA a self-assessment plan which analyzes and supports its request. A corporate credit union may adopt expanded authorities when NCUA has provided final approval. If NCUA denies a request for expanded authorities, it will advise the corporate of the reasons for the denial and what it must do to resubmit its request. NCUA may revoke these expanded authorities at any time if an analysis indicates a significant deficiency. NCUA will notify the corporate credit union in writing of the identified deficiency. A corporate credit union may request, in writing, reinstatement of the revoked authorities by providing a self-assessment plan which details how it has corrected these deficiencies.

(a) In order to participate in the authorities set forth in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this Part I, a corporate credit union must:

(1) Have a minimum capital ratio of 5 percent;

(2) Evaluate monthly the changes in NEV, NEV ratio, and net interest income for the tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(1)(i); and

(3) Regardless of the amount of instruments which possess unmatched embedded options, conduct periodically, as appropriate, the tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(2).

(b) A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part I is not bound by the concentration limits on investments set forth at § 704.6(c)(1) and (2). Instead, the corporate credit union must establish limits on such investments as a percentage of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital that take into account the relative amount of credit risk exposure based upon, but not limited to, the legal and financial structure of the transaction, the collateral, all other types of credit enhancement, and the term of the transaction.

(c) A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part I may:

(1) Except for investments in a wholesale corporate credit union, invest in non secured obligations of any single domestic issuer up to 150 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital;

(2) Purchase long-term investments rated no lower than AA-(or equivalent);

(3) Purchase asset-backed securities rated no lower than AA (or equivalent);

(4) Engage in short sales of permissible investments to reduce interest rate risk;

(5) Purchase principal only (PO) stripped mortgage-backed securities to reduce interest rate risk;

(6) Purchase CMOs/REMICs using fewer prepayment models than required in § 704.5(c)(6);

(7) Enter into a repurchase transaction where the collateral securities are rated no lower than A (or equivalent);

(8) Enter into a dollar roll transaction; and

(9) Engage in when-issued trading, when accounted for on a trade date basis.

(d) In performing the rate stress tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(1)(i), the NEV of a corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part I may decline as much as 35 percent.

(e) The maximum aggregate amount in unsecured loans and irrevocable lines of credit to any one member credit union, excluding pass-through and guaranteed loans from the CLF and the NCUSIF, shall not exceed 100 percent of the corporate credit union's capital. The board of directors will establish the limit, as a percent of the corporate credit union's capital plus pledged shares, for secured loans and irrevocable lines of credit.

Part II

(a) In order to participate in the authorities set forth in paragraphs (b)–(d) of this Part II, a corporate credit union must:

(1) Have a minimum capital ratio of 6 percent; and

(2) Evaluate monthly the changes in NEV, NEV ratio, and net interest income for the tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(1)(i); and

(3) Regardless of the amount of instruments which possess unmatched embedded options, conduct periodically, as appropriate, the tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(2).

(b) A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part II is not bound by the concentration limits on investments set forth at § 704.6(c) (1) and (2). Instead, the corporate credit union must establish limits on such investments as a percentage of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital, that take into account the relative amount of credit risk exposure based upon, but not

limited to, the legal and financial structure of the transaction, the collateral, all other types of credit enhancement, and the term of the transaction.

(c) A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part II may:

(1) Except for investments in a wholesale corporate credit union, invest in nonsecured obligations of any single domestic issuer up to 250 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital;

(2) Purchase long-term investments rated no lower than A− (or equivalent);

(3) Purchase asset-backed securities rated no lower than AA (or equivalent);

(4) Engage in short sales of permissible investments to reduce interest rate risk;

(5) Purchase principal only (PO) stripped mortgage-backed securities to reduce interest rate risk;

(6) Purchase CMOs/REMICs using fewer prepayment models than required in § 704.5(c)(6);

(7) Enter into a dollar roll transaction; and

(8) Engage in when-issued trading, when accounted for on a trade date basis.

(d) In performing the rate stress tests set forth in § 704.8(d)(1)(i), the NEV of a corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of this Part II may decline as much as 50 percent.

(e) The maximum aggregate amount in secured and unsecured loans and irrevocable lines of credit to any one member credit union, excluding pass-through and guaranteed loans from the CLF and the NCUSIF, shall be established by the board of directors as a percentage of the corporate credit union's capital plus pledged shares.

Part III

(a) A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of either Part I or Part II of this Appendix may invest in:

(1) Debt obligations of a foreign country; and

(2) Deposits in, the sale of federal funds to, and debt obligations of foreign banks or obligations guaranteed by these banks.

(b) All foreign investments are subject to the following requirements:

(i) Short-term investments must be rated no lower than A–1 (or equivalent);

(ii) Long-term investments must be rated no lower than AA (or equivalent);

(iii) A sovereign issuer, and/or the country in which a bank issuer/guarantor is organized, must be rated no lower than AA (or equivalent) for political and economic stability;

(iv) A bank issuer/guarantor must be rated no lower than AA;

(v) For each approved foreign bank line, the corporate credit union must identify the specific banking centers and branches to which it will lend funds;

(vi) Non secured obligations of any single foreign issuer may not exceed 150 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital; and

(vii) Non secured obligations in any single foreign country may not exceed 500 percent of the sum of reserves and undivided earnings and paid-in capital.

Part IV

A corporate credit union which has met the requirements of paragraph (a) of either Part I or Part II of this Appendix may engage in derivatives transactions which are directly related to its financial activities and which have been specifically approved by NCUA. A corporate credit union may use such derivatives authority only for the purposes of creating structured instruments and hedging its own balance sheet and the balance sheets of its members.

PART 709—INVOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS AND ADJUDICATION OF CREDITOR CLAIMS INVOLVING FEDERALLY INSURED CREDIT UNIONS IN LIQUIDATION

2. The authority citation for part 709 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1766; Pub. L. 101–73, 103 Stat. 183, 530 (1989) (12 U.S.C. 1787 *et seq.*).

3. Section 709.5 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(7) and (b)(8) and adding paragraph (b)(9) to read as follows:

§ 709.5 Payout priorities in involuntary liquidation.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) In a case involving liquidation of a corporate credit union, membership capital;

(8) In a case involving liquidation of a low-income designated credit union, any outstanding secondary capital accounts issued pursuant to the authority of §§ 701.34 or 741.204(c) of this chapter; and

(9) In a case involving liquidation of a corporate credit union, paid-in capital.

* * * * *

PART 741—REQUIREMENTS FOR INSURANCE

4. The authority citation for part 741 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1757, 1766, and 1781–1790. Section 741.4 is also authorized by 31 U.S.C. 3717.

5. Section 741.219 is added to read as follows:

§ 741.219 Investment requirements.

Any credit union which is insured pursuant to Title II of the Act must adhere to the requirements stated in part 703 of this chapter concerning transacting business with corporate credit unions.

[FR Doc. 97–6417 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7535–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 94–CE–34–AD; Amendment 39–9967; AD 97–06–10]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company (Formerly Beech Aircraft Corporation) Model 76 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment supersedes Airworthiness Directive (AD) 91–14–14, which currently requires repetitively inspecting the main landing gear (MLG) ''A'' frame assemblies for cracks on Raytheon Aircraft Company (Raytheon) Model 76 airplanes (formerly referred to as Beech Model 76 airplanes), and replacing any assembly found cracked. AD 91–14–14 resulted from reports of fatigue cracks developing on the MLG ''A'' frame assemblies of the affected airplanes. Raytheon has developed improved design MLG ''A'' frame assemblies, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has determined that Model 76 airplanes with an improved design ''A'' frame assembly installed on both the left and right MLG should be exempt from AD 91–14–14. This action retains the requirement of repetitively inspecting the MLG ''A'' frame assemblies for cracks and replacing any cracked ''A'' frame assembly only for those Model 76 airplanes that do not have the improved design parts installed. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent MLG failure because of a cracked ''A'' frame assembly, which could result in loss of control of the airplane during landing operations.

DATES: Effective May 16, 1997.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of May 16, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Service information that applies to this AD may be obtained from the Raytheon Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 85, Wichita, Kansas 67201–0085. This information may also be examined at the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 94–CE–34–AD, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Larry Engler, Aerospace Safety Engineer, FAA, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office, 1801 Airport Road, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209; telephone (316) 946-4122; facsimile (316) 946–4407.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Events Leading to the Issuance of the This AD

A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an AD that would apply to Raytheon Model 76 airplanes (formerly referred to as Beech Model 76 airplanes) was published in the Federal Register as a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on October 18, 1996 (61 FR 54368). The NPRM proposed to supersede AD 91–14–14 with a new AD that would retain the requirement of repetitively inspecting the MLG ''A'' frame assemblies for cracks and replacing any part found cracked, but would exempt those airplanes with both a P/N 105–810023-75 (left) and P/N 105–810023–76 (right) MLG ''A'' frame assembly installed. Accomplishment of the proposed repetitive inspections as specified in the NPRM would be in accordance with Raytheon Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 2361, Revision III, dated June 1996.

The NPRM was the result of Raytheon developing improved design MLG ''A'' frame assemblies, and the FAA determining that Model 76 airplanes with an improved design ''A'' frame assembly installed on both the left and right MLG should be exempt from AD 91–14–14.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were received on the proposed rule or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

The FAA's Determination

After careful review of all available information related to the subject presented above, the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed except for minor editorial corrections. The FAA has determined that these minor corrections will not change the meaning of the AD and will not add any additional burden upon the public than was already proposed.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 437 airplanes in the U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 2 workhours per airplane to accomplish the required action, and that the average labor rate is approximately $60 an hour. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $52,440. These figures only take into account the cost of the required initial inspection; repetitive inspection costs and costs for replacing any cracked MLG ''A'' frame assemblies are not included in these figures.

The FAA has no way of determining how many airplanes will have cracked MLG ''A'' frame assemblies or how many repetitive inspections each affected owner/operator will incur over the life of the airplane.

The only difference between this AD and AD 91–14–14 is that this AD exempts airplanes with the improved MLG ''A'' frame assemblies installed. Therefore, the cost impact of this AD is less than that already required by AD 91–14–14 because the FAA believes that some airplanes will have the improved MLG ''A'' frame assemblies installed.

Regulatory Impact

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this action (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3) will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A copy of the final evaluation prepared for this action is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 USC 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 91–14–14, Amendment 39–7055 (56 FR 29173, June 26, 1991), and by adding a new AD to read as follows:

97–06–10 Raytheon Aircraft Company (formerly Beech Aircraft Corporation): Amendment 39–9967; Docket No. 94–CE–34–AD. Supersedes AD 91–14–14, Amendment 39–7055.

Applicability: Model 76 airplanes (serial numbers ME–1 through ME–437), certificated in any category, that do not have both a part number (P/N) 105–810023–75 (left) and P/N 105–810023–76 (right) main landing gear (MLG) ''A'' frame assembly installed.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (e) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

Compliance: Required initally within the next 50 hours time-in-service (TIS) after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished (compliance with AD 91–14–14), and thereafter at intervals not to exceed 100 hours TIS .

To prevent MLG failure because of a cracked ''A'' frame assembly, which could result in loss of control of the airplane during landing operations, accomplish the following:

(a) Inspect, using both visual and dye penetrant methods, both the left and right MLG ''A'' frame assemblies for cracks in accordance with the ACCOMPLISHMENT INSTRUCTIONS section of Raytheon Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 2361, Revision III, dated June 1996. Pay particular attention to the tips of the gussets and the small corrosion treatment hole adjacent to the gusset.

(b) If any MLG ''A'' frame assembly is found cracked during any inspection required by this AD, prior to further flight, replace the assembly with one of the following in accordance with Chapter 32 of the Raytheon Model 76 Maintenance Manual:

(1) A new MLG ''A'' frame assembly with the same P/N as that found cracked. The 100-hour TIS repetitive inspection requirement still applies when this design ''A'' frame is installed.

(2) A P/N 105–810023–75 (left) or P/N 105–810023–76 (right) main MLG ''A'' frame

assembly, as applicable. Repetitive inspections are no longer required on an MLG ''A'' frame assembly incorporating this design configuration. Repetitive inspections are still required on an MLG ''A'' frame assembly if it does not incorporate this improved design configuration.

(c) Installing both P/N 105–810023–75 (left) and P/N 105–810023–76 (right) MLG ''A'' frame assemblies eliminates the repetitive inspection requirement of this AD.

(d) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(e) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an equivalent level of safety may be approved by the Manager, Wichita Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1801 Airport Road, Room 100, Mid-Continent Airport, Wichita, Kansas 67209. The request shall be forwarded through an appropriate FAA Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Wichita ACO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Wichita ACO.

(f) The inspection required by this AD shall be done in accordance with Raytheon Mandatory Service Bulletin No. 2361, Revision III, dated June 1996. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the Raytheon Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 85, Wichita, Kansas 67201–0085. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(g) This amendment (39–9967) supersedes AD 91–14–14, Amendment 39–7055.

(h) This amendment (39–9967) becomes effective on May 16, 1997. Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 6, 1997.

Michael Gallagher,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 97–6539 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. 91C–0189]

Listing of Color Additives for Coloring Contact Lenses; 1,4-Bis[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-9,10-anthracenedione bis(2-propenoic)ester copolymers; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming the effective date of November 5, 1996, for the final rule that amended the color additive regulations to provide for the safe use of the colored reaction products formed by copolymerizing 1,4-bis[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-9,10-anthracenedione bis(2-propenoic)ester either with glyceryl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate monomers or with *N*,*N*-dimethyl acrylamide/methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate monomers to form contact lenses.

DATES: Effective date confirmed: November 5, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen R. Thorsheim, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–216), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3092.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of October 3, 1996 (61 FR 51584), FDA amended 21 CFR part 73 to provide for the safe use of the colored reaction products formed by copolymerizing 1,4-bis[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-9,10-anthracenedione bis(2-propenoic)ester either with glyceryl methacrylate/methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate monomers or with *N*,*N*-dimethyl acrylamide/methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate monomers to form contact lenses.

FDA gave interested persons until November 4, 1996, to file objections or requests for a hearing. The agency received no objections or requests for a hearing on the final rule. Therefore, FDA finds that the final rule published in the Federal Register of October 3, 1996, should be confirmed.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 73

Color additives, Cosmetics, Drugs, Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201, 401, 402, 403, 409, 501, 502, 505, 601, 602, 701, 721 (21 U.S.C. 321, 341, 342, 343, 348, 351, 352, 355, 361, 362, 371, 379e)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.10), notice is given that no objections or requests for a hearing were filed in response to the October 3, 1996, final rule. Accordingly, the amendments promulgated thereby became effective November 5, 1996.

Dated: March 5, 1997.

William K. Hubbard,

Associate Commissioner for Policy Coordination.

[FR Doc. 97–6849 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Bacitracin Methylene Disalicylate and Chlortetracycline

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Alpharma Inc. The NADA provides for using currently approved, single ingredient, Type A medicated articles in making combination drug, Types B and C medicated, swine feeds containing bacitracin methylene disalicylate and chlortetracycline. The Type C medicated feed is used for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency due to the activity of bacitracin, and treatment of enteritis and pneumonia caused by certain bacteria susceptible to chlortetracycline.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 19, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George K. Haibel, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–133), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–1644.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Alpharma Inc., One Executive Dr., Fort Lee, NJ 07024, filed NADA 141–059, which provides for combining separately approved, Type A medicated articles containing BMD® (bacitracin methylene disalicylate (bacitracin MD)) and CTC (chlortetracycline) in making combination drug, Type C medicated swine feed. The Type C medicated feed

contains 10 to 30 grams (g) of bacitracin MD and approximately 400 g of CTC per ton varying with body weight and food consumption to provide 10 milligrams of CTC per pound of body weight per day. The feed is indicated for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency due to the activity of bacitracin, and treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to CTC. The NADA is approved as of September 18, 1996, and the regulations are amended by revising 21 CFR 558.76(d)(1) and by adding 21 CFR 558.128(c)(3)(xiv) to reflect the approval. The basis for approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of part 20 (21 CFR part 20) and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) (21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii)), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, this approval does not qualify for marketing exclusivity because the application contains no new clinical or field investigations (other than bioequivalence or residue studies) essential to the approval of the application and conducted or sponsored by the applicant.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.24(d)(1)(ii) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 558

Animal drugs, Animal feeds.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 558 is amended as follows:

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 558 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 512, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b, 371).

2. Section 558.76 is amended in the table in paragraph (d)(1) under entry (iv) by adding a new item for Chlortetracycline approximately 400 to read as follows:

§ 558.76 Bacitracin methylene disalicylate.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) * * *

Bacitracin methylene disalicylate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
* *	*	*	* *	*
(iv) 10 to 30	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
	Chlortetracycline approximately 400, varying with body weight and food consumption to provide 10 milligrams per pound of body weight per day.	Swine; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency; for treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* and bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Feed for not more than 14 days to provide 10 milligrams of chlortetracycline per pound of body weight per day; as chlortetracycline provided by No. 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	046573
* *	*	*	* *	*

* * * * *

3. Section 558.128 is amended by adding new paragraph (c)(3)(xiv) to read as follows:

§ 558.128 Chlortetracycline.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) * * *

(xiv) Bacitracin methylene disalicylate in accordance with § 558.76.

Dated: February 6, 1997.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 97–6876 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

24 CFR Part 206

[Docket No. FR–2958–F–07]

RIN 2502–AF32

Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Insurance Demonstration: Additional Streamlining; Correction

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, HUD.

ACTION: Final rule; Correction.

SUMMARY: On September 17, 1996 (61 FR 49030), the Department issued a final rule to the changes proposed on May 10, 1996, to the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) Insurance Demonstration. The final rule had an effective date of October 17, 1996, except that the amendment to the definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3, had a delayed effective date of January 5, 1997. On December 26, 1996 (61 FR 67930), the Department further delayed the effective date of the definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3 until May 1, 1997, but inadvertently did not change the date as it was set forth within the definition in two places. Today's notice corrects the references to the date contained in the definition of ''principal limit,'' as it was set forth in the December 26, 1996 publication to conform to the intent of the December

26, 1996 notice. Today's notice also makes two other technical corrections to conform with the intent of the September 17, 1996 final rule.

DATES: Effective date of this document: December 26, 1996.

Effective date for amended definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3: May 1, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark W. Holman, Acting Director, Home Mortgage Insurance Division, Office of Insured Single Family Housing, Room number 9270, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 708–2121; TTY (202) 708–4594. (These are not toll-free telephone numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The September 17, 1996 final rule issued by the Department delayed the effective date for the amendment to the definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3 until January 5, 1997. The December 26, 1996 document further delayed the effective date for the definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3, until May 1, 1997, but inadvertently neglected to change the date references within the definition in two places. The correct date references of May 1, 1997 are being substituted through this correction notice. This notice also corrects the definition of ''principal limit,'' as it was set forth in the September 17, 1996 final rule by changing ''unless'' in the fifth sentence to ''if'' so that the definition clearly applies the changed method of calculating principal limit to mortgages executed on or after May 1, 1997, as was intended by the September 17, 1996 final rule. In addition, this notice corrects the sixth sentence of the definition of ''principal limit,'' as it was set forth in the September 17, 1996 final rule to add the words ''each month'' after ''increases'' and the words ''one-twelfth of'' after ''rate equal to.''

Accordingly, in FR Doc. 96–23717, on page 49032, the definition of ''principal limit'' in § 206.3, as set forth in the final rule published on September 17, 1996, at 61 FR 49030, is corrected to read as follows:

§ 206.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Principal limit means the maximum disbursement that could be received in any month under a mortgage, assuming that no other disbursements are made, taking into account the age of the youngest mortgagor, the mortgage interest rate, and the maximum claim amount. Mortgagors over the age of 95 will be treated as though they are 95 for purposes of calculating the principal limit. The principal limit is used to calculate payments to a mortgagor. It is calculated for the first month that a mortgage could be outstanding using factors provided by the Secretary. It increases each month thereafter at a rate equal to one-twelfth of the mortgage interest rate in effect at that time, plus one-twelfth of one-half percent per annum, if the mortgage was executed on or after May 1, 1997. If the mortgage was executed before May 1, 1997, the principal limit increases each month at a rate equal to one-twelfth of the expected average mortgage interest rate plus one-twelfth of one-half percent per annum. The principal limit may decrease because of insurance or condemnation proceeds applied to the mortgage balance under § 209.209(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Nicolas P. Retsinas,

Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 97–6860 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–27–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300460; FRL–5594–2]

RIN 2070–AB78

Imidacloprid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of the pesticide imidacloprid in or on the raw agricultural commodity crop group, cucurbits (Crop Group 9 cucumbers, melons, and squash) in connection with EPA's granting of emergency exemptions under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act authorizing use of imidacloprid on cucurbits in Texas and California. This regulation establishes maximum permissible levels for residues of imidacloprid in these foods. This tolerance will expire on March 31, 1998.

DATES: This regulation becomes effective March 19, 1997. The entry in the table expires on March 31, 1998. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA on or before May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300460], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300460], must also be submitted to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Such copies of objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All copies of objections and hearing requests in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number [OPP–300460]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic copies of objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Andrea Beard, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail: Sixth Floor, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. (703) 308–8791, e-mail: beard.andrea@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA, pursuant to section 408(e) and (l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e) and (l)(6), is establishing tolerances for residues of the pesticide imidacloprid (1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine), in or on cucurbits, at 0.2 part per million (ppm). This tolerance will expire and be revoked automatically without further action by EPA on March 31, 1998.

I. Background and Statutory Authority

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) (Pub. L. 104–170) was signed into law August 3, 1996. FQPA amends both the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq., and the FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. The FQPA amendments went into effect immediately. Among other things, FQPA amends FFDCA to bring all EPA pesticide tolerance-setting activities under a new section 408 with a new safety standard and new procedures. These activities are described below and discussed in greater detail in the final rule establishing the time-limited tolerance associated with the emergency exemption for use of propiconazole on sorghum (61 CFR 58135, November 13, 1996)(FRL–5572–9).

New section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue....''

Section 18 of FIFRA authorizes EPA to exempt any Federal or State agency from any provision of FIFRA, if EPA determines that ''emergency conditions exist which require such exemption.'' This provision was not amended by FQPA. EPA has established regulations governing such emergency exemptions in 40 CFR part 166.

Section 408(l)(6) requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted by EPA under section 18 of FIFRA. Section 408(l)(6) also requires EPA to promulgate regulations by August 3, 1997, governing the establishment of tolerances and exemptions under section 408(l)(6) and requires that the regulations be consistent with section 408(b)(2) and (c)(2) and FIFRA section 18.

Section 408(l)(6) allows EPA to establish tolerances or exemptions from the requirement for a tolerance, in connection with EPA's granting of FIFRA section 18 emergency exemptions, without providing notice or a period for public comment. Thus, consistent with the need to act expeditiously on requests for emergency exemptions under FIFRA, EPA can establish such tolerances or exemptions under the authority of section 408(e) and (l)(6) without notice and comment rulemaking.

In establishing section 18-related tolerances and exemptions during this interim period before EPA issues the section 408(l)(6) procedural regulation and before EPA makes its broad policy decisions concerning the interpretation and implementation of the new section 408, EPA does not intend to set precedents for the application of section 408 and the new safety standard to other tolerances and exemptions. Rather, these early section 18 tolerance and exemption decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis and will not bind EPA as it proceeds with further rulemaking and policy development. EPA intends to act on section 18-related tolerances and exemptions that clearly qualify under the new law.

II. Emergency Exemption for Imidacloprid on Cucurbits and FFDCA Tolerances

The Texas Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation availed themselves of the authority to declare the existence of a crisis situation within their states, on January 27, and February 5, 1997, respectively, thereby authorizing use under FIFRA section 18 of imidacloprid on cucurbits to control white flies. The States of Texas and California have also requested specific exemptions for this use of imidacloprid. Texas and California stated that an emergency situation was present due to this recently introduced pest, its devastating effects on the cucurbit crop, and its resistance to registered alternatives. Texas and California state that this pest can have devastating effects on growers' production and revenue. After having reviewed their submission, EPA concurs that an emergency condition exists.

As part of its assessment of these crisis declarations, EPA assessed the potential risks presented by residues of imidacloprid in or on cucurbits. In doing so, EPA considered the new safety standard in FFDCA section 408(b)(2), and EPA decided to grant the section 18 exemptions only after concluding that the necessary tolerance under FFDCA section 408(l)(6) would clearly be consistent with the new safety standard and with FIFRA section 18. This tolerance for imidacloprid will permit the marketing of cucurbits treated in accordance with the provisions of the section 18 emergency exemptions. Consistent with the need to move quickly on the emergency exemptions and to ensure that the resulting food is safe and lawful, EPA is issuing this tolerance without notice and opportunity for public comment under section 408(e) as provided for in section 408(l)(6). Although this tolerance will expire and be revoked automatically without further action by EPA on March 31, 1998, under FFDCA section 408(l)(5), residues of imidacloprid not in excess of the amount specified in the tolerance remaining in or on cucurbits after that date will not be unlawful, provided the pesticide is applied during the term of, and in accordance with all the conditions of, the emergency exemptions. EPA will take action to revoke this tolerance earlier if any experience with, scientific data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

EPA has not made any decisions about whether imidacloprid meets the requirements for registration under FIFRA section 3 for use on cucurbits, or whether a permanent tolerance for imidacloprid for cucurbits would be appropriate. This action by EPA does not serve as a basis for registration of imidacloprid by a State for special local needs under FIFRA section 24(c). Nor does this action serve as the basis for any State other than Texas and California to use this product on this crop under section 18 of FIFRA without following all provisions of section 18 as identified in 40 CFR part 166. For additional information regarding the emergency exemptions for imidacloprid, contact the Agency's Registration Division at the address provided above.

III. Risk Assessment and Statutory Findings

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. First, EPA determines the toxicity of pesticides based primarily on toxicological studies using laboratory animals. These studies address many adverse health effects, including (but not limited to) reproductive effects, developmental toxicity, toxicity to the nervous system, and carcinogenicity. For many of these studies, a dose-response relationship can be determined, which provides a dose that

causes adverse effects (threshold effects) and doses causing no observed effects (the ''no-observed effect level'' or ''NOEL'').

Once a study has been evaluated and the observed effects have been determined to be threshold effects, EPA generally divides the NOEL from the study with the lowest NOEL by an uncertainty factor (usually 100 or more) to determine the Reference Dose (RfD). The RfD is a level at or below which daily aggregate exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. An uncertainty factor (sometimes called a ''safety factor'') of 100 is commonly used since it is assumed that people may be up to 10 times more sensitive to pesticides than the test animals, and that one person or subgroup of the population (such as infants and children) could be up to 10 times more sensitive to a pesticide than another. In addition, EPA assesses the potential risks to infants and children based on the weight of the evidence of the toxicology studies and determines whether an additional uncertainty factor is warranted. Thus, an aggregate daily exposure to a pesticide residue at or below the RfD (expressed as 100 percent or less of the RfD) is generally considered by EPA to pose a reasonable certainty of no harm.

Lifetime feeding studies in two species of laboratory animals are conducted to screen pesticides for cancer effects. When evidence of increased cancer is noted in these studies, the Agency conducts a weight-of-the-evidence review of all relevant toxicological data including short-term and mutagenicity studies and structure-activity relationships. Once a pesticide has been classified as a potential human carcinogen, different types of risk assessments (e.g., linear low-dose extrapolations or margin of exposure calculation based on the appropriate NOEL) will be carried out based on the nature of the carcinogenic response and the Agency's knowledge of its mode of action.

In examining aggregate exposure, FFDCA section 408 requires that EPA take into account available and reliable information concerning exposure from the pesticide residue in the food in question, residues in other foods for which there are tolerances, and other non-occupational exposures, such as where residues leach into groundwater or surface water that is consumed as drinking water. Dietary exposure to residues of a pesticide in a food commodity are estimated by multiplying the average daily consumption of the food forms of that commodity by the tolerance level or the anticipated pesticide residue level. The Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) is an estimate of the level of residues consumed daily if each food item contained pesticide residues equal to the tolerance. The TMRC is a ''worst case'' estimate since it is based on the assumptions that food contains pesticide residues at the tolerance level and that 100 percent of the crop is treated by pesticides that have established tolerances. If the TMRC exceeds the RfD or poses a lifetime cancer risk that is greater than approximately one in a million, EPA attempts to derive a more accurate exposure estimate for the pesticide by evaluating additional types of information (anticipated residue data and/or percent of crop treated data) which show, generally, that pesticide residues in most foods when they are eaten are well below established tolerances.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessments, Cumulative Risk Discussion, and Determination of Safety

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. Imidacloprid is registered by EPA for use on turf, as a termiticide, and for flea control on pets. At this time EPA is not in possession of a registration application for imidacloprid on cucurbits. However, based on information submitted to the Agency, EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of imidacloprid and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2), for the time-limited tolerance for residues of imidacloprid on cucurbits at 0.2 ppm. EPA's assessment of the dietary exposures and risks associated with establishing this tolerance follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

1. *Chronic toxicity.* Based on the available chronic toxicity data, the EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) has established the RfD for imidacloprid at 0.057 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day). The RfD for imidacloprid is based on a 2–year feeding study in rats with a NOEL of 5.7 mg/kg/day and an uncertainty factor of 100. An increase in thyroid lesions in males was observed at the Lowest Effect Level (LEL) at 16.9 mg/kg/day.

2. *Acute toxicity.* Based on the available acute toxicity data, OPP has determined that the NOEL of 24 mg/kg/day from the developmental toxicity study in rabbits should be used to assess risk from acute toxicity. Maternal effects observed at the LEL of 72 mg/kg/day included decreased body weight and increased resorptions and abortions. Fetal effects observed at the LEL of 72 mg/kg/day included an increase in skeletal abnormalities. The population subgroup of concern for this risk assessment is females 13+ years and older. This subgroup takes into account both maternal and fetal effects.

3. *Short- and intermediate-term toxicity.* OPP has determined that available data do not demonstrate that imidacloprid has dermal or inhalation toxicity potential. Therefore, short-term or intermediate-term dermal and inhalation risk assessments, for occupational and residential exposure scenarios, are not required.

4. *Carcinogenicity.* Using its Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment published September 24, 1986 (51 FR 33992), EPA has classified imidacloprid as a ''Group E'' chemical (no evidence of carcinogenicity for humans) based on the results of carcinogenicity studies in two species. The doses tested are adequate for identifying a cancer risk. Thus, a cancer risk assessment would not be appropriate.

B. Aggregate Exposure

Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.472) for the combined residues of imidacloprid (1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine) and its metabolites containing 6-chloropyridinyl moiety expressed in or on certain raw agricultural commodities ranging from 0.02 ppm in eggs to 3.5 ppm in Brassica vegetable crop group (cabbage, chinese cabbage, and Kale) and head and leaf lettuce. There are no livestock feed items associated with these section 18 requests, so no additional livestock dietary burden will result from this section 18 registration. Therefore, existing meat/milk/poultry tolerances are adequate.

In conducting this exposure assessment, EPA has made very conservative assumptions — 100% of cucurbits and all other commodities having imidacloprid tolerances will contain imidacloprid tolerance residues and those residues would be at the level of the tolerance — which result in an overestimate of human dietary exposure. Thus, in making a safety determination for this tolerance, EPA is taking into account this conservative exposure assessment.

1. *Chronic exposure.* Given the emergency nature of this request for the use of imidacloprid and the resulting need for a timely analysis and risk assessment, EPA has utilized the TMRC to estimate chronic dietary exposure

from the tolerances for imidacloprid on cucurbits at 0.2 ppm. The TMRC is obtained by multiplying the tolerance level residue for cucurbits by the average consumption data, which estimate the amount of cucurbits eaten by various population subgroups. This calculation is performed as well for every food having existing imidacloprid tolerances. The risk assessment is therefore considered to be overestimated. The Agency has extensive experience refining chronic dietary risk assessments for a broad range of pesticide chemicals. It is OPP's experience that when the chronic dietary risk assessment is refined using anticipated residue contribution (ARC) estimates derived from anticipated residue levels and percent crop treated data, the percent of the RfD occupied by the ARC is generally in the range of an order of magnitude lower than the percent of the RfD occupied by the unrefined TMRC. A similar decrease in estimated exposure to imidacloprid is expected once more refined data is received based on ARCs for imidacloprid on some crops.

In examining aggregate exposure, FQPA directs EPA to consider available information concerning exposures from the pesticide residue in food and all other non-occupational exposures. The primary non-food sources of exposure the Agency looks at include drinking water (whether from groundwater or surface water), and exposure through pesticide use in gardens, lawns, or buildings (residential and other indoor uses).

Based on the available studies used in EPA's assessment of environmental risk, imidacloprid is persistent and could potentially leach into groundwater, and run off to surface water under certain environmental conditions. There is no established Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) for residues of imidacloprid in drinking water. No drinking water health advisories have been issued for imidacloprid. The ''Pesticides in Groundwater Database'' (EPA 734–12–92–001, September 1992) has no information concerning imidacloprid.

Because the Agency lacks sufficient water-related exposure data to complete a comprehensive drinking water risk assessment for many pesticides, EPA has commenced and nearly completed a process to identify a reasonable yet conservative bounding figure for the potential contribution of water-related exposure to the aggregate risk posed by a pesticide. In developing the bounding figure, EPA estimated residue levels in water for a number of specific pesticides using various data sources. The Agency then applied the estimated residue levels, in conjunction with appropriate toxicological endpoints (RfD's or acute dietary NOEL's) and assumptions about body weight and consumption, to calculate, for each pesticide, the increment of aggregate risk contributed by consumption of contaminated water. While EPA has not yet pinpointed the appropriate bounding figure for consumption of contaminated water, the ranges the Agency is continuing to examine are all below the level that would cause imidacloprid to exceed the RfD if the tolerance being considered in this document were granted. The Agency has therefore concluded that the potential exposures associated with imidacloprid in water, even at the higher levels the Agency is considering as a conservative upper bound, would not prevent the Agency from determining that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm if the tolerance is granted.

2. *Acute exposure.* EPA has not estimated non-occupational exposures other than dietary for imidacloprid. Acceptable, reliable data are not currently available with which to assess acute risk. Imidacloprid is registered for turf pest control. While dietary and residential scenarios could possibly occur in a single day, imidacloprid would rarely be present on both the food eaten and the lawn on that single day. Even assuming this were the case, it is yet more unlikely that residues would be present at tolerance level on all food eaten that day for which imidacloprid tolerances exist, as is assumed in the acute dietary risk analysis, and on the lawn that same day. Because the acute dietary exposure estimate assumes tolerance level residues and 100% crop treated for all crops evaluated, it is a large over-estimate of exposure and it is considered to be protective of any acute exposure scenario.

C. Cumulative Exposure to Substances with Common Mechanism of Toxicity

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.'' The Agency believes that ''available information'' in this context might include not only toxicity, chemistry, and exposure data, but also scientific policies and methodologies for understanding common mechanisms of toxicity and conducting cumulative risk assessments. For most pesticides, although the Agency has some information in its files that may turn out to be helpful in eventually determining whether a pesticide shares a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, EPA does not at this time have the methodologies to resolve the complex scientific issues concerning common mechanism of toxicity in a meaningful way. EPA has begun a pilot process to study this issue further through the examination of particular classes of pesticides. The Agency hopes that the results of this pilot process will increase the Agency's scientific understanding of this question such that EPA will be able to develop and apply scientific principles for better determining which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and evaluating the cumulative effects of such chemicals. The Agency anticipates, however, that even as its understanding of the science of common mechanisms increases, decisions on specific classes of chemicals will be heavily dependent on chemical-specific data, much of which may not be presently available.

Although at present the Agency does not know how to apply the information in its files concerning common mechanism issues to most risk assessments, there are pesticides as to which the common mechanism issues can be resolved. These pesticides include pesticides that are toxicologically dissimilar to existing chemical substances (in which case the Agency can conclude that it is unlikely that a pesticide shares a common mechanism of activity with other substances) and pesticides that produce a common toxic metabolite (in which case common mechanism of activity will be assumed).

EPA does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether imidacloprid has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, imidacloprid does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that imidacloprid has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

D. Determination of Safety for U.S. Population

1. *Chronic risk.* Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, and taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, EPA has concluded

that aggregate dietary exposure to imidacloprid will utilize 16% of the RfD for the U.S. population. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100 percent of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for exposure to imidacloprid in drinking water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the RfD. EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to imidacloprid residues.

2. *Acute risk.* For the population subgroup of concern, females 13+ and older (accounts for both maternal and fetal exposure), the calculated Margin of Exposure (MOE) value is 480. This MOE does not exceed the Agency's level of concern for acute dietary exposure.

E. Determination of Safety for Infants and Children

In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of imidacloprid, EPA considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and a 2-generation reproduction study in the rat. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during prenatal development to one or both parents. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

In the rat developmental study, the maternal (systemic) NOEL was 30 mg/kg/day, based on decreased weight gain at the LOEL of 100 mg/kg/day. The developmental (fetal) NOEL was 30 mg/kg/day based on increased wavy ribs at the LOEL of 100 mg/kg/day. In the rabbit developmental study, the maternal (systemic) NOEL was 24 mg/kg/day, based on decreased body weight, increased resorptions and abortions, and death at the LOEL of 72 mg/kg/day. The developmental (fetal) NOEL was 24 mg/kg/day, based on decreased body weight and increased skeletal anomalies at the LOEL of 72 mg/kg/day.

In the rat developmental study, the developmental (fetus) and maternal (mother) NOELs occur at the same dose level, 24 mg/kg/day. The same response is seen in the rabbit developmental study with the developmental (fetus) and maternal (mother) NOELs occurring at the same dose level of 30 mg/kg/day. This suggests that there are no special prenatal sensitivities for unborn children in the absence of maternal toxicity. However, a detailed analysis of the developmental studies indicates that the skeletal findings (wavy ribs and other anomalies) in both the rat and rabbit fetuses are severe malformations which occurred in the presence of slight toxicity (decreases of body weight) in the maternal animals. Additionally, in rabbits, there were resorptions and abortions which can be attributed to acute maternal exposure. This information has been interpreted by the Toxicology Endpoint Selection Committee (TESC) as indicating a potential acute dietary risk for pre-natally exposed infants.

In the rat reproduction study, the maternal (systemic) NOEL was 55 mg/kg/day (the highest dose tested). The reproductive/developmental NOEL (effect on the pup) was 8 mg/kg/day, based on decreased pup body weight during lactation in both generations at the LOEL of 19 mg/kg/day.

In the 2-generation rat reproduction study, the maternal NOEL is 55 mg/kg/day and the NOEL for decreased pup body weight during lactation is 8 mg/kg/day with the LOEL at 19 mg/kg/day. This study shows that adverse postnatal development of pups occurs at levels (19 mg/kg/day) which are lower than the NOEL for the parental animals (55 mg/kg/day). Therefore, the pups are more sensitive to the effects of imidacloprid than parental animals. The pup NOEL of 8 mg/kg/day in the reproduction study is 1.4 times greater than the NOEL of 5.7 from the 2–year rat feeding study which was the basis of the RfD. The TMRC value for the most highly exposed infants and children subgroup (children 1 to 6 years old) occupies 31.0% of the RfD.

1. *Chronic risk.* Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, EPA has concluded that the percent of the RfD that will be utilized by aggregate exposure to residues of imidacloprid ranges from 12 percent for nursing infants, up to 32 percent for children 1 to 6 years old. Therefore, taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to imidacloprid residues.

2. *Acute risk.* At present, the acute dietary MOE for females 13+ years old (accounts for both maternal and fetal exposure) is 480. This MOE calculation was based on the developmental NOEL in rabbits of 24 mg/kg/day. Maternal effects observed at the LEL of 72 mg/kg/day included decreased body weight and increased resorptions and abortions. Fetal effects observed at the LEL of 72 mg/kg/day included an increase in skeletal abnormalities. This risk assessment also assumed 100% crop treated with tolerance level residues on all treated crops consumed, resulting in a significant over-estimate of dietary exposure. The large acute dietary MOE calculated for females 13+ years old provides assurance that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm for both females 13+ years and the pre-natal development of infants.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of exposure (safety) for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre-and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of the database unless EPA determines that a different MOE (safety) will be safe for infants and children. Margins of exposure (safety) are often referred to as uncertainty (safety) factors. EPA believes that reliable data support using the standard MOE (usually 100X for combined inter- and intra-species variability) and not the additional tenfold MOE when EPA has a complete data base under existing guidelines and when the severity of the effect in infants or children or the potency or unusual toxic properties of a compound do not raise concerns regarding the adequacy of the standard MOE. Based on current toxicological data requirements, the database for imidacloprid relative to pre- (provided by rat and rabbit developmental studies) and post-natal (provided by the rat reproduction study) toxicity is complete. Further, as noted above, the acute dietary MOE for women 13+ years or older is 480. This large MOE demonstrates that the prenatal exposure to infants is not a toxicological concern at this time, and the additional uncertainty factor is not needed to protect the safety of infants and children.

Both chronic and acute dietary exposure risk assessments assume 100% crop treated and use tolerance level residues for all commodities. Refinement of these dietary risk assessments by using percent crop treated and anticipated residue data would greatly reduce dietary exposure. Therefore, both of these risk assessments are also an over-estimate of dietary risk. Consideration of anticipated residues and percent crop treated would likely result in an anticipated residue contribution (ARC) which would occupy a percent of the RfD that is likely to be significantly lower than the currently calculated TMRC value. Additionally, the acute

dietary MOE would be greater than the current MOE. This provides an adequate safety factor for children during the prenatal and postnatal development.

It is unlikely that the dietary risk will exceed 100 percent of the RfD or that the acute MOE would be greater than the currently calculated value if, in the future, an additional safety factor is deemed appropriate, when considered in conjunction with a refined exposure estimate. Therefore, EPA concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to imidacloprid residues.

V. Other Considerations

The metabolism of imidacloprid in plants and animals is adequately understood for the purposes of these tolerances. There are no Mexican, Canadian, or Codex maximum residue levels established for residues of imidacloprid on cucurbits. There is a practical analytical method for detecting and measuring levels of imidacloprid in or on food with a limit of detection that allows monitoring of food with residues at or above the levels set in these tolerances. EPA has provided information on this method to FDA. The method is available to anyone who is interested in pesticide residue enforcement from: By mail, Calvin Furlow, Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Crystal Mall #2, Rm 1128, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, 703–305–5805.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, a tolerance in connection with the FIFRA section 18 emergency exemptions is established for residues of imidacloprid in/on cucurbits at 0.2 ppm. This tolerance will expire on March 31, 1998.

VII. Objections and Hearing Requests

The new FFDCA section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to ''object'' to a tolerance regulation issued by EPA under new section 408(e) and (l)(6) as was provided in the old section 408 and in section 409. However, the period for filing objections is 60 days, rather than 30 days. EPA currently has procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and hearing requests. These regulations will require some modification to reflect the new law. However, until those modifications can be made, EPA will continue to use those procedural regulations with appropriate adjustments to reflect the new law.

Any person may, by May 19, 1997 file written objections to any aspect of this regulation (including the automatic revocation provision) and may also request a hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the requestor (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as Confidential Business Information (CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

VIII. Public Docket

A record has been established for this rulemaking under docket number [OPP–300460]. A public version of this record, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments may be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov.

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, as described above, is kept in paper form. Accordingly, in the event there are objections and hearing requests, EPA will transfer any copies of objections and hearing requests received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official rulemaking record. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the Virginia address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

IX. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and, since this action does not impose any information collection requirements as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., it is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. This action does not impose any enforceable duty, or contain any ''unfunded mandates'' as described in Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4), or require prior consultation as specified by Executive Order 12875 (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), entitled Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, or special consideration as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Because FFDCA section 408(l)(6) permits establishment of this regulation without a notice of proposed rulemaking, the regulatory flexibility analysis requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 604(a), do not apply.

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Title II of Pub. L. 104–121, 110 Stat. 847), EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in today's Federal Register. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2) of the APA as amended.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 28, 1997.

Peter Caulkins,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR Chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. In § 180.472, in paragraph (d), by adding alphabetically the following entry to the table:

§ 180.472 Imidacloprid; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
* * *	* *	
Vegetables, Cucurbits	0.2	March 31, 1998

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 97–6654 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1, 2, 27, and 97

[GN Docket No. 96–228; DA 97–548]

The Wireless Communications Service (''WCS'')

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission

ACTION: Final rule; petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: On March 13, 1997, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission released a Public Notice establishing an expedited pleading cycle for oppositions and replies to oppositions to two petitions for reconsideration of the Commission's Report and Order establishing rules and policies for a new Wireless Communications Service (''WCS'') in the 2305–2320 and 2345–2360 MHz bands. The Public Notice summarizes the petitions for reconsideration and announces that oppositions to the petitions for reconsideration are due on or before March 21, 1997, and that replies to oppositions to the petitions for reconsideration are due on or before March 25, 1997.

DATES: Oppositions are due on or before March 21, 1997. Replies to oppositions are due on or before March 25, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Josh Roland or Matthew Moses, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, (202) 418–0660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Public Notice released on March 13, 1997. The complete Public Notice is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20554, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International transcription Services, (202) 857–3800, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. The complete Public Notice is also available on the Commission's Internet home page (http://www.fcc.gov).

Summary of the Public Notice

Expedited Pleading Cycle Established for Oppositions and Replies to Oppositions to Petitions for Reconsideration Filed by the Wireless Cable Association International, Inc. and by PACS Providers Forum and DigiVox Corporation

March 13, 1997.

Oppositions Due: March 21, 1997.

Replies to Oppositions Due: March 25, 1997.

The Federal Communications Commission has received two petitions for reconsideration of the Commission's *Report and Order* reallocating the frequencies at 2305–2320 and 2345–2360 MHz and establishing auction and service rules for the Wireless Communications Service (''WCS''). See *Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish Part 27, the Wireless Communications Service,''* GN Docket No. 96–228, Report and Order, FCC 97–50, 62 FR 9636 (March 3, 1997) (*''WCS Report and Order''*). The Commission's action in adopting these rules was taken in response to the Congressional mandate expressed in Section 3001 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, that the Commission reallocate and assign the use of these frequencies by means of competitive bidding commencing no later than April 15, 1997. See Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, Public Law 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009 (1996).

On March 10, 1997, the Wireless Cable Association International, Inc. (''WCA'') filed a ''Petition for Expedited Reconsideration'' of the WCS Report and Order. WCA requests that the Commission reconsider its decision not to impose any technical restrictions on WCS licensees designed to prevent interference with Multipoint Distribution Service (''MDS'') and Instructional Television Fixed Service (''ITFS'') operations in the 2150–2162 and 2500–2690 MHz bands. WCA states that it is necessary to limit WCS radiated power to 20 watts EIRP in order to avoid blanketing interference which could adversely effect MDS and ITFS operations throughout the United States. Interested parties should address the appropriateness of the proposed power limitation and its potential effect on prospective WCS operations. In addition, it would be useful to have commenters' views on whether a different power limit than that proposed by WCA would be more appropriate, and alternatively on whether and in what circumstances, in the absence of a specific power limit, a WCS licensee should be required to take remedial action if blanketing interference to MDS or ITFS reception is demonstrated.

On March 11, 1997, PACS Providers Forum (''PPF'') and DigiVox Corporation (''DigiVox'') jointly filed a ''Petition for Expedited Reconsideration'' of the WCS Report and Order urging the Commission to reconsider the out-of-band emission limits adopted for WCS. Specifically, PPF and DigiVox argue that the out-of-band emission limits for WCS are unnecessarily stringent, and that lower limits would permit a greater number of potential uses for the WCS spectrum while at the same time protecting satellite DARS operations in adjacent spectrum. In addition to requesting lower out-of-band emission limits generally, PPF and DigiVox propose that the Commission adopt additional operating parameters for certain operations in the WCS A and B blocks, such as Personal Access Communications Systems (''PACS''). Commenters are requested to address whether lower out-of-band emission limits would adequately protect satellite DARS operations from interference caused by WCS operations, and whether requiring low-power services such as PACS to employ the proposed parameters when operating in WCS spectrum would mitigate the need for the out-of-band emission limits adopted in the WCS Report and Order.

In an effort to rapidly resolve these matters given the statutory deadline of April 15, 1997, for commencement of

competitive bidding in the WCS auction, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau is establishing an expedited pleading cycle. See 47 CFR 1.429 and 47 CFR 1.3 (providing that Commission rules may be suspended, revoked, amended or waived for good cause shown).

Parties should file oppositions to the petitions by Friday, March 21, 1997, and replies to oppositions by Tuesday, March 25, 1997, with the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222, Washington, D.C. 20554. In addition, two copies should be hand delivered to: (1) Auctions Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Room 5322, 2025 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554, attention: Josh Roland; and (2) Office of Engineering and Technology, Suite 480, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554, attention: Tom Mooring. In addition, parties filing oppositions to the petitions must hand deliver copies to the relevant petitioner, and replies must be hand delivered to the opponents. Copies of the petitions, comments and reply comments may be obtained from the Commission's duplicating contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc. (ITS), 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 140, Washington, D.C., 20037, (202) 857–3800. Copies are also available for public inspection during regular business hours in Room 5608, 2025 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. When requesting copies, please refer to DA 97–548.

The Commission will treat this proceeding as non-restricted for purposes of the Commission's ex parte rules. See generally 47 CFR 1.1200–1.1216. For further information contact Josh Roland or Matthew Moses, Auctions Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at (202) 418–0660, or Tom Mooring, Office of Engineering and Technology, at (202) 418–2450.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–7015 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. 74–14; Notice 114]

RIN 2127—AG59

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Crash Protection

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NHTSA is temporarily amending the agency's occupant crash protection standard to ensure that vehicle manufacturers can quickly depower all air bags so that they inflate less aggressively. The agency is taking this action to provide an immediate, but interim, solution to the problem of the fatalities and injuries that current air bag designs are causing in relatively low speed crashes to small, but growing numbers of children, and occasionally to adult occupants.

DATES: *Effective Date:* The amendments made in this rule are effective March 19, 1997.

Incorporation by reference. The incorporation by reference of a publication listed in the regulation is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of March 19, 1997.

Petitions: Petitions for reconsideration must be received by May 5, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Petitions for reconsideration should refer to the docket and notice number of this notice and be submitted to: Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about air bags and related rulemakings: Visit the NHTSA web site at http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov and select ''AIR BAGS: Information about air bags.''

For non-legal issues: Mr. Clarke Harper, Chief, Light Duty Vehicle Division, NPS–11, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–2264. Fax: (202) 366–4329.

For legal issues: J. Edward Glancy, Office of Chief Counsel, NCC–20, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366–2992. Fax: (202) 366–3820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Background

A. Air Bags: Safety Issues

Air bags have proven to be highly effective in reducing fatalities from frontal crashes, the most prevalent fatality and injury-causing type of crash. Those crashes result in 64 percent of all driver and right-front passenger fatalities.

NHTSA estimates that, between 1986 and February 15, 1997, air bags have saved 1,828 drivers and passengers (1,639 drivers and 189 passengers). Based on current levels of effectiveness, air bags will save more than 3,000 lives each year in passenger cars and light trucks when all light vehicles on the road are equipped with dual air bags. This is based on current safety belt use rates (about 68 percent, according to State-reported surveys).[1] Using this assumption, more than two-thirds of the persons saved would be persons not using any type of safety belt.

At the same time, air bags are causing fatalities in some situations, especially to children. As of February 15, 1997, NHTSA's Special Crash Investigation program had identified 38 crashes in this country in which the deployment of the passenger air bag resulted in fatal injuries to a child. Two adult passengers have also been fatally injured. On the

[1] Some State surveys are limited to passenger cars. The agency's latest National Occupant Protection Use Survey, a probability-based study of safety belt use in all vehicles types, indicates a current use rate of 58 percent. Another survey will be conducted in 1997.

driver side, 21 drivers are known to have been fatally injured.[2]

The fatalities involving children have a number of fairly consistent characteristics. First, as to restraint usage, the infants are in rear-facing infant restraints. The older children are generally not using any type of restraint. Second, the crashes in which the infants and older children were fatally injured occurred at relatively low speeds. Third, the fatally injured infants and older children were very close to the dashboard when the air bag deployed. Rear-facing child seats are very close to the dashboard in a crash, even in the absence of pre-impact braking. As to almost all of the older children, the non-use or improper use of safety belts in conjunction with pre-impact braking resulted in the forward movement of the children such that they were very close to the air bag when it deployed. Because of this proximity, the children appear to have sustained fatal head or neck injuries from the deploying passenger air bag.

NHTSA notes that driver fatalities are very rare in comparison to the number of vehicles equipped with driver air bags (more than 56 million vehicles, through model year 1996), and to the number of drivers saved by air bags. The data for drivers suggest that two groups of drivers are more at risk than other drivers from a driver air bag. One group is older drivers. However, the agency notes that, primarily due to their relative frailty, older drivers are more at risk than younger drivers under a wide range of crash circumstances, regardless of whether the older drivers use safety belts and regardless of whether they drive vehicles equipped with air bags.

The other group of drivers is short-statured adults. Drivers five feet two inches or shorter comprise 10 of the 21 driver fatalities the agency is aware of to date. However, NHTSA is not aware of any inflation-induced fatality in the United States of a female driver 5 feet 2 inches or shorter in an air bag deployment since November 1995, 16 months ago.[3]

As in the case of the children fatally injured by air bags, the key factor regarding the fatally injured adults has been their proximity to the air bag when it deployed. The most common reason for their proximity was failure to use safety belts. Only six of the 21 drivers were known to be restrained by lap and shoulder belts at the time of the crash. Moreover, of those six, two appeared to be out of position (slumped over the wheel due to medical conditions).

B. Current Requirements for Air Bags

Under Chapter 301 of Title 49, U.S. Code (''Motor Vehicle Safety''), NHTSA is authorized to set Federal motor vehicle safety standards applicable to the manufacture and sale of new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle equipment. Standard No. 208, *Occupant Crash Protection*, one of the original Federal motor vehicle safety standards issued under this statute, has long required motor vehicle manufacturers to install safety belts to protect occupants during a crash. Beginning in the late 1980's, the standard has required manufacturers to provide automatic protection for frontal crashes, i.e., protection that requires no action by the occupant.

In establishing Standard No. 208's current automatic protection requirements for passenger cars in 1984, and later extending those requirements to light trucks, NHTSA expressly permitted a variety of methods of providing automatic protection, including automatic belts and air bags. However, the agency included a number of provisions to encourage manufacturers to install air bags. These included extra credit during the standard's phase-in period for vehicles using air bags and allowing vehicles with a driver air bag system to count, for a limited period of time, as a vehicle meeting the standard's automatic protection requirements for both driver and right-front passenger positions.

Ultimately, however, consumer demand led to the installation of air bags throughout the new car fleet. By the beginning of this decade, manufacturers were rapidly moving to install air bags in all of their passenger cars and light trucks.

Congress included a provision in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) directing NHTSA to amend Standard No. 208 to require that all passenger cars and light trucks provide automatic protection by means of air bags. The Act required at least 95 percent of each manufacturer's passenger cars manufactured on or after September 1, 1996 and before September 1, 1997 to be equipped with an air bag and a manual lap/shoulder belt at both the driver and right front passenger seating positions. Every passenger car manufactured on or after September 1, 1997 must be so equipped. The same basic requirements are phased-in for light trucks one year later.[4] The final rule implementing this provision of ISTEA was published in the Federal Register (58 FR 46551) on September 2, 1993.

Standard No. 208's automatic protection requirements, whether for air bags or (until the provisions of ISTEA fully take effect) for automatic belts, are performance requirements. The standard does not specify the design of an air bag. Instead, vehicles must meet specified injury criteria, including criteria for the head and chest, measured on test dummies, during a barrier crash test, at speeds up to 30 mph. These criteria must be met for air bag-equipped vehicles both when the dummies are belted and when they are unbelted. The latter test condition ensures that a vehicle provides ''automatic protection,'' i.e., protection by means that require no action by vehicle occupants.

These requirements apply to the performance of the vehicle as a whole, and not to the air bag as a separate item of motor vehicle equipment. This approach permits vehicle manufacturers to ''tune'' the performance of the air bag to the crash pulse[5] and other specific attributes of each of their vehicles. Further, it leaves them free to select specific attributes for their air bags, such as dimensions and actuation time.

II. Overview and Summary

NHTSA is implementing a comprehensive plan of rulemaking and other actions (e.g., consumer education and encouragement of primary enforcement of State safety belt use laws) addressing the adverse effects of air bags. The rulemaking actions which have been taken, or are being taken, include the following:

Interim Rulemaking Solutions

- In this notice, NHTSA is temporarily amending Standard No. 208, to ensure that vehicle manufacturers can depower all air bags

[2] The agency has examined air bag cases with children in its Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and identified no new cases. The agency believes these 38 cases are a census of all cases that have occurred and reported in FARS to February 15, 1997 involving fatalities. However, the information for adult fatalities does not represent a census. NHTSA updates air bag fatality information on a continuing basis. The information presented in this notice and accompanying Final Regulatory Evaluation generally reflects information available through February 15, 1997.

[3] A fatality involving a 5 feet 4 inch female driver did occur in October 1996.

[4] At least 80 percent of each manufacturer's light trucks manufactured on or after September 1, 1997 and before September 1, 1998 must be equipped with an air bag and a manual lap/shoulder belt. Every light truck manufactured on or after September 1, 1998 must be so equipped.

[5] ''Crash pulse'' means the acceleration-time history of the occupant compartment of a vehicle during a crash. This is represented typically in terms of g's of acceleration plotted against time in milliseconds (1/1000 second). The crash pulse determines the test's stringency: an occupant will undergo greater forces if the crash pulse g's are higher at the peak, or if the duration of the crash pulse is shorter.

so that they inflate less aggressively. This change, coupled with the considerable flexibility already provided by the standard's existing performance requirements, will provide the vehicle manufacturers maximum flexibility to quickly address the adverse effects of current air bags.

- On November 27, 1996, the agency published in the Federal Register (61 FR 60206) a final rule amending Standards No. 208 and No. 213 to require improved labeling on new vehicles and child restraints to better ensure that drivers and other occupants are aware of the dangers posed by passenger air bags to children, particularly to children in rear-facing infant restraints in vehicles with operational passenger air bags. The new labels were required on vehicles beginning February 25, 1997, and are required on child restraints, beginning May 27, 1997.
- On January 6, 1997, the agency published in the Federal Register (62 FR 798) a final rule extending until September 1, 2000, a provision in Standard No. 208 permitting vehicle manufacturers to offer manual cutoff switches for the passenger air bag for new vehicles without rear seats or with rear seats that are too small to accommodate rear-facing infant restraints.
- On January 6, 1997, the agency published in the Federal Register (62 FR 831) an NPRM to permit motor vehicle dealers and repair businesses to deactivate, upon the request of consumers, driver and passenger air bags. The agency expects to announce a final decision on this issue shortly.

Longer Term Rulemaking Solution

- NHTSA plans to issue an NPRM to require a phasing-in of smart air bags and to establish performance requirements for those air bags. On February 11 and 12, 1997, the agency held a public technical workshop to discuss appropriate test procedures and other issues related to that forthcoming proposal. Among other things, the agency may propose using a 5th percentile female dummy and specifying appropriate injury criteria for that dummy, including neck injury.

In addition to these actions, the agency is participating with automobile manufacturers, air bag suppliers, insurance companies and safety organizations in a coalition effort to address the adverse effects of air bags by increasing the use of safety belts and child seats. Substantial benefits could be obtained from achieving higher safety belt use rates. For example, if observed belt use increased from 68 percent to 80 percent, an additional 2,900 lives would be saved annually over the 9,529 lives currently being saved by safety belts.

The coalition has a three-point program that seeks to educate the public about safety belt and child seat use, work with state and local officials to improve enforcement of safety belt and child seat use laws, and seek the enactment of ''primary'' safety belt use laws.[6]

A 1995 NHTSA analysis of Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data on restraint use among fatally injured motor vehicle occupants from 1983 to 1994 indicates that primary enforcement is the most important aspect of a safety belt use law affecting the rate of safety belt use. For virtually all states with a primary enforcement law, statistically significant increases associated with the presence of such a law were detected using several different methods. The analysis suggests that the increase in use rates attributable to the enactment of a primary enforcement law is at least 15 percentage points. This increase in safety belt use translates into a 5.9 percent decline in fatalities in a state that authorizes primary enforcement of the law. In California and Louisiana, states which recently upgraded their laws to allow for primary enforcement, safety belt usage increased by 13 and 17 percentage points, respectively.

III. January 1997 Depowering Proposal

On January 6, 1997, NHTSA published an NPRM (62 FR 807) to temporarily amend Standard No. 208 to help reduce the fatalities and injuries that current air bags are causing in relatively low speed crashes to small, but growing numbers of children, and occasionally to adults.

The agency believed that the proposed amendments would ensure that vehicle manufacturers can quickly depower all air bags so that they inflate less quickly and less aggressively. Based on agency research and analysis regarding the optimal range of air bag depowering, the agency tentatively concluded that an average depowering of 20 to 35 percent would reduce the risk of air bag fatalities in low speed crashes, while substantially preserving the life-saving capabilities of air bags in higher speed crashes.

NHTSA proposed adopting either, or both, of two different approaches that would permit or facilitate an approximate 20 to 35 percent average depowering of current air bags. One approach was to temporarily make it easier to meet the chest acceleration requirement that an unbelted dummy must meet in a crash test at speeds up to 30 mph, by raising the limit from 60 g's to 80 g's. The other approach, which appeared to allow higher levels of depowering, was to temporarily replace vehicle crash testing using an unbelted dummy with the American Automobile Manufacturers Association's (AAMA's) modified ''sled test'' protocol incorporating a 125 millisecond (msec) standardized crash pulse and also using an unbelted dummy.

NHTSA recognized that while depowered air bags would provide immediate benefits in a number of situations, they would not fully solve the problem of adverse effects from air bags and could also reduce protection to unbelted occupants in higher speed crashes. NHTSA indicated that it believes the ultimate solution to the problem of adverse effects from air bags is implementation of more advanced air bags that adjust the deployment decision/inflation rate based on such factors as size and position of vehicle occupants, severity of crash, and whether safety belts are being used. The agency therefore stated in the NPRM that it viewed depowering as an interim measure to be used until better solutions can be implemented.

In its Preliminary Regulatory Evaluation (PRE), the agency presented several methodologies to analyze the potential benefits and net effects on safety associated with depowering. Two methodologies utilized research testing and mathematical modeling results to examine the effect of depowering on chest g's and then to estimate the effect of chest g changes on fatalities. A third methodology examined the experience in Australia of a General Motors-designed Holden car, which has less aggressive air bags.

NHTSA requested commenters to provide additional information in a number of areas, including the following:

- Information and data to help the agency refine its estimates (presented in the PRE) of the potential benefits and net effects on safety that would be likely to result from depowering.
- Information and supporting data for the specific sled pulse recommended by AAMA.
- Analysis comparing the potential benefits and net effects on safety of the two proposed alternatives.
- Information concerning the extent of the existing problem of driver fatalities and injuries from air bags and

[6] In States with ''secondary'' safety belt use laws, a motorist may be ticketed for such failure only if there is a separate basis for stopping the motorist, such as the violation of a separate traffic law. This hampers enforcement of the law. In States with primary laws, a citation can be issued solely because of failure to wear safety belts.

the extent to which manufacturers have already addressed the problem by design changes to driver air bags.

- Whether the same or different requirements should apply to the passenger and driver positions, including the advisability of limiting the proposed temporary amendment to passenger air bags only.
- The appropriate duration of the temporary amendment.

IV. Summary of Comments

NHTSA received over 160 comments in response to the NPRM. Commenters included vehicle manufacturers, air bag and component manufacturers, safety advocacy groups, insurance groups, trade associations, State entities, and individuals.

Most commenters agreed that the agency should issue requirements to facilitate air bag depowering, thereby reducing injury risks related to air bag deployment in low speed crashes. Support for depowering came from commenters such as Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (Advocates), the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA), the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM), the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS), specific vehicle manufacturers, and the Automotive Occupant Restraints Council (AORC). These commenters stated that depowered air bags will improve vehicle safety by reducing the risk posed to vehicle occupants. While the vehicle manufacturers favored allowing depowering indefinitely, Public Citizen, Advocates, and air bag manufacturers conditioned their support on the placing of a time limit on depowering.

The Center for Auto Safety (CFAS), the Parents Coalition for Air Bag Warnings, and some individuals opposed depowering. These commenters argued that switching from a crash test to sled test with a generic, large car crash pulse would result in an unreasonably lenient standard that would result in a substantial increase in adult deaths.

Commenters addressed specific issues raised in the NPRM, including whether to adopt the 80g's alternative, the sled test alternative, or both; whether to depower both driver side and passenger side air bags; whether to make the amendment temporary or permanent; and the appropriateness of the agency's estimates of potential benefits and tradeoffs in the PRE. Commenters also addressed specific issues involving the sled test requirements and test conditions, including the neck injury criteria, testing a portion of the vehicle or the entire vehicle, the ''corridor'' for the crash pulse, the activation time for the air bag during the sled test, and the vehicle test attitude. Commenters, especially the safety groups, addressed various issues that are not directly related to depowering, such as adopting minimum deployment speed thresholds and undertaking a comprehensive upgrade of Standard No. 208. A more specific discussion of the comments, and the agency's responses, are set forth below.

V. Agency Decision

After carefully considering the comments, NHTSA has decided to adopt AAMA's modified unbelted sled test protocol as a temporary alternative to Standard No. 208's current unbelted crash test requirement. This change, coupled with the considerable flexibility already provided by the standard's performance requirements, will provide the vehicle manufacturers with maximum flexibility to quickly address and mitigate the adverse effects of current air bags.

A. Should NHTSA Amend Standard No. 208 To Permit/Facilitate Depowering?

As discussed above, NHTSA proposed to amend Standard No. 208 to ensure that vehicle manufacturers can depower all air bags so that they inflate less aggressively. The vast majority of commenters supported depowering as a quick way of addressing the problem of adverse effects of air bags. Commenters supporting depowering were diverse and included AAMA and AIAM, representing essentially all domestic and import vehicle manufacturers, AORC, representing suppliers, IIHS, Advocates, and Public Citizen.

A few commenters, however, opposed depowering or otherwise raised concerns about the basic approach of the agency's proposal. The issues raised by those commenters are addressed in this section. Comments concerning how depowering should be accomplished, e.g., what alternative amendment should be adopted, whether the driver side should be included, and the appropriate duration for the amendment, will be discussed in later sections.

The Parent's Coalition recommended that NHTSA consider issuing a final rule mandating on-off switches for air bags and a higher minimum deployment threshold (for single level inflator air bags) in lieu of amending Standard No. 208 to permit depowering. That organization stated that information from NHTSA's Special Crash Investigation Program shows that low deployment thresholds are the central cause of air bag deaths and injuries, and that the agency erred in not including an increased deployment threshold as part of its proposal. The Parent's Coalition expressed concern that the contemplated level of depowering will not save all children, and will result in an increase, perhaps a substantial one, in adult deaths and injuries. The Parent's Coalition stated that the increase in adult deaths from depowering appears to be an unacceptable cost in exchange for the relatively modest reduction in child deaths, especially since the child deaths could be prevented, without such adverse tradeoffs, by an on-off switch and by an increase in deployment threshold.

CFAS also urged NHTSA to look at whether a moderate increase in deployment threshold would perform a better job of increasing vehicle safety, before adopting the depowering proposal. CFAS also stated that the issue before NHTSA is not whether depowered inflators should be permitted under Standard No. 208, but whether manufacturers should be permitted to escape responsibility for meeting the current injury criteria of the standard. CFAS stated that Standard No. 208 does not prohibit manufacturers from using depowered inflators.

While it did not oppose depowering as an interim measure, Consumers Union stated that the most important step that the agency can take in the near term to address the situation is to establish a higher deployment threshold, on an expedited basis, a requirement for a low-end limit to the vehicle impact level barrier equivalent velocity, below which air bags will not be triggered to inflate.

NHTSA notes that, in its January 1997 proposal, it discussed a variety of alternative approaches for addressing the adverse effects of air bags, including higher deployment thresholds, dual level inflators, smart air bags, and various other changes to air bags. In issuing its proposal, the agency recognized that, for many vehicles, depowering has a shorter leadtime than any of the other alternatives. The agency also explained that a change in Standard No. 208 is not needed to permit manufacturers to implement these other alternatives.[7] The agency explained further:

[7] NHTSA explained that the existing provisions of Standard No. 208 already provide considerable design flexibility for manufacturers. The Standard's automatic protection requirements are performance requirements and do not specify the design of an air bag. Instead, vehicles must meet specified injury

Continued

The agency expects to ultimately require smart air bags through rulemaking. In the meantime, the agency is not endorsing depowering over other solutions. Instead, the agency is proposing a regulatory change to add depowering to the alternatives available to the vehicle manufacturers to address this problem on a short-term basis. To the extent that manufacturers can implement superior alternatives for some vehicles, the agency would encourage them to do so.

NHTSA shares the concern of the Parent's Coalition that depowering will not likely save all children and will likely result in trade-offs for adults. That is why the agency is limiting the duration of its depowering amendments and plans to conduct rulemaking to require smart air bags. In the meantime, however, NHTSA wants to be sure that the vehicle manufacturers have the necessary tools to address immediately the problem of adverse effects of air bags. Standard No. 208's existing performance requirements do restrict the use of depowering, since substantially depowering the air bags of many vehicles would make those vehicles incapable of complying with the standard's injury criteria in a 30 mph barrier crash test. Accordingly, to permit use of this alternative, it is necessary to amend Standard No. 208.

The issuance of any rule narrowing the discretion that vehicle manufacturers have had since the 1984 decision, whether by requiring depowering, higher thresholds, other changes to air bags, or smart air bags, would involve considerably more complex issues than a rulemaking simply adding greater flexibility. The agency would need to assess safety effects, practicability, and leadtime for the entire vehicle fleet. NHTSA will assess those types of issues in its rulemaking for smart air bags. The agency notes that there may not be any reason to have higher deployment thresholds with some types of smart air bags, since a low-power inflation may be automatically selected for low severity crashes.

Until the agency conducts its rulemaking regarding smart air bags, it believes it is best to focus on ensuring that manufacturers have appropriate flexibility to address the problem of adverse effects of air bags. This will enable the manufacturers to select the solutions which can be accomplished most quickly for their individual models. NHTSA encourages the vehicle manufacturers to use the best available alternative solutions that can be quickly implemented for their vehicles, whether depowering, higher thresholds, other changes to air bags, smart air bags, or a combination of the above. The agency notes again that the vehicle manufacturers need not wait for further rulemaking to begin installing smart air bags, and encourages them to move in that direction expeditiously.

NHTSA notes that, as discussed in the January 1997 NPRM, CFAS and Public Citizen petitioned the agency in November 1996 to commence a rulemaking proceeding to consider requiring dual inflation air bags and to specify deployment thresholds. The agency stated in that notice that it considered the petitions to have been granted to the extent that the NPRM analyzed and discussed issues raised by the petitioners and subjected that material to public comment. NHTSA will continue to consider the issues raised by those petitioners in its planned rulemaking on smart air bags.

Consumers Union urged the agency to evaluate whether the incidence of fatalities caused by air bags in low speed collisions may be disproportionately high in certain specific makes and models of passenger vehicles. That organization stated that it would be a great disservice to the public to reduce the protection of air bags in all cars because certain specific models are improperly designed. NHTSA notes that while the level of risks from air bags undoubtedly varies between different makes and models, a review of air bag fatalities indicates that the problem is a general one, not limited to a few makes/models.

A few commenters argued against the agency's depowering proposal on the grounds that the proposed amendments would result in a greater number of lives being lost than saved, both for passengers and drivers.

While the agency recognizes the possibility that there is a potential for net disbenefits from depowering, it believes it must consider both the short-run and long-run implications of this rulemaking on safety. Ultimately, the continued availability of any safety device as standard equipment, whether provided voluntarily by manufacturers or pursuant to a regulation, is dependent on consumer acceptability. The agency believes that air bags which fatally injure occupants, particularly children in low speed crashes, place the concept of air bags at risk, despite their overall net safety benefits. Accordingly, to help ensure that air bags remain acceptable to consumers and ultimately achieve their full potential in the future, the agency believes it is reasonable to accept some short-term safety tradeoffs associated with depowering, while better solutions are being developed.

NHTSA also notes that, as discussed in the NPRM, it believes that even if the net effect were negative, the opportunity to avoid the deaths of a significant number of children who would otherwise be fatally injured by air bags justifies foregoing the opportunity to save some unbelted teenage and adult passengers. There are several reasons for this policy choice.

First, it is not acceptable that a safety device cause a significant number of fatalities in circumstances in which fatal or serious injuries would not otherwise occur. In making this statement, the agency draws a distinction between air bags which are fatally injuring young children in low speed crashes in which the other vehicle occupants are uninjured, and other safety devices which may on occasion unavoidably substitute one type of injury for another type that would occur in their absence (safety belts are a good example).[8] Those fatalities are particularly unacceptable in light of the agency's analysis showing that depowering air bags can significantly reduce the number of children being fatally injured by air bags.

Second, it is also particularly unacceptable that the vehicle occupants being fatally injured are young children, and that the number of those deaths is steadily growing. In confronting the possibility of inevitable short-term safety tradeoffs between young children and unbelted occupants over 12 years of age, the agency believes that greater weight must be placed on protecting

criteria, including criteria for the head and chest, measured on properly positioned test dummies, during a barrier crash test, at speeds up to 30 mph.

As the AAMA correctly noted in its comments on the NPRM, the Standard requires air bags to provide protection for properly positioned occupants (belted and unbelted) in a 30 mph crash, and very fast air bags may be necessary to provide such protection. However, the standard does not require the same speed of deployment in slower speed crashes or in the presence of out-of-position occupants. Vehicle manufacturers have the flexibility under the Standard to use dual or multiple level inflator systems and automatic cut-off devices for out-of-position occupants and rear-facing infant restraints. Concepts such as dual level inflator systems and devices that sense occupant position and measure occupant size or weight are not new, and were cited by the agency in its 1984 rulemaking requiring automatic protection. Also, Standard No. 208 does not specify a minimum vehicle speed at which air bags must deploy. Thresholds could be raised substantially for most current vehicles without creating a Standard No. 208 compliance problem. In addition, installation of smart air bags and replacement of mechanical air bag sensors with electronic ones are permitted. Therefore, regulatory changes are not needed to permit manufacturers to implement these solutions.

[8] In severe collisions, safety belts can seriously bruise the chest of an occupant or even cause rib fractures. However, the restraining force of the belt would also likely prevent even more serious chest or head injury from the occupant's striking the interior components of the vehicle.

young children. NHTSA has always given a high priority to protecting children and accordingly has applied these different cost-benefit considerations to its rulemaking affecting children. The agency's activities related to school bus safety standards are an example of this policy.

A major reason for giving priority to protecting young children is that they are less mature than teenagers and adults and thus less able to exercise independent judgment, assess the risks and take action to improve their safety. Young children are more dependent on the judgment and actions of other persons. The oldest of the 38 children who have been fatally injured by an air bag was nine years old, and most of the children have been much younger. The agency is concerned about the safety of the unbelted teenagers and adults who might be affected by depowering, but is increasing its efforts to persuade them to protect themselves by buckling their safety belts as required by the laws of 49 States and the District of Columbia. NHTSA is also increasing its efforts to persuade parents to ensure that all children are properly restrained.

B. 80 g's Chest Injury Criterion vs. Sled Test

As discussed above, Standard No. 208 currently specifies that occupant protection is measured in a full scale crash test in which a vehicle equipped with test dummies at the outside front seating positions is crashed into a barrier. Specific injury criteria measured on the test dummies, including those evaluating chest acceleration and head injuries, must be met in barrier crashes at speeds up to 30 mph, and at a range of angles up to 30 degrees off-center.

In August 1996, AAMA submitted a petition requesting that the unbelted crash test requirement be replaced with a generic sled test protocol. Under that protocol, all of a vehicle, or a portion of the vehicle representing the interior, would be mounted on a sled. The sled would be decelerated from 30 mph over a time period of 143 milliseconds according to a specific deceleration-time curve which approximates a vehicle's crash pulse. There would not be an angle test, only a direct frontal test. AAMA requested that the same crash pulse be used for all vehicles. That organization asserted that its recommended test protocol would allow for lower powered inflators to be introduced into the market as quickly as possible, while maintaining air bag protection for all occupants.

After NHTSA conducted a vehicle test and discovered that AAMA's initially recommended crash pulse could allow a vehicle to meet Standard No. 208's existing injury criteria without an air bag, in November 1996 that organization suggested using a more severe crash pulse: 125 msec., which corresponds to 17.2 g's.[9] AAMA also recommended at that time that the agency include neck injury criteria to evaluate air bag performance as it relates to the recommended crash pulse, in addition to the current injury criteria which, among other things, limit chest acceleration to 60 g's. The neck injury criteria are likely to be the limiting factor in determining the maximum allowable depowering level for a particular vehicle.

After reviewing the available information, NHTSA proposed two alternative temporary amendments to Standard No. 208: (1) Increase the current chest acceleration limit from 60 g's to 80 g's, or (2) replace the unbelted crash test requirement with a sled test protocol incorporating the 125 millisecond crash pulse. The agency noted that if both of these changes were adopted, a manufacturer could select either alternative at its option, but could not mix the two options.

AAMA, AIAM, Advocates, Autoliv, Public Citizen, and all vehicle manufacturers addressing the issue, stated that only the sled test alternative should be adopted. AAMA stated that using the sled test will allow further optimization of air bag performance and will save many additional lives each year as well as substantially reduce the risk of air bag-related injuries. That organization stated that the sled test allows depowering for all vehicles in the quickest possible manner.

NHTSA notes that AAMA estimated that only 31 percent of the fleet could be depowered under the 80 g's alternative. That organization did not provide specific data or analysis to support that figure. However, Ford commented that neither it nor the agency has conducted angular barrier modeling or tests that could be the basis for judging performance of depowered air bags in angular barrier tests. Ford stated that computer modeling by it and the agency, as well as sled tests, indicate that HICs and femur loads increase with depowered air bags, and Ford would have no basis for judging that vehicles equipped with substantially depowered air bags would meet compliance criteria in angular tests.

AIAM stated that the sled test would result in the fastest way to achieve depowering. Nissan stated that the sled test provides the fastest and most efficient approach to allow for depowering. Autoliv stated that the sled test was consistent with international harmonization. Several safety groups, including Advocates and IIHS, favored the sled test, because they believed that it provides the quickest way to reduce risk.

In contrast, other safety groups (CFAS, Consumers Union, and the Parents Coalition) and some component manufacturers (AirBelt Systems, AVS Technologies, and Precision Fabrics Group (PFG)) criticized the sled test. CFAS stated that sled testing fails to account for many aspects of interior vehicle safety that contribute to occupant injuries. Consumers Union stated that the sled test is a ''wholly inadequate substitute for whole-car crash tests in determining specific vehicle performance.'' PFG was concerned that the generic pulse does not consider such things as automobile crush and steering wheel response.

IIHS was the only commenter to support use of either approach.

After reviewing the comments, NHTSA has decided to adopt the sled test as an alternative to the current unbelted barrier test for a limited time. The agency believes that this approach provides manufacturers with the maximum flexibility to provide the fastest depowering on the widest portion of the vehicle fleet. As the agency stated in the NPRM, the sled test reduces the time and cost of doing certification testing, since many more sled tests can be conducted in the same time period than can crash tests. The agency also believes that the standardized crash pulse and air bag initiation time for all vehicles will allow commonality in air bag systems, requiring less development time and thus eliminating the need for greater variations of air bag system components to accommodate differences in actual car crash pulses. Such rapid implementation is necessary to address the potential risk posed to vehicle occupants in low speed crashes. The agency has decided not to provide an option of complying with the 80 g's alternative, since no manufacturer indicated it planned to pursue that approach.

As discussed in the NPRM, NHTSA continues to believe that a full scale vehicle crash is a better means of measuring crashworthiness than a sled test, since it evaluates many more factors about a motor vehicle's crashworthiness than a generic sled test. The NPRM stated that

[9] See pages III–45 and 46 of the PRE which show that the 143 millisecond pulse was significantly longer in duration and lower in amplitude when compared to the 125 msec pulse.

The primary disadvantage of the generic sled test is that the test measures only air bag performance and not total vehicle performance. The approach also eliminates the effect of angle test requirements which ensure protection in frontal impacts that occur at a range of angles rather than purely head-on.

There are other disadvantages with the sled test, including that a sled test does not simulate the triaxial acceleration characteristics of an actual vehicle crash. In other words, a sled test involves acceleration from only a single preset direction, while pulses for actual vehicle crashes can have significant vertical and lateral components of acceleration that can affect occupant kinematics and restraint performance. Nor does a sled test evaluate dynamic intrusion into and deformation of the passenger compartment; structural crush; the steering column's energy absorbing characteristics and load bearing capability; and movement of the passenger compartment due to localized buckling.

Nevertheless, NHTSA has decided to allow the sled test as a temporary [10] measure given the need to provide manufacturers with maximum flexibility to respond rapidly to the risk posed by air bag activation in low speed crashes.

NHTSA notes that, as discussed in the NPRM, it conducted a series of tests using the revised AAMA crash pulse. One vehicle passed all of Standard No. 208's current injury criteria without an air bag, but had a very small margin of compliance for passenger chest g's. Another vehicle met the standard's current injury criteria without an air bag for the passenger side, but slightly exceeded the driver chest g's limit. The agency's testing also showed that air bag deployment is necessary for a vehicle to comply with the new neck injury criteria, discussed later in this notice. Given that manufacturers must design their vehicles with sufficient margin of compliance to ensure that all vehicles will pass a standard's requirements, and given the addition of the new neck injury criteria, the agency believes that the sled test adopted in this rule will ensure an appropriate level of depowering without diminishing the benefits of unbelted testing. While the agency recognizes that the sled test is not an ideal means for ensuring that chest and head protection are provided in specific vehicles, and that the 30 mph generic pulse represents a barrier crash test at a speed lower than 30 mph, NHTSA believes it is an appropriate interim approach to help facilitate depowering.

C. Application of the Amendment to Driver Air Bags

In the NPRM, the agency noted a number of differences between the passenger and driver air bag problems. The agency explained that while the annual number of child fatalities is small but growing steadily, the annual number of driver fatalities does not appear to be growing. At the time of the NPRM, while the agency was aware of 18 children who had been fatally injured by air bags during 1996, it was aware of only one driver who had been fatally injured by an air bag in the United States during that year. (As of now, the agency is aware of 22 children, and three drivers, who were killed by air bags during 1996.)

NHTSA noted in the NPRM that most child fatalities had occurred in model year 1994 and 1995 vehicles. In contrast, only 4 of the driver fatalities had occurred in a vehicle manufactured after model year 1992. The absence of fatalities in recent model year vehicles appeared even more pronounced in the case of female drivers 5 feet 2 inches or shorter. Only one female driver 5 feet 2 inches or shorter had died in a post model year 1992 vehicle. Most fatalities of short-statured female drivers had occurred in model year 1990–1992 vehicles. (The figures and fatality patterns in this paragraph remain unchanged, as of the date of issuance of this final rule, except that the number of driver fatalities in post model year 1992 vehicles is now 5.)

The agency noted in the NPRM that because driver air bags have been produced in large numbers for several years longer than passenger air bags, the vehicle manufacturers have had time in a number of instances to redesign driver air bags to incorporate a number of countermeasures to reduce the risk to out-of-position occupants. NHTSA requested information on the potential that current driver air bags have for creating adverse effects, including relevant design changes that have already been made to driver air bags.

NHTSA requested information on the number of driver air bag fatalities that have occurred to date, and on whether there is a need to change Standard No. 208 to permit varying levels of depowering. The agency noted that, based on limited testing and modeling, 20 to 35 percent depowering of driver air bags appeared to result in only slight increases in the injury levels ''experienced'' by a test dummy. NHTSA stated that it believes that the presence of energy absorbing steering columns explain why the driver air bag can depowered without significantly affecting chest g's.

The vehicle manufacturers urged the agency to amend Standard No. 208 to allow depowering for the driver side as well as the passenger side. AAMA stated that its design goal for depowering is to reduce to as close to zero the possibility of a fifth percentile female being injured by the air bag. That organization stated that not allowing depowering for the driver position would continue to place these occupants at unnecessary risk.

IIHS stated that although most public attention has focused on the problem of air bag injuries to children, it is clear that drivers also are being injured by inflating air bags. That organization stated that much of its analysis has focused on the potential benefits to drivers of depowering air bags. IIHS therefore argued that the alternative compliance procedures proposed by NHTSA should apply to both driver and passenger protection.

NTSB stated that given the awareness that air bags at the current energy level can be highly injurious to both drivers and passengers, it recommends that depowering be extended to both passenger and driver positions.

AVS Technologies, by contrast, stated that the amendment should apply only to the passenger side. According to that company, the disbenefits of increased fatalities in comparison to the relatively small number of serious deployment injuries does not justify amending the regulation to accommodate depowered driver air bags. AVS Technologies also argued that the problem of small statured drivers can be mitigated by implementation of available technologies such as adjustable steering columns that allow the small statured adult to position the steering wheel further away from the head and chest.

In response to the NPRM, NHTSA received relatively little information on whether there was a need to change Standard No. 208 to permit depowering. Ford, however, stated that as air bag technology and dummy testing technology has advanced, air bags have been gradually depowered. That company stated that with today's technology, some early air bags could be redesigned to meet Standard No. 208's injury criteria with lower inflation speeds. Ford noted that tests by the agency have demonstrated that limited depowering is being incorporated into newer vehicle designs. Ford added, however, that most current air bag designs (some of which are not yet in production) have already been depowered to some degree and cannot

[10] The issue of whether to make this amendment temporary or permanent is discussed in detail below.

be further depowered without unduly increasing the risk of failing to meet some of the dummy injury criteria in the present Standard No. 208 barrier crash test with unbelted dummies.

After considering the comments, NHTSA has decided to amend Standard No. 208 to allow depowering for the driver side as well as the passenger side. While relevant supporting data are considerably more limited for the driver side than the passenger side, the agency wishes to ensure that manufacturers have the flexibility to quickly address driver side risks to small females and the elderly. NHTSA notes, however, that fatalities involving small females and the elderly are rare. Depowering driver air bags will also help reduce arm injuries.

D. Duration of Amendment

As indicated above, in developing the January 1997 proposal, NHTSA considered an array of approaches that would address the air bag safety problem. Among other things, the agency considered higher deployment thresholds, dual stage inflators, smart air bags, and various other air-bag related changes.

After reviewing these alternatives, NHTSA tentatively concluded that there are various alternatives already allowed by Standard No. 208 that may be superior to depowering, i.e., alternatives that result in equal or greater benefits without raising the possibility of adverse safety tradeoffs, but whose leadtime is longer than that of depowering. The agency therefore tentatively concluded that while depowering appears to be an appropriate interim solution, there is no need for permanently changing the Standard to enable manufacturers to fully address the adverse side effects of air bags.

NHTSA noted that some commenters on earlier notices, including Takata, had expressed concern that a reduction in Standard No. 208's performance requirements may delay the introduction of superior alternatives. The agency stated that it did not believe a short-term temporary amendment would result in such a delay, but would instead provide maximum flexibility to the vehicle manufacturers to quickly address the problem, while they work on better solutions. The agency also explained that its forthcoming proposal for smart air bags would seek to ensure that air bags reach their full fatality and injury reducing potential.

NHTSA recognized, however, that the proposal to permit or facilitate depowering of air bags was on a faster track than the rulemaking to require smart air bags. The agency noted that if it permitted depowering until smart bags are introduced, the question would arise of how the agency should limit the duration of the temporary amendment for depowering. The agency noted that one approach would be to specify a several year duration and revisit the issue in the context of the rulemaking on smart air bags.

The agency received numerous comments concerning the appropriate duration for the depowering amendment. The vehicle manufacturers, IIHS, and CVC argued against including a ''sunset'' clause; a number of safety groups and suppliers argued that a sunset for the amendment is critical, and specifically conditioned their support for depowering upon a sunset provision.

AAMA stated that there is no reason at this time to limit the duration of depowering. That organization stated that reducing the energy output of air bag inflators should be viewed as an important step toward development of advanced technology air bags. According to AAMA, there is no reason to assume that the current energy level of air bags provides optimum occupant protection, especially for belted occupants, and it would be a mistake to assume that it must be reinstated after some interim period. AAMA argued that its analyses show that depowering alone can save many additional lives per year compared to today's air bag energy levels.

AAMA also argued that even if it did make sense to couple depowering to more advanced technology, that technology is currently unknown. That organization stated that it should be apparent that defining what a ''smart air bag'' is, is not a simple, straightforward endeavor. According to AAMA, it is premature and highly inappropriate to consider a sunset date for depowering technologies that are known to be at least partial solutions to the concerns regarding inflation related injuries.

AAMA also argued that as manufacturers consider application of depowered air bag systems, a sunset provision would become a significant factor in assessing the practicability of design changes. That organization argued that this will especially be the case for models with product lives scheduled to end in the period shortly after the sunset date. According to AAMA, the benefits expected from changes to depowering for a short period of time, followed by further changes to meet advanced technology air bag requirements, may not justify the design/development/certification costs.

AIAM stated that whatever change is made to Standard No. 208, the basic concept of the revised regulation needs to be permanent. That organization argued that investments to optimize safety belt/air bag system designs can only be made if manufacturers know that the barrier crash test using unbelted dummies will not be reimposed in a short time. AIAM also argued that the action in this rulemaking should not be linked to the ''smart'' air bag system rulemaking that NHTSA contemplates.

IIHS stated that because of uncertainty about the availability and efficacy of future technology, and because it does not agree that the proposed regulatory changes will lead to the tradeoffs NHTSA anticipates—it does not support the inclusion of a sunset provision for the proposed rule changes. IIHS stated that limiting the duration of the depowering amendment would be superfluous and counterproductive, considering the agency anticipates further rulemaking on smart air bags.

CVC stated that it is concerned by the time frame allowed for depowered air bags under NHTSA's proposal. That organization stated that even if NHTSA promptly adopts the sled test, automakers would still probably not be able to complete the changeover of their fleets until sometime in model year 1999—and then could be faced with the prospect of changing their entire fleets back to full-scale crash-testing soon thereafter. CVC stated that it agrees that smart air-bag technology holds promise for the future, but there is little reason to assume that this technology will be sufficiently developed and tested to permit mass installation just three years from now. CVC argued that forcing the rapid implementation of new untested technology could produce a whole new wave of safety concerns (inadvertent, failed or improper deployment), leading to new occupant injuries and additional adverse publicity for air bags.

Morton stated that it firmly believes that the depowering amendment should be temporary. That company stated that the question of duration cannot be easily answered at this point. It stated its belief that the suggested approach in the NPRM to specify a several year duration and to revisit the issue in the context of the rulemaking on smart air bags is the appropriate option at this point.

General Dynamics stated that it supports the current NHTSA proposed solutions, but that support is based on NHTSA's statement that implementation of proposed solutions will be recognized as temporary measures until ''smart'' solutions

become available. General Dynamics stated that it disagrees that the proposed temporary measures will be required for the next several model years as smart systems are phased in. That company stated that it believes that the disbenefits of the NHTSA temporary measures will grow in those years and argues that a near-term mandate for smart air bags is required.

AirBelt Systems stated that ''either one of the proposed approaches, due to the adverse safety tradeoffs which it argues will take place, must be viewed only as an extremely temporary step at possibly helping to solve the current dilemma of severe injury and deaths to children from air bags.''

TRW stated that it is concerned that the proposed interim action could potentially stifle the urgent need for more elegant and comprehensive solutions that potentially accommodate a much better balance in protecting children, belted and unbelted occupants, varying size occupants and varying positioned occupants. TRW stated that, accordingly, the depowering amendment should be allowed during the period where an aggressive phase-in schedule exists to develop and introduce varying degrees of advanced restraint system technologies.

AVS Technologies stated that, if adopted, the sled alternative should remain in effect for a limited period of time. According to that company, it should be replaced within two years by a temporary modified vehicle barrier test.

CFAS stated that if NHTSA accepts manufacturer arguments that depowered inflators are effective in solving current problems, the agency must recognize that depowered inflators will involve a substantial amount of manufacturer resources to design, develop, test and install on a widespread basis. That organization stated that given the investment in depowered inflators, manufacturers will be reluctant to develop new and better technological solutions to improve their air bag systems. CFAS expressed concern that, consequently, proposals to alter Standard No. 208 will become permanent, not temporary, and will work against implementation of smart air bags. CFAS stated that if NHTSA adopts depowering, it suggests that the agency require manufacturers to use a dual or multi-staged system, using a ''depowered'' inflator for low speed crashes and a higher-powered inflator for higher speed crashes.

Public Citizen stated that implementation of a revised Standard No. 208 should supersede this depowering rulemaking as rapidly as possible, and no later than model year 1999 vehicles. That organization stated that there should be requirements for dual-or multi-stage inflation air bags by model year 1999. It stated that, according to comments already submitted to the agency by air bag suppliers, dual-stage inflation systems could be installed in model year 1999 vehicles.

After considering the comments, NHTSA has determined that there is no need to permanently reduce Standard No. 208's performance requirements to enable manufacturers to fully address the adverse effects of air bags. This is because there are various alternatives, albeit with longer technological development and implementation leadtimes than depowering, that are already allowed by the standard and that appear likely to result in equal or greater benefits than depowering without creating adverse safety tradeoffs. Thus, the agency views depowering as an interim approach, while the vehicle manufacturers develop and implement better solutions.

One technological alternative is a dual or multiple level inflator, which has the effect of causing an air bag to perform as a ''depowered'' air bag in low to moderate speed crashes (and possibly in all crashes in which occupants are belted or the seat is in a forward position), and as a fully powered air bag to provide protection to unbelted occupants in higher speed crashes. Thus, dual or multiple level inflators appear to offer all of the benefits associated with depowering without the tradeoffs, and may either enable an air bag to qualify as a smart air bag or be one of the major building blocks of a smart air bag. The agency observes that several suppliers have commented that this and/or other technologies are available for introduction as early as model year 1999. NHTSA believes it is reasonable to expect the vehicle manufacturers to move rapidly to adopt such technologies, rather than to continue with single-inflation-level, depowered air bags.[11] The agency also notes that adoption of dual or multi-level inflators is not inherently dependent on the use of advanced occupant position sensing devices.

Contrary to AAMA's suggestion, the agency is not assuming that the current energy level of air bags provides optimum occupant protection, especially for belted occupants. Instead, the agency recognizes that more advanced air bag designs can provide appropriate inflation rates for different levels of crash severity, occupant size/position, and belted/unbelted conditions. The agency observes that one of the primary criticisms of current air bags, that they inflate in the same one-size-fits-all manner regardless of occupant size and position and crash severity, will also be true for depowered air bags, albeit at a different level. However, this limitation of current air bag designs, and the contemplated depowered air bags, can be addressed by the use of dual or multiple level inflators.

NHTSA also disagrees with IIHS's suggestion that it would be superfluous to limit the duration of the depowering amendment, since the agency anticipates further rulemaking on smart air bags and would likely review all requirements of the standard. While the agency expects that a variety of test conditions may be added as part of a rulemaking to require smart air bags, and while the agency has recently sought public comment on the issue, 62 FR 8917 (February 27, 1997), based on current belt use rates, there is no reason to assume that the basic concept of a simple 30 mph barrier test for the unbelted condition would be dropped. As noted earlier in this notice, about half of all occupants in potentially fatal crashes still do not wear their safety belts.[12] Moreover, barrier testing is the most prevalent and accepted means of measuring real world protection.

NHTSA recognizes that there is substantial uncertainty as to how quickly smart air bags can be

[11] NHTSA notes that concepts such as dual stage inflators are not new and were considered by the agency in deciding to require automatic protection. For example, in the early and mid-1970's, various vehicle manufacturers reported favorable results in testing the ability of various dual level or variable inflation systems for air bags to address the problem of out-of-position children. In 1980, NHTSA informed the industry about its analysis of a number of possible technological solutions, including dual-inflation air bags, chambering air bags and top-mounted air bags. The July 11, 1984 Final Regulatory Impact Analysis (FRIA) for the 1984 final rule requiring the installation of automatic occupant restraints in passenger cars (49 Fed. Reg. 28962; July 17, 1984) listed a variety of potential technological means for addressing the problem of injuries associated with air bag deployments (FRIA, pp. III–8 to 10): a dual level inflation system whose operation is based on impact speed; a dual level inflation system whose operation is based on a switch in the vehicle seat or elsewhere that measures occupant size or weight and senses whether an occupant is out of position; a dual level inflation system whose operation is based on an electronic proximity detector in the dashboard; and other technological measures such as bag shape and size, instrument panel contour, aspiration, and inflation technique.

[12] Even if the use rates were significantly higher, and an analysis showed that dropping the unbelted test would have net safety benefits for motor vehicle occupants, the agency could not drop the test on its own initiative. As the agency noted in its February 27, 1997 notice, legislation would be necessary to authorize the agency to take that step.

incorporated into the entire fleet. Accordingly, the agency is adopting the approach suggested in the NPRM of specifying a several-year duration for the depowering amendment, and will revisit the issue, to the extent appropriate, in the context of a future rulemaking on smart air bags.

The agency is specifying a termination date of September 1, 2001, which roughly corresponds to the beginning of model year 2002. Based on information provided at NHTSA's February 11–12, 1997 public workshop on smart air bags, this appears to be a realistic date as to when the vehicle manufacturers can install some kind of smart air bags throughout their fleets, or at least more advanced air bags that provide the benefits associated with depowering without the tradeoffs. This expiration date assumes that the vehicle manufacturers will use the discretion they have to rapidly introduce the new air bag technologies that they and the suppliers have been developing, and will begin implementation of advanced air bag technologies in many of their vehicles before that date. For example, several suppliers have stated that dual or multiple stage inflators are available for introduction beginning as early as model year 1999, i.e., September 1, 1998, and that various other advanced air bag technologies will become available by that time or soon thereafter. NHTSA also believes that allowing depowering for more than four calendar years should provide manufacturers a reasonable amount of time to optimize depowered systems (i.e., tailor venting strategies, etc.), rather than simply depowering current systems without change. Manufacturers should not, however, read the September 1, 2001 date as any indication that the agency, in its smart air bag rulemaking, will not consider a requirement for a phase-in for smart air bags that begins before that time.

F. Benefits and Trade-Offs

AAMA and IIHS submitted critiques of the analyses of benefits and trade-offs presented in the PRE, arguing that the agency substantially overstated the potential disbenefits of depowering. Among other things, these commenters argued that the agency incorrectly assumed that 30 mph barrier crash tests represent all fatal highway crashes.

Considerable comment was received on the real world results of the GM Holden depowered air bag in Australia. AAMA argued that the agency should have placed greater weight on that information. Several other commenters suggested that less weight be placed on it. AVS Technologies stated that if the greater effectiveness of Holden air bags is primarily attributable to their effectiveness in preventing less severe injuries (AIS 2), then it is unreasonable to assume that optimizing U.S. air bags for the belted case will result in the same increased levels of effectiveness for reducing fatalities. That commenter also stated that while the PRE states the Holden system is more effective for serious (MAIS 3+) chest injuries than U.S. air bags, the data show that the Holden system is considerably less effective than its U.S. counterpart in reducing MAIS 3+ head injuries. AVS Technologies argued that, in any event, the figure for Holden effectiveness with respect to MAIS 3+ injuries is of doubtful validity, given the small number of cases. Richard Strombotne argued that the number of cases used in the Holden analysis is so small that the uncertainty in the analysis renders the results useless. Several commenters noted that Holden air bags deploy at a higher threshold, and stated that the higher threshold may account for a large part of the greater effectiveness of Holden air bags.

The FRE responds to the various comments on benefits and trade-offs, and presents revised estimates. The estimates presented in the PRE and FRE for the sled test alternative can be summarized as follows.

The PRE estimated that if current rates of child fatalities were experienced in an all-air-bag fleet, 128 children would be killed over the life of a single model year's fleet. The figure of 128 included 38 infants in rear-facing infant seats and 90 older children. Based on three-and-one-half more months of data showing no new cases of infant fatalities, but increasing numbers of older child fatalities, the FRE revises the total number of child fatalities up from 128 to 140. The new total includes a reduced number (33) of infant fatalities and increased number (107) of older child fatalities.

NHTSA emphasizes, as it did in the NPRM, that this and the agency's other rulemaking proceedings and related efforts are intended to ensure that risks of adverse effects of air bags are reduced so that these theoretically projected air bag fatalities do not materialize, while the potential benefits of air bags are retained to the maximum extent possible.

One area of uncertainty that significantly affects both potential benefits and tradeoffs is how much the vehicle manufacturers will depower air bags. AAMA commented that the average level of depowering will be 20 to 35 percent.

Based on test results and modeling, the FRE estimates that, if 35 percent is the upper end manufacturers adopt for depowering, 47 children would be saved. Using the same assumptions, the FRE estimates that 34 to 280 fewer teenage and adult passengers may be saved. The FRE recognizes that, if some air bags are depowered by more than 35 percent, more children would be saved, although there would also be higher disbenefits. The agency notes that the PRE provided higher estimates for both potential benefits and disbenefits, primarily because it assumed greater levels of depowering. [13]

Also based on test results and modeling, the FRE estimates that depowering could save a large portion of the 25 out-of-position drivers who may be killed by air bags, and four to 22 adult belted passengers. The first of these figures is unchanged from the PRE; the range for adult belted passengers is slightly revised. The FRE also estimates that depowering could save almost all of the seven out-of-position adult passengers who may be killed by air bags; the PRE did not address this category. The FRE estimates that 16 to 151 fewer drivers may be saved.

NHTSA notes that AAMA believes that depowering will result in higher benefits for unbelted drivers than estimated by the agency. That organization estimated that depowering could save 215 to 330 small, out-of-position, unbelted adult drivers. This estimate was based on estimates of the number of small drivers that would be unbelted, estimates of the number of crashes in which braking or other factors would cause those unbelted drivers to be close to the air bag, and test data by Transport Canada on fifth

[13] Another difference accounting for the revised estimate of potential disbenefits relates to how the agency used barrier crash test results for baseline and depowered air bags. In the PRE, the agency applied the barrier crash test results to all potentially fatal frontal crashes. AAMA argued that barrier testing only represents about 10 percent of all fatal crashes, and that depowering will not have any effect in offset frontal crashes. AAMA argued that 10 percent of NHTSA's PRE disbenefit estimates would provide reasonable estimates. AAMA provided no data to show that there would be no effect of depowering on fatalities in offset frontal impacts. The agency's analysis indicates that barrier crashes are closely representative of about 34 percent of all fatal frontal crashes. The agency agrees that depowering may not have as much of an effect in offset frontal crashes, but the effect is unknown. For example, there is still a concern about a greater chance of an occupant's head hitting the A-pillar in an offset crash with a depowered air bag. The agency used a range in the FRE, applying the barrier test results to 34 to 100 percent of all frontal fatalities, to account for the fact that the agency does not know if depowering will have a smaller impact in those crashes for which barrier crashes are less representative.

percentile female dummies showing a significant chance of potentially fatal neck injuries for drivers which are close to the air bag.

The agency observes, however, that AAMA's analysis implies the occurrence of a much larger number of air bag fatalities than can be supported by available fatality reports. NHTSA has examined as many low speed air bag fatality cases as it can find. Based on the cases it found, NHTSA cannot corroborate the hundreds of air bag fatalities in low speed crashes implied by AAMA's analysis. Since there are many more low speed crashes than high speed crashes, and since current air bags deploy at the same speed in low and high speed impacts, an examination of high speed crashes would not be likely to reveal a significant number of additional air-bag-induced fatalities.

As to Holden air bags, the PRE stated that if the relationship in overall effectiveness of the Holden air bag to U.S. air bags for AIS 2+ injuries is the same for fatalities, an estimated 643 lives of belted occupants could be saved annually by having depowered air bags like the Holden air bag. With respect to the comments received concerning this analysis, the agency recognizes that there are insufficient Holden data with respect to fatalities to draw conclusions confidently about the number of lives of belted occupants that would be saved by Holden-type air bags. Moreover, the agency cannot separate the benefits related to depowering from the benefits related to the higher deployment threshold. For these reasons, it would not be appropriate to place greater weight on the Holden analysis. Nevertheless, the agency still believes the Holden experience for reducing AIS 2+ injuries indicates at least the possibility that depowered air bags could significantly reduce fatalities for belted occupants.

NHTSA notes that, as discussed in the FRE, the agency has assessed the merits of the comments and accepted some, while rejecting others, in revising its estimates of the benefits and disbenefits of depowering. It has rejected comments that chest g's are not the appropriate way to measure chest injury potential and that chest deflection or V*C are more appropriate, that the agency based its chest g's versus risk of injury curve on a minimal number of cadaver experiments, and that the agency's methodology for estimating benefits is in error. As mentioned above, the agency partially accepted the comment that the barrier test might not represent the type of crash that produces all frontal fatalities. The agency used a range in the FRE, applying the barrier test results to 34 to 100 percent of all frontal fatalities, to account for the fact that the agency does not know if depowering will have a smaller impact in those crashes for which barrier crashes are less representative. The agency has not changed its analysis or the presentation of its analysis of the Holden bag or of the number of adults killed by air bags per year.

Recognizing that there is a great deal of uncertainty concerning benefits and tradeoffs, NHTSA emphasizes that, in any event, its decision to permit or facilitate depowering as an interim measure is driven less by calculations comparing potential benefits and potential disbenefits than by the need to quickly address the fatalities being caused by air bags. Further, as discussed above, NHTSA believes that addressing those fatalities is essential to maintain the public acceptability of air bags, and thereby ensure that air bags achieve their full long-term potential in reducing deaths and injuries from frontal impacts.

Moreover, in the longer run, the use of smart air bag technologies will enable manufacturers to optimize air bags for a variety of different conditions, including different crash severities, occupant sizes and positions, and belted/unbelted conditions. Thus, with the use of smart air bags, it is possible to both achieve the potential benefits from using Holden-type air bags and avoid the tradeoffs that can occur from depowering.

F. Specific Sled Test Requirements/ Procedures

1. Neck Injury Criteria

In its January 1997 NPRM, NHTSA proposed to add neck injury criteria for the 50th percentile male dummy as part of the sled test alternative. This proposal is consistent with AAMA's request for the agency to consider injury measurements for the neck in evaluating how air bags respond to the crash pulse. Specifically, in S13.2, the agency proposed the following neck injury criteria:

(a) Flexion Bending Moment—190 Nm. SAE Class 600.

(b) Extension Bending Moment—57 Nm. SAE Class 600.

C) Axial Tension—3300 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

(d) Axial Compression—4000 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

(e) Fore-and-Aft Shear—3100 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

The source of the proposed neck injury criteria is ''Anthropomorphic Dummies for Crash and Escape Systems,'' AGARD Conference Proceedings of NATO, July 1996, AGARD–AR–330. The agency noted that GM uses the same neck criteria for its injury assessment reference values (IARV's). Data provided by AAMA indicated that, in general, these neck criteria could not be met without an air bag. The agency requested comments on this subject.

Advocates, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the AORC, AVS, IIHS, and TRW supported including neck injury criteria. Advocates stated that such criteria provide valuable minimum criteria for sled tests and that the criteria especially help evaluate the potential danger faced by young children who are more susceptible to neck and spinal injury than adults. AAP stated that such injury criteria will improve the evaluation and development of occupant protection. IIHS stated that such criteria are generally desirable in evaluating occupant protection, but are not critical to maintaining benefits for unbelted occupants. BMW stated that although it anticipated no problem with the criteria, it needed time to review them.

Ford, Mitsubishi, and Nissan were concerned about potential problems with the neck injury criteria. Ford stated that there may be high variability in the testing for compliance with the criteria, especially the neck extension criterion. Ford was concerned that there was insufficient experience with the neck extension criterion to estimate the repeatability and reproducibility of the neck readings. Ford and Nissan stated that further data could indicate that adoption of the injury criteria could unnecessarily limit or delay depowering. Nevertheless, Ford concluded that it ''does not object to the proposed neck injury criteria at this time.'' Nissan stated that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the adoption of such criteria. Mitsubishi requested that the agency clarify the technical basis for the proposed neck injury criteria.

Based on the available information, NHTSA has decided to adopt the neck injury criteria, as proposed. As AAMA stated in its November 1996 submission, such criteria are necessary to ensure that a vehicle is equipped with air bags that have protective value, since absent these criteria, some vehicles could comply with the 125 ms pulse sled test without air bags. Moreover, compression loads, bending moments, and tension and shear forces can be significant sources of potential injuries in crashes. Accordingly, the inclusion of neck injury criteria should aid in measuring air bag effectiveness and may ultimately improve crash protection. Though the

injury criteria are specified for use in testing with the 50th percentile male dummy, adopting neck injury criteria is consistent with the agency's goal of protecting children, who are especially susceptible to neck and spinal injury. NHTSA has developed Nij neck criteria for children that could be extended to adults. A report describing this criteria and its development has been docketed. (74–14–N97)

In the NPRM, NHTSA did not make it clear how the neck injury measurements would be performed. The agency wishes to clarify that the neck injury measurement is performed by the six-axis load cell mounted between the head and upper end of the neck, as specified in 49 CFR 572.33.

In response to Mitsubishi's comment requesting that the agency clarify the technical basis for the neck injury criteria, the agency notes that the proposal was based on a request by AAMA to include this criteria. In the NPRM, the agency explained that the source of the proposed neck criteria is ''Anthropomorphic Dummies for Crash and Escape Systems,'' AGARD Conference Proceedings of NATO, July 1996, AGARD-AR–330. The agency further noted that GM uses the same neck criteria for its IARVs.

In addition, since the NPRM was issued, NHTSA has docketed two reports describing a series of agency tests with two vehicle platforms to evaluate the 125 ms sled pulse recommended by AAMA.

These tests evaluated driver and passenger air bags using a 50th percentile male dummy and a 5th percentile female dummy. These tests indicate that an air bag is necessary for a vehicle to comply with the neck injury criteria. In other words, a vehicle equipped with no air bag did not comply with the proposed neck injury criteria.

2. Testing Full Vehicles or Partial Vehicles

In the January 1997 NPRM, NHTSA proposed a test procedure similar to the one presented in AAMA's petition. NHTSA noted that the proposed procedure specifies that the vehicle, or ''a sufficient portion of the vehicle to be representative of the vehicle structure,'' is mounted on the sled. The agency requested comments on the practicality of conducting sled tests with a whole vehicle, and on whether the quoted language could be made more objective.

In a letter dated January 24, 1997, NHTSA's Associate Administrator for Safety Assurance asked several vehicle manufacturers to provide specific information concerning their experience in conducting sled tests. Among other things, the agency asked whether there are any considerations that need to be addressed for using either a full or partial vehicle on the sled. The agency also asked whether any manufacturer has ever performed a sled test with a complete or almost complete vehicle.

AAMA, Subaru, and Volvo stated that manufacturers typically conduct partial vehicle tests. Nevertheless, AAMA stated that such sled tests could be conducted on either the full vehicle or partial vehicle. Similarly, Ford stated that ''audit testing with an entire vehicle on a sled would be acceptable, even though vehicle manufacturers typically test with only the passenger compartment or the front portion of the passenger compartment.'' AVS and Morton stated that it is impracticable and infeasible to test the entire vehicle on the sled given a vehicle's weight and size.

Based on its analysis of the available information, NHTSA has decided to specify testing the entire vehicle. The agency is aware that sled tests are typically conducted with partial vehicles. However, sled tests historically have been utilized as pre-manufacture development tests, rather than as tests for compliance with a Federal safety standard. The sled tests with partial vehicles could be quickly and economically set up and repeated. However, the purpose of this standard is to ascertain the crashworthiness of the final product: the production vehicle.

The agency's Vehicle Research Test Center (VRTC) has analyzed the size and power of the equipment used to conduct sled tests. Based on the available information, the agency believes that the current-design sled at Transportation Research Center (TRC) can be used to evaluate a full vehicle's response to a 125 ms pulse. Memoranda in the docket summarize discussions between agency and General Motors personnel indicating that the readily available 12 inch diameter cylinder sled is capable of producing the required acceleration pulse for any complete vehicle subject to Standard No. 208.

NHTSA believes that a full vehicle test is superior to a partial vehicle test for the following reasons. A full vehicle test reduces variability, since a partial vehicle test's outcome could depend on how a vehicle was cut. In addition, it would be difficult to determine precisely what a partial vehicle is. Another problem with partial vehicle testing is how to reinforce it. The agency further notes that a full vehicle test is more representative of actual crash situations than a partial vehicle test.

Further, by requiring full vehicle testing, the agency eliminates the need to define what is meant by a partial vehicle. Accordingly, the agency's request in the NPRM to define the phrase ''sufficient portion of vehicle to be representative of the vehicle structure'' is moot.

Ford was concerned that body frame vehicles should not be tested on a sled test because such vehicles would experience unrealistic deflection of elastomeric body mounts and local elastic and permanent deformation of body mounting areas during a sled test if only the frame were mounted to the sled platform.

NHTSA notes that, if necessary, the frame of a vehicle will be rigidly attached to the vehicle body during testing such that the specified acceleration pulse is registered on the vehicle body.

3. Crash Pulse ''Corridor''

In the January 1997 NPRM, NHTSA stated that while AAMA provided corridors for the original crash pulse in its initial petition, that organization had not provided corridors for its revised crash pulse. The agency explained that it contacted AAMA, requesting a figure showing the mathematical equation for the revised pulse, a graph of the pulse and corridors for the pulse. The agency stated that it is necessary to specify corridors in addition to a specific pulse, because it is generally not possible to duplicate exact pulses. Manufacturers would be required to assure that their vehicles comply with the standard's performance requirements for all tests within the specified corridors. The agency announced that while the proposed regulatory text specified only a specific crash pulse and not the corridors for that test, the agency expected to include such corridors in the final rule.

In a January 8, 1997 letter, AAMA provided the agency with a mathematical equation for the pulse, a nominal pulse curve, and the allowable upper and lower corridors from which the pulse must not deviate.

Of the commenters addressing the issue of a crash pulse corridor pulse, all supported its need. Subaru, Volkswagen, and Volvo stated that pulse crash corridors should be included. Volkswagen stated that including corridors is appropriate, since it is impossible to duplicate a sled pulse trace in a particular test.

NHTSA has decided to include the crash pulse corridors submitted by AAMA. After reviewing the corridors, VRTC has determined that the corridors are reasonable and appropriate. The

agency concludes that corridors, which serve the same purpose as tolerances, are necessary since it would be difficult to repeat the exact crash pulse every time a sled test was conducted. Nevertheless, NHTSA wishes to reiterate that vehicles must be able to comply with the performance requirements of the Standard in all tests, where the pulse is within the specified corridors.

4. Air Bag Activation

Two factors must be specified with respect to air bag deployment during the sled test: when should the timing of the test start, and when should the air bag be activated? In S13.1 of the proposed regulatory text, NHTSA stated that ''An inflatable restraint is to be activated at 25 +/−2 ms after initiation of the acceleration shown in Figure 6.'' In NHTSA's supplemental letter to vehicle manufacturers, NHTSA stated that ''The proposed regulatory language in the NPRM states the air bag will be activated at 25 ± 2 ms after initiation of the acceleration. Not all manufacturers determine acceleration initiation the same way. What time zero determinations are used and of those which one do you recommend?''

AAMA stated that the activation time should be changed to 20 ± 2 ms after the time at which sled acceleration crosses 0.5 g, claiming that this change would provide a more definite test criterion. Subaru stated that in determining time zero, it uses the time when the sled acceleration exceeded 1 g as its acceleration initiation. It believes that this method represents a real crash pulse considering the proposed air bag firing time of 25 ± 2 ms. Toyota stated that the agency should define the starting point of the crash pulse in the sled test. Toyota believed that either t=0 at the 0.5 g level during crash onset or 5 ms before 1 g is reached would be acceptable. Volvo stated that since not all manufacturers determine acceleration the same way, the agency should provide a ''methodology to determine trigger time for the air bag.''

Only Volkswagen commented that the agency should not specify the activation time. That company stated that specifying the activation time is design restrictive and could limit ability to depower certain systems.

NHTSA believes that it is appropriate to specify the activation time. Except for Volkswagen, all manufacturers submitting comments on this issue supported such a provision. The agency believes that such a provision adds precision and objectivity to the test procedure.

NHTSA has decided to adopt the activation time requested by AAMA in its February 7, 1997 comment; i.e., 20 ± 2 ms after the time at which the sled acceleration crosses 0.5 g. The agency notes that this activation time modifies the proposed time only slightly and will ensure that the air bag activates slightly earlier in the test than the proposed time. Although the agency does not have specific data to correlate the difference in performance between a 20 ms activation and a 25 ms activation, NHTSA believes that the 20 ms activation is more representative of a typical rigid crash.

5. Test Attitude

In S13.1, NHTSA proposed that the whole or partial vehicle be mounted on a dynamic test platform ''at the manufacturer's design attitude, so that the longitudinal center line of the vehicle is parallel to the direction of the test platform travel and so that movement between the base of the vehicle and the test platform is prevented.''

In the supplemental letter to the manufacturers, NHTSA asked how a manufacturer's test attitude and the vehicle's longitudinal centerline are measured and what tolerances should be applied to these measurements.

AAMA stated that the pitch and yaw angles are not particularly critical and that +/− .5 degrees is sufficient, consistent with SAE J826 July 95. Ford stated that the test procedure should specify the manufacturer's nominal vehicle attitude (pitch) for mounting of the vehicle on the sled, to attain result reproducibility. It stated that head injury criteria (HIC), neck extension (and possibly other proposed neck loads) are sensitive to pitch angle of vehicle mounting, because pitch angle affects the trajectory of the unbelted dummies. Ford favored the proposal for the tests to be at the ''manufacturer's design attitude.'' Ford opposed setting the vehicle's pitch on the sled to match that of the particular vehicle that is purchased when loaded to test weight. It believed that approach would reduce the test's reproducibility. Subaru stated that it mounts the partial vehicle parallel to the direction of the test platform travel for its testing. It stated although it had no problems related to improper alignment, clear regulatory tolerances would be helpful.

Based on previous test experience and on the available information, NHTSA has decided to incorporate the same test conditions already set forth in S8[14] into the sled test specified in S13. With respect to the vehicle test attitude, the agency has decided to add a provision in S13.3 that is patterned after S8.1.1(d). The agency believes that this provision addresses the concerns of the commenters without unnecessarily complicating the test conditions. The agency believes that requiring the attitude of the vehicle on the sled to be at any alignment between the attitude in the ''as delivered'' condition and the attitude in the ''fully loaded condition'' will eliminate difficulties that have been caused by differences between the theoretical fiduciary marks on blue prints and the actual assembly of the vehicle. The agency further notes that the loading represents a real world range of attitudes that the restraint system should be able to handle.

6. Completion of Sled Test

Ford stated that the sled test should be considered completed as soon as the sled brakes are applied. It claimed that dummy rebound kinematics and instrumentation readings are not representative of a highway collision during the braking deceleration phase of sled test.

Ford is correct that dummy measurement recorded during the rebound phase will not be considered by this provision because sled braking is not regulated by the standard. The agency notes that it would be inappropriate to reference a brake application point because sled braking varies depending on the type of sled.

G. Miscellaneous Issues.

1. Multistage Manufacturer Certification

The Recreational Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA) and Atwood Mobile Products (a seat manufacturer that supplies seats for conversion vehicles) requested a delay in the effective date for conversion vehicle manufacturers. RVIA requested a one-year delay in the compliance date for certification of vehicles manufactured in more than one stage. That organization stated that any changes to air bag power may mean that recertification will be necessary.

NHTSA has decided not to differentiate the effective date of today's final rule based on whether the vehicle is manufactured in multiple stages. The agency notes that today's amendment imposes no new requirements or costs, but instead permits or facilitates depowering of current air bags.

[14] S8 specifies test conditions for vehicle loading, fuel system capacity, vehicle test attitude, seat location, and the status of doors and windows. The provision for vehicle test attitude references the ''as delivered condition.''

2. Effective Date

In the NPRM, NHTSA requested comments on whether the amendment should take effect immediately upon publication based on the fact that it addresses an urgent safety problem, the death of young children. The agency stated that the proposed amendment would permit or facilitate the immediate depowering of air bags, thereby helping to reduce child fatalities caused by air bags. The agency also noted that the proposed amendment would not impose any new requirements, but instead would provide additional flexibility to manufacturers in addressing this problem.

AAMA, Ford, Advocates, and IIHS favored adopting the amendments immediately. AAMA strongly advocated having the amendment take effect immediately. That organization stated that ''Depowering is the most immediate and effective technical means of addressing the issues that have been raised. The amendment allowing depowering should be effective upon the date of publication of the final rule.'' Ford stated that the agency should quickly issue the final rule so that depowered bags can be available on model year 1998 cars. Advocates stated that it is in the public interest to dispense with the 30-day waiting period that is customarily required prior to a rule taking effect.

Based on the available information, NHTSA has decided to make the amendment effective on the date of publication. The agency believes that there is good cause to have an immediate effective date, given that an immediate effective date is necessary to enable vehicle manufacturers to begin depowering air bags, and thus begin saving lives, as soon as possible. As the agency noted in the NPRM, the amendment will not impose any new requirements, but instead provides additional flexibility to manufacturers in addressing this problem.

VI. Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

A. Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

NHTSA has considered the impact of this rulemaking action under Executive Order 12866 and the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies and procedures. This rulemaking document was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866, ''Regulatory Planning and Review.'' This action has been determined to be ''significant'' under the Department of Transportation's regulatory policies and procedures. The action is considered significant because of the degree of public interest in this subject.

This rule has been designated by OMB as a major rule under Chapter 8 of Title 5, U.S. Code. NHTSA has determined, however, that there is good cause for making this rule effective less than 60 days after submission of the rule to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General because a delay in implementing this rule would be contrary to the public interest. In response to the agency's specific request for comments on an immediate effective date, representatives of the automobile and insurance industries as well as a leading public interest group expressed support. No opposing comments were received. Making this rule effective immediately is necessary to enable the manufacturers to begin depowering efforts, and thus begin saving lives, as soon as possible.

The final rule does not impose any new requirements or costs, but instead permits or facilitates approximately 20 to 35 percent depowering of current air bags. Any cost difference between baseline and depowered air bags is negligible.

A full discussion of costs and benefits can be found in the agency's regulatory evaluation for this rulemaking action, which is being placed in the docket.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

In the NPRM, NHTSA stated that after considering the effects of this rulemaking action under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), it certified that the proposed amendment would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. NHTSA noted that the cost of new passenger cars or light trucks would not be affected by the proposed amendment. Under 5 U.S.C. 605(b), NHTSA stated that the proposed amendment would primarily affect passenger car and light truck manufacturers and manufacturers of air bags which are not small entities. The agency referenced the Small Business Administration's regulations at 13 CFR Part 121 which define a small business, in part, as a business entity ''which operates primarily within the United States.'' (13 CFR 121.105(a)).

In the NPRM, the agency estimated that there are at most five small manufacturers of passenger cars in the U.S., producing a combined total of at most 500 cars each year. The agency stated that it does not believe small businesses manufacture even 0.1 percent of total U.S. passenger car and light truck production each year. The Coalition of Small Volume Automobile Manufacturers (COSVAM) stated that ''the five U.S.-based small manufacturers acknowledged by NHTSA'' are significantly affected by NHTSA's rules, and that it would be improper to fail to consider the effects on these five companies. In addition, COSVAM stated that NHTSA's regulations affect an even greater number of small foreign auto manufacturers that import into the U.S. That organization stated that it would be inappropriate to disregard the rulemaking's effect on such entities.

NHTSA again notes that today's final rule will not impose any new requirements or costs on vehicle manufacturers, but instead will permit or facilitate approximately 20 to 35 percent depowering of current air bags. Therefore, no vehicle manufacturer, regardless of its size, will be required to take any action as a result of the rule. Accordingly, the agency believes that the rule will have no significant impact on small vehicle manufacturers.

C. National Environmental Policy Act

NHTSA has analyzed this final rule for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and determined that it will not have any significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

D. Executive Order 12612 (Federalism) and Unfunded Mandates Act.

The agency has analyzed this final rule in accordance with the principles and criteria set forth in Executive Order 12612. NHTSA has determined that the amendment does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

In issuing this amendment to permit or facilitate depowering, the agency notes, for the purposes of the Unfunded Mandates Act, that is pursuing the least cost alternative. As noted above, any cost difference between current and depowered air bags is negligible. This alternative was selected by NHTSA because depowering would prevent many of the air bag-related fatalities that have been occurring and can be implemented more quickly than the other alternatives. Further, depowering is the measure that industry itself has been recommending as a means for preventing those fatalities.

E. Civil Justice Reform

This proposed amendment does not have any retroactive effect. Under 49 U.S.C. 30103, whenever a Federal motor vehicle safety standard is in effect, a State may not adopt or maintain a safety standard applicable to the same aspect of performance which is not identical to the Federal standard, except to the

extent that the state requirement imposes a higher level of performance and applies only to vehicles procured for the State's use. 49 U.S.C. 30161 sets forth a procedure for judicial review of final rules establishing, amending or revoking Federal motor vehicle safety standards. That section does not require submission of a petition for reconsideration or other administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 571

Imports, Incorporation by reference, Motor vehicle safety, Motor vehicles, Rubber and rubber products, Tires.

In consideration of the foregoing, 49 CFR Part 571 is amended as follows:

PART 571—FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS

1. The authority citation for Part 571 of Title 49 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322, 30111, 30115, 30117, and 30166; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

2. Section 571.208 is amended by revising S3 and S8.1, and by adding S13 through S13.4, to read as follows:

§ 571.208 Standard No. 208, Occupant crash protection.

* * * * *

S3. *Application.* This standard applies to passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks, and buses. In addition, S9, *Pressure vessels and explosive devices,* applies to vessels designed to contain a pressurized fluid or gas, and to explosive devices, for use in the above types of motor vehicles as part of a system designed to provide protection to occupants in the event of a crash. Notwithstanding any language to the contrary, any vehicle manufactured after March 19, 1997 and before September 1, 2001 that is subject to a dynamic crash test requirement conducted with unbelted dummies may meet the requirements specified in S13 instead of the applicable unbelted requirement.

* * * * *

S8.1 *General conditions.* The following conditions apply to the frontal, lateral, and rollover tests. Except for S8.1.1(d), the following conditions apply to the alternative unbelted sled test set forth in S13 from March 19, 1997 until September 1, 2001.

* * * * *

S13 *Alternative unbelted test for vehicles manufactured before September 1, 2001.*

S13.1 *Instrumentation Impact Test—Part 1—Electronic Instrumentation.* Under the applicable conditions of S8, mount the vehicle on a dynamic test platform at the vehicle attitude set forth in S13.3, so that the longitudinal center line of the vehicle is parallel to the direction of the test platform travel and so that movement between the base of the vehicle and the test platform is prevented. The test platform is instrumented with an accelerometer and data processing system having a frequency response of 60 channel class as specified in Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Recommended Practice J211/1 MAR 95, *Instrumentation for Impact Test—Part 1—Electronic Instrumentation.* SAE J211/1 MAR 95 is incorporated by reference and thereby is made part of this standard. The Director of the Federal Register approved the material incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. A copy may be obtained from SAE at Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096. A copy of the material may be inspected at NHTSA's Docket Section, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., room 5109, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC. The accelerometer sensitive axis is parallel to the direction of test platform travel. The test is conducted at a velocity change approximating 30 mph with acceleration of the test platform such that all points on the crash pulse curve within the corridor identified in Figure 6 are covered. An inflatable restraint is to be activated at 20 ms +/-2 ms from the time that 0.5 g is measured on the dynamic test platform. The test dummy specified in S8.1.8.2, placed in each front outboard designated seating position as specified in S11, shall meet the injury criteria of S6.1, S6.2, S6.3, S6.4, S6.5, and S13.2 of this standard.

13.2 *Neck injury criteria.* A vehicle certified to this alternative test requirement shall, in addition to meeting the criteria specified in S13.1, meet the following injury criteria for the neck, measured with the six axis load cell (ref. Denton drawing C–1709) that is mounted between the bottom of the skull and the top of the neck as shown in drawing 78051–218, in the unbelted sled test:

(a) Flexion Bending Moment—190 Nm. SAE Class 600.

(b) Extension Bending Moment—57 Nm. SAE Class 600.

(c) Axial Tension—3300 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

(d) Axial Compression—4000 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

(e) Fore-and-Aft Shear—3100 peak N. SAE Class 1000.

13.3 *Vehicle test attitude.* When the vehicle is in its ''as delivered'' condition, measure the angle between the driver's door sill and the horizontal. Mark where the angle is taken on the door sill. The ''as delivered'' condition is the vehicle as received at the test site, with 100 percent of all fluid capacities and all tires inflated to the manufacturer's specifications as listed on the vehicle's tire placard. When the vehicle is in its ''fully loaded'' condition, measure the angle between the driver's door sill and the horizontal, at the same place the ''as delivered'' angle was measured. The ''fully loaded'' condition is the test vehicle loaded in accordance with S8.1.1(a) or (b) of Standard No. 208, as applicable. The load placed in the cargo area shall be centered over the longitudinal centerline of the vehicle. The pretest door sill angle, when the vehicle is on the sled, (measured at the same location as the as delivered and fully loaded condition) shall be equal to or between the as delivered and fully loaded door sill angle measurements.

13.4 *Tires and wheels.* Remove the tires and wheels.

3. Section 571.208 is amended by adding Figure 6 at the end of the section to read as follows:

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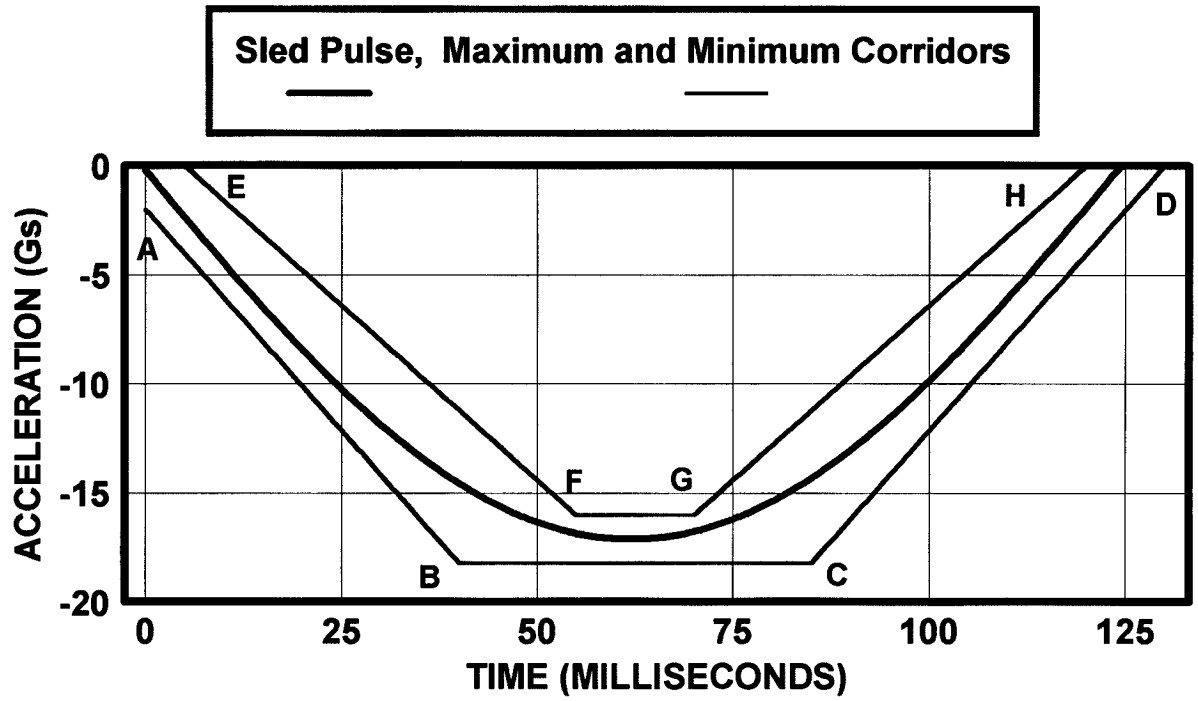

Sled pulse acceleration, expressed in G's = 17.2 Sin(Πt/125)

for delta V = 30(+0,-2) mph

Reference point	t (ms)	Acceleration (G)
A	0	-2
B	40	-18.2
C	85	-18.2
D	130	0
E	5	0
F	55	-16
G	70	-16
H	120	0.00

Figure 6 - Sled Pulse and Coordinates

Issued on: March 14, 1997.

Ricardo Martinez,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 97–6954 Filed 3–14–97; 3:42 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–59–C

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 62, No. 53
Wednesday, March 19, 1997

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 1208

[FV–97–701PR]

Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order; Referendum Procedures

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

ACTION: Proposed rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures that the Department of Agriculture (Department) will use in conducting the referendum to determine whether to continue the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order (Order). In order to continue, the program must be approved by a majority of the qualified handlers voting in the referendum.

DATES: Comments must be received by April 3, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule to: Research and Promotion Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), USDA, P.O. Box 96456, Room 2535–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456, fax (202) 205–2800. Three copies of all written material should be submitted, and they will be made available for public inspection at the Research and Promotion Branch during regular business hours. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the Federal Register. Also send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate, ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, or any other aspect of this collection of information, to the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sonia N. Jimenez, Research and Promotion Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, Room 2535–S, Washington, DC 20090–6456, telephone (202) 720–9916 or (888) 720–9917.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule is issued under the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Act of 1993 (7 U.S.C. 6801-*et seq.*), hereinafter referred to as the Act, and the Order.

This rule provides the procedures under which the referendum would be conducted.

Executive Order 12988

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule would not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 8 of the Act, after an Order is implemented, a person subject to the Order may file a petition with the Secretary stating that the Order or any provision of the Order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the Order, is not in accordance with law and requesting a modification of the Order or an exemption from the Order. The petitioner is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After such hearing, the Secretary will make a ruling on the petition. The Act provides that the district courts of the United States in any district in which a person who is a petitioner resides or carries on business are vested with jurisdiction to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, if a complaint for that purpose is filed within 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been determined not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866, and therefore has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency is required to examine the impact of the proposed rule on small entities. Accordingly, we have performed this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The Act, which authorizes the creation of a generic program of promotion and information for fresh cut flowers and greens, became effective on December 14, 1993.

Section 7 of the Act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) shall conduct a referendum not later than 3 years after the issuance of an order to ascertain whether the order then in effect shall be continued. The Order was issued on December 29, 1994. Paragraph (a)(2) of section 7 of the Act requires that the Order be approved by a simple majority of all votes cast in the referendum. In addition, paragraph (b) of section 7 of the Act specifies that each qualified handler eligible to vote in the referendum shall be entitled to cast one vote for each separate facility of the person that is an eligible separate facility. Eligible separate facility is defined in paragraph (b)(2) of section 7 of the Act as a handling or marketing facility of a qualified handler that is physically located away from other facilities of the qualified handler or that the business function of the separate facility is substantially different from the functions of other facilities owned or operated by the qualified handler and the annual sales of cut flowers and cut greens to retailers and exempt handlers from the facility are $750,000 or more annually.

Only those wholesale handlers (including but not limited to, wholesale jobbers, bouquet and floral article manufacturers, auction houses that clear the sale of cut flowers and greens, and retail distribution centers), producers and importers who have annual sales of $750,000 or more of fresh cut flowers and greens and who sell those products to exempt handlers, retailers, or consumers are considered qualified handlers and assessed under the Order.

There are approximately 525 wholesale handlers, 84 importers, and 83 producers who are qualified handlers. Small agricultural service firms, which would include the qualified handlers covered under the Order, have been defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) (13 CFR 121.601) as those whose annual receipts are less than $5 million. Only 127 qualified handlers have been identified to have $5 million in annual sales.

It is concluded that the majority of qualified handlers may be classified as small entities.

Statistics reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service show that in 1995 sales of domestic cut flowers and cut greens totaled approximately $521.3 million at the wholesale level. The leading producing states by wholesale value are California, with about 49 percent of the total of flower and cut green production, followed by Florida, Colorado and Hawaii.

Exports in 1995 of U.S. cut flowers were valued at $23.9 million, with about 64 percent of the value from exports to Canada, and 26 percent of the value from exports to Japan. Exports of cut greens are not reported by the Bureau of the Census as a separate item; they are included in a ''basket'' export category that includes other types of fresh cut plant exports such as branches without flowers or buds, evergreens, and grasses, which are suitable for ornamental purposes. In 1995 the value of these exports was $45.6 million.

The value of imports of cut flowers in 1995 was $495.2 million. Major countries exporting cut flowers to the United States, by value, are Colombia which accounts for about 65 percent of the value, followed by the Netherlands (11.6 percent), Ecuador (10.2 percent), and Mexico (3.8 percent). Imports of cut greens are reported in a category that includes some other fresh cut plant items suitable for ornamental purposes such as grasses, branches without flowers or buds, and other plant parts, but excludes fresh evergreens. In 1995 this ''basket category'' of imports had a value of $24.1 million.

This proposed rule provides the procedures under which qualified handlers may vote on whether they want the fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens promotion and information program to be continued. Qualified handlers of $750,000 or more in annual gross sales are eligible to vote in the referendum. There are approximately 692 eligible voters representing approximately 923 votes some of which represent separate facilities. It will take an average of 15 minutes for each voter to read the voting instructions and complete the referendum ballot. The total burden on the total number of voters will be 77 hours.

The Department would keep all these individuals informed throughout the referendum process to ensure that they are aware of and are able to participate in the process. In addition, trade associations and related industry media would receive news releases and other information regarding the referendum process.

Voting in the referendum is optional. However, if qualified handlers choose to vote, the burden of voting would be offset by the benefits of having the opportunity to vote on whether they want to continue the program or not.

The Department considered requiring eligible voters to vote in person at various Department offices across the country. However, conducting the referendum from one central location by mail ballot is more cost effective for this program. Also, the Department would provide easy access to information for potential voters through a toll free telephone line. It is anticipated that a referendum would be conducted in June to maximize industry participation.

While we have performed this Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis regarding the impact of this proposed rule on small entities, in order to have all the data necessary for a more comprehensive analysis of the effects of this rule on small entities, we are inviting comments concerning potential effects. In particular, we are interested in determining the number and kind of small entities that may incur benefits or costs from implementation of this proposed rule and information on the expected benefits or costs.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations (5 CFR Part 1320) which implements the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the referendum ballot has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and has been assigned OMB number 0581–0093. It is estimated that there are 692 qualified handlers, representing 923 votes, who will be eligible to vote in the referendum. It will take an average of 15 minutes for each voter to read the voting instructions and complete the referendum ballot. The total burden on the total number of voters will be 77 hours.

Background

The Act authorized the Secretary to establish a national cut flowers and cut greens promotion and consumer information program. The program is funded by an assessment of ½ percent of gross sales of cut flowers and greens which is levied on qualified handlers. The program is administered by the National PromoFlor Council (Council) under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture (Department).

Assessments are used to pay for: research, promotion, and consumer information; administration, maintenance, and functioning of the Board; and expenses incurred by the Secretary in implementing and administering the Order, including referendum costs.

Section 7 of the Act requires that a referendum be conducted not later than 3 years after the issuance of the Order among eligible qualified handlers of fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens to determine whether they favor continuance of the Order. The Order shall continue in effect if it is approved by a simple majority of qualified handlers voting in the referendum.

In accordance with section 3(4) of the Act, qualified handler is defined in the Order as a person operating in the cut flowers and greens marketing system that sells domestic or imported cut flowers and greens to retailers and exempt handlers and whose annual sales of cut flowers and greens to retailers and exempt handlers are $750,000 or more. The term also includes, but is not limited to, the following entities when they have the requisite volume of $750,000 sales of cut flowers and greens a year: A wholesale handler; a manufacturer of bouquets or floral articles for sale to retailers if the cut flowers and greens used are a substantial portion of the value of the manufactured floral article; an auction house that clears the sale of cut flowers and greens to retailers and exempt handlers through a central clearinghouse; a distribution center that is owned or controlled by a retailer if the predominant retail business activity is floral sales; an importer whose principal activity is the importation of cut flowers and greens into the United States and sells to retailers and exempt handlers or directly to consumers; and a producer that sells cut flowers and cut greens directly to retailers or consumers.

Paragraph (b) of section 7 of the Act specifies that each qualified handler eligible to vote in the referendum shall be entitled to cast one vote for each separate facility of the person that is an eligible separate facility. Eligible separate facility is defined in paragraph (b)(2) of section 7 of the Act as a handling or marketing facility of a qualified handler that is physically located away from other facilities of the qualified handler or that the business function of the separate facility is substantially different from the functions of other facilities owned or operated by the qualified handler and the annual sales of cut flowers and cut greens to retailers and exempt handlers from the facility are $750,000 or more annually.

This proposed rule provides the procedures under which fresh cut flowers and greens qualified handlers may vote on whether they want the

fresh cut flowers and greens promotion and consumer information program to continue. Qualified handlers of $750,000 gross sales annually can vote in the referendum. There are approximately 692 eligible voters representing approximately 923 votes.

This proposed rule would add a new subpart which would establish procedures to be used in the referendum. This subpart would be in effect for the referendum period only and would not be part of the Code of Federal Regulations. This subpart covers definitions, voting, instructions, use of subagents, ballots, the referendum report, and confidentiality of information.

All written comments received in response to this rule by the date specified herein will be considered prior to finalizing this action. We encourage the industry to pay particular attention to the definitions to be sure that they are appropriate for the fresh cut flowers and greens industry.

A 15-day comment period is deemed appropriate for this rule because: (1) These proposed regulations contain provisions that are the same as or similar to referendum procedures for other research and promotion programs; (2) the fresh cut flowers and greens industry is aware that a referendum would be conducted this year; (3) comments would be addressed before a final rule is published; and (4) this rulemaking should be expedited in order to conduct a referendum in June to maximize industry participation.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1208

Administrative practice and procedure, Advertising, Consumer information, Marketing agreements, Cut flowers, Cut greens, Promotion, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, it is proposed that Title 7 of Chapter XI of the Code of Federal Regulations be amended as follows:

1. Part 1208 is amended by adding a new Subpart C to read as follows:

PART 1208—FRESH CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH CUT GREENS PROMOTION AND INFORMATION ORDER

Subpart C—Procedure for the Conduct of Referenda in Connection With the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order

Sec.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6801 *et seq.*

Subpart C—Procedure for the Conduct of Referenda in Connection With the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order

§ 1208.200 General.

A referendum to determine whether qualified handlers favor continuance of the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order shall be conducted in accordance with these procedures.

§ 1208.201 Definitions.

Unless otherwise defined below, the definition of terms used in these procedures shall have the same meaning as the definitions in the Order.

(a) *Administrator* means the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, with power to redelegate, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in the Administrator's stead.

(b) *Order* means the Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information Order.

(c) *Referendum agent* or agent means the individual or individuals designated by the Secretary to conduct the referendum.

(d) *Representative period* means the period designated by the Secretary.

(e) *Person* means any individual, group of individuals, firm, partnership, corporation, joint stock company, association, society, cooperative, or any other legal entity. For the purpose of this definition, the term ''partnership'' includes, but is not limited to:

(1) A husband and wife who has title to, or leasehold interest in, fresh cut flowers and greens facilities and equipment as tenants in common, joint tenants, tenants by the entirety, or, under community property laws, as community property, and

(2) So-called ''joint ventures'', wherein one or more parties to the agreement, informal or otherwise, contributed capital and others contributed labor, management, equipment, or other services, or any variation of such contributions by two or more parties so that it results in the handling of fresh cut flowers and greens and the authority to transfer title to the fresh cut flowers and greens handled.

(f) *Eligible qualified handler* means a person who is a qualified handler under § 1208.16 of the Order that operates in the cut flowers and greens marketing system and sells domestic or imported cut flowers and greens to retailers and exempt handlers and has annual sales of cut flowers and greens to retailers and exempt handlers that are $750,000 or more.

(g) *Separate facility* means a handling or marketing facility of a qualified handler that is physically located away from other facilities of the qualified handler or that the business function of the separate facility is substantially different from the functions of other facilities owned or operated by the qualified handler and the annual sales of cut flowers and cut greens to retailers and exempt handlers from the facility are $750,000 or more annually.

§ 1214.202 Voting.

(a) Each person who is an eligible qualified handler as defined in this subpart, at the time of the referendum and during the representative period, shall be entitled to cast one vote for each separate facility of the person that is an eligible separate facility.

(b) Proxy voting is not authorized, but an officer or employee of an eligible qualified handler, or an administrator, executor, or trustee of an eligible qualified handler entity may cast a ballot on behalf of such qualified handler entity. Any individual so voting in a referendum shall certify that such individual is an officer or employee of the eligible qualified handler, or an administrator, executor, or trustee of an eligible qualified handler entity, and that such individual has the authority to take such action. Upon request of the referendum agent, the individual shall submit adequate evidence of such authority.

(c) All ballots are to be cast by mail.

§ 1214.203 Instructions.

The referendum agent shall conduct the referendum, in the manner herein provided, under the supervision of the Administrator. The Administrator may prescribe additional instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, to govern the procedure to be followed by the referendum agent. Such agent shall:

(a) Determine the time of commencement and termination of the period during which ballots may be cast.

(b) Provide ballots and related material to be used in the referendum. Ballot material shall provide for recording essential information including that needed for ascertaining whether the person voting, or on whose

behalf the vote is cast, is an eligible voter;

(c) Give reasonable advance public notice of the referendum:

(1) By utilizing available media or public information sources, without incurring advertising expense, to publicize the dates, places, method of voting, eligibility requirements, and other pertinent information. Such sources of publicity may include, but are not limited to, print and radio; and

(2) By such other means as the agent may deem advisable.

(d) Mail to eligible qualified handlers, whose names and addresses are known to the referendum agent, the instructions on voting, a ballot, and a summary of the terms and conditions of the Order. No person who claims to be eligible to vote shall be refused a ballot.

(e) At the end of the voting period, collect, open, number, and review the ballots and tabulate the results in presence of an agent of the Office of Inspector General.

(f) Prepare a report on the referendum.

(g) Announce the results to the public.

§ 1208.204 Subagents.

The referendum agent may appoint any individual or individuals deemed necessary or desirable to assist the agent in performing such agent's functions hereunder. Each individual so appointed may be authorized by the agent to perform any or all of the functions which, in the absence of such appointment, shall be performed by the agent.

§ 1208.205 Ballots.

The referendum agent and subagents shall accept all ballots cast; but, should they, or any of them, deem that a ballot should be questioned for any reason, the agent or subagent shall endorse above their signature, on the ballot, a statement to the effect that such ballot was questioned, by whom questioned, the reasons therefore, the results of any investigations made with respect thereto, and the disposition thereof. Ballots invalid under this subpart shall not be counted.

§ 1208.206 Referendum report.

Except as otherwise directed, the referendum agent shall prepare and submit to the Administrator a report on results of the referendum, the manner in which it was conducted, the extent and kind of public notice given, and other information pertinent to analysis of the referendum and its results.

§ 1208.207 Confidential information.

The ballots and other information or reports that reveal, or tend to reveal, the vote of any person covered under the Act and the voting list shall be held confidential and shall not be disclosed.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Robert C. Keeney,

Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 97–6985 Filed 3–17–97; 9:49 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 97–ANE–04]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT9D Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the supersedure of an existing airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Pratt & Whitney JT9D series turbofan engines, that currently requires initial and repetitive eddy current inspection (ECI) or fluorescent penetrant inspection (FPI) for cracks in first stage high pressure turbine (HPT) disk cooling air holes. This action would require initial and repetitive FPI for cracks in cooling air holes of additional first stage HPT disks, and replacement with serviceable parts. In addition, this action would require initial and repetitive FPI for cracks in tie bolt holes of certain other affected second stage HPT disks installed in PW JT9D series turbofan engines. This proposal is prompted by reports of a cracked cooling air hole on one first stage HPT disk, and a cracked tie bolt hole on one second stage HPT disk. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to prevent turbine disk failure due to cooling air hole or tie bolt hole cracking, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the aircraft.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 97–ANE–04, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: ''9-ad-engineprop@faa.dot.gov''. Comments sent via the Internet must contain the docket number in the subject line. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; telephone (860) 565–6600, fax (860) 565-4503. This information may be examined at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Kerman, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone (617) 238–7130, fax (617) 238–7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 97–ANE–04.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 97–ANE–04, 12 New

England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299.

Discussion

On January 3, 1991, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued airworthiness directive AD 91–04–10, Amendment 39–6859 (56 FR 5343, February 11, 1991), applicable to Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT9D series turbofan engines, to require initial and repetitive eddy current inspection (ECI) or fluorescent penetrant inspection (FPI) of first stage high pressure turbine (HPT) disk cooling air holes, and removal from service of disks that have developed cracks. That action was prompted by six reports of first stage HPT disks that developed cracks in service. That condition, if not corrected, could result in turbine disk failure due to cooling hole cracking, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the aircraft.

Since the issuance of that AD, PW produced improved first stage HPT disks, Part Number (P/N) 840301, installed on JT9D–59A, 70A, 7Q, and 7Q3 engines, that utilized enhanced manufacturing processes that were intended to preclude improper machining. In addition, PW introduced procedures for rework of four existing disks, P/Ns 768001, 792701, 812901, 819801, into disks with improved hole surface processing, P/Ns 840401, 840501, 840601, and 840701, believed to eliminate damaged material. Both the improved and reworked disks share the possibility of improper machining resulting in damaged material microstructure. The FAA has since received reports that one improved first stage HPT disk installed in a PW JT9D–7Q series turbofan engine, and one second stage HPT disk installed in a PW JT9D–7R4E1 (AI–500) series turbofan engine, have developed cracks in service. These cracks were discovered within the cooling holes of the first stage HPT disk and within the tie bolt holes of the second stage HPT disk. These cracks were found during routine FPI of the cooling holes and tie bolt holes carried out during engine shop visits. Engineering review of the structural load conditions within the cooling holes and tie bolt holes concluded that all cracking had initiated and propagated in low cycle fatigue (LCF). Metallurgical analysis of these two cracked disks revealed a severely worked outer surface layer of material within the holes. The material microstructure at this worked layer manifested itself as distorted, elongated grains. The FAA has determined that this condition is the result of improper machining of the cooling and tie bolt holes during the disk manufacturing process.

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other products of this same type design, the proposed AD would supersede AD 91–04–10 to require initial and repetitive FPI for cracks in cooling air holes of affected first stage HPT disks, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. In addition, this proposed AD would require initial and repetitive FPI for cracks in tie bolt holes of all affected second stage HPT disks. Finally, this proposed AD would require reporting findings of cracked turbine disks.

There are approximately 881 engines of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 236 engines installed on aircraft of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD. The FAA estimates a total of 3 HPT disks would be found cracked, and the approximate cost for a new HPT disk is $200,000. Operators average approximately 1,800 cycles in service per year. For the PW JT9D–59A, –70A, –7Q, and 7Q3 fleet, the FAA estimates 10.28 inspections over a 20 year period. For the PW JT9D–7R4D, –7R4D1, 7R4E, and –7R4E1 (AI–500) fleet, the FAA estimates 6.0 inspections over a 20 year period. The estimated time to accomplish an inspection would be 0.5 work hours, and the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. The estimated cost to inspect the PW JT9D–59A, –70A, –7Q, and –7Q3 fleet of 136 engines over a 20 year period is $41,942. The estimated cost to inspect the PW JT9D–7R4D, –7R4D1, 7R4E, and –7R4E1 (AI–500) fleet of 100 engines is $18,000. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $659,942.

The regulations proposed herein would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this proposal would not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this proposed regulation (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979); and (3) if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A copy of the draft regulatory evaluation prepared for this action is contained in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES.**

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 USC 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by removing amendment 39-6859 (56 FR 5343, February 11, 1991) and by adding a new airworthiness directive to read as follows:

Pratt & Whitney: Docket No. 97–ANE–04. Supersedes AD 91–04–10, Amendment 39–6859.

Applicability: Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT9D–59A, –70A, –7Q, –7Q3, –7R4D, –7R4D1, 7R4E, and –7R4E1 (AI–500) series turbofan engines, installed on but not limited to Airbus Industrie A300 and A310, Boeing 747 and 767, and McDonnell Douglas DC–10 series aircraft.

Note 1. This airworthiness directive (AD) applies to each engine identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For engines that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (d) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent turbine disk failure due to cooling hole or tie bolt hole cracking, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the aircraft, accomplish the following:

(a) For first stage high pressure turbine (HPT) disks, Part Numbers (P/Ns) 768001, 792701, 812901, 819801, 840501, 840401, 840701, 840601, and 840301, installed in PW

JT9D–59A, –70A, –7Q, and –7Q3 engines, accomplish the following:

(1) Disks that have not been fluorescent penetrant inspected or eddy current inspected since introduction into service, perform an initial fluorescent penetrant inspection (FPI) for cracks in all 40 cooling air holes in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using Special Process Operation Procedure (SPOP) 84, as follows:

(i) Disks with 3,500 cycles since new (CSN) or more on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 5,000 CSN, or within 1,500 cycles in service (CIS) after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(ii) Disks with less than 3,500 CSN on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 5,000 CSN.

(2) Disks that have been reoperated in accordance with PW SB No. 5815, Revision 2, dated July 31, 1992, or prior revisions, that have not been fluorescent penetrant inspected or eddy current inspected since reoperation, perform an initial FPI for cracks in all 40 cooling air holes in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84, as follows:

(i) Disks with 3,500 CIS or more since reoperation on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 5,000 CIS since reoperation, or within 1,500 CIS after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(ii) Disks with less than 3,500 CIS since reoperation on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 5,000 CIS since reoperation.

(3) Disks that have been fluorescent penetrant inspected, or eddy current inspected, since introduction into service or since re-operation, in accordance with PW SB No. 5744, Revision 3, dated March 31, 1993, or prior revisions, or PW JT9D–7Q, –7Q3 Engine Manual, P/N 777210, 72–51–00, Inspection –03, or PW JT9D–59A, –70A Engine Manual, P/N 754459, 72–51–00, Heavy Maintenance Check –03, perform an FPI for cracks in all 40 cooling air holes, prior to accumulating 3,500 CIS since last FPI or ECI, or within 250 CIS after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84.

(4) Thereafter, perform FPI for cracks in all 40 cooling air holes at intervals not to exceed 3,500 CIS since last FPI, in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84.

(5) Prior to further flight, remove from service cracked disks, and replace with serviceable parts.

(b) For second stage HPT disks, P/N 5001802–01, installed in PW JT9D–7R4D, –7R4D1, 7R4E, and –7R4E1 (AI–500) engines, accomplish the following:

(1) Disks that have not been fluorescent penetrant inspected since introduction into service, perform an initial FPI for cracks in all 30 tie bolt holes in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84, as follows:

(i) Disks with 6,000 CSN or more on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 8,000 CSN, or within 2,000 CIS after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(ii) Disks with less than 6,000 CSN on the effective date of this AD, inspect prior to accumulating 8,000 CSN.

(2) Disks that have been fluorescent penetrant inspected since introduction into service, perform an FPI for cracks in all 30 tie bolt holes, prior to accumulating 6,000 CIS since last FPI, or within 250 CIS after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84.

(3) Thereafter, perform FPI for cracks in all 30 tie bolt holes at intervals not to exceed 6,000 CIS since last FPI, in accordance with PW Turbojet Engine Standard Practices Manual, P/N 585005, Chapter/Section 70–33, using SPOP 84.

(4) Prior to further flight, remove from service cracked disks, and replace with serviceable parts.

(c) Report findings of cracked turbine disks within 48 hours after inspection to Daniel Kerman, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone (617) 238–7130, fax (617) 238–7199, Internet: ''Daniel.Kerman@faa.dot.gov''. Reporting requirements have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and assigned OMB control number 2120–0056.

(d) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Engine Certification Office. The request should be forwarded through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Engine Certification Office.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the Engine Certification Office.

(e) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the aircraft to a location where the inspection requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on March 13, 1997.

James C. Jones,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 97–6889 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG–249819–96, REG–209762–95]

RIN 1545–AU67, 1545–AT32

Reorganizations; Receipt of Securities and Allocations of Depreciation Recapture Among Partners in a Partnership; Hearing Cancellation

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Cancellation of notices of public hearing on proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice of cancellation of public hearings on proposed regulations relating to the receipt, as part of a reorganization, of rights to acquire stock of a corporation that is a party to the reorganization and the allocation of depreciation recapture among partners in a partnership.

DATES: The public hearings originally scheduled for March 25, 1997, and March 27, 1997, respectively, beginning at 10 a.m., are cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evangelista C. Lee of the Regulations Unit, Assistant Chief Counsel (Corporate), (202) 622–7190 (not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject of the public hearings is proposed amendments to the Income Tax Regulations under sections 354, 355, 356, 704 and 1245 of the Internal Revenue Code. A notice of public hearing appearing in the Federal Register on Monday, December 23, 1996 (61 FR 67508) and Thursday, December 12, 1996 (61 FR 65371), announced that a public hearing would be held on Tuesday, March 25, 1997, and Thursday, March 27, 1997, beginning at 10 a.m., in room 3313, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.

The public hearings scheduled for Tuesday, March 25, 1997, and Thursday, March 27, 1997, respectively, are cancelled.

Cynthia E. Grigsby,

Chief, Regulations Unit, Assistant Chief Counsel (Corporate).

[FR Doc. 97–6891 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–U

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

29 CFR Part 4044

RIN 1212–AA61

Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Benefits and Assets

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Notice of intent to propose rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is considering amending its benefit valuation and asset allocation regulations to adopt more current mortality tables. This notice invites public comment on this and any other issue under the regulations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to the Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005–4026, or delivered to Suite 340 at the above address. Comments also may be sent by Internet e-mail to reg.comments@pbgc.gov. Comments will be available for public inspection at the PBGC's Communications and Public Affairs Department, Suite 240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold J. Ashner, Assistant General Counsel, or James L. Beller, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, PBGC, 1200 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005–4026, 202–326–4024 (202–326–4179 for TTY and TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The PBGC's interest assumption for valuing benefits, when combined with the PBGC's mortality assumption, is intended to reflect the market price of single-premium, nonparticipating group annuity contracts for terminating plans. In developing its interest assumptions, the PBGC uses data from surveys conducted by the American Council of Life Insurance. The PBGC currently uses a mortality assumption based on the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality Table in its benefit valuation and asset allocation regulations (29 CFR parts 4044 and 4281).

In May 1995, the Society of Actuaries Group Annuity Valuation Table Task Force issued a report that recommends new mortality tables for a new Group Annuity Reserve Valuation Standard and a new Group Annuity Mortality Valuation Standard. In December 1996, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners adopted the new tables as models for determining reserve liabilities for group annuities.

The PBGC is now considering incorporating the new tables into its regulations. The PBGC invites comments on the appropriateness of adopting the new tables and any need for modifications.

The PBGC also invites comments on any other issues relating to its valuation and allocation regulations. In particular, the PBGC is interested in the following areas:

(1) What additional annuity pricing information is available that the PBGC could use in reviewing its valuation assumptions?

(2) What steps could the PBGC take to simplify the valuation and allocation process?

Issued in Washington, D.C., this 14th day of March 1997.

John Seal,

Acting Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 97–6908 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7708–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 97

[WT Docket No. 97–12; FCC 97–10]

Providing for Greater Use of Spread Spectrum Communication Technologies in the Amateur Radio Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), released March 3, 1997, seeks comment on proposed rules to allow amateur stations to transmit spread spectrum type emission technologies that employ additional spreading sequences. It also seeks comment on a proposal that each SS transmitter be required to automatically limit its power to that actually necessary to carry out the communications when the transmitter power exceeds 1 watt. This action is in response to a petition for rule making from the American Radio Relay League, Inc. The intent of the NPRM is to compile a record in sufficient detail for us to determine whether we should authorize amateur stations to use additional spread spectrum type emission technologies and whether such use would facilitate the ability of the amateur service to contribute to the development of SS communications.

DATES: Comments are due on or before May 5, 1997, and reply comments are due on or before June 5, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments and reply comments should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Federal Communication Commission, 1919 M Street, NW, Room 222, Washington, DC 20554. Parties should also file one copy of any document filed in this docket with the Commission's copy contractor, ITS Inc., 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William T. Cross of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202) 418–0680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's NPRM in WT Docket No. 97–12, FCC 97–10, adopted January 9, 1997, and released March 3, 1997. The proposed rules are at the end of this document. The full text of this NPRM is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room 239, 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, DC. The complete text also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., 2100 M Street, Suite 140, Washington, D.C. 20037, telephone (202) 857–3800.

I. Regulatory Flexibility Certification

The Commission's Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is included below:

I. Need for and Objectives of the Proposed Rule: The need for and objective of this rule making proceeding is to eliminate technical restrictions that amateur radio operators claim hamper their flexibility to experiment with SS emission types.

II. Legal Basis: Authority for this action can be found in sections 4(i), and 303(a), (l)(1), and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), and 303(a), (l)(1), and (r).

III. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities To Which Rule Will Apply: None. The rules in part 97 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR part 97, apply to individuals who are qualified to be licensees and/or control operators of amateur radio stations. Small businesses are not eligible to be licensees in the amateur service, and amateur radio operators are prohibited from transmitting communications for compensation, for their pecuniary benefit, and on behalf of their employers. See 47 CFR 97.113.

IV. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements: None. This

rule making proceeding does not impose any new or additional recordkeeping, reporting or compliance requirement on amateur service licensees.

V. Significant Alternatives To Proposed Rule Which Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities and Accomplish Stated Objectives: None. This proceeding will affect only amateur stations that choose to transmit a spread spectrum emission using a spreading technique that is not permitted under the currently effective rules. Small businesses are not eligible to be licensees in the amateur service, and amateur radio operators are prohibited from transmitting communications for compensation, for their pecuniary benefit, and on behalf of their employers. See 47 CFR 97.113.

VI. Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rule: None.

II. Initial Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

This NPRM does not contain either a proposed or modified information collection. As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, the Commission invites the general public and the OMB to take this opportunity to comment on this conclusion, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Public and agency comments are due at the same time as other comments on this NPRM, OMB comments are due 60 days after the date of publication of this summary in the Federal Register.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 97

Emission types, Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

Part 97 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 97—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICES

1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064–1068, 1081–1105, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151–155, 301–609, unless otherwise noted.

2. In § 97.3, paragraph (c)(8) is revised to read as follows:

§ 97.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(8) *SS.* Spread-spectrum emissions using bandwidth-expansion modulation emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; X as the second symbol; X as the third symbol.

* * * *

3. Section 97.305(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 97.305 Authorized emission types.

* * * * *

(b) A station may transmit a test emission on any frequency authorized to the control operator for brief periods for experimental purposes, except that no pulse or SS modulation emission may be transmitted on any frequency where pulse or SS emissions are not specifically authorized.

* * * * *

4. Section 97.311 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b), and (g), and removing and reserving paragraphs (c) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 97.311 SS emission types.

(a) SS emission transmissions by an amateur station are authorized only for communications between points within areas where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC and between an area where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC and an amateur station in another country that permits such communications. SS emission transmissions must not be used for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of any communication.

(b) A station transmitting SS emissions must not cause harmful interference to stations employing other authorized emissions, and must accept all interference caused by stations employing other authorized emissions.

* * * * *

(g) The transmitter power must not exceed 100 W under any circumstances. If more than 1 W is used, automatic transmitter control shall limit output power to that which is required for the communication. This shall be determined by the use of the ratio, measured at the receiver, of the received energy per user data bit (Eb) to the sum of the received power spectral densities of noise (N_0) and co-channel interference (I_0). Average transmitter power over 1 W shall be automatically adjusted to maintain an Eb/ (N_0+I_0) ratio of no more than 23 dB at the intended receiver.

[FR Doc. 97–6897 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[I.D. 030797C]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Scoping Process for Hake

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) and notice of scoping process; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) announces its intent to prepare an amendment to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP) to conserve silver hake (whiting, *Merluccius bilinearis*) and offshore hake (*Merluccius albidus*) stocks, and to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) to analyze the impacts of any proposed management measures. The Council also formally announces a public process to determine the scope of issues to be addressed in the environmental impact analysis. The purpose of this document is to alert the interested public of the commencement of the scoping process and to provide for public participation in compliance with environmental documentation requirements.

DATES: Written comments on the scope of the SEIS may be submitted until April 7, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests for copies of the SEIS should be sent to Paul J. Howard, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 5 Broadway, Saugus, MA 01906.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul J. Howard, (617) 231–0422.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Whiting became a component of the multispecies fishery management unit in Amendment 4 to the FMP (56 FR 24724, May 31, 1991). At that time, a proposed 2.5–inch (6.35–cm) minimum mesh size was disapproved because NMFS determined that it would do little to prevent overfishing. Also, the economic analysis failed to demonstrate a net benefit over a 10-year period, and fishermen in the Mid-Atlantic area commented that the mesh size increase

would result in a disproportionate economic cost to them. Consequently, besides the measures adopted for the Cultivator Shoal whiting fishery, no regulations controlled whiting fishing following its incorporation into the management unit.

Whiting fishing is currently allowed without restriction in times and areas where the regulated species bycatch has been determined to be below 5 percent. This exemption applies year-round in Southern New England, and in two seasonal areas in the Gulf of Maine. Experimental fisheries have been undertaken to demonstrate the efficacy of gear modifications, such as a separator grate or a raised-footrope trawl, in reducing regulated species bycatch to below the maximum acceptable level.

In 1993, whiting fishermen brought concerns to the Council about the emergence of an export market for juvenile whiting. The Council's Groundfish Committee (Committee) formed a whiting subcommittee and industry advisory panel that outlined some measures and objectives for a management plan. The Committee held several scoping meetings, including two scoping hearings in the Mid-Atlantic area in early 1994 (March 7 in Wall, NJ, and March 8 in Montauk, NY). The staff prepared a draft public hearing document, but the Council suspended plan-development efforts while it worked on Amendment 7 to the FMP.

The whiting subcommittee reconvened in June 1996. In the period between 1993 and 1996, according to advisors, the juvenile whiting fishery expanded significantly, raising concerns for the health of the resource. On the recommendation of the advisors and the Committee, the Council established a control date for whiting on September 9, 1996 (61 FR 47473), and announced that it is considering limiting future access to anyone not in possession of a multispecies limited access permit as of that date.

The advisors raised the issue of offshore hake, which they reported was often mixed with silver hake, but that has not been separated in landings statistics. They also asked about the impact of proposed management measures for silver hake on offshore hake fishing. In response, the Council obtained a scientific report from the Northeast Fisheries Science Center in October 1996. The report summarized available information and noted that very little is known about the species of offshore hake.

In December 1996, the whiting subcommittee and advisors outlined a plan for whiting management. The subcommittee agreed that, for management purposes, the whiting resource should be divided into two stocks, a northern stock in the Georges Bank/Gulf of Maine Regulated Mesh Area, and a southern stock in the Southern New England and Mid-Atlantic Regulated Mesh Areas. The subcommittee recommended that, for management purposes, offshore hake be treated as a component of the southern stock of silver hake and also that the Cultivator Shoal whiting fishery be managed separately.

Status of the Stocks

The last stock assessment for whiting was presented to the Council in February 1994. This assessment was hampered by several problems, particularly by uncertainty about stock boundary definitions and discarding of juveniles, and by insufficient biological sampling to determine the length and age composition of the catch. More recently, recognition that a separate species (offshore hake) has been mixed with catches of silver hake compounds the difficulty of establishing an age-based assessment.

Based on analysis of landings and trawl survey data, the assessment concluded that the Gulf of Maine/Northern Georges Bank stock was fully-exploited and at a low level of abundance, although abundance appeared to be increasing. The assessment also concluded that the Southern Georges Bank/Middle Atlantic stock is over-exploited and at a low level of abundance and that abundance continues to decline.

The impact of the juvenile (silver hake) fishery over the past 5 years on stock status has not yet been measured. Given the truncated age-structure of the population of both stocks, this fishery may be detrimental to the resource. On the other hand, discards of juvenile fish have historically been substantial, and increased landings of juvenile whiting do not necessarily represent an increase in exploitation rates.

Purpose

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to provide basic protection for whiting, pending the development of scientific information pertaining to potential overfishing and biological characteristics, and to allow for a balanced, sustainable fishery maximizing economic benefit.

Management Options

A. Moratorium on Permits—Limited Access

The Committee recommends that, to land whiting, a vessel without a current limited-access multispecies permit meet the following qualification criteria: (1) That it held an open-access, non-regulated multispecies permit as of the control date (September 9, 1996), and (2) that it had landed at least one pound of whiting prior to the control date. All vessels with a current limited-access multispecies permit would retain access to the whiting fishery.

B. Southern Stock

Management of the southern stock is complicated by the diversity of fisheries where whiting is caught; specifically, the squid/whiting fishery uses a 1.75–inch (4.44–cm) mesh, and other mixed-trawl fisheries use meshes of 2–2.5 inches (5–6.35 cm). The Council is considering requiring a vessel retaining whiting to use a codend of 2.5 inches (6.35 cm) or larger, and to prohibit the retention of whiting on vessels using smaller mesh. During the spawning season from May through August, vessels would be limited to 500 lb (0.227 mt) of whiting per registered length overall per trip. For example, a 50–ft vessel could retain 25,000 lb (11.340 mt) of whiting.

C. Northern Stock

Scientific information indicates that the northern stock may be able to sustain a fishery utilizing both small and large whiting, provided the catch is limited or controlled. The Committee intends to consider results from experimental fisheries that have evaluated grate/mesh size management strategy. The Committee recommends requiring a vessel retaining whiting to use a codend of 2.5 inches (6.35 cm) or larger if the vessel is not in an approved fishery requiring a separator grate. As in the southern stock area during the spawning season from May through August, vessels would be limited to 500 lb (0.227 mt) of whiting per foot of registered length overall per trip.

D. Other Measures Under Consideration

The Council is also considering, and will take comments on other management options, including: (1) A minimum fish size of 11 inches (29.74 cm) with a 20–percent tolerance for undersized fish, with or without a minimum mesh size; (2) minimum mesh sizes up to 3 inches (7.62 cm), with or without a minimum fish size; (3) a square-mesh panel in the net and other gear modifications; and (4) a raised-footrope trawl design.

Other Issues to be Addressed

The Council seeks comments on two other issues identified by the Committee: (1) Whiting permits for non-

federally permitted shrimp boats, and (2) the impact of eliminating the possession-limit-only permit (established by Amendment 7 to the FMP) on vessels in the Southern New England and Mid-Atlantic area.

Scoping Process

The Council discussed and took scoping comments at its meeting on March 12–13, 1997. Additional scoping meetings may be scheduled later as needed. All persons affected by or otherwise interested in whiting fisheries management are invited to participate in determining the scope and significance of issues to be analyzed by submitting written comments (see **ADDRESSES**). Scope consists of the range of actions, alternatives and impacts to be considered. Alternatives include not developing a management plan, developing amendments to existing plans or other reasonable courses of action. Impacts may be direct, indirect, individual or cumulative. The scoping process also will identify and eliminate from detailed study issues that are not significant. Once a draft FMP amendment and an Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Assessment is developed, the Council will hold public hearings to receive comments.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Gary C. Matlock,

Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 97–6821 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 62, No. 53
Wednesday, March 19, 1997

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

Privacy Act of 1974; Notice of a Computer Matching Program for Identification of Food Stamp Program Participants Who Are Receiving Benefits in More Than One State

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of computer matching program between the Office of Inspector General (OIG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Iowa Department of Human Services, Nebraska Department of Social Services, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Missouri Department of Social Services, Illinois Department of Public Aid, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, and Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

SUMMARY: OIG, USDA, is giving notice that it intends to conduct a computer matching program with the seven above-mentioned State Agencies in order to identify Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants in metropolitan areas spanning two or more States who are receiving program benefits in more than one State. The computer match will match information from the State Agency monthly participation tapes. This match will determine the universe of FSP participants who have received program benefits in more than one State. This information will assist the Food and Consumer Service in avoiding future double payments, strengthen current controls and prevent participants from receiving dual or unauthorized FSP benefits.

DATES: Computer matching is expected to begin April 1997 and, unless comments are received which will result in a contrary determination, will be completed 18 months from the beginning date. Comments must be received within the 30-day comment period to be considered.

The computer matching described in this notice may begin after compliance with the reporting requirements cited in section 4 of Appendix 1 to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A–130—Federal Agency Responsibilities for Maintaining Records About Individuals (59 FR 37916; July 25, 1994). That section requires that Federal agencies provide the Chair of the House Committee on Government Operations, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and OMB with notice of the matching program and computer matching agreements 40 days before operating the program.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Paula Hayes, Assistant Inspector General, Policy Development and Resources Management, Office of Inspector General, USDA Stop 2310, Washington, DC 20250–2310, telephone (202) 720–6979. Comments can be reviewed at that address during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with subsection (o) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, and applicable OMB guidance, USDA is issuing a public notice of its intent to conduct a computer matching program using data from the Iowa Department of Human Services, Nebraska Department of Social Services, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Missouri Department of Social Services, Illinois Department of Public Aid, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, and Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

The following information is provided as required by paragraph (b)(3) of Appendix I to OMB Circular No. A–130 (July 25, 1994):

1. *Participating agencies:* The recipient agency is OIG. The source agencies are the Iowa Department of Human Services, Nebraska Department of Social Services, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Missouri Department of Social Services, Illinois Department of Public Aid, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, and Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

2. *Beginning and ending dates:* Matching will begin at least 40 days from the date copies of the signed computer matching agreement are sent to both Houses of Congress or at least 30 days from the date this Notice is published in the **Federal Register**, whichever is later, providing no comments are received which would result in a contrary determination. The matching agreement will continue in effect no longer than 18 months.

3. *Purpose of the match:* This computer matching program will allow OIG to review the internal controls over benefits paid to program participants in the seven States. As part of all USDA financial audits, the effectiveness of internal controls is reviewed in determining the type of opinion that can be rendered. This match will assist in making that overall determination. The review would allow USDA managers to assess the effectiveness of controls over payments to employees and help alleviate public concerns over the FSP.

4. *Description of the match:* OIG will compare data received from the seven State Agencies to determine program benefits paid to participants as of March 1997. Individuals common to one or more of the files will be extracted to form a separate data base of FSP participants who are receiving program benefits in more than one State. This information will be used as a basis for a random sample for audit.

5. *Legal authority:* Section 6(a)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. 3, and section 11(e)(8) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended.

6. *Categories of Individuals Involved.* The match will identify FSP participants who have received food stamps in more than one State during the same month.

7. *Records Systems Used:* The seven State Agencies will provide the following information extracted from their monthly participation tapes for March 1997: Name, social security number, address, city, county, state and ZIP code of each participant's residence. The OIG will in turn move this information into its Consolidated Assignments Personnel Tracking Administrative Information Network (CAPTAIN) system of records where the computer matches will be conducted.

8. *Agency Contact:* Inquiries about this matching program should be

directed to Paula Hayes, Assistant Inspector General, Policy Development and Resources Management, Office of the Inspector General, USDA Stop 2310, Washington, DC 20250–2310, telephone (202) 720–6979.

Dated: March 10, 1997.

Dan Glickman,

Secretary of Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 97–6853 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–23–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m. Friday, April 4, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Floor. Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7117 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Monday, April 7, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Adjudicatory Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7118 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, April 11, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Fl. Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7119 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Monday, April 14, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Fl. Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Adjudicatory Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7120 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, April 18, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Fl. Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7121 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Monday, April 21, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Adjudicatory Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7122 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 p.m.]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, April 25, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 9th Fl. Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Surveillance matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7123 Filed 3–17–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Monday, April 28, 1997.

PLACE: 1155 21st St. NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Adjudicatory Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 97–7124 Filed 3–17–97; 3:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER97–1428–000]

American Power Reserves Marketing Company; Notice of Issuance of Order

March 14, 1997.

American Power Reserves Marketing Company (APRMC) submitted for filing a rate schedule under which APRMC will engage in wholesale electric power and energy transactions as a marketer. APRMC also requested waiver of various Commission regulations. In particular, APRMC requested that the Commission grant blanket approval under 18 CFR Part 34 of all future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability by APRMC.

On March 5, 1997, pursuant to delegated authority, the Director, Division of Applications, Office of Electric Power Regulation, granted requests for blanket approval under Part 34, subject to the following:

Within thirty days of the date of the order, any person desiring to be heard or to protest the blanket approval of issuances of securities or assumptions of liability by APRMC should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214).

Absent a request for hearing within this period, APRMC is authorized to issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities as a guarantor, endorser, surety, or otherwise in respect of any security of another person; provided that such issuance or assumption is for some lawful object within the corporate purposes of the applicant, and compatible with the public interest, and

is reasonably necessary or appropriate for such purposes.

The Commission reserves the right to require a further showing that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected by continued approval of APRMC's issuances of securities or assumptions of liability.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing motions to intervene or protests, as set forth above, is April 4, 1997. Copies of the full text of the order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6902 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP97–287–000]

El Paso Natural Gas Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 11, 1997, El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso) tendered for filing to become of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1–A, the following tariff sheets to become effective April 10, 1997:

Fourth Revised Sheet No. 113
First Revised Sheet No. 114
Third Revised Sheet No. 214
First Revised Sheet No. 290
First Revised Sheet Nos. 349 and 350
Original Revised Sheet No. 350A

El Paso states that the above tariff sheets are being filed in order to implement a limited negotiated rate option that is consistent with the Commission's policy and the Offer of Settlement and Request for Approval of Stipulation and Agreement filed with the Commission on March 15, 1996 at Docket Nos. RP95–363–000, et al.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed in accordance with Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6871 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. ER97–1177–000]

Global Energy Services, LLC; Notice of Issuance of Order

March 13, 1997.

Global Energy Service, LLC (Global Energy) submitted for filing a rate schedule under which Global Energy will engage in wholesale electric power and energy transactions as a marketer. Global Energy also requested waiver of various Commission regulations. In particular, Global Energy requested that the Commission grant blanket approval under 18 CFR Part 34 of all future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability by Global.

On March 12, 1997, pursuant to delegated authority, the Director, Division of Applications, Office of Electric Power Regulation, granted requests for blanket approval under Part 34, subject to the following:

Within thirty days of the date of the order, any person desiring to be heard or to protest the blanket approval of issuances of securities or assumptions of liability by Global Energy should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214).

Absent a request for hearing within this period, Global Energy is authorized to issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities as a guarantor, endorser, surety, or otherwise in respect of any security of another person; provided that such issuance or assumption is for some lawful object within the corporate purposes of the applicant, and compatible with the public interest, and is reasonably necessary or appropriate for such purposes.

The Commission reserves the right to require a further showing that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected by continued approval of Global Energy's issuances of securities or assumptions of liability.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing motions to intervene or protests, as set forth above, is April 11, 1997.

Copies of the full text of the order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6873 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP97–285–000]

NorAm Gas Transmission Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 10, 1997, NorAm Gas Transmission Company (NGT) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Fourth Revised Volume No. 1, the following revised tariff sheets, to be effective April 1, 1997:

Third Revised Sheet No. 215
Fourth Revised Sheet No. 315

NGT states that the filing proposes a May 1 effective date for any credits calculated under its comprehensive annual crediting filings made pursuant to Sections 5.7(c)(ii)(2)B. and 23.7 of the General Terms and Conditions of NGT's FERC Gas Tariff. The current effective date is April 1 of each year. NGT states that under the current schedule it does not have sufficient time to close its books, compile the required twelve months of data (through January 31), and prepare and make timely filings to implement an April 1 effective date.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest this filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 214 and 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214, 385.211). All such motions or protests should be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6869 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP97–286–000]

NorAm Gas Transmission Company; Notice of Petition for Waiver

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 10, 1997, NorAm Gas Transmission Company (NGT) filed a petition for a waiver of the April 1, 1997, effective date for its annual crediting filings pursuant to Sections 5.7(c)(ii)(2)B. and 23.7 of the General Terms and Conditions of its FERC Gas Tariff.

NGT seeks permission to file to make such credits, if any, effective May 1, 1997. NGT states that it is seeking this waiver because of the administrative burden and difficulty experienced in closing its books, compiling the required twelve months of data, and preparing the filings within the shortened time period required to meet an April 1 effective date.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 214 and 211 (18 CFR 385.214, 385.211) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests should be filed on or before March 20, 1997. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for inspection in the public reference room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6870 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP97–276–000]

Ozark Gas Transmission System; Notice of Petition for Waiver

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 3, 1997, Ozark Gas Transmission System (Ozark) tendered for filing a petition for waiver of the requirements of Order No. 587–B.

Ozark requests a waiver of the condition in Order No. 587–B that requires it to maintain an Electronic Bulletin Board and also the requirement to support EDI-based transmission of data through a VAN.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed on or before March 20, 1997. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6867 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. RP97–284–000]

Southern California Edison Company V. Southern California Gas Company; Notice of Complaint

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 7, 1997, pursuant to sections 5(a) and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. 717d(a), 717o (1992), and Rule 206 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Commission, 18 CFR 385.206, Southern California Edison Company (Edison) tendered for filing a complaint against Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) for violation of the Commission's regulations governing capacity release and the policies set forth in Order No. 636.

Edison argues that SoCalGas has abused its market power over interstate pipeline capacity from the San Juan Basin into southern California. Edison asserts that SoCalGas has withheld, and will likely continue to restrict, the amount of capacity available for release, and to unduly discriminate between Edison and other competitors for released interstate natural gas pipeline capacity and SoCalGas' own use of released capacity.

Edison requests that the Commission establish an evidentiary hearing to address these issues and to adduce evidence necessary to evaluate the extent of SoCalGas' exercise of market power and to establish appropriate remedies.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said complaint should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 214 and 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214, 385.211). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before April 7, 1997. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection. Answers to this complaint shall be due on or before April 7, 1997.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6868 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. CP97–278–000]

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 7, 1997, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77252, filed in Docket No. CP97–278–000 a request pursuant to §§ 157.205 and 157.212 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.212) for authorization to install a new delivery point for the Town of Centerville, Tennessee (Centerville), a municipality, under Tennessee's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82–413–000 pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, all as more fully set forth in the inspection.

Tennessee proposes to install a new delivery point on its system located at approximately Mile Posts 558–2+8.46 and 558–1+500 Dekatherms per day of natural gas to Centerville, pursuant to an existing firm transportation agreement and Tennessee's Rate Schedule FT–GS. To establish this delivery point, Tennessee proposes to install, own, operate and maintain two 2-inch tie-in assemblies to existing 4-inch Side Valves 558A–101.1 and 558A–101.2 and electronic gas measurement (EGM). Tennessee states that Centerville will install approximately 40 feet of 2-inch interconnecting piping and a meter. Tennessee also states that Centerville will reimburse it for the cost of this project which is approximately $57,800.

Tennessee states that volumes proposed to be delivered to Centerville at the new delivery point will be reallocated under the terms of an existing transportation agreement and that: (i) Volumes delivered to

Centerville after the installation of this delivery point will not exceed the total volumes authorized prior to this request, (ii) the installation of the proposed delivery point is not prohibited by Tennessee's existing tariff, and (iii) Tennessee has sufficient capacity to accomplish deliveries at the proposed point without detriment or disadvantage to its other customers.

Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules 918 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefor, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6862 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. TM97–10–29–000]

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that on March 11, 1997 Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transco) tendered for filing certain revised tariff sheets to its FERC Gas Tariff, Third Revised Volume No. 1 which tariff sheets are enumerated in Appendix A attached to the filing, with an effective date of April 1, 1997.

Transco states that the purpose of the instant filing is to track rate changes attributable to transportation service purchased from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation (Texas Gas) under its rate schedule FT, the costs of which are included in the rates and charges payable under Transco's Rate Schedule FT–NT. The tracking filing is being made pursuant to tracking provisions under Section 4 of Transco's Rate Schedule FT–NT.

Transco states that included in Appendix B attached to the filing is an explantion of the rate changes and details regarding the computation of the revised Rate Schedules FT–NT rates.

Transco states that copies of the filing are being mailed to each of its FT–NT customers and interested State Commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6872 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. ER97–1248–000]

Wasatch Energy Corporation; Notice of Issuance of Order

March 14, 1997.

Wasatch Energy Corporation (Wasatch) submitted for filing a rate schedule under which Wasatch will engage in wholesale electric power and energy transactions as a marketer. Wasatch also requested waiver of various Commission regulations. In particular, Wasatch requested that the Commission grant blanket approval under 18 CFR Part 34 of all future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability by Wasatch.

On March 10, 1997, pursuant to delegated authority, the Director, Division of Applications, Office of Electric Power Regulation, granted requests for blanket approval under Part 34, subject to the following:

Within thirty days of the date of the order, any person desiring to be heard or to protest the blanket approval of issuances of securities or assumptions of liability by Wasatch should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214).

Absent a request for hearing within this period, Wasatch is authorized to issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities as a guarantor, endorser, surety, or otherwise in respect of any security of another person; provided that such issuance or assumption is for some lawful object within the corporate purposes of the applicant, and compatible with the public interest, and is reasonably necessary or appropriate for such purposes.

The Commission reserves the right to require a further showing that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected by continued approval of Wasatch's issuances of securities or assumptions of liability.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing motions to intervene or protests, as set forth above, is April 9, 1997. Copies of the full text of the order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, 888 First Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20426.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6901 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Docket No. EC97–16–000, et al.]

Florida Power Corporation, et al.; Electric Rate and Corporate Regulation Filings

March 12, 1997.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

1. Florida Power Corporation

[Docket No. EC97–16–000]

Take notice that on March 5, 1997, Florida Power Corporation (Florida Power) filed an Application under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act for authorization to acquire jurisdictional facilities from Tiger Bay Limited Partnership (Tiger Bay).

Florida Power explains that it has agreed to purchase from Tiger Bay the Tiger Bay cogeneration facility together with associated transmission facilities and that the acquisition will result in savings to ratepayers. Florida Power seeks authorization to acquire the transmission facilities by the July 1, 1997 closing date.

Comment date: March 28, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

2. New York State Electric & Gas Corporation

[Docket Nos. ER96–2438–000 and OA96–195–001]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation tendered for filing pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Power Act

(FPA), and in compliance with the Commission's Order dated February 7, 1997 in Docket Nos. ER96–2438–000 and OA96–195–000, et al., Revised Sheets to its Open Access Transmission Tariff.

NYSEG served copies of the filing upon the persons listed on a service list submitted with its filing, including each of its existing wholesale customers and the New York State Public Service Commission.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

3. New York State Electric & Gas Company

[Docket No. ER96–3055–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, New York State Electric & Gas Company tendered for filing an amendment in the above-referenced docket.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

4. Washington Water Power Company

[Docket No. ER97–1092–000]

Take notice that on February 27, 1997, Washington Water Power Company tendered for filing an amendment in the above-referenced docket.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

5. Dayton Power & Light Company

[Docket No. ER97–1633–000]

Take notice that on February 13, 1997, Dayton Power & Light Company tendered for filing service agreements establishing Petroleum Source as a customer under the terms of Dayton's Market-Based Sales Tariff.

Dayton requests an effective date of one day subsequent to this filing for the service agreements. Accordingly, Dayton requests waiver of the Commission's notice requirements. Copies of the filing were served upon Petroleum Source and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

Comment date: March 25, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

6. Northeast Utilities Service Company

[Docket No. ER97–1735–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO) tendered for filing, a Service agreement with Plum Street Energy Marketing, Inc., under the NU System Companies' System Power Sales/ Exchange Tariff No. 6.

NUSCO states that a copy of this filing has been mailed to the Plum Street Energy Marketing, Inc.

NUSCO requests that the Service Agreement become effective February 1, 1997.

Comment date: March 14, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

7. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1748–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Cenerprise, Inc.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

8. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1749–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Potomac Electric Power Company.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

9. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1750–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Englehard Power Marketing Inc.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

10. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1751–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and The Utility Trade Corp.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

11. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1752–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Southern Energy Trading and Marketing, Inc.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

12. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1753–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Vitol Gas & Electric LLC.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

13. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1754–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Central Vermont Public Service Corp.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

14. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1755–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Koch Power Services, Inc.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

15. Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1756–000]

Take notice that on February 18, 1997, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) tendered for filing a Service Agreement for non-point-to-point transmission service between BG&E and Public Service Gas & Electric Company.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

16. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1879–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Southern Energy Trading and Marketing, Inc. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order No. 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001.

CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

17. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1880–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order No. 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001. CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

18. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1881–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order No. 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001. CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

19. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1882–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Wisconsin Electric Power Company. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order No. 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001. CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

20. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1883–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Citizens Lehman Power Sales. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001. CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

21. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1884–000]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (CHG&E), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Regulations in 18 CFR a Service Agreement between CHG&E and Federal Energy Sales, Inc. The terms and conditions of service under this Agreement are made pursuant to CHG&E's FERC Open Access Schedule, Original Volume 1 (Transmission Tariff) filed in compliance with the Commission's Order No. 888 in Docket No. RM95–8–000 and RM94–7–001. CHG&E also has requested waiver of the 60-day notice provision pursuant to 18 CFR 35.11.

A copy of this filing has been served on the Public Service Commission of the State of New York.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

22. Duke Power Company

[Docket No. ER97–1885–000]

Take notice that on February 27, 1997, Duke Power Company (Duke), tendered for filing a Service Agreement for Market Rate (Schedule MR) Sales between Duke and Coral Power, L.L.C. dated February 21, 1997. Duke requests an effective date of January 28, 1997.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

23. Florida Power & Light Company

Docket No. ER97–1886–000]

Take notice that on February 27, 1997, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), tendered for filing proposed service agreements with Entergy Power Marketing Corp. for Non-Firm transmission service under FPL's Open Access Transmission Tariff.

FPL requests that the proposed service agreements be permitted to become effective on March 1, 1997.

FPL states that this filing is in accordance with Part 35 of the Commission's Regulations.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

24. The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company

[Docket No. ER97–1891–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company filed an Electric Power Service Agreement between CEI and Wisconsin Electric Power Company; The Power Company of America; and Aquila Power Corporation.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

25. The Toledo Edison Company

[Docket No. ER97–1892–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, The Toledo Edison Company filed

Electric Power Service Agreements between TE and Wisconsin Electric Power Company; Western Power Services, Inc.; The Power Company of America; and Aquila Power Corporation.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

26. Southern California Edison Co.

[Docket No. ER97–1893–000]

Take notice that on February 27, 1997, Southern California Edison Company (Edison), tendered for filing a Service Agreement (Service Agreement) with City of Vernon for Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service under Edison's Open Access Transmission Tariff (Tariff) filed in compliance with FERC Order No. 888.

Edison filed the executed Service Agreements with the Commission in compliance with applicable Commission Regulations. Edison also submitted a revised Sheet No. 152 (Attachment E) to the Tariff, which is an updated list of all current subscribers. Edison requests waiver of the Commission's notice requirement to permit an effective date of February 28, 1997, for Attachment E, and to allow the Service Agreements to become effective according to their terms.

Copies of this filing were served upon the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California and all interested parties.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

27. Texas Utilities Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1894–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Texas Utilities Electric Company (TU Electric), tendered for filing revisions to transmission service agreements (TSA's) previously filed with the Commission.

TU Electric requests a January 1, 1997 effective date for the revisions. Accordingly, TU Electric seeks waiver of the Commission's notice requirements. Copies of the filing were served on AES Power, Inc., Aquila Power Corporation, Cinergy Services, Inc. as agent for and on behalf of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company and PSI Energy, Inc. (the Cinergy Operating Companies), Citizens Lehman Power Sales, Coastal Electric Services Company, Coral Power, L.L.C., Central Power and Light Company, Delhi Energy Services, Inc., Destec Power Services, Inc., DuPont Power Marketing, Inc., Electric Clearinghouse, Inc., Energy Transfer Group L.L.C., Enron Power Marketing, Inc., Entergy Power, Inc., Entergy Power Marketing Corp., Entergy Services, Inc., as agent for and on behalf of Entergy Arkansas, Inc., Entergy Gulf States, Inc., Entergy Louisiana, Inc., Entergy Mississippi, Inc., and Entergy New Orleans, Inc. (the Entergy Operating Companies), Federal Energy Sales, Koch Power Services, Inc., LG&E Power Marketing, Inc., Louis Dreyfus Electric Power Inc., Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc., National Gas & Electric L.P., NGTS Energy Services, NorAm Energy Services, PanEnergy Trading and Market Services, Inc., Rainbow Energy Marketing, Corp., Sonat Power Marketing, L.P., Southern Energy Marketing, Inc., Utilicorp United Inc., Valero Power Services Company, Vitol Gas & Electric LLC, VTEC Energy, Inc., West Texas Utilities Company, Western Gas Resources Power Marketing, Inc., as well as the Public Utility Commission of Texas.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

28. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

[Docket No. ER97–1895–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPSC), tendered for filing an executed Network Service Agreement and an executed Network Operating Agreement for service with the Washington Island Electric Cooperative (the Cooperative) under the WPSC's Open Access Transmission Tariff. WPSC requests that the Commission make the service agreements effective on February 1, 1997.

WPSC states that copies of this filing have been served on the Cooperative, on the Michigan Public Service Commission and on the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

29. Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative

[Docket No. ER97–1896–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative (PNGC), filed a service agreement for a short-term power sale transaction with Portland General Electric Co. The service agreement incorporated terms and conditions of the Western Systems Power Pool Agreement and the sales were made on price terms conforming to PNGC's Rate Schedule FERC No. 3 (market-based rate schedule).

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

30. Northeast Utilities Service Company

[Docket No. ER97–1897–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Northeast Utilities Service Company (NUSCO), tendered for filing an unexecuted Service Agreement to provide Network Integration Transmission Service to the City of Holyoke, Massachusetts Gas & Electric Department (Holyoke) under the terms and conditions of the Northeast Utilities System Companies' Open Access Transmission Service Tariff No. 9.

NUSCO states that a copy of this filing has been mailed to Holyoke.

NUSCO requests that the Service Agreement become effective on March 1, 1997, in order to coincide with the effective date of service under the New England Power Pool Open Access Transmission Tariff, filed on December 31, 1996, FERC Docket Nos. OA97–237–000, ER97–1079–000.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

31. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.

[Docket No. ER97–1898–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Pennsylvania Power & Light Company (PP&L), filed a Service Agreement dated December 20, 1996, with Northeast Utilities Service Company (Northeast Utilities) for non-firm point-to-point transmission service under PP&L's Open Access Transmission Tariff. The Service Agreement adds Northeast Utilities as an eligible customer under the Tariff.

PP&L requests an effective date of February 28, 1997, for the Service Agreement.

PP&L states that copies of this filing have been supplied to Northeast Utilities and to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

32. Ocean State Power

[Docket No. ER97–1899–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Ocean State Power (Ocean State), tendered for filing the following supplements (the Supplements) to its rate schedules with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission):

Supplements No. 21 to Rate Schedule FERC No. 1
Supplements No. 18 to Rate Schedule FERC No. 2
Supplements No. 17 to Rate Schedule FERC No. 3
Supplements No. 19 to Rate Schedule FERC No. 4

The Supplements to the rate schedules request approval of Ocean State's proposed rate of return on equity for the period beginning on April 29, 1997, the requested effective date of the Supplements, and ending on the effective date of Ocean State's updated rate of return on equity to be filed in February of 1998.

Copies of the Supplements have been served upon, among others, Ocean State's power purchasers, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, and the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

33. Central Illinois Public Service Company

[Docket No. ER97–1900–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS), submitted three service agreements, dated between February 18, 1997 and February 24, 1997, establishing the following as customers under the terms of CIPS' Open Access Transmission Tariff: Madison Gas and Electric Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company and Wabash Valley Power Association, Inc.

CIPS requests an effective date of February 24, 1997, for these service agreements. Accordingly, CIPS requests waiver of the Commission's notice requirements. Copies of this filing were served on the three customers and the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

34. Eastman Chemical Company

[Docket No. QF92–13–002]

On March 5, 1997, Eastman Chemical Company (Applicant) tendered for filing a supplement to its filing in this docket. No determination has been made that the submittal constitutes a complete filing.

The supplement provides additional information pertaining primarily to the ownership structure and the technical data of the cogeneration facility.

Comment date: April 1, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

35. Northern States Power Company v. Western Area Power Administration of the United States Department of Energy

[Docket No. TX97–4–000]

Take notice that on March 6, 1997, Northern States Power Company (Minnesota) filed an Application under Section 211 of the Federal Power Act seeking transmission service, consisting of a new interconnection, from the Western Area Power Administration.

Comment date: April 7, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraph

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding.

Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6900 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[Docket No. ER95–1382–009, et al.]

The Utility-Trade Corporation, et al.; Electric Rate and Corporate Regulation Filings

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

1. The Utility-Trade Corporation

[Docket No. ER95–1382–009]

Take notice that on February 19, 1997, The Utility-Trade Corporation tendered for filing a Notice to the Commission of a change in ownership.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

2. MP Energy, Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–399–001]

Take notice that on January 21, 1997, MP Energy, Inc. tendered for filing revisions to the market base rate tariff to state that the transmission and ancillary service must be provided.

Comment date: March 19, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

3. Montana Power Company

[Docket No. ER97–449–001]

Take notice that on January 21, 1997, Montana Power Company tendered for filing revisions to the market base rate tariff to state that the transmission and ancillary service must be provided.

Comment date: March 19, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

4. Niagara Energy & Steam Co., Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–1414–000]

Take notice that on February 19, 1997, Niagara Mohawk Energy & Steam Co., Inc. tendered for filing an amendment in the above-referenced docket.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

5. North Atlantic Utilities, Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–1716–000]

Take notice that on March 6, 1997, North Atlantic Utilities, Inc. tendered for filing an amendment in the above-referenced docket.

Comment date: March 14, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

6. St. Joseph Light & Power Co.

[Docket No. ER97–1846–000]

Take notice that on February 21, 1997, St. Joseph Light & Power Co. (St. Joseph), tendered for filing a proposed change in its FERC Open Access Transmission Tariff. The change consists of a Revised Index of Point-To-Point Transmission Service Customers under St. Joseph's Open Access Transmission Tariff.

Copies of the filing were served on each person designated on the official service list compiled by the Secretary in Docket No. OA96–3–000.

Comment date: March 26, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

7. Pennsylvania Power Company

[Docket No. ER97–1901–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Pennsylvania Power Company (Penn Power), tendered for filing proposed Electric Service Agreements and rate schedules which produce negotiated rate decreases for two municipal resale customers (Boroughs of Ellwood City and Grove City). Penn Power requests an effective date of March 1, 1997, the date that Penn Power and the Boroughs agreed to as a result of negotiations.

Penn Power states that copies of the filing were served on the Boroughs as well as the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

8. Baltimore Gas and Electric Company

[Docket No. ER97–1902–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BGE), filed Service Agreements with: Virginia Electric and Power Company, dated January 30, 1997; EnerZ Corporation, dated January 31, 1997; and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, dated January 28, 1997 under BGE's FERC Electric Tariff Original Volume No. 3 (Tariff). Under the tendered Service Agreements, BGE agrees to provide services to the parties to the Service Agreements under the provisions of the Tariff. BGE requests an effective date of January 30, 1997 for the Service Agreements. BGE states that a copy of the filing was served upon the Public Service Commission of Maryland.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

9. Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–1903–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Rayburn Electric), tendered an initial rate filing pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act and Section 35.12 of the Regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC, or Commission). Rayburn Electric requests that the Commission approve the initial rate filing associated with its Transmission and Interconnection Agreement (Agreement) between Rayburn Electric, East Texas Electric Cooperative, Inc. (ETEC) and Southwestern Electric Power Company (SWEPCO) (collectively, the Parties).

Rayburn indicates that under the Agreement, ETEC and SWEPCO seek to interconnect with Rayburn Electric's facilities to enable power and energy from SWEPCO to be transmitted over the Jacksonville to Overton Transmission Line to ETEC. Rayburn states that the Agreement reflects a desire on the part of ETEC to reserve capacity and utilize Rayburn Electric's transmission facilities for the benefit of its customers, through the interconnection of ETEC's facilities with Rayburn Electric's 138 Kv transmission line.

The filing indicates that Rayburn Electric will provide firm transmission service for ETEC's purchases of power from SWEPCO under the SWEPCO/ETEC Power Supply Agreement. In exchange for providing the facilities to enable ETEC to interconnect with SWEPCO at multiple sources, Rayburn states that it will receive a facilities charge from ETEC based on one-half of the carrying charges for the Jacksonville to Overton section of Rayburn's transmission line.

Rayburn Electric has served copies of this filing on each of the parties to the Agreement, its member/customers and the Public Utility Commission of Texas.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

10. Southwestern Public Service Company

[Docket No. ER97–1904–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Southwestern Public Service Company (Southwestern), submitted an executed service agreement under its open access transmission tariff with Central Louisiana Electric Company, Inc. The service agreement is for umbrella non-firm transmission service.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

11. Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative

[Docket No. ER97–1905–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative (PNGC), filed a service agreement for a short-term power sale transaction with LG&E Power Marketing, Inc. The service agreement incorporated terms and conditions of the Western Systems Power Pool Agreement and the sales were made on price terms conforming to PNGC's Rate Schedule FERC No. 3 (market-based rate schedule).

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

12. Southern California Edison Company

[Docket No. ER97–1906–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Southern California Edison Company (Edison), tendered for filing the following agreements (Agreements) and amendments (Amendments) to agreements to the 1990 Integrated Operations Agreement (1990 IOA) with the City of Banning (Banning), FERC Rate Schedule No. 248:

Amendment No. 1 To Supplemental Agreement Between Southern California Edison Company And The City of Banning For The Integration Of The Azusa, Banning, Colton—40 MW Pasadena Power Sales Agreement

Edison-Banning, 1997 Pasadena PSA, Firm Transmission Service Agreement I, Between, Southern California Edison Company, And The, City of Banning

Edison-Banning, 1997 Pasadena PSA, Firm Transmission Service Agreement II, Between, Southern California Edison Company, And The, City Of Banning

Amendment No. 1 To The 1995 Supplemental Agreement Between Southern California Edison Company And The City Of Banning For The Integration Of City's Entitlement In San Juan Unit 3

Amendment No. 1 To The Edison-Banning 1995 San Juan Unit 3 Firm Transmission Service Agreement Between Southern California Edison Company And The City Of Banning

Termination Of The Edison-Banning Pasadena Firm Transmission Service Agreement Between Southern California Edison Company And The City Of Banning

Edison and Banning entered into the Agreements and Amendments to accommodate changes made in the Pasadena Power Sale Agreement between Banning and the City of Pasadena in consideration for Banning's executing the 1997 Settlement Agreement filed in Docket No. ER97–1480–000. Edison requests waiver of the Commission's 60-day notice requirement and effective dates of March 1, 1997, with the exception of the Edison-Banning 1997 Pasadena PSA Firm Transmission Service Agreement II, which Edison requests to become effective on May 1, 1997.

Copies of this filing were served upon the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California and all interested parties.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

13. Entergy Services, Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–1907–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Entergy Services, Inc. (Entergy Services), on behalf of Entergy Arkansas, Inc. (EAI) (formerly Arkansas Power & Light Company), tendered for filing a 1997 Wholesale Formula Rate Update (Update) in accordance with the Power Coordination, Interchange and Transmission Service Agreements between EAI and Conway, West Memphis and Osceola, Arkansas (Arkansas Cities); Campbell and Thayer, Missouri (Missouri Cities), and Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation (AECC); the Transmission Service Agreement between EAI and the Louisiana Energy and Power Authority (LEPA); the Transmission Service Agreement between EAI and the City of Hope, Arkansas (Hope); and the Hydroelectric Power Transmission and Distribution Service Agreement between EAI and the City of North Little Rock, Arkansas (North Little Rock). Entergy Services states that the Update redetermines the formula rate charges and Transmission Loss Factor in accordance with: (1) the above

agreements, (2) the 1994 Joint Stipulation between EAI and AECC accepted by the Commission in Docket No. ER95–49–000, as revised by the 24th Amendment to the AECC Agreement accepted by the Commission on March 26, 1996 in Docket No. ER96–1116–000, (3) the formula rate revisions accepted by the Commission on February 21, 1995 in Docket No. ER95–363–000 as applicable to the Arkansas Cities, Missouri Cities, Hope and North Little Rock and (4) the formula rate revisions as applicable to LEPA accepted by the Commission on January 10, 1997 in Docket No. ER97–257–000.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

14. Delmarva Power & Light Company

[Docket No. ER97–1908–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Delmarva Power & Light Company (Delmarva), tendered for filing a Notice of Cancellation of its open-access transmission tariff filed in Docket No. OA96–165–000. Delmarva requests waiver of the 60-day notice period to permit the filing to become effective at the same time the Commission allows the tariff filed by the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM) to become effective. Delmarva states that the PJM tariff supersedes the Delmarva tariff.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

15. Public Service Electric and Gas Company

[Docket No. ER97–1909–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), tendered for filing an agreement to provide non-firm transmission service to USGen Power Services, L.P., pursuant to PSE&G's Open Access Transmission Tariff presently on file with the Commission in Docket No. OA96–80–000.

PSE&G further requests waiver of the Commission's Regulations such that the agreement can be made effective as of February 10, 1997.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

16. Public Service Electric and Gas Company

[Docket No. ER97–1910–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), tendered for filing an agreement to provide non-firm transmission service to Atlantic City Electric Company, pursuant to PSE&G's Open Access Transmission Tariff presently on file with the Commission in Docket No. OA96–80–000.

This agreement supersedes PSE&G's existing non-firm transmission agreements with Atlantic City Electric Company currently on file with the Commission (Rate Schedule FERC Nos. 115 and 116).

PSE&G further requests waiver of the Commission's Regulations such that the agreement can be made effective as of January 31, 1997.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

17. Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative

[Docket No. ER97–1911–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative (PNGC), submitted a request the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requesting approval by the Commission of its membership in the Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP). PNGC requests that the Commission amend the WSPP Agreement to include it as a member.

PNGC requests an effective date of February 14, 1997, for the proposed amendment. PNGC requests waiver of the Commission's notice requirements for good cause shown.

Copies of the filing were served upon the WSPP Executive Committee and the WSPP Operating Committee.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

18. Cinergy Services, Inc.

[Docket No. ER97–1912–000]

Take notice that on February 28, 1997, Cinergy Services, Inc. (Cinergy), tendered for filing a service agreement under Cinergy's Open Access Transmission Service Tariff (the Tariff) entered into between Cinergy and Central Illinois Public Service.

Cinergy and Central Illinois Public Service are requesting an effective date of March 1, 1997.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

19. Central Power and Light Company, West Texas Utilities Company, Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, Southwestern Electric Power Co.

[Docket No. ER97–2043–000]

Take notice that on January 31, 1997, Central Power and Light Company, West Texas Utilities Company, Public Service Company of Oklahoma and Southwestern Electric Power Company (collectively, the CSW Operating Companies) tendered for filing revised pages to their Open Access Transmission Service Tariff accepted for filing to become effective as of January 1, 1997 in Docket No. OA97–24–000 (Tariff). Among other things, the revised pages correct an error in the pages filed in Docket No. OA97–24–000. The CSW Operating Companies have requested an effective date of January 1, 1997 for the revised tariff pages.

The CSW Operating Companies state that a copy of the revised tariff pages have been served on all customers under the Tariff as well as on the Public Utility Commission of Texas, the Arkansas Public Service Commission, the Louisiana Public Service Commission and the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

Comment date: March 24, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

20. Maine Public Service Company

[Docket No. OA96–122–002]

Take notice that on February 24, 1997, Maine Public Service Company (MPS) tendered for filing pursuant to the Commission's February 7, 1997 order, 78 FERC ¶ 61,113 (1997), superseding revised tariff sheets to its Open Access Transmission Tariff filed on November 27, 1996.

Comment date: March 27, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

21. The Washington Water Power Company

[Docket No. OA96–162–001]

Take notice that on February 20, 1997, The Washington Water Power Company (WWP), pursuant to the Commission's Order issued November 13, 1996, tendered for filing with the Commission a revised Open Access Transmission Tariff—FERC Electric Tariff, Original Volume No. 8.

Pursuant to the Commission's prior Order, the revised Tariff became effective on November 13, 1996.

Comment date: March 28, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

22. Entergy Services, Inc.

[Docket No. OA97–528–000]

Take notice that on February 14, 1997, Entergy Services, Inc. (Entergy Services) submitted for filing the FERC Order No. 888 Compliance Amendment to the Power Interconnection Agreement between Entergy Gulf States, Inc. (formerly Gulf States Utilities Company) and the Louisiana Energy and Power

Authority. Entergy Services requests that the FERC Order No. 888 Compliance Amendment become effective the later of January 1, 1997 or the date upon which the Commission permits said amendment to become effective.

Comment date: March 28, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

23. Ohio Edison Company, Pennsylvania Power Company

[Docket No. OA97–552–000]

Take notice that on February 21, 1997, Ohio Edison Company tendered for filing on behalf of itself and Pennsylvania Power Company, a Supplement to the rate schedule to the Agreement for System Power Transactions with Cinergy Services, Inc. This filing is made pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.

Comment date: March 20, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraph

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6903 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[Project No. 11475–000–NY/VT]

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation; Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment

March 13, 1997.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission's) regulations, 18 CFR Part 380 (Order No. 486, 52 FR 47897), the Office of Hydropower Licensing has reviewed the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's application for an original license to continue operating the existing, unlicensed Carver Falls Hydropower Project, located on the Poultny River in the town of Hampton, Washington County, New York, and the town of West Haven, Rutland County, Vermont. Subsequently, the Commission's staff prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA).

In the EA, staff evaluates the potential environmental impacts that would result from the continued operation of the project. Staff concludes that licensing the project with appropriate enhancement measures would not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Copies of the EA are available for review in the Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch, Room 2A, of the Commission's offices at 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

For further information, please contact Jim Haimes, Environmental Coordinator, at (202) 219–2780.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6865 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Project No. 11478–000–VT]

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation; Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment

March 13, 1997.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission's) regulations, 18 CFR Part 380 (Order No. 486, 52 F.R. 47897), the Office of Hydropower Licensing has reviewed the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's application for an original license to continue operating the existing, unlicensed Silver Lake Hydropower Project, located on Sucker Brook in Addison County, Vermont. Subsequently, the Commission's staff prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA).

In the EA, staff evaluates the potential environmental impacts that would result from the continued operation of the project. Staff concludes that licensing the project with appropriate enhancement measures would not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Copies of the EA are available for review in the Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch, Room 2A, of the Commission's offices at 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

For further information, please contact Jim Haimes, Environmental Coordinator, at (202) 219–2780.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6866 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[Project No. 11243–002]

Whitewater Engineering Corporation; Notice of Application and Draft Environmental Assessment Accepted for Filing and Notice Requesting Interventions and Protests

March 13, 1997.

Whitewater Engineering Corporation (Whitewater) has submitted an application for a major license for the proposed Power Creek Hydroelectric Project, located near Cordova, Alaska. Except for the transmission line, the proposed project would be located on lands owned by the Eyak Corporation, a native corporation. The transmission line would be located on lands owned by the State of Alaska and the City of Cordova.

The proposed run-of-river project would consist of: (1) A 20-foot-high concrete and earthfill diversion structure on Power Creek; (2) a 5,900-foot-long tunnel and pipeline system; (3) a powerhouse containing three generating units with a total installed capacity of 6 megawatts; (4) a tailrace returning water to Power Creek; (5) a 7.2-mile-long underground transmission line; (6) 2.5 miles of access roads; and (7) appurtenant facilities.

The purpose of this notice is to: (1) Update interested parties on the Power Creek Project application process status; (2) inform all interested parties that the Power Creek applicant-prepared environmental assessment (EA) and final license application filed with the Commission on January 6, 1997, are hereby accepted; and (3) invited interventions and protests.

Applicant Prepared EA Process and Power Creek Project Schedule

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Act) gives the Commission the authority to allow the filing of an applicant prepared EA with a license application. The Act also directs the Commission to institute procedures, including pre-application consultations, to advise applicants of studies or other information that may be required by the Commission.

On January 25, 1996, the Director, Office of Hydropower Licensing, waived or amended certain of the Commission's

regulations to allow for the processes of license application and applicant-prepared EA preparation to be coordinated. Since then, Commission staff has been advising Whitewater of studies or other information that may be required by the Commission,

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping was conducted on the project through scoping documents issued September 13, 1995, and May 31, 1996, and in public scoping meetings on October 10, 1995, in Cordova, and October 12, 1995, in Anchorage. A draft license application and preliminary draft EA (PDEA) were issued by Whitewater for comment on May 31, 1996. The final license application and applicant-prepared EA were filed with the Commission on January 6, 1997, a copy of which can be obtained from Whitewater.

Commission staff have determined that some additional information is needed from Whitewater, which is due on April 29, 1997. Once that information is received and found acceptable, staff will issue a notice soliciting comments, final terms and conditions, recommendations and prescriptions. Staff will then incorporate final comments into a staff draft EA. Staff anticipate issuing their draft EA for comment by late Spring 1997.

Protests or Motions to Intervene

Anyone may submit a protest or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Rules of Practice and Procedures, 18 C.F.R. sections 385.210, 385.211, and 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any protests or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified deadline date for the particular application.

Filing Requirements

The application is not ready for environmental analysis at this time; therefore, the Commission is not now requesting comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, or prescriptions.

When the application is ready for environmental analysis, the Commission will issue a public notice requesting comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, or prescriptions.

This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs: A2 and A9.

All filings must: (1) Bear in all capital letters the title ''PROTESTS,'' ''MOTION TO INTERVENE,'' ''NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION,'' OR ''COMPETING APPLICATION;'' (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from Whitewater. All motions to intervene must be received 60 days from the date of this notice. A copy of any motion to intervene or protest must be served on each representative of Whitewater specified in the final license application.

The above documents must be filed by providing an original and 8 copies as required by the Commission's regulations to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

In addition to the above copies, commenters may also submit a copy of their comments or interventions on a 3½-inch diskette formatted for MS–DOS based computers to: John Smith, Office of Hydropower Licensing, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Room 52–83, Washington, D.C. 20426. For Macintosh users, it would be helpful to save the documents in Macintosh word processor format and then write them to files on a diskette formatted for MS–Dos machines. Commenters may also submit their comments via electronic mail to: john.smith@ferc.fed.us.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6864 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

Notice of Transfer of License

March 13, 1997.

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Type of Application:* Transfer of License.

b. *Project No.:* 7178–021.

c. *Date Filed:* February 4, 1997.

d. *Applicant:* Arbuckle Mountain Hydro Partnership.

e. *Name of Project:* Arbuckle Mountain.

f. *Location:* On the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek, in Shasta County, California.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Ronald Ott, Managing Partner, Arbuckle Mountain Hydro Partnership, 8185 Ramsgate Drive, Granite Bay, California 95746 (916) 920–0300.

i. *FERC Contact:* Thomas F. Papsidero (202) 219–2715.

j. *Comment Date:* April 17, 1997.

k. *Description of Filing:* Application to transfer the license for the Arbuckle Mountain Project to Arbuckle Mountain Hydro, LLC.

l. *This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs:* B, C2 & D2.

B. Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene—Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385 .210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

C2. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS,'' ''RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS,'' ''NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION,'' ''COMPETING APPLICATION,'' ''PROTEST,'' or ''MOTION TO INTERVENE,'' as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of these documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. A copy of a notice of intent, competing application, or motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also

be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6863 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–30432; FRL–5594–1]

Micro Flo Company; Applications to Register Pesticide Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces receipt of applications to register pesticide products containing new active ingredients not included in any previously registered products pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(4) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted by April 18, 1997.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit written comments identified by the document control number [OPP–30432] and the file symbols) to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will be accepted on disks in Wordperfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP–30432]. No ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submission can be found below in this document.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: James Boland, Regulatory Action Leader, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7501W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. CS51B6, Westfield Building North Tower, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308–8728; e-mail: boland.james@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA received applications as follows to register pesticide products containing active ingredients not included in any previously registered products pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(4) of FIFRA. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on the applications.

Products Containing Active Ingredients Not Included In Any Previously Registered Products

1. File Symbol: 51036–EIG. Applicant: Micro Flo Company, P.O. Box 5948, Lakeland, FL 33807–5948. Product name: Mepichlor/BP01 4-2. Plant regulator. Active ingredients: *Bacillus cereus*, Strain BP01 at 0.05% and mepiquat chloride at 4.20%. Proposed classification/Use: None. For use on cotton.

2. File Symbol: 51036–EIE. Applicant: Micro Flo Co. Product name: *Bacillus Cereus*, Strain BP01 Technical. Plant regulator. Active ingredient: *Bacillus cereus*, Strain BP01 (contains not less than 2 X 10^{10} colony forming units per gram) at 100.0%. Proposed classification/Use: None. For formulation into end-use products intended for terrestrial food use on cotton.

Notice of approval or denial of an application to register a pesticide product will be announced in the **Federal Register**. The procedure for requesting data will be given in the **Federal Register** if an application is approved.

Comments received within the specified time period will be considered before a final decision is made; comments received after the time specified will be considered only to the extent possible without delaying processing of the application.

A record has been established for this notice under docket number [OPP–30432] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Rm. 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

Written comments filed pursuant to this notice, will be available in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division at the address provided from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. It is suggested that persons interested in reviewing the application file, telephone this office at (703–305–5805), to ensure that the file is available on the date of intended visit.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Product registration.

Dated: March 7, 1997.

Janet L. Andersen,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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[PF–720; FRL–5592–6]

BASF Corporation; Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the filing of a pesticide petition proposing regulations establishing tolerances for residues of vinclozolin [3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione)] and metabolites containing the 3.5-dichloroanaline moiety at 5.0 ppm to control Botrytis gray mold and Scelertinia white mold on succulent beans. In conjunction with this petition, BASF is requesting that the tolerances for prunes, plums, tomatoes grapes (excluding grapes grown for wine production) and raisins be withdrawn by the Agency. This notice includes a summary of the petition that was prepared by the petitioner, BASF Corporation.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket number [PF–720], must be received on or before April 18, 1997.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit written comments to Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to Rm. 1132, CM #2. 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. Comments and data may also be submitted electronically be sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1 file format or in ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by docket control number [PF–720]. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found below this document.

Information submitted as a comments concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). CBI should not be submitted through e-mail. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Connie Welch, Product Manager (PM) 21, Registration Division, (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. St., SW., Washington, DC. Office location, telephone number and e-mail address: Rm. 227, CM#2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 703–305–6226. e-mail: welch.connie @epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received pesticide petition (PP) 9F3762 from BASF Corporation, Agricultural Products, PO Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C section 346a (d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing tolerances for residues of vinclozolin [3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione) and metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloroanaline moiety when used as a fungicide in or on raw agricultural commodity succulent beans at 5.0 ppm. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether these data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition. The proposed analytical method is gas chromatography using Electron Capture detection.

As required by section 408(d) of the FFDCA, as recently amended by the Food Quality Protection Act, BASF Corporation included in the petition a summary of the petition and authorization for the summary to be published in the **Federal Register** in a notice of receipt of the petition. The summary represents the views of BASF; EPA, as mentioned above, is in the process of evaluating the petition. As required by section 408(d)(3) EPA is including the summary as a part of this notice of filing. EPA may have made minor edits to the summary for the purpose of clarity.

I. Petition Summary

A. Plant Metabolism

BASF Corporation notes that metabolism in plants is understood, the residues of concern are vinclozolin [3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione) and metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloroanaline moiety.

B. Analytical Method

The proposed analytical method involves extraction, hydrolysis, distillation, partition, and deriviatization followed by detection of residues by gc/ecd. An enforcement method has been published in FDA's **Pesticide Analytical Methods**, Volume II pg. 876–887.

C. Magnitude of the Residues

Sixteen residue trials were carried out in 7 succulent bean producing states; CA, FL, MI, NY, NC, OR, and WI. Residue in the succulent beans ranged from 0.38 to 2.40 ppm and averaged 0.83 ppm.

D. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute Toxicity.* The acute toxicity studies place technical vinclozolin in acute toxicity category IV for acute oral (LD_{50} of >15,000 mg/kg), and inhalation (LD_{50} of 29.1 mg/l) and acute toxicity category III for acute dermal (LD50 of >5,000 mg/kg) , eye (minimal) and dermal (minimal) irritation and the technical material is a positive skin sensitizer.

2. *Chronic Toxicity Testing.*

a. Chronic feeding Nonrodent. A 1-year feeding study in dogs fed dosages of 0, 1.1 , 2.4, 4.9, and 48.7 mg/kg/day with a No-Observed Adverse-Effect Level (NOAEL) of 2.4 mg/kg/day based on the following effects: (*1*) slight decrease in hematological and increase clinical chemistry values in the 48.7 mg/kg/day dose group (highest dose tested - (HDT)); (*2*) increased absolute and/or relative weights for the testes (male only), adrenals, liver, spleen, and thyroids in the either the 4.9 or 48.7 mg/kg/day dose groups; and (*3*) a dose-related atrophy of the prostate in the 4.9 or 48.7 mg/kg/day dose groups; and (*4*) microscopic findings in the adrenal and testes (males) in the 48.7 mg/kg/day dose group and liver findings for both male and female dogs in the 48.7 mg/kg/day dose groups and in the females in the 4.9 mg/kg/day dose group, only.

b. Chronic feeding/Oncogenicity - Rats. A combination of 2 chronic feeding and one carcinogenicity studies that were performed separately, resulted in rats being fed combined dosages of 0, 1.2, 2.4, 7.0, 23, 71, 143, and 221 mg/kg/day (males) and 0, 1.6, 3.1, 7.0, 23, 71, 180, and 221 mg/kg/day (females) with a NOAEL of 1.2 mg/kg/day (males) and 1.6 mg/kg/day (females) based on the following effects: (*1*) decreased body weights in both males and female rat at

dose levels ≥23 mg/kg/day dose groups with a progression of severity to the upper levels; (*2*) decreased food consumption in both males and female rats at dose levels ≥71 mg/kg/day dose groups with a progression of severity to the upper dose levels; (*3*) cataracts with associative histopathology at dose levels ≥23 mg/kg/day and lenticular changes at dose levels ≥7.0 mg/kg/day for male and female rats; (*4*) hematological and clinical chemistry value changes at dose levels ≥71 mg/kg/day dose groups with increase of severity at the higher doses tested; (*5*) increased absolute and/or relative weights for adrenals at dose levels ≥143 mg/kg/day, for the liver at dose levels ≥71 mg/kg/day, for the testes at dose levels ≥23 mg/kg/day, and for the ovaries at dose levels ≥143 mg/kg/day; (*6*) microscopic findings were observed in the liver, adrenal, pancreas, testes (males), ovaries and uterus (females) were seen in dose levels of ≥7.0 mg/kg/day with a progression of severity of histological effects in the upper dose levels; and (*7*) an increased incidence of neoplasms occurred at dose levels greater than the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of 23 mg/kg/day in the liver, adrenals, pituitary, prostate (males), uterus (females), and ovaries (females) at dose levels ≥143 mg/kg/day. In the testes (males), neoplasms were seen slightly below the MTD at dose levels ≥7.0 mg/kg/day due the antiandrogenic nature of vinclozolin.

3. *Oncogenicity - Mice.* An oncogenicity study in mice fed dosages of 0, 2.1, 20.6, 432, and 1,225 (HDT) mg/kg/day (males) and 0, 2.8, 28.5, 557, and 1,411 (HDT) mg/kg/day (females) with a NOAEL of 20.6 mg/kg/day (males) and 28.5 mg/kg/day (females) based on the following effects: (*1) increased mortality in the highest dose tested (HTD) as compared to controls; (2*) decreased body weights and significant signs of clinical toxicity were observed in both males and female mice at the upper two dose levels with a progression of severity; (*3*) hematological and clinical chemistry value changes were observed at the highest dose tested; (*4*) increased absolute and/or relative weights for adrenals and liver were observed at the upper two dose levels, atrophic seminal vesicles and coagulation glands with reduction of the prostate (males) and atrophic uteri were observed at the upper two dose levels; (*5*) microscopic findings were observed in the liver, adrenal, testes (males), ovaries and uterus (females), and related sexual organs were seen in the upper two dose levels; (*6*) an increased incidence of neoplasms occurred at dose levels greater than the maximum tolerated dose (>28.5 mg/kg/day) in the liver of female mice.

4. *Developmental Toxicity Testing*

a. Teratology - Rat. A combination of four developmental studies in rats via oral gavage resulted in dosages of 0, 15, 50, 100, 150, 200, 400, 600, and 1000 (HDT) mg/kg/day with a development toxicity NOAEL of 15 mg/kg/day and a maternal toxicity NOAEL equal to or greater than 400 mg/kg/day based on the following: (*1*) no obvious signs of maternal toxicity were observed at dose levels less than or equal to 400 mg/kg/day; (*2*) an increased number of fetus with retarded ossification of thoracic vertebral bodies at dose levels greater than or equal to 200 mg/kg/day and increased number of fetus with soft tissue variations at dose levels greater than or equal to 400 mg/kg/day, both findings are regarded as unspecific embryo-/fetotoxic effects indicating transient delays in development but not indicative of a teratogenic effect; and (*3*) a statistical significant decrease or reduction of the anogenital index (AGI) in male was observed at levels greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg/day.

In a developmental study in rats via dermal exposure for six hours/day on intact skin with dosages of 0, 60, 180, and 360 mg/kg/day (HDT) with a development toxicity NOAEL of 60 mg/kg/day and a maternal toxicity NOAEL of 60 mg/kg/day based on the following: (*1*) increased absolute liver weights at dose levels >180 mg/kg/day; and (*2*) decreased anogenital distance and index at dose levels >180 mg/kg/day.

b. Teratology - Rabbits. A developmental study in rabbits via oral gavage resulted in dosages of 0, 20, 80, and 300 mg/kg/day (HDT) with a development toxicity NOAEL of 300 mg/kg/day and a maternal toxicity NOAEL of 300 mg/kg/day based on no signs of maternal or meaningful fetal toxicity were observed at any of the dose levels mentioned.

A second developmental study in rabbits via oral gavage resulted in dosages of 0, 50, 200, and 800 mg/kg/day (HDT) with a development toxicity NOAEL of 200 mg/kg/day and a maternal toxicity NOAEL of 50 mg/kg/day based on the following: (1) severe maternal toxicity with simultaneous change in hematological values changes and high number of abortions at the HDT; and (2) increased absolute and/or relative weights for adrenals in the mid and high dose groups.

5. *Reproductive Toxicity Testing*

a. Two-Generation Reproduction - Rat. A two-generation reproduction study (consisting of two studies: study A - dose levels of 0, 2.0 and 4.1 mg/kg/day; study B - dose levels of 0, 4.9, 29 100, and 307 mg/kg/day) with rats fed dosages of 0, 2.0, 4.1, 4.9, 29, 100, and 307 mg/kg/day with a reproductive NOAEL of 4.9 mg/kg/day based on feminization of male and the ability not to mate at dose levels >100 mg/kg/day and pup effects at 29 mg/kg/day; and with a parental NOAEL of 4.9 mg/kg/day based on general toxicity consistent with previous rat studies at levels >29 mg/kg/day. Study A was performed to clarify an equivocal finding of decreased absolute and relative weight of the epididymides without any morphological correlation in the male FY and FZ generations in Study B. However, EPA stated ''the effects at the 4.9 mg/kg/day dose level was minimal and considered sufficiently close to a NOAEL. The study is acceptable and 4.9 mg/kg/day dose level was considered to be the No Observed-Effect Level (NOEL).''

6. *Mutagenicity*

A Modified Ames Test (3 studies; point mutation): Negative; Host-Mediated Assay (point mutation): Negative; Mouse Lymphoma Test (point mutation): Negative; *In Vitro* CHO Cells (point mutation): Negative; *In Vitro* Cytogentics - CHO Cells (Chromosome Aberrations): Negative; *In Vivo* Dominant Lethal Test - Male NMRI Mouse (Chromosome Aberrations):Negative; Rec Assay (2 test; DNA damage and repair): Negative; *In Vitro* UDS Test Using Hepatocyte (DNA damage and repair): Negative; *In Vivo* SCE Using Chinese Hamster (DNA damage and repair): Negative

Based on the data present and weight of evidence, BASF concludes that vinclozolin does not pose a mutagenic hazard to humans.

7. *Other Relevant Testing*

a. Mechanistic Studies/Mode of Action - Anti-androgenicity Activity

A series of mechanistic studies were performed to elucidate and define the anti-androgenic properties of vinclozolin. The following conclusions can be drawn from the *in vivo* data:

The anti-androgenic effects observed are not related to an inhibition of androgen-steroid hormone synthesis.

The anti-androgenic effects are not related to an inhibition of 5 alpha-reductase activity.

The anti-androgenic effects are a result of a competitive binding to the androgen receptor resulting in an inactivation of this receptor.

The anti-androgenic effects are mediated by the hydrolysis metabolite M1 and probably not by vinclozolin or the main metabolite, R8.

The anti-androgenic effects are related to a second hydrolysis metabolite M2 which is a slightly more potent anti-androgen

than M1. However M2 concentrations are very low and the compound may not contribute much to the in vivo effects.

b. Metabolism - Rat

i. Oral studies. BASF has submitted results from a number of metabolism studies using wistar rats. The results of these studies can be summarized as follows: vinclozolin is well absorbed (@85 percent) and intensively metabolized, the liver playing an important role (@65 percent of the radioactivity administered was found in the bile and no unchanged active ingredient was excreted in the urine). The determination of radioactivity in the plasma over a period of seven days showed that slight accumulation took place.

ii. Dermal study. In an *in vivo* dermal absorption study, male Wistar rats were dosed with, ^{14}C vinclozolin. Dose levels of 0.002, 0.02, 0.2, and 2.0 mg/cm^2 were administered to 24 rats per dose level, applied to a shaved area of approx. 13 cm^2 on the back of the rat. Groups of 4 rats were sacrificed at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 10, or 72 hours following application of the dose. Urine and feces were collected during this period. At the end of the exposure period (10 hours in the case of the 72 hour treatment group), the skin site was washed with cotton swabs moistened with water. A blood sample was taken prior to sacrifice. The treated skin along with the GI tract, liver, kidneys, adrenals, testes, eyes, brain and carcass were subjected to radioactive mass balance analysis. Urine from the bladder was added to the voided samples. Results of this analysis showed recoveries of between 81.6–104 percent. The lowest dose of 0.002 mg/cm^2 from the 10-hour exposure period is considered to be the most appropriate dose for use in the occupational risk assessment, as this dose most closely approximates the dermal deposition results obtained in the worker exposure studies. After the 10–hour exposure the total percent absorbed at this dose level was 29.l percent.

Percutaneous absorption of [^{14}C]-vinclozolin was also assessed in vitro using rat and human epidermis in flow-through diffusion cells. The test substance was applied at two dose levels, 200 ug/cm^2 (high) and 2 ug/cm^2 (low), and assessed over 24 hours. A total of 32 samples (16 rat and 16 human) were used at the high dose level, and 34 (17 rat and 17 human) at the low dose level. Samples of human skin were obtained at postmortem. Human epidermis was prepared from full thickness skin by immersion in water at 60 degrees Celsius for one minute. Rat epidermis was prepared by soaking the skin in 2M sodium bromide for approximately 24 hours. With respect to the worker exposure relevant time of eight hours, penetration through human skin was 16.7 times less at the high dose tested and 4.2 times less at the low dose tested than through rat skin.

E. Threshold Effects

The established Reference Dose (RfD) for vinclozolin is based on a 2-year feeding study in rats with a threshold NOAEL of 1.2 mg/kg/day. Using an uncertainty factor of 100, the RfD is calculated to be 0.012 mg/kg/day.

F. Non-Threshold Effects

Vinclozolin is known to be an anti-androgenic agent, thus the consequence of hormonal imbalance are two-fold; the primary anti-androgenic effect is a suppression in androgen target organs such as epidymides, prostate or seminal vesicle, whereas stimulation is seen in organs involved in steroid hormone synthesis (testes, adrenals, ovaries). Target organs for hormones must be able to respond to changes in physiological levels of hormones, which can fluctuate significantly as evidenced by the hormone changes during the female estrus cycle. It was indeed demonstrated that changes induced in these organs were be reversible when hormone levels return to normal concentrations. It is only when hormone imbalance continues over a long time that irreversible changes occur.

In the case of suppression the affected organ is forced into a hypofunctional state. Progressively, the organ becomes hypotrophic and hypoplastic. With stimulation on the other hand the initial changes can be described as hyperfunction, hypertrophy and hyperplasia. As mentioned before, it is only when the hormonal imbalance continues over a long time that the ultimate reversible adaptation of the affected organ (hypoplasia or hyperplasia) is still not sufficient to handle the situation and only then an irreversible transition takes place. In the case of hormonal suppression atrophy is the ultimate consequence, in the case of stimulation, the ultimate consequence are tumors in the affected organs.

It is thus plausible that at dose levels which do not result in hypertrophy/hyperplasia or hypotrophy/hypoplasia the ultimate consequence of these adaptive changes, i.e. tumors or-atrophy, respectively, cannot occur. For risk assessment purposes this mode of action offers the possibility to determine a threshold for both tumor formation and atrophy by histopathological examination of the hyper- or hypo-functional organ. Thus, at dose levels which do not affect these organs, a mechanistic NOAEL can be defined and risk assessment can be carried out using assessment or safety factors.

The increase in neoplasia observed in the adrenals, ovaries and uterus were only seen in female rats at the high dose levels which was ≥143 mg/kg/day of the chronic toxicity study and/or carcinogenicity study. As determined by BASF and EPA, the 71 mg/kg/day dose level of the rat chronic/oncogenicity toxicity study exceeded the criteria for a MTD. Therefore, based the physiological status of the animals may be deteriorated in such a way that low dose extrapolation of results obtained at this dose level is not possible. Similarly, the liver tumors arising in the mouse oncogenicity at the 1,411 mg/kg/day dose level in which severe body weight losses and significant mortality were observed, clearly exceeding the MTD (as determined by BASF and EPA - **Cancer Peer Review Document**, September, 1996) and is not relevant for risk assessment purposes.

Additionally, vinclozolin is not a genotoxic agent and mechanistic studies have shown the increased incidence of liver tumors in male rat and female mice is a result of liver tumor promoting properties of the test substance. Vinclozolin is not an initiator of the carcinogenic event. Based on the available data, the mechanism of promotion is the induction of liver cell proliferation of the test substance. The data available also indicate that dose levels which do not induce liver toxicity also do not induce cell proliferation nor enhance the carcinogenic process. Therefore, BASF concludes that a threshold for liver carcinogenicity can be defined to be at least 143 mg/kg/day in the rat and at least 557 mg/kg/day in the mouse.

Concerning the testicular tumors (Leydig cell tumors), results of the long-term studies with vinclozolin demonstrate that hormone-related carcinogenesis was only observed in rats, and with the exception of Leydig cell tumors only at dose levels which exceeded the MTD criteria. The relevance of Leydig cell tumors to men should be seen in the light that this is a very rare human tumor and that the precursor change (i.e. Leydig cell hyperplasia) has not been observed in patients treated with flutamide. In addition, the toxicology of cimitidine, a H2-receptor antagonist with anti-androgenic properties resulting in a size reduction and atrophy of the prostate and seminal vesicles in chronic rat studies. Moreover, an increase in benign Leydig cell tumors, and a decrease in

pituitary and mammary tumor incidence were noted; hence a toxicity potential not unlike that of vinclozolin is evident. Despite the fact that over 30 million patients have been treated with cimitidine, this therapeutic agent has been demonstrated to be extremely safe, clearly indicating that the rat Leydig cell tumors have very little relevance for humans. A similar conclusion is drawn by other investigators ''Leydig cell tumors of the rat have limited significance because of the fundamental differences in testicular control mechanisms.'' It is therefore concluded that the observed neoplastic changes do not pose a relevant hazard to humans. EPA in the September, 1996, **Cancer Peer Review Document**, came to the same basic conclusion that the Leydig cell tumors are a very uncommon tumor type in humans which implies the threshold dose for humans would be greater than for rats. EPA based this conclusion on the work performed by Dr. C. Capen (Professor Charles C. Capen, Leydig Cell Tumors: Pathology, Physiology, and Mechanistic Considerations in Rats, The Toxicology Forum, 1994 Annual Summer Meeting, p. 110).

In the EPA **Carcinogenicity Peer Review Document** of September 1996, the Agency stated ''[T]his classification of Group B2 was based on statistically significant increases in multiple tumor types in male Wistar rats and ovarian tumors in female Wistar rats at a dose which was excessive. The MOE approach was chosen because the tumors were benign at dose levels which were considered to be excessive, and there was little concern for mutagencity of vinclozolin. Mechanistic data for the Leydig cell tumors also provided further support for the use of the MOE approach.'' It is BASF's understanding that EPA has performed another **Cancer Peer Review** in January, 1997. This rereview is based the pathology peer review performed by Dr. Charles Capen (Professor of Pathology at The Ohio State University) concerning the criteria used in diagnosing the ovarian and prostate tumors seem in the chronic/oncogenicity rat study for vinclozolin and the report of the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) concerning vinclozolin. The data generated by Dr. Capen were also presented to the SAP by BASF and are a bases for the conclusions drawn by the Panel. BASF is awaiting the result of this second **Cancer Peer Review**.

To further support the conclusion stated above, the most recent meeting of the FIFRA SAP concluded the following: (Proceeding of the October, 1996, meeting were issued in December, 1996)

''[B]ased on these data (as presented by BASF Corporation and EPA), it is far from established that vinclozolin is carcinogenic to the rat. It is not ruled out, however. In addition, there is little concern for mutagenicity as expressed by the Agency reviews...

''[B]ased on (1), we would consider the possibility that vinclozolin is a carcinogen in rats or mice, but the evidence for this is not compelling. The Panel believes that the classification of vinclozolin using the new guidelines would be ''not likely to be a carcinogenic hazard to humans...''

''[T]he most appropriate method of risk quantification is on a non-linear model, MOE approach based on a NOEL for non-neoplastic effects...''

Therefore both the Agency and the SAP have agreed that vinclozolin should be regulated as a threshold chemical using the standard margin of exposure approach, BASF concurs with those opinions.

G. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* For the purpose of assessing the potential chronic dietary exposure, BASF has estimated aggregate exposure based on Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) for all exisiting tolerances and registered uses of vinclozolin including the proposed tolerance of vinclozolin on succulent beans at 5.0 ppm. In this analysis tolerance levels were used for all crops except stonefruit were used. In the case of stonefruit, anticipated residues based on the available residue data. Where reliable data were available and acceptable to the Agency percent crop treated was also used. This analysis revealed that for the general U.S. population and children - ages 1-6 (the most sensitive sub-population), vinclozolin treated crops utilized 25 percent and 45 percent, respectively, of the RfD (0.012 /kg/day). BASF estimates that withdrawal of the tolerances in prunes, plums, tomatoes, grapes (except those grown for wine production) and raisins will reduce the percent RfD consumed by at least one-third; reducing the percent RfD consumed in children - ages 1-6 from 45 percent to 30 percent and for the general population from 25 percent to 16 percent. BASF is currently analyzing the available monitoring data for vinclozolin residues to determine the actual exposure to vinclozolin residues. Preliminary analysis indicates that no sub-population in the United States is exposed to over 1 percent of the RfD.

EPA has expressed concern for acute dietary risk in the draft RED for the subgroup population -women of childbearing age (13 years and older) due to the hormonal effects of vinclozolin.

In response to this concern, BASF requested that Technical Assessment Systems, Inc. (TAS), conduct an acute dietary analysis for vinclozolin that used the current consumption data and exposure models capable of calculating a real world estimates of potential exposure to residues in food.

The acute exposure analysis, utilized the principles of Tier 1 and Tier 3 analyzes presented to the FIFRA Science Advisory Panel in September, 1995, and subsequently implemented by OPP/EPA. Using appropriate methodology, available residue distribution data, and percent crop treated information it was determined the margin of exposure to the most sensitive sub-population exceeded 100 (the value generally accepted by the Agency as sufficient) at the very conservative 99.9th percentile of the population; when all crops having tolerances; plus succulent beans and cranberries were included in the analysis. When prunes, plums tomatoes, grapes (excluding those grown for wine production) and raisins were removed from the analysis, the margin of exposure at the 99.9th percentile was determined to be 425 for women of childbearing age.

2. *''Other'' Exposure.* Other potential sources of potential exposure to vinclozolin for the general population to residues of vinclozolin are residues in drinking water and exposure from non-occupational sources. For drinking water, based on the available environmental fate data, BASF does not anticipate routine exposure to residues of vinclozolin in drinking water. There is no established Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) or Health Advisory Level (HAL) for vinclozolin under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

For non-occupational exposure, vinclozolin is included in a number of formulations used for professional treatment of golf-courses and turf. Posting and notification procedures ensure that there is no exposure to the general public either during or following treatment.

BASF has a flowable formulation containing vinclozolin which is available to the homeowner for use on residential lawns. Treatment rates (1.0 oz a.i./1,000 sq. ft.) and the number of treatments allowed per year are low. BASF believes that this minor use will not impact significantly on the aggregate exposure to vinclozolin since this use represents less than 0.5 percent of total vinclozolin use.

Additionally, for the homeowner handler and homeowner postapplication, EPA has estimated these non-occupational exposure for vinclozolin in the draft Registration Eligibility Document issued to BASF on February 2, 1996. EPA stated the following:

a. ''The MOE's for homeowners handlers were greater than 100 for both the low-pressure hand-held sprayer and backpack sprayer assuming long-sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks are worn. All homeowner handlers were assumed not be exposed seven days or more in a 90-day period and, the short-term endpoint is used in determining the MOE's. The Application rate for homeowners was assumed to be five gallons of dilute spray per day.''

b. In a simmilar analysis for postapplication exposure for homeowners a margin of exposure greater than 100 was calculated based on a worst case analysis using strawberry data as a surrogate.

Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, and the assessment discussed above, BASF concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of vinclozolin, including all anticipated dietary exposure.

H. Cumulative Exposure

BASF has considered the potential for cumulative effects of vinclozolin and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity. BASF is aware of two other substance active ingredients which are structurally similar, iprodione and procymidone. However, BASF believes that consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not appropriate at this time. This conclusion was similarly drawn by Rhone-Poulenc the manufacturer of iprodione in a recent Notice of Filing for that compound.

The Agency has previously noted both structural and toxicological similarities between iprodione, procymidone, and vinclozolin. BASF believes that there are clear differences in both the type and magnitude of effects observed after exposure to vinclozolin when contrasted with iprodione. BASF believes that there is no reliable data to indicate cumulative effects should be considered in reference to iprodione. As to procymidone, BASF is unaware of any conclusive data that would indicate a common mode of action with procymidone. It should also be noted that procymidone's tolerances are limited to grapes grown for wine production outside the United States.

I. Determination of Safety for U.S. Population

Reference Dose (RfD): Using the exposure assumptions described above and the completeness and the reliability of the toxicity data, BASF has estimated that aggregate exposure to vinclozolin will utilize less than 16 percent of the RfD for the US population. EPA generally has no concern for exposure below 100 percent of the RfD. Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, and the exposure assessment discussed above, BASF concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of vinclozolin, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

J. Determination of Safety for Infants and Children

Reference Dose: Based on the completeness of vinclozolin's toxicological database and the risk assessment information cited above BASF believes the RfD used to assess safety to children should be the same as that for the general population, 0.012 mg/kg/day. BASF concluded that the most sensitive child population group is that of children ages 1 to 6. BASF has calculated that the exposure to this group to be <30 percent of the RfD for all uses including that proposed in this document. Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, and the exposure assessment discussed above, BASF concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues of vinclozolin, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

K. Other Considerations

The qualitative nature of the residues in plants is adequately understood. Residues of the parent molecule, and metabolites containing the 3,5-dichloroaniline moiety are the only residues of concern. There is a practical analytical method for detecting and measuring levels of vinclozolin in or on food with a limit of detection that allows monitoring of food with residues at or above the levels set in these tolerances. There has been no need to establish meat, milk, poultry or egg tolerances as the crops including succulent beans on which vinclozolin is used do not represent animal feed items.

L. International Tolerances

A maximum residue level for succulent beans has not been established for vinclozolin by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

M. Conclusions

BASF Corporation believes that the proposed use of vinclozolin on snap beans would not pose a significant risk to human health, including that of infants and children, and is in compliance with the requirements of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. Moreover, BASF believes that the proposed tolerance for vinclozolin on snap beans should be established.

II. Public Record

Interested persons are invited to submit comments on this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation indicating the docket control number, [PF–720]. All written comments filed in response to this petition will be available in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, at the address given above from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

A record has been established for this notice under docket control number [PF–720] including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Rm. 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Dated: March 10, 1997.

Stephen L. Johnson,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97–6909 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[OPP–181037; FRL 5593–8]

Dimethomorph; Receipt of Application for Emergency Exemption, Solicitation of Public Comment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received a specific exemption request from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (hereafter referred to as the ''Applicant'') to use the pesticide dimethomorph (CAS 110488–70–5) to treat up to 7,250 acres of tobacco to control metalaxyl-resistant blue mold.The Applicant proposes the use of a new (unregistered) chemical; therefore, in accordance with 40 CFR 166.24, EPA is soliciting public comment before making the decision whether or not to grant the exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 3, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Three copies of written comments, bearing the identification notation ''OPP–181037,'' should be submitted by mail to: Public Response and Program Resource Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Rm. 1132, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP–181037]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on this proposed rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found below in this document.

Information submitted in any comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be provided by the submitter for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments filed pursuant to this notice will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132, Crystal Mall No. 2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Libby Pemberton, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number and e-mail: Floor 6, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, (703) 308–8326; e-mail: pemberton.libby@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136p), the Administrator may, at her discretion, exempt a state agency from any registration provision of FIFRA if she determines that emergency conditions exist which require such exemption. The Applicant has requested the Administrator to issue a specific exemption for the use of dimethomorph on tobacco to control blue mold. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of this request.

In 1995 and 1996 a national epidemic of tobacco blue mold, caused by metalaxyl-resistant strains of the pathogen, occurred. Resistant strains are becoming more widely disseminated, a situation which is exacerbated with a protracted wet weather pattern. Previously, blue mold was controlled primarily by treatment with metalaxyl, with significant assistance from ferbam and mancozeb. A very high level of control was possible with these materials until metalaxyl-resistant strains appeared. Labeled pesticides made under ideal spray conditions but high disease pressure do not provide acceptable economic levels of control.

The Applicant states that presently, there are no fungicides registered in the U.S. that will provide adequate control of the metalaxyl-resistant strains of blue mold. The Applicant states that dimethomorph has been shown to be effective against these strains of blue mold. Dimethomorph holds current registrations throughout many European countries. The Applicant estimates that losses in 1997 could be greater than $7 million without use of dimethomorph. Under appropriate conditions, it is possible that this disease could develop to epidemic proportions, causing major changes and losses to the U.S. tobacco industry.

The Applicant proposes to apply dimethomorph at a maximum rate of 0.225 lbs. a.i. (2.5 lbs. of product) per acre, by ground with a maximum of 5 applications per crop, to a maximum of 7,250 acres of tobacco.

This notice does not constitute a decision by EPA on the application. The regulations governing section 18 require publication of a notice of receipt of an application for a specific exemption proposing use of a new chemical (i.e., an active ingredient not contained in any currently registered pesticide). Such notice provides for opportunity for public comment on the application. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written views on this subject to the Field Operations Division at the address above.

A record has been established for this notice under docket number [OPP–181037] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp-Docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the

official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

The Agency, accordingly, will review and consider all comments received during the comment period in determining whether to issue the emergency exemption requested by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Dated: March 5, 1997.

Stephen L. Johnson,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97–6655 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of a Correction to a Public Information Collections Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

March 13, 1997.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commissions burden estimates; (c)ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before April 11, 1997. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to dconway@fcc.gov and Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503 or fain_t@a1.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Dorothy Conway at 202–418–0217 or via internet at dconway@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission adopted rules and policies to streamline application and licensing requirements for satellite space and earth stations under the Commission's rules regarding satellite communications. A summary of the Commission's Report and Order in IB Docket No. 95-117, FCC 96-425, was published in the **Federal Register** at 62 FR 5924 (February 10, 1997). The information collection contained in that summary is being corrected here to reflect an increase in the number of respondents (from 1275 to 1300) and a corresponding increase in the total annual burden (from 2550 to 2600). The estimated costs per application type remain the same. However, the estimated fee costs have been increased to reflect the additional submissions.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0678**.**

Title: Streamlining the Commission's Rules and Regulations for Satellite Application and Licensing Procedures.

Form No.: FCC Form 312.

Type of Review: Revision of existing collections.

Respondents: Businesses or other for profit, including small businesses.

Number of Respondents: 1,300.

Estimated Time Per Response: The Commission estimates all respondents will hire an attorney or legal assistant to complete the form. The time to retain these services is 2 hours per respondent.

Total Annual Burden: 2,600 hours.

Estimated Costs Per Respondent: This includes the charges for hiring an attorney, legal assistant, or engineer at $150 an hour to complete the submissions. The estimated average time to complete the Form 312 is 10 hours per response. The estimated average time to complete space station submissions is 20 hours per response. The estimated average time to complete the ASIA submission is 24 hours per response. Earth station submissions: $1935. ($1500 for Form 312; $375 remainder of application; $60 for outside hire.) Space station submissions: $4560 ($1500 for Form 312; $3000 for remainder of submission; $60 for outside hire). ASIA submissions: $3,660 ($3,600 for submission; $60 for outside hire). Fee amounts vary by type of service and application. Total fee estimates for industry: $5,803,770.00.

Needs and Uses: In accordance with the Communications Act, the information collected will be used by the Commission in evaluating applications requesting authority to operate pursuant to Part 25 of the Commission's rules. The information will be used to determine the legal, technical, and financial ability of the applicants and will assist the Commission in determining whether grant of such authorizations are in the public interest.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6898 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–F

Notice of Public Information Collections Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

March 11, 1997.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commissions burden estimates; (c)ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before April 18, 1997.

If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to dconway@fcc.gov and Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503 or fain_t@a1.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Dorothy Conway at 202–418–0217 or via internet at dconway@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0728.

Title: Supplemental Information Required for Taxpayer Identifying Number for the Debt Collection.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of an existing collection.

Respondents: Individuals; business or other for-profit; State or local governments; non-for-profit insititutions.

Number of Respondents: 10,469,716.

Estimated Time Per Response: .017 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 177,985 hours.

Needs and Uses: The information will be used by the Commission to comply with Public Law 104–134, Omnibus Consolidated Recissions and Appropriations Act of 1996. Chapter 10 requires each Federal agency to obtain for each person doing business with it their Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). In cases of individuals the number is the person's Social Security Number (SSN); in the case of a business, it is the Employer Identification Number (EIN) as assigned by the the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of Treasury.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0048.

Title: Application for Consent to Tranfer of Control.

Form No.: FCC 704.

Type of Review: Revision of an existing collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 800.

Estimated Time Per Response: 8 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 6,400 hours.

Estimated Cost Per Respondent: $70 filing fee.

Needs and Uses: Section 301(d) of the Communications Act requires that common cariers and noncommon carrier permitees or licensees contemplating a transfer of control apply for authority to make such transfrer. Ruleparts 21, 23, 25 and 101 of the FCC Rules and Regulations promulgate Section 310(d) of the Act. In addition to information specified on the formapplicants may be required to file other information. The information is used by the Cmmission to determine whehter an entity seeking control of an existing permitee or licensee is legally and financially qualified to become a common carrier or noncommon carrier telecommunications licensee. If the information is not submitted the determination could not be made. The form is being revised to include a space for the applicant's internet address. The yes/no question for the drug certification has been deleted and certification to this item has been made part of the certification text. The Commission is also seeking approval to collect the applicant's Taxpayer Identification Number to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0012.

Title: Application for Additional Time to Construct a Radio Station.

Form No.: FCC 701.

Type of Review: Revision of an existing collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 200.

Estimated Time Per Response: 2 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 400 hours.

Estimated Cost Per Respondent: $70 filing fee.

Needs and Uses: FCC Form 701 is used when applying for additional time to construct a radio or satellite station. Section 308, 309, and 319 of the Communications Act are the legal authorities for the requirement. Ruleparts 21, 23, 25 and 101 promulgate the collection. In addition to the requirements in the form, applicants may be suject to other requirements. FCC 701 is used by agency staff to determine whehter ot grant the applicant's request for an additional period of time to construct a station. A space for the applicant to provide an internet address is being added to the form. The yes/no question for the drug certification has been deleted and certification to this item has been made part of the Certification text. The Commission is also seeking approval to collect the applicant's Taxpayer Identification Number to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0093.

Title: Application for Renewal of Radio Station License in Specified Services.

Form No.: FCC 405.

Type of Review: Revision of an existing collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 540.

Estimated Time Per Response: 2.25 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 1,215 hours.

Estimated Cost Per Respondent: $45 filing fee.

Needs and Uses: The FCC 405 is used by all common carriers and Multipoint Distribution Service non-common carriers to apply for renewal of radio station licenses. Section 307(c) of the Communicatios Act limits the term of common carrier radio licenses to ten years and requires that written applications be submitted for renewal. FCC Form 405 is required by 47 CFR Parts 5, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 101. The form is being revised to include a space for the applicants internet address. The yes/no question relating to the NEPA and drug certification has been deleted and certification to this item has been made part of the Certification text. The Commission is also seeking approval to collect the applicant's Taxpayer Identification Number to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. In the near future the Commission is also going to implement electronic filing for this type of renewal as part of the ''generic renewal'' FCC Form 900. The burden for the 405 will be adjusted accordingly once the new electronic renewal form has been implemented and the frequency of use can be determined.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0551.

Title: 47 CFR 76.1002 Specific unfair practices prohibited.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 52 (26 petitions and 26 oppositions).

Estimated Time Per Response: 1–25 hours. We estimate the total burden in undergoing all aspects of the proceeding to be 25 hours. We estimate that 50% of entities will use outside counsel and will undergo a burden of 1 hour to coordinate information with outside counsel.

Total Annual Burden: 676 hours. (26 respondents with outside counsel x 1 hour = 26 hours. 26 respondents without outside counsel x 25 hours = 650 hours.).

Estimated Costs to Respondents: $97,500. 26 respondents using outside

counsel at $150 per hour = 26 x 25 hours x $150 = $97,500.

Needs and Uses: Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934 directs the Commission to prescribe rules to prohibit exclusive contracts between cable operators and vertically integrated satellite cable and broadcast programming vendors, that prevent a multichannel video programming distributor from obtaining satellite cable or satellite broadcast programming for distribution to persons in areas served by a cable operator unless the Commission determines that the exclusive contract is in the public interest. Pursuant to the legislative mandate of Section 19 of the 1992 Cable Act (Section 628(c)(2)(D) of the Act), the Commission adopted a Report and Order on April 1, 1993, in MM Docket No. 92–265, which, among other things, added new Section 76.1002 to the Commission's Rules requiring any vertically integrated programmer or any cable operator seeking to execute an exclusive contract, to seek and obtain the Commission's public interest judgement before doing so by filing a ''petition for exclusivity.''

On April 9, 1996, the Commission released Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Cable Reform: Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (''1996 Act''). This rulemaking amended the Commission's cable television rules pursuant to the February 8, 1996 enactment of the 1996 Act. Specifically, Section 301(j) of the 1996 Act expands the applicability of the Commission's program access provisions to include cable operators, as well as common carriers and their affiliates that provide video programming by any means directly to subscribers.

The information will be used by Commission staff to determine on a case-by-case basis whether particular exclusive contracts for cable television programming comply with the statutory public interest standard of Section 19 of the 1992 Cable Act and Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0552.

Title: 47 CFR 76.1003 Adjudicatory proceedings.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved information collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 24 (12 complainants and 12 defendants).

Estimated Time Per Response: 1–20 hours. The Commission estimates a burden of 20 hours for each entity to undergo all aspects of the program access complaint proceeding, including preliminary notices, responses to notices, complaints, answers to complaints, and replies to answers. We estimate that 50% of entities will use outside counsel and will undergo a burden of 1 hour to coordinate information with outside counsel.

Total Annual Burden: 252 hours. (12 respondents with outside counsel x 1 hour = 12 hours. 12 respondents without outside counsel x 20 hours = 240 hours.)

Estimated Costs to Respondents: $36,000. We estimate that entities using outside counsel will pay $150 per hour for services. 12 respondents x 20 hours x $150 = $36,000.

Needs and Uses: Section 19 of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 (1992 Cable Act) added new Section 628 to the Communications Act of 1934 (the Act). The program access provisions of Section 628 proscribe a cable operator, a satellite cable programming vendor in which a cable operator has an attributable interest, or a satellite broadcast programming vendor from engaging in unfair practices and directs the Commission to, among other things, prescribe regulations to provide for an expedited review of any complaints made under this Section. Accordingly, the Commission adopted a Report and Order on April 1, 1993, in MM Docket No. 92–265, which added Section 76.1003 to its rules. Section 76.1003 provides that any aggrieved multichannel video programming distributor intending to file a program access complaint must first notify the potential defendant cable operator, and/or the potential defendant satellite cable programming vendor or satellite broadcast programming vendor, that it intends to file such a complaint with the Commission. If the parties cannot resolve the dispute, the complainant may file a complaint with the Commission, commencing an adjudicatory proceeding.

On April 9, 1996, the Commission released Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Cable Reform: Implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This rulemaking amended the Commission's cable television rules pursuant to the February 8, 1996 enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (''1996 Act''). Specifically, Section 301(j) of the 1996 Act expands the applicability of the Commission's program access provisions to include cable operators, as well as common carriers and their affiliates that provide video programming by any means directly to subscribers.

The information will be used by Commission staff to resolve disputes alleging unfair methods of competition and deceptive practices by a cable operator, a satellite cable programming vendor in which a cable operator has an attributable interest, or a satellite broadcast programming vendor where the purpose or effect of which is to hinder significantly or to prevent any multichannel video programming distributor from providing satellite cable programming or satellite broadcast programming to subscribers or consumers.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0580.

Title: Section 76.504 limits on carriage of vertically integrated programming.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of an existing collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 1,500.

Estimated Time Per Response: 15 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 22,500 hours.

Cost to Respondents: $7,500. ($5 per respondent for photocopying and administrative expenses associated with recordkeeping.)

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 76.504 requires cable operators to maintain records regarding the nature and extent of their attributable interests in all video programming services as well as information regarding their carriage of such vertically integrated video programming services on cable systems in which they also have an attributable interest. These records must be maintained in operators' public files for a period of 3 years. The records are to be made available to members of the public, local franchising authorities and the Commission on reasonable notice and during regular business hours. The records will be reviewed by local franchising authorities and the Commission to monitor compliance with channel occupancy limits in respective local franchise areas. In 1993, the Commission's initial estimate of the burden of complying with this information collection requirement incorrectly based the number of respondents on the number of community units in the country, instead of the number of cable operators. The number of respondents was thus estimated to be 31,000. Recent publicly available information on hand in the Commission indicates that there are currently 1,468 existing cable operators. To adjust for prospective new market entries, we therefore have used the number 1,500 in our estimate of the

number of respondents impacted by this collection.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6899 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–F

[DA 97–477; Report No. AUC 97–01]

Auction of Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service; Auction Notice and Filing Requirements For 2 DARS Licenses Scheduled for April 1, 1997

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau announced the application procedures for the upcoming DARS auction (Auction #15) in a Public Notice dated March 6, 1997. The auction is scheduled to begin on April 1, 1997 and will consist of two nationwide licenses. The purpose and intent of the notice is to inform the general public and the four DARS applicants of the auction procedures the Commission will utilize in Auction #15 and the filing requirements to become an eligible bidder.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Zoslov, Christina Clearwater, or Ruby Hough, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at (202) 418–0660, or Rosalee Chiara, at (202) 418–0754, or Ron Repasi, at (202) 418–0768, of the International Bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. *Auction Date:* 9 a.m., Eastern Time, April 1, 1997. The precise schedule for bidding will be announced by Public Notice prior to the start of the auction.

2. *Auction Methodology:* Simultaneous multiple round auction. Bidding will be permitted only at the FCC Auction site, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC. (adjacent to Union Station; entrance on North Capitol Street). Telephonic bids and electronic bids from remote locations will not be accepted.

3. *Licenses to be Auctioned:* Two nationwide licenses will be auctioned in the satellite Digital Audio Radio Service (''DARS''). Licenses will authorize service on 12.5 MHz of spectrum over the continental United States located in the S-band of 2320–2354 MHz.

License No.	Spectrum authorized
EBN001	2320–2332.5 MHz
EBN002	2332.5–2345 MHz

In addition to the Supplemental Information described below, applicants must indicate to the FCC the license(s) on which they intend to bid.

4. *Closed Auction:* Participation in this auction will be limited to the following four entities: American Mobile Radio Corporation, Digital Satellite Broadcasting Corporation, Primosphere Limited Partnership, and Satellite CD Radio, Inc.

5. *Pre-Auction Deadlines:*

*Supplemental Information
5:30 p.m., ET, on the fifth day from publication of the DARS rules in the **Federal Register**. This day will be specified in a subsequent Public Notice.
*Upfront Payment of $3 million (by Wire Transfer)
3 p.m., ET, Fri., March 28, 1997
*Auction Registration
2 p.m.–3 p.m., ET, March 31, 1997
*Mock Auction
3 p.m.–5 p.m., ET, March 31, 1997

6. *Prohibition of Collusion:* To ensure the competitiveness of the auction process, the FCC's rules prohibit all applicants from communicating with each other during the auction about bids, bidding strategies, or settlements. This prohibition begins with the filing deadline of the Supplemental Information and ends when bidders submit down payments.

7. Telephone Contacts:

- FCC Technical Support Hotline: (202) 414–1250
- Wireless Bureau—Auctions Division

—Amy Zoslov: (202) 418–0660
—Ruby Hough: (202) 418–0660
—Christina Clearwater: (202) 418–0660

- International Bureau

—Rosalee Chiara: (202) 418–0754
—Ron Repasi: (202) 418–0768

8. *List of Attachments:*

- Attachment A:
  Federal Communications Commission DARS Licenses Auction; Auction Specific Instructions, FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159
- Attachment B:
  FCC Remittance Advice (FCC Form 159) and Instructions for Using FCC Form 159 (Remittance Advice)

I. Introduction

9. Those wishing to participate in the DARS auction must submit certain supplemental information (''Supplemental Information'') in accordance with the Commission's rules and the instructions in this Public Notice. The FCC will not issue a Bidder Information Package for this auction. All information necessary to participate in this auction will be available through this Public Notice, subsequent Public Notices, or the Commission's Rules. *See* 47 CFR § 1.2101–1.2103, 1.2104(a) through (f), (h) and (i), and 25.401–25.406; Establishment of Rules and Policies for the Digital Audio Radio Satellite Service in the 2310–2360 MHz Frequency Band, *Report and Order, Memorandum Opinion and Order, and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,* FCC 97–70 (released March 3, 1997) (''DARS Report and Order'').

10. The Supplemental Information must be received no later than 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time on the fifth day from the publication of the DARS rules in the **Federal Register**. This date will be specified in a subsequent Public Notice. Applicants for the DARS auction must file their Supplemental Information manually pursuant to the instructions set forth in this Public Notice.

11. Applicants will be required to submit an upfront payment (in U.S. dollars) to be eligible to participate in the auction. The upfront payment shall be made by wire transfer and must be received by 3 p.m. Eastern Time on March 28, 1997, at the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

12. Prospective bidders must familiarize themselves thoroughly with the procedures, terms and conditions contained in this Public Notice. The rules contained in the DARS Report and Order in IB Docket No. 95–91 and GEN Docket No. 90–357, FCC 97–70 (released March 3, 1997), this Public Notice, and subsequent Public Notices are not negotiable. Prospective bidders should review these auction documents thoroughly prior to the auction to make certain that they understand all of the provisions and are willing to be bound by all of the terms before participating in the auction.

13. The information contained in this Public Notice may be subsequently amended or supplemented by the FCC or the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at any time. The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau will issue Public Notices to convey new or supplemental information to prospective bidders. It is the responsibility of all prospective bidders to remain fully informed regarding all FCC rules and Public Notices pertaining to this auction. FCC Public Notices and other FCC documents may be obtained for a fee by calling the FCC duplication contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., at (202) 857–3800. Additionally, prospective bidders may retrieve some of these documents from the FCC Internet site using ftp to connect as anonymous@ftp.fcc.gov, or via the world wide web at www.fcc.gov.

II. Bidder Eligibility and Pre-Auction Procedures

14. In order to be eligible to bid in the DARS auction, bidders must: (1) Satisfy the Commission's eligibility requirements, (2) submit the Supplemental Information, and (3) remit an upfront payment in compliance with applicable FCC rules and regulations.

A. Eligibility Requirements

15. Eligibility to participate in this auction is reserved for those four parties who filed DARS applications by the December 15, 1992 cut-off date. They are as follows:

1. American Mobile Radio Corporation
2. Digital Satellite Broadcasting Corporation
3. Primosphere Limited Partnership
4. Satellite CD Radio, Inc.

16. Bidders may win only one license, and as such will be permitted to be active on only one license at a time. However, bidders will be permitted to bid on either license during the course of the auction provided they indicate this intention in their Supplemental Information (see below).

B. Supplemental Information

17. In order to be eligible to bid, applicants must submit Supplemental Information to the Commission. For this auction, the Supplemental Information will replace the FCC Form 175 that the FCC has used in previous auctions. This information must be received by the FCC no later than 5:30 p.m. Eastern Time on the fifth day from the publication of the DARS rules in the **Federal Register**. This date will be specified in a subsequent Public Notice. Late Supplemental Information will not be accepted. This supplemental information must be submitted by hand delivery, by certified U.S. mail, or by private courier. Electronic submissions will not be accepted. Applicants should carefully review 47 CFR 1.2101–1.2103, 1.2104(a) through (f), (h) and (i), and 25.401–25.406 of the Commission's rules before submitting the Supplemental Information.

Required Supplemental Information

18. Because the FCC Form 175 is not required, bidders must submit the following supplemental information in printed form:

a. Applicant Name.

b. Mailing Address: Give a street address (not a Post Office box number) for the applicant, suitable for mail or private parcel delivery. The FCC will send all registration materials and other written communications to the contact person (specified in item j. below) at this address.

c. City.

d. State.

e. Zip Code.

f. Auction Number 15.

g. FCC Account Number: Applicants must create a ten-digit FCC Account Number, which the Commission will use to identify and track applicants:

*A bidder that has a taxpayer identification number (TIN) must create this FCC account number by using its TIN, plus the prefix of ''0'' (*i.e.*, 0123456789). A TIN is either the Employer Identification Number (EIN) in the case of a business, or the Social Security Account Number (SSAN) in the case of an individual.

- If—and only if—an applicant does not have a taxpayer identification number, the applicant should use its ten-digit area code and telephone number (*i.e.*, 2025551234) on an interim basis. However, the FCC must have a TIN before it will be able to issue a license or refund upfront payments.

Each applicant must include its FCC Account Number when submitting amendments, additional information, or other correspondence or inquiries regarding its application, and must include this same number on each FCC Form 159 (FCC Remittance Advice) accompanying required auction deposits or payments.

h. Authorized Bidder(s): Applicants must list the name(s) of the person(s) (no more than three) authorized to represent them at the auction. Only those individuals listed on the Supplemental Information filing will be authorized to place or withdraw bids for the applicant during the auction.

i. Name and Title of Person Certifying: Applicants should carefully read the following list of certifications. These certifications help to ensure a fair and competitive auction and require, among other things, disclosure to the Commission of certain information on applicant ownership and agreements or arrangements concerning the auction. The applicant must indicate the name and title of the certifying official. Submission of the Supplemental Information constitutes a representation by the certifying official that he or she is an authorized representative of the applicant, has read this Public Notice's instructions and certifications, and that the contents of the Supplemental Information and its attachments are true and correct. Submission of a false certification to the Commission may result in penalties, including monetary forfeitures, license forfeitures, ineligibility to participate in future auctions, and/or criminal prosecution. Applicants must certify the following:

(a) The applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified pursuant to 308(b) of the Communications Act and the Commission's rules and, to the extent that it applies, is in compliance with the foreign ownership provisions contained in section 310 of the Communications Act;

(b) The applicant is the real party-in-interest in this application and that there are no agreements or understandings other than those specified in the Supplemental Information, which provide that someone other than the applicant shall have an interest in the license;

(c) The applicant is aware that, if upon Commission inspection, this Supplemental Information is shown to be defective, the application may be dismissed without further consideration, and certain fees forfeited. Other penalties may also apply;

(d) The applicant, upon the deadline for filing the Supplemental Information, will not cooperate, collaborate, discuss, or disclose in any manner the substance of its bids or bidding strategies, or discuss or negotiate settlement agreements with other applicants until after the high bidder makes the required down payment;

(e) The applicant, or any party to this Supplemental Information, is not subject to a denial of federal benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; and

(f) The applicant is and will, during the pendency of its application and Supplemental Information, remain in compliance with any service-specific qualifications applicable to the license on which the applicant intends to bid including, but not limited to, financial qualifications.

(g) The applicant is not in default on any Commission authorizations and it is not delinquent on any extension of credit from any federal agency.

j. Contact Person: If the Commission wishes to communicate with the applicant by telephone or fax, those communications will be directed to the contact person identified on the Supplemental Information. Please provide a telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address (if available). All written communications and registration information will be directed to the applicant's contact person at the address specified on the Supplemental Information. Applicants must provide a street address; no Post Office Box addresses may be used.

k. Signature and Date: The Supplemental Information must bear an original signature of the certifying official. Absence of an original signature

will result in dismissal of the application and disqualification from participation in the auction.

•• In addition to this Supplemental Information, applicants must indicate the license(s) on which they intend to bid (*i.e.*, EBN001 and/or EBN002).

After the submission deadline for the supplemental information, the Commission will issue a Public Notice which will identify qualified and non-qualified applicants and the licenses for which each qualified applicant has applied. All applications are still subject to FCC approval.

C. Filing of Supplemental Information

19. Auction applicants must file their Supplemental Information in hard copy. Whether the Supplemental Information is mailed, hand delivered or sent by private courier, it must be sent to:

Office of the Secretary, Attn: Auction 15 Supplemental Information Processing, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, NW., Room 222, Washington, DC 20554

20. Failure to sign Supplemental Information will result in dismissal of the application and inability to participate in the auction. Only original signatures will be accepted.

D. Application Fee

21. There is no application fee required when filing Supplemental Information. However, to be eligible to bid, an applicant must submit an upfront payment. *See* Section E below.

E. Upfront Payments

22. In order to be eligible to bid in the auction, applicants must submit an upfront payment together with an FCC Remittance Advice Form (FCC Form 159) to Mellon Bank.

23. All payments must be made in U.S. dollars and must be in the form of a wire transfer. Payments must be received by 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Friday, March 28, 1997. Failure to deliver the upfront payment in a timely manner will result in dismissal of the application and inability to participate in the auction.

(1) Amount of Upfront Payments

24. The upfront payment required to participate in the auction is $3 million. This fully qualifies bidders to participate on either license. *See* DARS Report and Order.

(2) Making Auction Payments by Wire Transfer

25. To make an auction payment by wire transfer, an applicant must fax a completed FCC Remittance Advice Form (FCC Form 159) to Mellon Bank at (412) 236–5702 at least one hour prior to placing the order for the wire transfer (but on the same business day). On the cover sheet of the fax, the applicant should write ''Wire Transfer—Auction Payment for Auction Event #15''. To submit funds by wire transfer, you will need the following information:

ABA Routing Number: 043000261
Receiving Bank: Mellon Pittsburgh
BNF: FCC/AC—910–0198
OBI Field: (Skip one space between each information item)
''AUCTIONPAY''
FCC ACCOUNT NO. (SAME AS ITEM (g) ON SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION)
PAYMENT TYPE CODE (ADAU)
FCC CODE (''15'' INDICATING AUCTION 15)
PAYOR NAME (SAME AS ITEM (a) ON SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION)
LOCKBOX NO. 358410

26. Given the abbreviated time period in which the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau must confirm receipt of upfront payments, the Bureau will require applicants to bring to the registration a wire transfer confirmation receipt from their bank certifying that the upfront payment funds have been transferred to the FCC account. This confirmation will serve as a reserve method to confirm that the required funds have been transferred to the FCC if there is any delay in obtaining electronic confirmation.

27. Detailed directions for completing the FCC Form 159 and a sample form are attached to this Public Notice.

III. Registration for the Auction

28. Only qualified applicants who have submitted timely upfront payments will be permitted to register for the auction. Registration will occur on March 31, 1997, from 2 p.m. ET to 3 p.m. ET at the FCC auction site. At least one authorized representative as stated in the applicant's Supplemental Information must register. This representative must have two forms of identification, one of which must be a photo identification. At the end of the registration process, bidders will be in possession of the following information:

- FCC Account Number (self-assigned in the Supplemental Information)
- Bidder Identification Number
- Login Name
- Login Password

29. All applicants will be pre-registered prior to the auction event.

30. Qualified bidders must be aware that lost login codes, passwords or bidder identification numbers can be replaced and/or distributed only at the FCC auction site located at 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002. Please be advised that an authorized representative or certifying official, as designated on an applicant's Supplemental Information, must appear in person at the auction site with two forms of identification (one of which must be a photo identification) in order to receive replacement codes.

31. The FCC will allow qualified bidders an opportunity to use the bidding software following registration on March 31, 1997 from 3 p.m. ET to 5 p.m. ET. Specific instructions for the mock auction will be provided at registration.

IV. Auction Event and Bidding Rounds

32. The DARS auction will begin at 9 a.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday, April 1, 1997. Initially, bidding rounds are expected to last 30 minutes to allow bidders to become familiar with the bid submission process. The FCC expects the length of the bidding rounds to decrease as the auction progresses. The Commission will adjust the pace of the auction based on its monitoring of the bidding and assessment of auction progress. The precise schedule for bidding will be included in the registration package.

V. Auction Procedures

33. The two DARS licenses will be auctioned simultaneously. The high bid amount will be posted after the end of the bidding period. Information regarding all valid bids submitted in each round also will be posted.

A. Bid Submission and Withdrawal Procedures

(1) Bid Submission

34. Bidders must place their bids electronically at the FCC auction site. Each bidder will be required to log in to the FCC auction computer system, using a login name and login password unique to that bidder, and in addition must provide its Bidder Identification Number and FCC Account Number in order to place or withdraw a bid.

35. All accepted bids and the minimum valid bid amount for the next round will be announced after the conclusion of each bidding period. Bidders may receive a hard copy bid confirmation after they have submitted their bids by pressing the Print Bid Verification button on the Options screen.

36. Bidders will have the option of making multiple submissions in each bidding period. This is a change in the procedures from previous auctions. If a bidder enters multiple bids for a license

in the same round, the system takes the last bid entered as that bidder's bid for the round. A bidder changing or removing a bid placed in the same round is not subject to bid withdrawal payments.

37. Only persons authorized in the applicant's Supplemental Information to make or withdraw a bid will be allowed to enter the bidding booth. Each authorized representative will be required to show photo identification to enter the bidding booth.

(2) Bid Withdrawals

38. A high bidder that withdraws its standing high bid is subject to the bid withdrawal payment specified in § 1.2104(g)(1) of the Commission's rules. Bid withdrawal will be permitted only after a round in which there have been no new bids or proactive waivers. After a round with no new bids or proactive waivers, the Commission will specify a bid withdrawal period. If one or both of the standing high bids from a previous round are withdrawn, the Commission will reoffer the license or licenses in the next round. To prevent multiple withdrawals by the same party in the same auction, the Commission will bar a bidder who withdraws a bid from continued participation in that auction.

39. The offer price for a withdrawn license will be the highest price at or above which bids were made by four distinct bidders in any previous round and on any license. If there is no price at or above which bids were made in previous rounds by four bidders, then the Commission will reoffer the license in the next round at the minimum opening bid for the license. The Commission may at its discretion reduce the offering price in subsequent rounds if it receives no bids at this price. Prior to restarting the auction, the Commission will also restore the eligibility of all bidders who have not withdrawn. If eligibility is not restored, it is possible, given the activity rules, that no bidders would be eligible to bid when a license is reoffered after a bid withdrawal. Restoring eligibility of all but those who withdrew will ensure the maximum number of sincere bidders for the license when the auction is restarted. After a withdrawal, the Commission will also issue each eligible bidder one activity rule waiver in addition to any remaining waivers, subject to a maximum of three, to provide additional time for bid preparation and to avoid accidental disqualification.

B. Minimum Opening Bid, Bid Increments, and Tie Bids

(1) Minimum Opening Bid

40. The FCC believes that it is useful to have a minimum opening bid to help move the auction along. Therefore, the Commission has established a minimum opening bid of $8 million each for these licenses. Based on our observations of the market, the FCC believes this minimum opening bid is high enough to move the auction along at a rapid pace, but significantly below the expected final bid for the spectrum. *See* DARS Report and Order, para. 159.

(2) Bid Increments

41. The minimum bid increment is the amount or percentage by which a bid must be raised above the previous high bid in order to be accepted as a valid bid in the current round. The amount of the minimum valid bid for each license (generally, the sum of the minimum bid increment and the high bid from the previous round) will be announced at the beginning of each round. *See* 47 CFR 25.402.

42. Once a bid has been received for a license, the minimum bid increment will be ten (10) percent of the previous high bid on that license. The Commission retains the discretion to establish, raise and lower minimum bid increments in the course of the auction. This discretion is necessary to ensure that the Commission can efficiently control the pace of the auction.

(3) Tie Bids

43. Each bid will be date and time stamped when it is entered into the computer system. In the event of tie bids, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau will identify the high bidder on the basis of the order in which bids are received, starting with the earliest bid. *See* 47 CFR 25.402.

C. Activity Rules

44. In order to ensure that the auction closes within a reasonable period of time, the Commission will impose an activity rule to discourage bidders from waiting until the end of the auction before participating. *See generally* 47 CFR 25.402.

(1) Activity Requirements

45. Bidders must be active on one license in each round of the auction or use an activity rule waiver, as defined below. Bidders will not be permitted to be active on more than one license in a single round. To be active in the current round, a bidder must submit a valid bid in the current round or have the high bid from the previous round. A bidder who is not active in a round and has no remaining activity rule waivers will no longer be eligible to bid on the licenses being auctioned. However, as discussed above, in the event of a bid withdrawal, the eligibility of all bidders who have not withdrawn will be restored.

(2) Activity Rule Waivers

46. Bidders will be provided three activity rule waivers that may be used in any round during the course of the auction. A waiver will preserve eligibility in the next round. Waivers may be applied automatically by the Commission or invoked proactively by bidders. If a bidder is not active in a round, a waiver will be applied automatically if any waivers remain. An automatic waiver applied in a round in which there are no new valid bids will not keep the auction open. A proactive activity rule waiver is a waiver invoked by a bidder during the bidding period. If a bidder submits a proactive waiver in a round in which no other bidding activity occurs, the auction will remain open. Therefore, if a bidder does not intend to bid but wants to ensure that the auction does not close, it should enter a proactive waiver in place of a bid.

47. The Commission retains the discretion to issue additional waivers during the course of the auction for circumstances beyond a bidder's control or in the event of a bid withdrawal, as discussed above.

D. Stopping Rules

48. A stopping rule specifies when an auction is over. The auction will close after one round passes in which no new valid bids or proactive waivers are submitted on both licenses, subject to the following two qualifications. First, if a high bidder withdraws its bid during the bid withdrawal period the Commission will reoffer the license in the next round as specified in Section A.2 above. Second, the Commission retains the discretion to keep an auction open even if no new valid bids and no proactive waivers are submitted. In the event that the Commission exercises this discretion, the effect will be the same as if a bidder had submitted a proactive waiver. *See* Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act—Competitive Bidding, *Second Report and Order*, 59 FR 22980 (May 4, 1994).

VI. Delay, Suspension or Cancellation of the Auction

49. The Commission may, by Public Notice or by announcement during the auction, delay, suspend or cancel the auction in the event of natural disaster,

technical obstacle, evidence of auction security breach, unlawful bidding activity, administrative necessity, or for any other reason that affects the fair and competitive conduct of competitive bidding. In such cases, the Commission may, in its sole discretion, resume the auction starting from the beginning of the current or some previous round or cancel the auction in its entirety.

VII. Default and Disqualification Payments

50. A default payment will be assessed if a winning bidder fails to pay the full amount of its 20 percent down payment or the balance of its winning bid in a timely manner, or is disqualified after the close of an auction. The amount of this default payment will be equal to the difference between the defaulting auction winner's ''winning'' bid and the amount of the winning bid the next time the license is offered for auction by the Commission, if the latter bid is lower. In addition, the defaulting auction winner will be required to submit a payment of three percent of the subsequent winning bid or three percent of its own ''winning'' bid, whichever is less. *See* 47 CFR 25.406. In the event that the amount of those payments cannot be determined (*i.e.*, until the license has been reauctioned), the FCC can require a ''deposit'' of at least three (3) percent, and at most twenty (20) percent, of the defaulted bid amount. *See* In Re C. H. PCS, Inc., BTA No. B347 Frequency Block C, *Order*, DA 96–1825 (released November 4, 1996). *See* also Wireless Telecommunications Will Strictly Enforce Default Payment Rules, *Public Notice*, 61 FR 16914 (April 18, 1996).

51. If withdrawal, default or disqualification involves gross misconduct, misrepresentation or bad faith by an applicant, the Commission retains the option to declare the applicant and its principals ineligible to bid in future auctions, or take any other actions the Commission deems necessary, including institution of proceedings to revoke any existing licenses held by the applicant. *See* Implementation of section 309(j) of the Communications Act—Competitive Bidding, *Second Report and Order.*

VIII. Releasing Bidder Identities

52. Bidders' identities and FCC account numbers will be disclosed prior to the auction. Thus, bidders will know in advance of the auction the identities of the bidders against whom they are bidding.

IX. Collusion

53. To prevent collusion, § 25.405 of the Commission's rules prohibits applicants, after the deadline for filing Supplemental Information and before down payments are submitted, from cooperating, collaborating, discussing, or disclosing in any manner the substance of their bids or bidding strategies, or discussing or negotiating settlement agreements with other applicants. *See* 47 CFR 25.405.

X. Post-Auction Procedures

A. Down Payment

54. The winning bidder for each license must submit sufficient additional funds (a ''down payment'') to bring the amount of money on deposit (not including upfront payments applied to satisfy bid withdrawal or default payments) with the government to 20 percent of its winning bid within ten (10) business days after the high bidder is announced. *See* 47 CFR 25.404.

55. Specific information regarding the submission of down payments will be included in the Public Notice announcing the winning bidders.

B. Submission of License Application and Award of Licenses

56. The winning bidder for each license also will be required to file information in conformance with part 25 of the Commission's rules. This procedure will constitute the ''long-form application'' process referred to in our general auction rules. Winning bidders must file this information with the Commission within 30 days of the publication of the Public Notice announcing the winning bidders. Winning bidders must submit, as part of this post-auction application process, a signed statement describing their efforts to date and future plans to come into compliance with any applicable spectrum limitations, if they are not already in compliance. *See* 47 CFR 25.404.

57. After reviewing a winning bidder's information supplied in conformance with Part 25 and determining that the bidder is qualified to be a licensee, and after verifying receipt of the bidder's 20 percent down payment, the Commission will announce the application's acceptance for filing in a Public Notice, thus triggering the filing window for petitions to deny. If, pursuant to section 309(d) of the Communications Act, the Commission dismisses or denies any and all petitions to deny, the Commission will issue a Public Notice announcing this, and the winning bidder will then have ten business days to submit the balance of its winning bid. If the bidder does so, the license will be granted subject to a condition, if necessary, that the permittee come into compliance with any applicable spectrum limitations within 12 months of the final grant. The licensee may come into compliance with this spectrum cap by either surrendering to the Commission its excess channels or filing an application that would result in divestiture of the excess channels. If the bidder fails to submit the balance of the winning bid or the license is otherwise denied, the FCC will assess a default payment as set forth above and reauction the license. *See* Section VII of this Public Notice.

C. Refund of Upfront Money

58. All applicants who submitted upfront payments, yet were not winning bidders, may be entitled to a refund of their upfront payments after the conclusion of the auction. Any refund will be conditioned upon the existence of excess funds on deposit after any applicable bid withdrawal payments have been deducted.

59. Because experience with prior auctions has shown that in most cases wire transfers provide quicker and more efficient refunds than paper checks, the FCC currently intends to use wire transfers for all Auction 15 refunds. To avoid delays in processing refunds, applicants should include wire transfer instructions with any refund request they file; they may also provide this information in advance by faxing it to the FCC Billings and Collections Branch, ATTN: Regina Dorsey or Linwood Jenkins, at 202–418–2843. (Applicants should also note that implementation of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 requires the FCC to obtain a Taxpayer Identification Number before it can disburse funds.) In lieu of faxing, please mail the information to:

Federal Communications Commission, ATTN: Linwood Jenkins, 1919 M Street, NW., Room 450, Washington, DC 20554

D. Construction Requirements

60. Licensees in satellite DARS must begin construction of or complete contracting for construction of their space stations within one year of license grant; launch and begin operating their first satellite within four years; and begin operating their entire system within six years. Failure to meet these milestone requirements will result in forfeiture of the license, and the licensee will be ineligible to regain it. *See* 47 CFR 25.214(b).

XI. Bidder Alert

61. The terms contained in the Commission's Rules, Reports, Orders, and Public Notices are not negotiable. Prospective bidders should review these auction documents thoroughly prior to the auction to make certain that they understand all of the provisions and are willing to be bound by all of the terms before making any bid.

62. All applicants must certify under penalty of perjury on their Supplemental Information that they are legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to hold a DARS license. Prospective bidders are reminded that submission of a false certification to the Commission is a serious matter that may result in severe penalties including monetary forfeitures, license revocations, being barred from participating in future auctions, and/or criminal prosecution.

63. The FCC makes no representations or warranties about the use of this spectrum for particular services. Applicants should be aware that an FCC auction represents an opportunity to become an FCC licensee in this service, subject to certain conditions and regulations. An FCC auction does not constitute an endorsement by the FCC of any particular services, technologies or products, nor does an FCC license constitute a guarantee of business success. Applicants should perform their individual due diligence before proceeding as they would with any new business venture.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

Attachment A—Federal Communications Commission; DARS Licenses Auction

Auction Specific Instructions FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159

Upfront Payments

The following instructions are specifically written for the auction of DARS licenses. These instructions are intended as a supplement to the standard instructions issued by the FCC's Billings and Collections Branch, at telephone number (202) 418–1995. Bidders should ensure that they complete the FCC Form 159 accurately, since mistakes may affect their bidding eligibility. Please note that it is vital that all forms, applications, correspondence, etc. submitted to the Commission by an applicant contain identical information necessary for verification purposes. To this end, appropriate references between the FCC Form 159 Remittance Advice and the Supplemental Information have been provided below:

Block No.	Required information
1	*FCC Account Number*—Same as Supplemental Information item ''g''. A bidder that has a taxpayer identification number (TIN) must create this FCC account number by using its TIN, plus the prefix of ''0'' (*i.e.,* 0123456789). A TIN is either the Employer Identification Number (EIN) in the case of a business, or the Social Security Account Number (SSAN) in the case of an individual.
2	*Total Amount Paid*—Enter the total remittance based on the payment amount. To bid in this auction, the upfront payment is $3,000,000.
3	*Payor Name*—Enter the full name of the person or company (i.e., maker of the check) responsible for payment.
4	*Street Address (Line 1)*—Same as Supplemental Information item ''b''. The street address to which correspondence should be sent.
5	*Street Address (Line 2)*—Same as Supplemental Information item ''b''. This line may be used if further identification of the address is required.
6	*City*—Same as provided in Supplemental Information item ''c''. The name of the city associated with the street address given in block (4) of the FCC Form 159.
7	*State*—Same as provided in Supplemental Information item ''d''. Enter the appropriate two-character abbreviation here.
8	*Zip Code*—Same as provided in Supplemental Information item ''e''. Enter the appropriate five-digit or nine-digit code here.
9	*Daytime Telephone Number*—Same as provided in Supplemental Information item ''j''. Enter the ''payor's'' ten-digit telephone number here.
10	*Country Code*—Used for payors who have addresses outside the U.S. Proper codes may be obtained from the Mailing Requirements Dept. of the U.S. Postal Service.

Note—If applicant, licensee, regulatee or debtor is the same as the payor, do not complete blocks 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, & 21. This auction does not involve multiple applications or filings, so the FCC is concerned only with the remaining blocks 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A & 17A.

	Item # ''1'' information
12A	*FCC Call Sign/Other Identifier*—Leave blank.
14A	*Payment Type Code*—Enter A D A U.
15A	*Quantity*—Enter the number ''1''.
16A	*Amount Due*—Enter total upfront payment indicated in block (2).
17A	*FCC Code 1*—Enter the number ''15''.

Note. In the upper left hand corner of the FCC form 159 is a rectangle with the word ''(RESERVED)'' typed in the middle of it. Please enter the number ''358410'' somewhere in this rectangle.

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

Attachment B.—FCC Remittance Advice (FCC Form 159) and Instructions for Using FCC Form 159 (Remittance Advice)

(RESERVED)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC REMITTANCE ADVICE

Approved by OMB 3060-0589 Expires 2 28 97

PAGE NO. 1 OF _____

SPECIAL USE

FCC USE ONLY

(Read instructions carefully BEFORE proceeding.)

PAYOR INFORMATION

(1) FCC ACCOUNT NUMBER | Did you have a number prior to this? Enter it. | (2) TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (dollars and cents) $

(3) PAYOR NAME (If paying by credit card, enter name exactly as it appears on your card)

(4) STREET ADDRESS LINE NO. 1

(5) STREET ADDRESS LINE NO. 2

(6) CITY | (7) STATE | (8) ZIP CODE

(9) DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code) | (10) COUNTRY CODE (if not U.S.A.)

ITEM #1 INFORMATION

(11A) NAME OF APPLICANT, LICENSEE, REGULATEE, OR DEBTOR | FCC USE ONLY

(12A) FCC CALL SIGN/OTHER ID | (13A) ZIP CODE | (14A) PAYMENT TYPE CODE | (15A) QUANTITY | (16A) FEE DUE FOR PAYMENT TYPE CODE IN BLOCK 14 $

(17A) FCC CODE 1 | (18A) FCC CODE 2

(19A) ADDRESS LINE NO. 1 | (20A) ADDRESS LINE NO. 2) | (21A) CITY/STATE OR COUNTRY CODE

ITEM #2 INFORMATION

(11B) NAME OF APPLICANT, LICENSEE, REGULATEE, OR DEBTOR | FCC USE ONLY

(12B) FCC CALL SIGN/OTHER ID | (13B) ZIP CODE | (14B) PAYMENT TYPE CODE | (15B) QUANTITY | (16B) FEE DUE FOR PAYMENT TYPE CODE IN BLOCK 14 $

(17B) FCC CODE 1 | (18B) FCC CODE 2

(19B) ADDRESS LINE NO. 1 | (20B) ADDRESS LINE NO. 2 | (21B) CITY/STATE OR COUNTRY CODE

CREDIT CARD PAYMENT INFORMATION

(22) MASTERCARD/VISA ACCOUNT NUMBER:

☐ Mastercard | EXPIRATION DATE: Month Year

☐ Visa

(23) **I hereby authorize the FCC to charge my VISA or Mastercard for the service(s)/authorization(s) herein describe.** ☞

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE | DATE

See public burden estimate on reverse.

FCC FORM 159
April 1994

NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

Section 9 of the Communications Act authorizes the FCC to request the information on this form. The information requested is required to recover costs incurred in carrying out its enforcement activities, policy and rulemaking activities, user information services, and international activities. The form will be used primarily to capture paper information in order to speed the refund process and maintain required accounts receivable information. It will also be used to collect fines and debts due the Commission.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden to the Federal Communications Commission, Records Management Division, AMD-PIRS, Washington, DC 20554, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Paperwork Reduction Project (3060-0589), Washington, DC 20503.

FCC FORM 159
April 1994

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING FCC FORM 159 (REMITTANCE ADVICE)
AND FCC FORM 159-C (Continuation Sheet)

FCC FORM 159 — FCC Remittance Advice Form

The FCC Form 159, "Remittance Advice" is a multi-purpose form that generally accompanies (see chart below for specific instructions) any payment to the Federal Communications Commission (e.g., Regulatory Fees, Processing Fees, Fines, Forfeitures, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Billings, or any other debt due to the FCC). The information on this form is collected to ensure credit for full payment, to expedite any refunds due and to service public inquiries.

What Form Do I File?

If you are:	Then:
Paying a Regulatory Fee to the Private Radio Bureau,	You **do not need** to submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159. However, you must pay your regulatory fee along with your processing fee, at the time of renewal or at the time of original license application.
Paying a Processing Fee by money order or credit card to any FCC Bureau,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.
Paying a Processing Fee and paying for more than one action with a single payment,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.
Paying a Processing Fee for a service that does not require a specific FCC Form, (e.g. Request for Special Temporary Authority),	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.
Paying a Processing Fee to the Private Radio Bureau for a service that requires FCC Form 155,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159 instead of Form 155.
Paying a Regulatory Fee to any one of the Mass Media, Common Carrier or Cable Services Bureau,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.
Paying for Fines/Forfeitures, Freedom of Information Act Fees or any other debts.	All customers paying for any of these categories must submit a FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159 and a copy of their notice or invoice to the appropriate lockbox. Please refer to the specific instructions accompanying your billing document.
Paying for an Auction,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159. Consult the FCC's Public Notice for specific instructions.
Paying by wire transfer,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.
Paying by Western Union Quick Collect,	You must submit FCC Remittance Advice, FCC Form 159.

Specific Form Instructions

(1) **FCC Account No.** — This is a self-assigned personal identification number that consists of ten digits. You **must** use your taxpayer identification number (TIN) with a prefix of "0" (e.g., 0123456789). **Only if you do not have a TIN**, you may use your ten-digit telephone number (e.g., 3012224567). **There are no other options available to you to create your FCC Account No.** This number will eventually be all you will need to file an application with the FCC, so once you have determined your FCC account number you must be sure to use this same number every time you send a payment to the FCC.

(2) **Total Amount Paid** — Enter the total amount of your remittance.

(3) **Payor Name** — Enter the name of the person or company (i.e., maker of the check) responsible for payment. Enter an individual name (last, first, middle initial). If a company, enter the name which is used commercially. If paying by credit card, complete this section with the full name of the cardholder.

(4) **Street Address (Line 1)** — The street address or post office box number to which correspondence should be sent.

(5) **Street Address (Line 2)** — This line may be used if further identification of the address is required.

(6) **City** — The name of the city associated with the street address given in (4).

(7) **State** — If the payor has a United States mailing address enter the appropriate two-digit state abbreviation as prescribed by the U.S. Post Office. If the payor has a mailing address outside the United States, leave this section blank.

(8) **ZIP Code** — Enter the appropriate five or nine-digit ZIP code prescribed by the U.S. Post Office. If address is foreign, enter the appropriate ZIP (postal) code.

(9) **Daytime Telephone Number** — Enter the payor's ten-digit daytime telephone number, including area code. For foreign telephone numbers include the appropriate country dialing access code, as if you were calling from the United States. [For example a United Kingdom number would have the prefix (011-44) followed by the number within the UK.] This daytime telephone number should tell us where you can be reached during normal business hours if necessary. If we cannot reach you at this number during normal business hours to resolve a problem, your filing may be returned.

(10) **Country Code** — This section is for those payors who have an address outside the United States of America. Enter the appropriate code here. To obtain country code information contact the Mailing Requirements Dept. of the U.S. Postal Service.

Read this before proceeding — IT MAY SAVE YOU TIME

If the Applicant, Licensee, Regulatee or Debtor is the same as the Payor, it is not necessary to reenter your name and address in blocks 11, 13, 19, 20, & 21. However, you must complete all information in blocks 12, 14, 15, & 16. (FCC codes in blocks 17 & 18 will only be completed in special circumstances as described in a Public Notice or in your Fee Filing Guide).

(11) **Name of Applicant, Licensee, Regulatee or Debtor** — Enter the name (last, first, middle initial) as it appears on the original application or filing being submitted. If this is a company, enter name which is used commercially. Each unique applicant, licensee, regulatee or debtor must be listed separately if multiple applications or filings are submitted. If this name is the same as the payor, (block 3), it is not necessary to fill out this section.

(12) **FCC Call Sign/Other Identifier** — Enter an applicable call sign or unique FCC identifier, if any, as prescribed by the appropriate FCC Fee Filing Guide or Public Notice that applies to you.

(13) **ZIP Code** — It is not necessary to complete this section if the Payor, (block 3), is the same as the Applicant, Licensee, Regulatee or Debtor, (block 11). Enter the five or nine-digit ZIP code prescribed by the U.S. Post Office. If address is foreign, enter the appropriate country code here.

(14) **Payment Type Code** — This section tells us what you are paying for. Beginning with the first box, enter the correct 3 or 4 character alphabetic Payment Type Code. This code can be found in the FCC Fee Filing Guide or Public Notice appropriate to your payment. **Incorrect Payment Type Codes may result in your application or filing, if applicable, being returned to you without further processing**. You are allowed to file multiple actions. There are three ways "multiple actions" are defined. The following examples provide instructions on how multiple actions should be filed when using FCC Forms 159 & 159-C:

(i) If a single service allows for a quantity of more than one of the same action, as defined in the appropriate Fee Filing Guide or Public Notice, complete only blocks 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. Only

enter your name and address if different than "Payor Name" (block 3). Blocks 17 & 18 are only to be completed when required by Public Notice.

(ii) If you are filing concurrent actions (not the same actions) in the same lockbox, on the same application, refer to the Fee Filing Guide or Public Notice for specific instructions as to the number of quantities allowed. Complete only blocks 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16. Complete a separate "Item Information" section for each additional action required. Only enter your name and address if different than the "Payor Name" (block 3). Blocks 17 & 18 are only to be completed when required by public notice.

(iii) If a single Remittance Advice is used to pay for more than one applicant, licensee, regulatee or debtor, and action to the same lockbox, then a separate "Item Information" section must be completed for each one. For each "Item Information" section all blocks must be completed, except Blocks 17 & 18 which are only to be completed when required by Public Notice. **Remember, if any of these applications fall into category (i) or (ii) above, you must follow those instructions as well.**

(15) **Quantity** — Enter the number of actions required with this submission. Refer to the FCC Fee Filing Guide or Public Notice for information concerning multiple requests.

(16) **Amount Due** — Enter the amount of the fee required for the Payment Type Code used in (14) above.

(17) **FCC Code 1** — This section is used for special filing codes as required by the Bureau/Office you are filing your application with. Applicant will receive specific instructions from the Bureau/Office if this block is to be used. Do not complete this block unless instructed to do so.

(18) **FCC Code 2** — (See instructions for item 17).

(19, 20, 21) **Address** — If the same as Payor address, in blocks (4) and (5), leave blank. If multiple payment codes have been used for the same Applicant, Licensee, Regulatee or Debtor, only fill out this section one time. If different from Payor Address, in blocks (4) and (5), complete these lines with the appropriate street address.

(22) **Credit Card Data** — If remitting payment by credit card place an "x" in the appropriate block for the type of credit card being used — MasterCard or Visa only. Enter your credit card number and expiration date. **If any area required for credit card approval is incomplete, the application will be returned unprocessed.**

(23) **Authorized Signature** — Sign and date the Remittance Advice Form to authorize all credit card payments. **The action will not be processed if it is not signed and dated here.**

FCC Remittance Advice Continuation Sheet (FCC Form 159-C) — Use this form for any additional services pertaining to this filing.

Checks must be denominated in U.S. currency and deposited in a U.S. financial institution. No checks drawn on a foreign bank will be accepted.

Where Do I File?

If you are paying a:	Then:
Regulatory Fee or Processing Fee	Consult the specific FCC Bureau Fee Filing Guide (i.e., Common Carrier Bureau Fee Filing Guide, Private Radio Bureau Fee Filing Guide, Mass Media Bureau Fee Filing Guide, Cable Services Bureau Fee Filing Guide, Field Operations Bureau Fee Filing Guide, Office of Engineering and Technology Fee Filing Guide)
Fine or Forfeiture	Pay to the address designated on the notice or invoice you received
Freedom of Information Act Fee	Pay to the address designated on the invoice you received
Other Debts	Pay to the address designated in the correspondence you received

Note: Fee Filing Guides can be obtained by calling Forms Distribution — 202-418-Form
1-800-418-Form

[FR Doc. 97–6832 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712–01–C

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[FEMA–1162–DR]

Arkansas; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–1162–DR), dated March 2, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madga Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated March 5, 1997, the President amended his previous declaration to authorize direct Federal assistance and amended the cost-sharing arrangements concerning Federal funds provided under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 51521 *et seq.*), in a letter to James L. Witt, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Arkansas, resulting from severe storms and tornadoes on March 1, 1997, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude that the provision of direct Federal assistance to ensure public health and safety is warranted under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act).

Therefore, I amend my declaration of March 2, 1997 to authorize direct Federal assistance at 100 percent Federal funding for eligible debris removal costs.

This letter will confirm my announcement of March 4, 1997.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

James L. Witt,

Director.

[FR Doc. 97–6922 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1162–DR)

Arkansas, Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas (FEMA–1162–DR), dated March 2, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 8, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Arkansas, is hereby amended to include Categories C through G under the Public Assistance program in the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of March 2, 1997:

The counties of Baxter, Clay, Lee, Lincoln, and Newton for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation.

The counties of Hot Spring, Poinsett, and White for Public Assistance (already designated for Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation).

The counties of Clark, Cross, Greene, Jackson, Lonoke, Nevada, Pulaski, and Saline for Categories C through G under the Public Assistance program (already designated for Individual Assistance, Hazard Mitigation and Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6923 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1165–DR]

Indiana; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Indiana (FEMA–1165–DR), dated March 6, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 8, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Indiana, is hereby amended to include Hazard Mitigation and Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program in those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of March 6, 1997:

The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Ohio, Perry, Posey, Spencer, Switzerland, Vanderbaugh, and Warrick for Hazard Mitigation and Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program (already designated for Individual Assistance).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6925 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1165–DR]

Indiana; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Indiana (FEMA–1165–DR), dated March 6, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated March 6, 1997, the President declared a major disaster under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of Indiana, resulting from severe storms and flooding beginning on February 28, 1997 and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (''the Stafford Act''). I, therefore, declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Indiana.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes, such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance in the designated areas. Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation will be added at a later date, if warranted. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance or Hazard Mitigation will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a),

Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency under Executive Order 12148, I hereby appoint Barbara Russell of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this declared disaster.

I do hereby determine the following areas of the State of Indiana to have been affected adversely by this declared major disaster:

Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Ohio, Perry, Posey, Spencer, Switzerland, Vanderburgh, and Warrick Counties for Individual Assistance.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

James L. Witt,

Director.

[FR Doc. 97–6926 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1163–DR]

Kentucky; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (FEMA–1163–DR), dated March 4, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 8, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of March 4, 1997:

The counties of Bath, Boone, Boyd Caldwell, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Grant, Greenup, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Mason, Menifee, Nicholas, Ohio, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, and Washington for Individual Assistance.

The counties of Bath, Boyd, Caldwell, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Henderson, Hopkins, Mason, Menifee, Nicholas, Ohio, Scott, Shelby, and Spencer for Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program. (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6924 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1167–DR]

Tennessee; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–1167–DR), dated March 7, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 9, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee, is hereby amended to include Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program in those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of March 7, 1997:

The counties of Carroll, Cheatham, Dyer, Madison, McNairy, Montgomery, and Obion for Categories A and B under the Public Assistance program (already designated for Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6927 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

[FEMA–1167–DR]

Tennessee; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee, (FEMA–1167–DR), dated March 7, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 8, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee, is hereby amended to include Hazard Mitigation in those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of March 7, 1997:

The counties of Carroll, Cheatham, Dyer, Madison, McNairy, Montgomery and Obion for Hazard Mitigation (already designated for Individual Assistance).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6928 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

Compendium of Flood Map Changes

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice provides a listing of changes to FEMA flood maps made during the last six months of 1996.

DATES: The listing includes changes to FEMA flood maps that became effective July 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Buckley, Director, Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment Division, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Paragraph 1360(i) of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4101(l), this notice is provided to notify interested parties of changes made to National Flood Insurance Program flood maps. The listing shows communities affected by map changes, the flood map panel(s) affected, the effective date of the map change and, if applicable, the case number assigned to the map change action. Future notices of map changes will be published every six (6) months.

Dated: March 7, 1997.

Richard W. Krimm,

Executive Associate Director Mitigation Directorate.

Compendium of Flood Map Changes

July 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996

LETTERS OF MAP CHANGE (LOMC)—DETERMINATION TYPE LOOKUP TABLE

Determination type	Description
01	218–65—Fill involved.
02	218–70—No fill involved.
05	102—BFE change.
06	102A—No BFE change.
08	Denial.
12	Floodway revision.
17	218–65—Inadvertent inclusion in floodway.
18	218–65—Inadvertent inclusion in floodway.

Letters of Map Change Effective July 1 thru December 31, 1996

Region	State	Community	Map Panel	Determination Date	Case Number	Determine Type
01	CT	BRANFORD, TOWN OF	0900730003D	09-Jul-96		02
01	CT	BRANFORD, TOWN OF	0900730003D	24-Dec-96	97-01-004A	02
01	CT	BRIDGEPORT, CITY OF	0900020004C	19-Sep-96	95-01-071P	05
01	CT	CHESHIRE, TOWN OF	0900740010C	25-Oct-96		02
01	CT	CLINTON, TOWN OF	0900610003C	07-Nov-96		02
01	CT	DARIEN, TOWN OF	0900050004D	05-Sep-96	95-01-087P	05
01	CT	ELLINGTON, TOWN OF	0901580005B	14-Nov-96		02
01	CT	ESSEX, TOWN OF	0900650000	14-Aug-96		02
01	CT	ESSEX, TOWN OF	0900650002C	30-Sep-96		02
01	CT	GUILFORD, TOWN OF	0900770005B	25-Oct-96		02
01	CT	GUILFORD, TOWN OF	0900770010B	09-Jul-96		02
01	CT	HAMDEN, TOWN OF	0900780010B	31-Jul-96	96-01-078A	02
01	CT	MANCHESTER, TOWN OF	0900310003E	03-Oct-96	96-01-116A	02
01	CT	MERIDEN, CITY OF	0900810004B	23-Sep-96		02
01	CT	MONROE, TOWN OF	0900090005C	26-Sep-96		02
01	CT	NEWTOWN, TOWN OF	0900110010B	23-Oct-96		02
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120005C	17-Jul-96		02
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120006C	29-Jul-96		02
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120006C	05-Nov-96	96-01-108A	01
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120007C	09-Dec-96	97-01-036A	02
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120010D	26-Nov-96		02
01	CT	OLD SAYBROOK, TOWN OF	0900690004D	12-Aug-96		02
01	CT	OLD SAYBROOK, TOWN OF	0900690004D	19-Aug-96		01
01	CT	PLYMOUTH, TOWN OF	0901380002B	25-Oct-96		02
01	CT	SOUTHINGTON, TOWN OF	0900370000	17-Jul-96		02
01	CT	STAMFORD, CITY OF	0900150005C	08-Oct-96	96-01-053P	05
01	CT	STAMFORD, CITY OF	0900150006C	14-Aug-96		02
01	CT	STAMFORD, CITY OF	0900150007D	19-Jul-96	95-01-049P	06
01	CT	STAMFORD, CITY OF	0900150007D	19-Jul-96	95-01-063P	06
01	CT	STRATFORD, TOWN OF	0900160002C	25-Oct-96		02
01	CT	STRATFORD, TOWN OF	0900160003D	19-Sep-96	95-01-071P	05
01	CT	STRATFORD, TOWN OF	0900160004D	19-Sep-96	95-01-071P	05
01	CT	WEST HARTFORD,TOWN OF	0950820001C	24-Sep-96		02
01	CT	WEST HAVEN, CITY OF	0900920002C	14-Aug-96		02
01	CT	WEST HAVEN, CITY OF	0900920002C	10-Jul-96	96-01-070A	02
01	CT	WESTPORT, TOWN OF	0900190004B	19-Aug-96		02
01	CT	WESTPORT, TOWN OF	0900190004B	21-Oct-96	96-01-066P	08
01	CT	WILTON, TOWN OF	0900200008B	09-Oct-96	96-01-059P	06
01	CT	WOODBURY, TOWN OF	0901330001A	08-Oct-96	96-01-034A	01
01	CT	WOODBURY, TOWN OF	0901330002B	08-Nov-96		02
01	MA	AMESBURY, TOWN OF	2500750003D	22-Nov-96		02
01	MA	ATTLEBORO, CITY OF	2500490010C	22-Oct-96		02
01	MA	BELLINGHAM, TOWN OF	2502320007B	26-Sep-96		01
01	MA	BILLERICA, TOWN OF	2501830000	26-Sep-96		01
01	MA	BOSTON, CITY OF	2502860000	12-Aug-96		02
01	MA	BOSTON, CITY OF	2502860000	19-Aug-96		01
01	MA	BOSTON, CITY OF	2502860010C	11-Jul-96		02
01	MA	BOSTON, CITY OF	2502860010C	09-Oct-96		02
01	MA	BOXFORD, TOWN OF	2500780010C	08-Aug-96	96-01-031P	06
01	MA	BRAINTREE, TOWN OF	2502330004C	03-Jul-96		02
01	MA	BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF	2502600015B	09-Aug-96		02
01	MA	BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF	2502600015B	22-Oct-96		02
01	MA	BROCKTON, CITY OF	2502610005C	17-Jul-96		02
01	MA	BROCKTON, CITY OF	2502610005C	18-Jul-96		02
01	MA	COHASSET, TOWN OF	2502360004C	25-Oct-96		02

01	MA	DARTMOUTH, TOWN OF	2500510022E	16-Aug-96	96-01-036C	01
01	MA	DEDHAM, TOWN OF	2502370005C	25-Oct-96		02
01	MA	DOVER, TOWN OF	2502380005C	05-Aug-96		02
01	MA	EAST BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF	2502640010B	19-Aug-96	95-01-061P	06
01	MA	EASTON, TOWN OF	2500530010D	19-Aug-96		02
01	MA	EASTON, TOWN OF	2500530010D	26-Nov-96		02
01	MA	EVERETT, CITY OF	2501920001B	24-Sep-96		02
01	MA	FOXBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2502390000	19-Aug-96		02
01	MA	FRAMINGHAM, TOWN OF	2501930011B	17-Dec-96		02
01	MA	FREETOWN, TOWN OF	2500560010B	22-Nov-96	96-01-074A	17
01	MA	FREETOWN, TOWN OF	2500560020B	22-Nov-96	96-01-074A	17
01	MA	HAMILTON, TOWN OF	2500840010A	06-Sep-96		02
01	MA	HAMILTON, TOWN OF	2500840010A	25-Oct-96		02
01	MA	HAVERHILL, CITY OF	2500850003B	12-Dec-96	97-01-016A	02
01	MA	HINGHAM, TOWN OF	2502680007B	14-Aug-96		02
01	MA	HOLYOKE, CITY OF	2501420005B	02-Dec-96	97-01-014A	02
01	MA	HUDSON, TOWN OF	2501970000	21-Aug-96		02
01	MA	KINGSTON, TOWN OF	2502700001B	07-Nov-96		02
01	MA	LYNNFIELD, TOWN OF	2500890005C	19-Dec-96		02
01	MA	MALDEN, CITY OF	2502020000	09-Oct-96		02
01	MA	MALDEN, CITY OF	2502020001B	12-Nov-96		02
01	MA	MANSFIELD, TOWN OF	2500570003A	20-Sep-96	96-01-072A	02
01	MA	MARION, TOWN OF	2552130004D	29-Nov-96		01
01	MA	MARSHFIELD, TOWN OF	2502730003D	25-Oct-96		02
01	MA	NEEDHAM, TOWN OF	2552150002C	12-Jul-96	96-01-043P	06
01	MA	NORTH ANDOVER, TOWN OF	2500980006C	19-Aug-96		02
01	MA	NORTH READING, TOWN OF	2502090004C	22-Oct-96		02
01	MA	PEABODY, CITY OF	2500990010B	01-Nov-96		02
01	MA	PITTSFIELD, CITY OF	2500370020C	17-Dec-96		02
01	MA	QUINCY, CITY OF	2552190004C	02-Dec-96	97-01-020A	02
01	MA	QUINCY, CITY OF	2552190012C	10-Jul-96		02
01	MA	QUINCY, CITY OF	2552190016B	29-Oct-96		02
01	MA	SCITUATE, TOWN OF	2502820001D	13-Sep-96		02
01	MA	TAUNTON, CITY OF	2500660003C	30-Aug-96		02
01	MA	TAUNTON, CITY OF	2500660004C	22-Jul-96	96-01-002A	01
01	MA	TAUNTON, CITY OF	2500660008C	22-Jul-96	96-01-002A	01
01	MA	TEWKSBURY, TOWN OF	2502180005B	24-Sep-96		02
01	MA	TEWKSBURY, TOWN OF	2502180006B	14-Aug-96	96-01-088A	02
01	MA	TOPSFIELD, TOWN OF	2501060001D	15-Nov-96		02
01	MA	WAREHAM, TOWN OF	2552230011D	03-Jul-96	96-01-023P	05
01	MA	WELLESLEY, TOWN OF	2502550005B	29-Aug-96		02
01	MA	WESTFIELD, CITY OF	2501530020B	24-Sep-96	96-01-090A	02
01	MA	WESTON, TOWN OF	2502260003B	25-Oct-96		02
01	MA	WESTWOOD, TOWN OF	2552250005C	15-Nov-96		01
01	MA	WEYMOUTH, TOWN OF	2502570005C	19-Aug-96		02
01	MA	WINCHENDON, TOWN OF	2503480000	16-Sep-96		02
01	MA	WINCHENDON, TOWN OF	2503480010B	30-Sep-96		02
01	MA	WRENTHAM, TOWN OF	2502580005B	01-Nov-96		02
01	ME	ADDISON, TOWN OF	2301320020B	16-Jul-96	96-01-062A	01
01	ME	AUBURN, CITY OF	2300010006C	19-Aug-96		02
01	ME	AUBURN, CITY OF	2300010006C	19-Aug-96		02
01	ME	BERWICK, TOWN OF	2301440005B	07-Nov-96		02
01	ME	BLUE HILL, TOWN OF	2302740015A	19-Dec-96		02
01	ME	BLUE HILL, TOWN OF	2302740020A	26-Aug-96		02
01	ME	BLUE HILL, TOWN OF	2302740020A	08-Oct-96	96-01-122A	01
01	ME	BLUE HILL, TOWN OF	2302740025A	08-Oct-96	96-01-124A	01
01	ME	BOOTHBAY, TOWN OF	2302120008B	18-Sep-96		02
01	ME	BRISTOL, TOWN OF	2302150015B	18-Oct-96	96-01-104A	18
01	ME	BRUNWICK, TOWN OF	2300420027B	29-Oct-96		02
01	ME	BURNHAM, TOWN OF	2301300010B	15-Jul-96		02
01	ME	BUXTON, TOWN OF	2301460005B	05-Nov-96		02

01	ME	CHINA, TOWN OF	2302350005B	12-Jul-96		02
01	ME	CLIFTON, TOWN OF	2303780005A	14-Aug-96		02
01	ME	DEER ISLE, TOWN OF	2302800025B	23-Oct-96		02
01	ME	DIXMONT,TOWN OF	230381 A	07-Nov-96		02
01	ME	GRAY, TOWN OF	2300480010A	23-Oct-96		02
01	ME	GRAY, TOWN OF	2300480015A	29-Aug-96	96-01-058A	02
01	ME	GREENVILLE,TOWN OF	2304090005D	19-Aug-96		02
01	ME	JEFFERSON, TOWN OF	2300850010B	08-Nov-96		02
01	ME	JONESPORT, TOWN OF	2301380020D	02-Aug-96	96-01-084A	01
01	ME	KITTERY, TOWN OF	2301710005D	13-Dec-96	97-01-008A	02
01	ME	LAMOINE, TOWN OF	2302850010A	28-Aug-96	96-01-118A	18
01	ME	LIMINGTON, TOWN OF	2301520025C	12-Dec-96	96-01-126A	02
01	ME	LINCOLNVILLE, TOWN OF	2301720019A	25-Oct-96	96-01-110A	02
01	ME	MILBRIDGE, TOWN OF	2301420010B	20-Sep-96	96-01-100A	01
01	ME	PERU, TOWN OF	2300980025B	24-Sep-96		02
01	ME	POLAND, TOWN OF	2300090009D	06-Dec-96	96-01-130A	02
01	ME	PORTLAND, CITY OF	2300510007B	24-Jul-96		02
01	ME	SCARBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2300520010D	18-Nov-96	96-01-069P	06
01	ME	SCARBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2300520021D	18-Nov-96	96-01-069P	06
01	ME	SCARBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2300520022D	18-Nov-96	96-01-069P	06
01	ME	SEBAGO, TOWN OF	2302060017B	16-Dec-96	96-01-132A	02
01	ME	SOUTH BRISTOL, TOWN OF	2302200015B	06-Nov-96	96-01-112A	01
01	ME	ST. ALBANS, TOWN OF	230369 A	23-Dec-96		02
01	ME	SWANVILLE,TOWN OF	230267 A	05-Nov-96		02
01	ME	SWANVILLE,TOWN OF	230267 A	29-Nov-96		02
01	ME	TRENTON, TOWN OF	2302990010A	12-Sep-96		02
01	ME	WATERFORD, TOWN OF	2303430018A	12-Sep-96		02
01	ME	WELLS, TOWN OF	2301580007C	26-Sep-96		02
01	ME	YORK, TOWN OF	2301590024B	01-Nov-96	97-01-010A	18
01	NH	BEDFORD, TOWN OF	3300830005C	26-Sep-96		02
01	NH	BEDFORD, TOWN OF	3300830005C	23-Oct-96		02
01	NH	DANVILLE, TOWN OF	330199 A	27-Aug-96	96-01-086A	02
01	NH	DERRY, TOWN OF	3301280011B	25-Oct-96		02
01	NH	FRANKLIN, CITY OF	3301130010B	21-Aug-96		02
01	NH	GREENLAND, TOWN OF	3302100005B	27-Dec-96		02
01	NH	HAMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	3302110005A	22-Oct-96		02
01	NH	HEBRON, TOWN OF	330058 A	13-Dec-96	97-01-048A	02
01	NH	MERRIMACK, TOWN OF	3300950005A	14-Aug-96		02
01	NH	NEWFIELDS, TOWN OF	3302280000	17-Jul-96		02
01	NH	NEWMARKET, TOWN OF	3301360005B	02-Aug-96	96-01-094A	02
01	NH	WOLFEBORO, TOWN OF	3302390015A	19-Nov-96	96-01-134A	02
01	NH	WOODSTOCK, TOWN OF	3300790020B	03-Oct-96	96-01-068A	01
01	RI	BARRINGTON, TOWN OF	44001C0000	30-Aug-96		02
01	RI	CHARLESTOWN, TOWN OF	4453950010E	07-Nov-96		02
01	RI	CRANSTON, CITY OF	4453960009B	13-Sep-96		02
01	RI	EAST GREENWICH, TOWN OF	4453970002B	26-Sep-96		02
01	RI	EAST GREENWICH, TOWN OF	4453970002B	25-Oct-96		02
01	RI	MIDDLETOWN, TOWN OF	4454010003D	05-Aug-96	96-01-060A	01
01	RI	NORTH KINGSTOWN, TOWN OF	4454040008B	20-Nov-96	96-01-003P	06
01	RI	NORTH PROVIDENCE, TOWN OF	4400200000	14-Aug-96		02
01	RI	SOUTH KINGSTOWN, TOWN OF	4454070025D	27-Sep-96		02
01	RI	WARWICK, CITY OF	4454090006E	23-Jul-96		01
01	RI	WARWICK, CITY OF	4454090006E	16-Sep-96		02
01	VT	CASTLETON, TOWN OF	5000910010B	08-Nov-96		02
01	VT	FERRISBURG, TOWN OF	5000020020B	16-Sep-96		02
01	VT	LONDONDERRY, TOWN OF	500132 B	25-Oct-96		02
01	VT	MANCHESTER, TOWN OF	5000150020B	21-Aug-96	96-01-052A	02
01	VT	THETFORD, TOWN OF	5000750015B	10-Oct-96	96-01-096A	02
01	VT	THETFORD, TOWN OF	5000750020B	19-Aug-96	96-01-016A	02
02	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY, CITY OF	3452780003E	20-Sep-96	96-02-069P	05
02	NJ	BELLEVILLE, TOWN OF	3401770001C	29-Aug-96	96-02-086A	01

02	NJ	BERKELEY HEIGHTS, TOWNSHIP OF	3404590005C	22-Jul-96	NJ 1666	02
02	NJ	BERKELEY HEIGHTS, TOWNSHIP OF	3404590005C	10-Jul-96	NJ 1878	02
02	NJ	BERKELEY HEIGHTS, TOWNSHIP OF	3404590005C	18-Jul-96	NJ 1898	02
02	NJ	BERKELEY, TOWNSHIP OF	3403690030D	19-Nov-96	NJ 2049	02
02	NJ	BERNARDS, TOWNSHIP OF	3404280005A	19-Nov-96	NJ 2076	02
02	NJ	BLAIRSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	3404820008C	23-Oct-96	NJ 2023	02
02	NJ	BLOOMINGDALE, BOROUGH OF	3452840004C	12-Sep-96	NJ 1936	02
02	NJ	BOUND BROOK, BOROUGH OF	3404300001C	01-Oct-96	NJ 1977	02
02	NJ	BRICK, TOWNSHIP OF	3452850003C	15-Nov-96	NJ 2068	02
02	NJ	BYRAM, TOWNSHIP OF	3405570005A	26-Sep-96	NJ 1983	02
02	NJ	CINNAMINSON, TOWNSHIP OF	3400920005B	21-Nov-96	NJ 2091	02
02	NJ	CLARK, TOWNSHIP OF	3452900002C	19-Sep-96	NJ 1956	02
02	NJ	CLIFTON, CITY OF	3403980001B	10-Oct-96	NJ 1941	02
02	NJ	DENVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	3452920005B	15-Nov-96	NJ 2065	02
02	NJ	EAST HANOVER, CITY OF	3403410005C	24-Jul-96	NJ 1911	02
02	NJ	EDISON, TOWNSHIP OF	3402610003C	24-Dec-96	96-02-108A	01
02	NJ	FAIR LAWN, BOROUGH OF	34003C0178F	14-Aug-96	NJ 1912	02
02	NJ	FAIR LAWN, BOROUGH OF	34003C0178F	29-Aug-96	NJ 1943	02
02	NJ	FAIR LAWN, BOROUGH OF	34003C0178F	30-Oct-96	NJ 2040	02
02	NJ	FLORHAM PARK, BOROUGH OF	3403420005C	03-Jul-96	NJ 1836	02
02	NJ	FRANKLIN LAKES, BOROUGH OF	34003C0064F	13-Jul-96	96-02-051P	06
02	NJ	FRANKLIN LAKES, BOROUGH OF	34003C0152F	13-Jul-96	96-02-051P	06
02	NJ	HAMILTON, TOWNSHIP OF	3402460005B	20-Dec-96	NJ 2099	02
02	NJ	HARRINGTON PARK, BOROUGH OF	34003C0113F	10-Jul-96	NJ 1890	02
02	NJ	HIGHLANDS, BOROUGH OF	345297 A	24-Dec-96	96-02-146A	02
02	NJ	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	3405220001B	29-Aug-96	NJ 1946	02
02	NJ	JERSEY CITY, CITY OF	3402230004B	16-Jul-96	96-02-064A	01
02	NJ	LACEY, TOWNSHIP OF	340376 A	06-Dec-96	NJ 2059	02
02	NJ	LACEY, TOWNSHIP OF	340376 A	20-Dec-96	NJ 2112	02
02	NJ	LAWRENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	3402500002B	03-Jul-96	NJ 1857	02
02	NJ	LINWOOD, CITY OF	3400110001B	06-Dec-96	NJ 1283	02
02	NJ	MAPLEWOOD, TOWNSHIP OF	3401860001A	22-Aug-96	NJ 1929	02
02	NJ	MARLBORO, TOWNSHIP OF	3403100005B	10-Jul-96	NJ 1637	02
02	NJ	MILLSTONE, TOWNSHIP OF	3403140007B	26-Sep-96	NJ 1991	02
02	NJ	MONROE, TOWNSHIP OF	3402690004D	08-Nov-96	NJ 2030	02
02	NJ	MONROE, TOWNSHIP OF	3402690006B	22-Aug-96	NJ 1940	02
02	NJ	MOUNT OLIVE, TOWNSHIP OF	3403530008B	18-Jul-96	NJ 1896	02
02	NJ	MOUNT OLIVE, TOWNSHIP OF	3403530010B	18-Jul-96	NJ 1896	02
02	NJ	NEPTUNE CITY, BOROUGH OF	340316 B	23-Oct-96	NJ 2029	02
02	NJ	OCEAN CITY, CITY OF	3453100004D	09-Sep-96	96-02-053P	08
02	NJ	OLD BRIDGE, TOWN OF	3402650004D	24-Jul-96	NJ 1867	02
02	NJ	PALMYRA, BOROUGH OF	3401100001C	25-Nov-96	96-02-140C	01
02	NJ	PEQUANNOCK, VILLAGE OF	3453110001C	24-Sep-96	96-02-116A	02
02	NJ	PEQUANNOCK, VILLAGE OF	3453110001C	16-Oct-96	NJ 2056	02
02	NJ	PEQUANNOCK, VILLAGE OF	3453110003C	21-Nov-96	NJ 2069	02
02	NJ	PITTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	340421 B	19-Sep-96	NJ 1965	02
02	NJ	PLAINFIELD, CITY OF	3453120001C	10-Oct-96	NJ 1766	02
02	NJ	POINT PLEASANT, BOROUGH OF	3453130001B	22-Aug-96	NJ 1928	02
02	NJ	RAMSEY, BOROUGH OF	34003C0059F	11-Dec-96	97-02-028A	01
02	NJ	RAMSEY, BOROUGH OF	34003C0059F	22-Aug-96	NJ 1935A	02
02	NJ	RAMSEY, BOROUGH OF	34003C0059F	22-Aug-96	NJ 1935B	02
02	NJ	RAMSEY, BOROUGH OF	34003C0059F	22-Aug-96	NJ 1935C	02
02	NJ	RAMSEY, BOROUGH OF	34003C0078F	11-Dec-96	97-02-028A	01
02	NJ	SADDLE BROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	34003C0189F	19-Sep-96	NJ 1962	02
02	NJ	SAYREVILLE, BOROUGHS OF	3402760001C	07-Oct-96	NJ 1963	02
02	NJ	SOUTH BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	3402780011B	20-Dec-96	NJ 2116	02
02	NJ	VENTNOR, CITY OF	3453260001B	15-Nov-96	NJ 2077	02
02	NJ	VERNON, TOWNSHIP OF	3405610020A	15-Nov-96	NJ 2078	02
02	NJ	VOORHEES, TOWNSHIP OF	3405380005A	07-Oct-96	NJ 1124	02
02	NJ	WAYNE, TOWNSHIP OF	3453270006C	12-Sep-96	NJ 1959	02
02	NJ	WOODCLIFF LAKE, BOROUGH OF	34003C0093F	22-Aug-96	NJ 1930	02

02	NY	AMHERST, TOWN OF	3602260007E	26-Sep-96	NY 1978	02
02	NY	AMHERST, TOWN OF	3602260007E	20-Dec-96	NY 2109	02
02	NY	AMHERST, TOWN OF	3602260012E	21-Nov-96	NY 2094	02
02	NY	BABYLON,TOWN OF	3607900033D	20-Dec-96	NY 2107	02
02	NY	BEDFORD, TOWN OF	3609030020C	30-Oct-96	NY 2042	01
02	NY	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690015D	12-Sep-96	NY 1957	02
02	NY	BROOKHAVEN,TOWN OF	3653340003D	20-Dec-96	NY 2126	02
02	NY	BROWNVILLE, TOWN OF	361063 C	18-Jul-96	NY 1895	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	06-Dec-96	NY 1773	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	10-Jul-96	NY 1882	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	10-Jul-96	NY 1883	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	14-Aug-96	NY 1900	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	22-Aug-96	NY 1938	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	29-Aug-96	NY 1952	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	29-Aug-96	NY 1953	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	06-Dec-96	NY 1987	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	02-Oct-96	NY 1988	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	26-Sep-96	NY 1989	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	06-Dec-96	NY 2103	02
02	NY	CAMILLUS, TOWN OF	3605700007C	07-Nov-96	97-02-004A	02
02	NY	CANAAN, TOWN OF	3613130015C	20-Dec-96	NY 2104	02
02	NY	CAPE VINCENT, TOWN OF	361062 C	19-Sep-96	NY 1969	02
02	NY	CHEEKTOWAGA, TOWN OF	3602310010F	22-Aug-96	NY 1937	02
02	NY	CHESTER, TOWN OF	3608700010B	31-Dec-96	96-02-104A	02
02	NY	CHILI, TOWN OF	3604120025A	08-Nov-96	NY 2039	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720004D	15-Aug-96	96-02-112A	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720005D	21-Nov-96	NY 2097	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720006D	29-Aug-96	96-02-106A	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720006D	08-Nov-96	NY 2057	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720006D	23-Oct-96	NY 2061	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	26-Sep-96	NY 1323	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	26-Sep-96	NY 1349	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	03-Jul-96	NY 1872	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	10-Jul-96	NY 1876	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	26-Jul-96	NY 1901	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	22-Aug-96	NY 1939	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	29-Aug-96	NY 1947	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	19-Sep-96	NY 1961	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	26-Sep-96	NY 1982	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	08-Nov-96	NY 2048	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	21-Nov-96	NY 2088	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	20-Dec-96	NY 2108	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320010C	23-Oct-96	NY 2022	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320011C	20-Dec-96	NY 2115	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	07-Nov-96	97-02-006A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	03-Jul-96	NY 1856	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	03-Jul-96	NY 1865	01
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	30-Oct-96	NY 1949	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	29-Aug-96	NY 1951	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1992	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1994	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1995	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1996	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1997	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1998	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 1999	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2000	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2001	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	19-Oct-96	NY 2002	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2003	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2004	02

02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2005	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2006	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2007	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2008	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	16-Oct-96	NY 2009	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2011	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2012	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2013	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2014	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2015	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2016	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2017	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2018	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2024	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	19-Nov-96	NY 2026	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2027	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	23-Oct-96	NY 2028	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	30-Oct-96	NY 2034	01
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	30-Oct-96	NY 2035	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	27-Sep-96	NY 2036	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	30-Oct-96	NY 2037	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	30-Oct-96	NY 2038	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	06-Dec-96	NY 2110	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320014C	07-Aug-96	96-02-096A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320014C	21-Nov-96	NY 2085	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320014C	06-Dec-96	NY 2106	02
02	NY	CLARKSTOWN, TOWN OF	3606790004D	12-Sep-96	NY 1955	02
02	NY	CLAY, TOWN OF	3605730010D	12-Sep-96	96-02-122A	02
02	NY	COLD SPRING, VILLAGE OF	3606700001B	10-Oct-96	NY 1979	02
02	NY	CONSTANTIA, TOWN OF	3606480020B	10-Jul-96	NY 1881	02
02	NY	CORTLANDT, TOWN OF	3609060008B	03-Jul-96	NY 1866	02
02	NY	CORTLANDT, TOWN OF	3609060008B	21-Nov-96	NY 2083	02
02	NY	COVE NECK, VILLAGE OF	3604620001B	10-Jul-96	NY 1880	02
02	NY	DEER PARK, TOWN OF	3606120014C	19-Jul-96	NY 1858	02
02	NY	DEWITT, TOWN OF	3609730010B	08-Nov-96	NY 2058	02
02	NY	EAST AURORA, VILLAGE OF	3653350005B	15-Nov-96	NY 2071	02
02	NY	EVANS, TOWN OF	3602400015E	19-Sep-96	NY 1964	02
02	NY	FAIRPORT, VILLAGE OF	3604150001B	12-Dec-96	97-02-064A	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	19-Sep-96	NY 1970	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	19-Sep-96	NY 1971	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	19-Sep-96	NY 1972	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	19-Sep-96	NY 1973	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	19-Sep-96	NY 1974	02
02	NY	GLENVILLE,TOWN OF	3607380041B	10-Oct-96	NY 2019	02
02	NY	GRAND ISLAND, TOWN OF	3602420006B	13-Dec-96	97-02-010A	02
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170006E	20-Dec-96	NY 2123	02
02	NY	GREENBURG,TOWN OF	3609110010B	08-Aug-96	NY 1889	02
02	NY	GROVELAND, TOWN OF	3603850005C	26-Jul-96	NY 1907	02
02	NY	HARRISON, TOWN OF	3609120011B	08-Nov-96	NY 2047	02
02	NY	HASTINGS, TOWN OF	3606530005C	14-Aug-96	NY 1910	02
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	3604670046B	26-Jul-96	NY 1902	02
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	3604670051C	14-Aug-96	NY 1908	02
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	3604670051C	20-Dec-96	NY 2122	02
02	NY	HENRIETTE, TOWN OF	3604190005D	13-Sep-96	96-02-102A	01
02	NY	HENRIETTE, TOWN OF	3604190005D	01-Nov-96	96-02-150A	01
02	NY	HUNTINGTON, TOWN OF	3607960004D	15-Nov-96	NY 2075	02
02	NY	INDIAN LAKE, TOWN OF	361113 B	22-Aug-96	NY 1897	02
02	NY	ISLIP,TOWNSHIP OF	3653370019D	08-Nov-96	NY 2046	02
02	NY	KIRKLAND, TOWN OF	3605310001B	12-Sep-96	NY 1950	02
02	NY	LACKAWANNA, CITY OF	3602470001B	30-Oct-96	NY 2033	02
02	NY	LANCASTER, TOWN OF	3602490001B	18-Jul-96	NY 1894	02

02	NY	LIMA, TOWN OF	361286 A	29-Aug-96	NY 1945	02
02	NY	LINDENHURST, VILLAGE OF	3607980005D	14-Aug-96	NY 1927	02
02	NY	LIVONIA, TOWN OF	3603860015C	24-Jul-96	NY 1914	02
02	NY	MANLIUS, TOWN OF	3605840010D	10-Jul-96	96-02-056A	01
02	NY	MANLIUS, TOWN OF	3605840020D	21-Nov-96	NY 2089	02
02	NY	MENDON, TOWN OF	3604230006B	03-Jul-96	NY 1873	02
02	NY	MONTGOMERY, VILLAGE OF	3606240001B	21-Nov-96	NY 2051	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970010B	26-Sep-96	NY 1984	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970018B	08-Nov-96	NY 2052	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970092C	19-Sep-96	NY 1967	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970104C	12-Sep-96	NY 1827	01
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970114D	08-Nov-96	NY 1985	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970115B	22-Aug-96	NY 1923	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970124D	15-Nov-96	NY 2080	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	03-Jul-96	NY 1874	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	22-Jul-96	NY 1886	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	12-Sep-96	NY 1887	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	22-Aug-96	NY 1931	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	30-Oct-96	NY 2021	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970126B	14-Aug-96	NY 1919	02
02	NY	NEWBURGH, TOWN OF	3606270015A	26-Sep-96	NY 1980	02
02	NY	ONEONTA, TOWN OF	3612750027B	09-Sep-96	96-02-126A	01
02	NY	ONTARIO, TOWN OF	3608950010B	19-Nov-96	NY 2067	02
02	NY	ORANGETOWN, TOWN OF	3606860001C	03-Jul-96	NY 1720	02
02	NY	OWEGO, VILLAGE OF	3608400001B	29-Aug-96	NY 1944	02
02	NY	PENFIELD, TOWN OF	3604260005B	27-Sep-96	95-02-059P	05
02	NY	PERU,TOWN OF	3613840005A	03-Jul-96	NY 1777	02
02	NY	PITTSFORD, TOWN OF	3604290005C	08-Nov-96	NY 2055	02
02	NY	PITTSFORD, TOWN OF	3604290010C	08-Nov-96	NY 2053	02
02	NY	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790020B	22-Aug-96	NY 1807	02
02	NY	ROCHESTER, TOWN OF	3608610024C	26-Jul-96	NY 1875	02
02	NY	ROTTERDAM, TOWN OF	3607400004B	14-Aug-96	NY 1924	02
02	NY	SARANAC LAKE, VILLAGE OF	3602730001C	08-Nov-96	NY 1968	02
02	NY	SARANAC LAKE, VILLAGE OF	3602730001C	20-Dec-96	NY 1975	02
02	NY	SARANAC LAKE, VILLAGE OF	3602730001C	23-Oct-96	NY 2025	02
02	NY	SCARSDALE, VILLAGE OF	3609320002B	15-Nov-96	NY 2063	02
02	NY	SCHOHARIE, VILLAGE OF	3610610001C	08-Nov-96	NY 2054	02
02	NY	TRIANGLE, TOWN OF	360055 B	22-Jul-96	NY 1913	02
02	NY	WALWORTH, TOWN OF	3612280012C	10-Oct-96	NY 1986	02
02	NY	WEBB, TOWN OF	360321 A	18-Jul-96	NY 1893	02
02	NY	WELLSVILLE, TOWN OF	3600350005B	06-Sep-96	96-02-007P	05
02	NY	WELLSVILLE, TOWN OF	3600350020B	06-Sep-96	96-02-007P	05
02	NY	WELLSVILLE, VILLAGE OF	3600360001B	06-Sep-96	96-02-007P	05
02	NY	WEST SENECA, TOWN OF	3602620003B	26-Jul-96	NY 1905	02
02	NY	WEST SENECA, TOWN OF	3602620004B	14-Aug-96	NY 1917	02
02	NY	WOODSTOCK, TOWN OF	3608680021B	26-Jul-96	NY 1909	02
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000035D	27-Sep-96	96-02-124A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000138B	22-Aug-96	96-02-110A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000177D	26-Jul-96	96-02-092A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000201B	22-Aug-96	96-02-110A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000215C	13-Sep-96	96-02-009P	06
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000275E	18-Jul-96	96-02-061P	05
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000281C	13-Dec-96	97-02-026A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000292C	02-Aug-96	96-02-090A	01
03	DE	DOVER, CITY OF	1000060005C	17-Oct-96	96-03-129P	06
03	DE	DOVER, CITY OF	1000060005C	31-Dec-96	97-03-152A	02
03	DE	KENT COUNTY *	1000010130C	04-Oct-96	96-03-810A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0065F	10-Jul-96	96-03-526A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0066F	17-Nov-96	96-03-822A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0140F	03-Oct-96	96-03-642A	02
03	MD	ANNAPOLIS, CITY OF	2400090005B	13-Sep-96	96-03-606A	02

03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100370B	23-Oct-96	97-03-020A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100390B	22-Oct-96	97-03-010A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100555B	26-Aug-96	96-03-554A	02
03	MD	CARROLL COUNTY *	2400150025B	08-Jul-96	96-03-140A	02
03	MD	CARROLL COUNTY *	2400150100B	25-Jul-96	96-03-412A	01
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190028A	21-Jul-96	96-03-262A	02
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190029A	21-Jul-96	96-03-262A	02
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190046A	23-Oct-96	96-03-700A	02
03	MD	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	2400260200A	18-Nov-96	96-03-730A	02
03	MD	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	2400260200A	18-Nov-96	97-03-088A	02
03	MD	FREDERICK COUNTY *	2400270275B	11-Oct-96	96-03-622A	02
03	MD	FREDERICK, CITY OF	2400300004C	23-Aug-96	95-03-157P	06
03	MD	GAITHERSBURG, CITY OF	2400500004B	24-Sep-96	96-03-762A	02
03	MD	GAITHERSBURG, CITY OF	2400500004B	19-Nov-96	97-03-080A	02
03	MD	HOWARD COUNTY*	2400440028B	20-Sep-96	96-03-346A	02
03	MD	HOWARD COUNTY*	2400440028B	12-Dec-96	97-03-062A	02
03	MD	KENT COUNTY *	2400450225B	24-Dec-96	96-03-826A	02
03	MD	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	2400490175C	27-Nov-96	97-03-016A	01
03	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080065C	07-Oct-96	95-03-145P	05
03	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080080D	12-Dec-96	97-03-046A	02
03	MD	SALISBURY, CITY OF	2400800003B	15-Aug-96	96-03-546A	02
03	MD	ST. MARYS COUNTY*	2400640018B	12-Sep-96	96-03-582A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660004A	27-Aug-96	96-03-502A	01
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660014A	18-Jul-96	96-03-636A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660015B	10-Sep-96	96-03-458A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660015B	12-Jul-96	96-03-518A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660022A	23-Jul-96	96-03-336A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660023A	07-Aug-96	96-03-568A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660044B	22-Aug-96	96-03-722A	02
03	MD	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2400700085B	18-Jul-96	96-03-410A	01
03	MD	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2400700095B	18-Oct-96	96-03-818A	02
03	MD	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2400700155A	12-Nov-96	96-03-794A	02
03	MD	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2400700160A	18-Oct-96	96-03-818A	02
03	MD	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	2400180001C	09-Sep-96	96-03-590A	01
03	MD	WICOMICO COUNTY *	2400780024C	16-Sep-96	96-03-634A	02
03	MD	WICOMICO COUNTY *	2400780025C	16-Sep-96	96-03-634A	02
03	MD	WORCESTER COUNTY *	2400830225A	04-Sep-96	96-03-306A	02
03	PA	ALLENTOWN, CITY OF	4205850005B	13-Dec-96	97-03-068A	02
03	PA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0051D	27-Aug-96	96-03-464A	02
03	PA	BRISTOL, TOWNSHIP OF	4209840005C	20-Sep-96	96-03-728A	02
03	PA	BROOKFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	421171 B	10-Jul-96	96-03-116A	02
03	PA	BRUSH VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	4217100025A	30-Oct-96	96-03-538A	02
03	PA	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4223450001A	02-Oct-96	96-03-616A	02
03	PA	CONEWAGO, TOWNSHIP OF	4209180010B	26-Nov-96	97-03-036A	02
03	PA	COOLBOUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	4218860005B	24-Dec-96	97-03-006A	02
03	PA	CORRY, CITY OF	4204470002B	05-Nov-96	97-03-024A	02
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	4219110005B	02-Aug-96	96-03-580A	02
03	PA	DUNCANSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	4201610001B	05-Dec-96	96-03-748A	02
03	PA	LITITZ, BOROUGH OF	4205540001B	25-Nov-96	97-03-034A	02
03	PA	LOWER ALLEN, TOWNSHIP OF	4210160002B	24-Oct-96	97-03-008A	02
03	PA	LOWER PAXTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4203840002B	08-Nov-96	96-03-736A	02
03	PA	LOWER PAXTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4203840002B	23-Dec-96	97-03-132A	02
03	PA	MAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	421554 A	21-Aug-96	96-03-019P	06
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	4210790010B	10-Dec-96	96-03-095P	05
03	PA	MCCANDLESS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0184E	30-Dec-96	96-03-790A	02
03	PA	MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	4218900015B	10-Oct-96	96-03-674A	02
03	PA	MIDDLESEX, TOWNSHIP OF	4212290010B	20-Sep-96	96-03-668A	02
03	PA	MILFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	4223370010A	20-Dec-96	96-03-125P	06
03	PA	MILLCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	4204520005B	02-Dec-96	96-03-658A	01
03	PA	NORTH WALES, BOROUGH OF	4207040001A	05-Nov-96	96-03-760A	02
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	12-Dec-96	97-03-074A	02

03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570019F	10-Sep-96	96-03-350A	02
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570183F	22-Aug-96	96-03-702A	02
03	PA	RIDLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0046D	22-Nov-96	97-03-022A	02
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	422192 B	14-Aug-96	96-03-444A	02
03	PA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	4253880010B	25-Sep-96	96-03-698A	02
03	PA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	4253880010B	07-Oct-96	96-03-742A	02
03	PA	TOBYHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	4218970030B	18-Oct-96	96-03-788A	02
03	PA	UPPER DARBY, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0025D	29-Aug-96	96-03-576A	02
03	PA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	4209570002A	01-Oct-96	95-03-081P	06
03	PA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	4219090004C	08-Jul-96	96-03-144A	01
03	PA	UPPER MT. BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	4219330009A	18-Jul-96	96-03-089P	06
03	PA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0031D	15-Aug-96	96-03-564A	02
03	PA	UPPER SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4209890001C	16-Dec-96	97-03-126A	02
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4216580005D	23-Oct-96	96-03-840A	01
03	PA	WEST DEER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0227E	27-Aug-96	96-03-520A	02
03	PA	WEST MANCHESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	4222330005B	30-Jul-96	96-03-228A	02
03	PA	WHITE DEER, TOWNSHIP OF	4210340015B	22-Aug-96	96-03-692A	02
03	PA	ZELIENOPLE, BOROUGH OF	4202260001B	30-Oct-96	97-03-028A	02
03	VA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010125C	13-Dec-96	97-03-124A	02
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	30-Dec-96	96-03-119P	05
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	11-Dec-96	96-03-644A	01
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	29-Aug-96	96-03-662A	01
03	VA	ARLINGTON COUNTY *	5155200002B	26-Sep-96	96-03-574A	02
03	VA	AUGUSTA COUNTY *	5100130015B	05-Dec-96	97-03-128A	02
03	VA	AUGUSTA COUNTY *	5100130175B	21-Aug-96	96-03-604A	02
03	VA	CHARLOTTESVILLE, CITY OF	5100330002C	18-Jul-96	96-03-524A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	09-Sep-96	96-03-492A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	16-Aug-96	96-03-594A	01
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	23-Aug-96	96-03-686A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	24-Oct-96	96-03-738A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	05-Dec-96	97-03-094A	01
03	VA	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY *	5100350028B	05-Nov-96	96-03-690A	01
03	VA	COLONIAL HEIGHTS, CITY OF	5100390004B	23-Sep-96	96-03-496A	01
03	VA	ESSEX COUNTY *	5100480025B	31-Jul-96	96-03-338A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	17-Oct-96	96-03-141P	06
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	06-Nov-96	96-03-628A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	06-Nov-96	96-03-628A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	10-Oct-96	96-03-706A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	02-Oct-96	96-03-792A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	06-Sep-96	96-03-652A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	12-Sep-96	96-03-712A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	30-Dec-96	97-03-058A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	24-Jul-96	96-03-494A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	03-Sep-96	96-03-710A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	25-Nov-96	97-03-002A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	25-Nov-96	97-03-002A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	28-Oct-96	97-03-030A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	30-Oct-96	97-03-032A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	09-Dec-96	97-03-082A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	23-Jul-96	96-03-666A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	30-Jul-96	96-03-666A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	25-Nov-96	97-03-084A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	13-Dec-96	97-03-134A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250087D	18-Oct-96	96-03-744A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	15-Jul-96	96-03-646A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	15-Jul-96	96-03-646A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	08-Oct-96	96-03-708A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	20-Sep-96	96-03-726A	01
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	07-Nov-96	96-03-798A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	29-Oct-96	96-03-802A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	09-Oct-96	96-03-838A	02

03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	09-Oct-96	96-03-838A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	19-Nov-96	97-03-060A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	19-Nov-96	97-03-060A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	19-Aug-96	96-03-648A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	22-Nov-96	96-03-804A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	22-Nov-96	96-03-804A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	25-Nov-96	97-03-106A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	25-Nov-96	97-03-106A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX, CITY OF	5155240005B	31-Jul-96	96-03-578A	02
03	VA	GLOUCESTER COUNTY*	5100710065B	27-Aug-96	96-03-600A	02
03	VA	HALIFAX COUNTY *	5101880275A	06-Nov-96	96-03-122A	02
03	VA	HANOVER COUNTY *	5102370170A	29-Aug-96	96-03-142A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	24-Jul-96	96-03-342A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	18-Jul-96	96-03-352A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	03-Oct-96	96-03-784A	02
03	VA	HERNDON, TOWN OF	5100520001B	11-Dec-96	97-03-108A	01
03	VA	ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY *	5103030070B	24-Jul-96	96-03-372A	02
03	VA	JAMES CITY COUNTY *	5102010045B	10-Jul-96	96-03-506A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900105C	22-Jul-96	96-03-074A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900105C	05-Aug-96	96-03-528A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900105C	31-Jul-96	96-03-672A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900105C	18-Oct-96	96-03-754A	02
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	5100929999A	02-Aug-96	96-03-552A	02
03	VA	MANASSAS, CITY OF	51153C0113D	02-Oct-96	96-03-766A	02
03	VA	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	5101890150A	19-Sep-96	96-03-786A	02
03	VA	NARROWS, TOWN OF	5100680001B	23-Dec-96	97-03-142A	02
03	VA	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY *	5101050020C	02-Dec-96	97-03-054A	02
03	VA	PORTSMOUTH, CITY OF	5155290040B	22-Oct-96	96-03-778A	02
03	VA	PORTSMOUTH, CITY OF	5155290055B	06-Nov-96	96-03-626A	02
03	VA	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY *	51153C0306D	18-Oct-96	97-03-026A	17
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250250A	26-Jul-96	96-03-566A	02
03	VA	REMINGTON, TOWN OF	5100560001B	05-Nov-96	96-03-750A	02
03	VA	REMINGTON, TOWN OF	5100560001B	05-Nov-96	96-03-756A	02
03	VA	ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY *	5102050150A	11-Sep-96	96-03-720A	02
03	VA	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY*	5101330010B	26-Aug-96	96-03-588A	02
03	VA	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY*	5101330035B	06-Sep-96	96-03-572A	02
03	VA	SHENANDOAH COUNTY *	5101470175B	10-Jul-96	96-03-318A	02
03	VA	SOUTH BOSTON, CITY OF	5101530002B	09-Aug-96	96-03-620A	02
03	VA	SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY*	5103080007B	05-Dec-96	97-03-066A	02
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	28-Oct-96	96-03-039P	05
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	03-Dec-96	96-03-063P	06
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	04-Oct-96	96-03-206A	02
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540205B	20-Sep-96	96-03-682A	17
03	VA	STAUNTON, CITY OF	5101550001C	25-Jul-96	96-03-618A	02
03	VA	SUFFOLK, CITY OF	5101560022B	16-Dec-96	96-03-808A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310029D	13-Dec-96	97-03-096A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310034D	06-Sep-96	96-03-272A	01
03	VA	WARREN COUNTY *	5101660105A	23-Aug-96	96-03-322A	02
03	VA	WAYNESBORO, CITY OF	5155320010B	08-Oct-96	96-03-696A	02
03	VA	WAYNESBORO, CITY OF	5155320010B	18-Oct-96	96-03-836A	02
03	VA	WISE COUNTY *	5101740241A	13-Nov-96	96-03-704A	02
03	WV	BARBOUR COUNTY*	5400010002B	06-Sep-96	96-03-404A	02
03	WV	CLAY, COUNTY *	54015C0010B	05-Nov-96	96-03-816A	02
03	WV	DUNBAR, CITY OF	5400760001C	02-Aug-96	96-03-446A	02
03	WV	MARION COUNTY*	5400970045C	29-Jul-96	96-03-510A	02
03	WV	PARKERSBURG, CITY OF	5402140006B	31-Jul-96	96-03-504A	02
03	WV	PRESTON COUNTY*	540160 A	29-Aug-96	96-03-508A	02
03	WV	ROANE COUNTY *	540183 A	02-Aug-96	96-03-470A	02
03	WV	WAYNE COUNTY*	5402000102B	09-Sep-96	96-03-732A	01
03	WV	WILLIAMSTOWN, CITY OF	5402160001B	24-Jul-96	96-03-232A	01
04	AL	ANNISTON, CITY OF	0100200006C	19-Nov-96	964-361	02

04	AL	CHEROKEE COUNTY*	0102340175B	26-Nov-96	964-327	02
04	AL	ELMORE COUNTY*	0104060095B	04-Sep-96	963-195	02
04	AL	ETOWAH COUNTY *	0100770150C	25-Jul-96	962-276	02
04	AL	FLORENCE, CITY OF	0101400006C	29-Aug-96	95-04-285P	06
04	AL	FLORENCE, CITY OF	0101400006C	18-Sep-96	96-04-1090A	01
04	AL	FLORENCE, CITY OF	0101400006C	23-Oct-96	96-04-1466A	02
04	AL	FLORENCE, CITY OF	0101400007C	24-Jul-96	963-143	02
04	AL	HOOVER, CITY OF	0101230008B	23-Dec-96	97-04-364A	02
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530020C	03-Oct-96	96-04-1358A	02
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530040C	19-Nov-96	964-306	01
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530040C	31-Dec-96	971-073	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170194B	04-Sep-96	963-050	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170194B	11-Sep-96	964-148	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170627B	24-Jul-96	963-331	02
04	AL	LEE COUNTY *	0102500125C	30-Aug-96	964-020	02
04	AL	LEE COUNTY *	0102500140C	25-Nov-96	964-301	02
04	AL	MADISON COUNTY *	0101510279B	05-Aug-96	963-285	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	01101C0200F	12-Aug-96	954-014	01
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0060F	20-Sep-96	96-04-1402A	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0060F	21-Aug-96	963-269	01
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0065F	04-Sep-96	963-080	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0070F	02-Jul-96	96-04-810A	01
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0070F	29-Oct-96	964-322	02
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930001B	29-Jul-96	96-04-246A	01
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930001B	26-Nov-96	964-357	01
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930002B	02-Oct-96	96-04-884A	02
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930002B	30-Aug-96	962-004	02
04	AL	SHELBY COUNTY*	0101910195B	26-Sep-96	963-347	02
04	FL	ALACHUA COUNTY*	1200010190B	31-Dec-96	971-136	02
04	FL	ALACHUA COUNTY*	1200010259A	07-Nov-96	964-304	02
04	FL	ALACHUA COUNTY*	1200010275A	26-Jul-96	96-04-400A	02
04	FL	ALACHUA COUNTY*	1200010500A	29-Aug-96	962-040	02
04	FL	ALACHUA, CITY OF	1206640025A	29-Oct-96	96-04-040P	06
04	FL	ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0120E	30-Sep-96	964-180	02
04	FL	APALACHICOLA, CITY OF	1200890001B	11-Sep-96	963-345	02
04	FL	APOPKA, CITY OF	1201800005C	23-Jul-96	96-04-612A	01
04	FL	BAY COUNTY*	1200040335D	05-Nov-96	964-273	02
04	FL	BELLEAIR, TOWN OF	1250880001B	18-Nov-96	96-04-313P	05
04	FL	BELLEAIR, TOWN OF	1250880002B	18-Nov-96	96-04-313P	05
04	FL	BOCA RATON, CITY OF	1201950007C	31-Dec-96	971-064	02
04	FL	BRADENTON, CITY OF	1201550009C	27-Nov-96	971-044	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0105E	14-Aug-96	963-323	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0115E	07-Nov-96	964-299	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0190F	26-Nov-96	941-157A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0260E	19-Aug-96	963-300	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0260E	10-Sep-96	964-082	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0275E	30-Sep-96	964-211	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0290E	10-Sep-96	963-268	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0350E	20-Aug-96	963-248	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0355E	13-Dec-96	96-04-1528A	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0355E	30-Sep-96	964-186	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0355E	20-Nov-96	964-421	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0360E	27-Aug-96	964-014	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	29-Aug-96	964-031	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	29-Aug-96	964-032	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	29-Aug-96	964-033	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	29-Aug-96	964-034	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	30-Aug-96	964-156	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0365E	30-Aug-96	964-157	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	10-Jul-96	96-04-806A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	29-Jul-96	96-04-842A	01

04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	14-Aug-96	964-069	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	30-Sep-96	964-213	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0435E	26-Nov-96	964-422	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441E	26-Sep-96	964-122	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441E	30-Dec-96	97-04-230A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0443E	27-Nov-96	971-003	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0453E	06-Nov-96	964-060	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0619E	25-Jul-96	963-264	02
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0190F	31-Jul-96	96-04-1170A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0190F	10-Oct-96	96-04-1572A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0190F	27-Dec-96	971-245	02
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0195F	03-Oct-96	96-04-1564A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0195F	07-Nov-96	96-04-1610A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0195F	11-Dec-96	97-04-212A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0285F	02-Oct-96	96-04-1536A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0285F	20-Dec-96	97-04-280A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0305F	21-Aug-96	962-038	02
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0305F	25-Oct-96	964-290	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0306F	20-Dec-96	97-04-302A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0318F	31-Dec-96	971-094	02
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950020C	27-Sep-96	96-04-1558A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950020C	05-Aug-96	963-311	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	26-Jul-96	96-04-1188A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	23-Aug-96	96-04-1212A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	29-Aug-96	96-04-1314A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	12-Aug-96	964-113	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	19-Nov-96	964-418	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	18-Nov-96	97-04-060A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	12-Dec-96	97-04-314A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	27-Sep-96	96-04-1558A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	21-Aug-96	963-139	02
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	12-Aug-96	964-114	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	23-Dec-96	97-04-196A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	26-Nov-96	971-023	02
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	27-Sep-96	96-04-1558A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	25-Oct-96	97-04-152A	01
04	FL	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	1200610014D	24-Sep-96	964-160	01
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630140B	21-Aug-96	963-171	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	21-Aug-96	962-199	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	20-Nov-96	971-002	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630210B	01-Aug-96	963-367	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630255B	31-Jul-96	96-04-1080A	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630255B	19-Nov-96	964-266	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	20-Nov-96	964-364	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630270B	09-Sep-96	964-046	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630270B	26-Nov-96	964-365	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630270B	20-Nov-96	971-017	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630400B	02-Oct-96	964-197	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640065D	29-Jul-96	96-04-1048A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640065D	01-Nov-96	96-04-1316A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640070D	11-Oct-96	96-04-916A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640070D	19-Nov-96	97-04-264A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640135D	21-Aug-96	962-025	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	15-Oct-96	96-04-1300A	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	01-Oct-96	96-04-1302A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	22-Aug-96	96-04-1356A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	30-Sep-96	964-206	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	30-Dec-96	97-04-278A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640325D	21-Aug-96	962-084	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640325D	25-Sep-96	963-364	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640350D	05-Jul-96	96-04-662A	02

04	FL	CLEARWATER, CITY OF	1250960004D	14-Nov-96	96-04-239P	05
04	FL	CLEARWATER, CITY OF	1250960009D	14-Nov-96	96-04-239P	05
04	FL	CLERMONT, CITY OF	1201330001B	30-Sep-96	964-254	02
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	25-Jul-96	96-04-026A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670189E	21-Aug-96	963-207	02
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670394D	05-Sep-96	964-151	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670582F	22-Jul-96	96-04-1120A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670582F	09-Sep-96	96-04-1152A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	06-Sep-96	96-04-1272A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	07-Oct-96	96-04-1594A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	10-Jul-96	963-277	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	16-Aug-96	963-291	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	24-Jul-96	963-325	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	06-Nov-96	964-152	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	21-Oct-96	964-295	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	21-Oct-96	964-296	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	21-Oct-96	964-297	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	18-Dec-96	97-04-296A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670650D	17-Sep-96	96-04-1326A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670803E	10-Jul-96	963-251	02
04	FL	COLUMBIA COUNTY*	1200700175B	19-Nov-96	964-399	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0105F	20-Sep-96	96-04-1440A	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0105F	10-Oct-96	96-04-1602A	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0105F	07-Nov-96	97-04-150A	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0115F	15-Nov-96	96-04-1562A	02
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0115F	27-Aug-96	963-377	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0115F	29-Oct-96	964-350	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	22-Jul-96	96-04-1054C	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	22-Jul-96	96-04-1056A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	26-Aug-96	96-04-1206A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	28-Aug-96	96-04-1264A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	27-Aug-96	96-04-1332A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	03-Oct-96	96-04-1554A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	04-Oct-96	96-04-1586A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	24-Oct-96	96-04-1622A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	27-Nov-96	97-04-054A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	27-Nov-96	97-04-164A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	18-Jul-96	96-04-1178A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	31-Jul-96	96-04-1232A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	15-Aug-96	96-04-1426A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	23-Oct-96	97-04-014A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	18-Nov-96	97-04-182A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	20-Dec-96	97-04-290A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0081J	06-Jul-96	96-04-175P	06
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0081J	01-Aug-96	963-343	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0180J	20-Aug-96	911-045A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	12-Jul-96	96-04-1028A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	18-Jul-96	96-04-1030A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	28-Oct-96	97-04-032A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0260J	19-Aug-96	963-272	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	13-Aug-96	96-04-1086A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	12-Jul-96	96-04-1088A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	10-Jul-96	96-04-1110A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	15-Aug-96	96-04-1186A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	14-Aug-96	96-04-1214A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	16-Sep-96	96-04-1306A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	13-Sep-96	96-04-1310A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	16-Sep-96	96-04-1394A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	19-Sep-96	96-04-1544A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	10-Oct-96	96-04-1580A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	02-Jul-96	96-04-278A	01

04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	27-Nov-96	97-04-170A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0354J	26-Jul-96	96-04-414A	01
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0306F	25-Nov-96	96-04-1626A	01
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0309F	21-Aug-96	962-137	02
04	FL	EDGEWATER, CITY OF	1203080001C	31-Jul-96	96-04-584A	02
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800240B	21-Aug-96	96-04-928A	02
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800245B	18-Nov-96	96-04-544A	02
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800245B	21-Aug-96	963-144	02
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800245B	22-Nov-96	97-04-300A	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100150B	23-Dec-96	96-04-682A	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100150B	27-Nov-96	971-009	02
04	FL	HIALEAH GARDENS, CITY OF	12025C0075J	27-Aug-96	96-04-1046A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH GARDENS, CITY OF	12025C0075J	25-Sep-96	96-04-1078A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH GARDENS, CITY OF	12025C0075J	08-Aug-96	96-04-1360A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH GARDENS, CITY OF	12025C0075J	30-Sep-96	96-04-1460A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	16-Jul-96	96-04-1126A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	21-Aug-96	96-04-1172A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	23-Aug-96	96-04-1308A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	22-Jul-96	96-04-832A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	05-Aug-96	963-376	02
04	FL	HIGHLANDS COUNTY *	1201110175B	21-Aug-96	963-057	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120040D	30-Aug-96	964-127	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120040D	26-Dec-96	97-04-210A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120045D	12-Dec-96	97-04-108A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120065D	21-Aug-96	862-023A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120065D	20-Aug-96	964-085	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120065D	11-Oct-96	964-154	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120065D	11-Oct-96	964-155	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	21-Aug-96	963-166	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	21-Aug-96	963-265	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	08-Aug-96	963-358	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	26-Sep-96	964-107	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	26-Sep-96	964-192	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	26-Sep-96	964-325	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	26-Sep-96	964-326	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	02-Jul-96	96-04-1194A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	16-Aug-96	96-04-1260A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	10-Sep-96	96-04-1342A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	20-Sep-96	96-04-1368A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	18-Sep-96	96-04-1436A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	10-Jul-96	96-04-994A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	19-Nov-96	97-04-066A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120167C	11-Oct-96	964-095	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	04-Oct-96	96-04-1456A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	01-Nov-96	96-04-1484A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	09-Dec-96	96-04-1486A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	20-Aug-96	964-075	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	11-Oct-96	891-018A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	29-Aug-96	963-075	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	05-Jul-96	963-232	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	12-Aug-96	963-255	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	20-Nov-96	964-135	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	28-Oct-96	964-358	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	19-Nov-96	964-392	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	16-Jul-96	96-04-1174A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	31-Jul-96	96-04-1256A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	29-Aug-96	96-04-1376A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	25-Sep-96	96-04-1548A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	11-Oct-96	962-139	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	30-Sep-96	964-182	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	19-Nov-96	97-04-156A	01

04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	18-Dec-96	97-04-268A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	18-Dec-96	97-04-318A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120192D	12-Aug-96	963-164	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120195D	15-Aug-96	96-04-1154A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120195D	30-Aug-96	963-238	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	01-Aug-96	852-008A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	01-Aug-96	904-036A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	12-Jul-96	96-04-1098A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	31-Jul-96	96-04-1142A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	04-Sep-96	96-04-1328A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	10-Oct-96	96-04-1462A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	14-Aug-96	963-326	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	06-Nov-96	964-117	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	11-Oct-96	964-256	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	05-Nov-96	97-04-028A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	20-Nov-96	97-04-068A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120210E	26-Nov-96	96-04-988A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120211D	30-Sep-96	962-202	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120211D	19-Nov-96	964-398	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120380E	11-Oct-96	964-021	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	20-Aug-96	963-145	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	05-Aug-96	963-313	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	11-Oct-96	964-145	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	19-Nov-96	964-390	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	07-Nov-96	97-04-062A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120386E	11-Dec-96	97-04-158A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	21-Aug-96	963-289	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	16-Aug-96	963-290	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	19-Aug-96	963-336	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	29-Aug-96	964-024	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	29-Aug-96	964-025	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	20-Aug-96	964-061	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	14-Aug-96	964-062	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	20-Aug-96	964-063	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	26-Sep-96	964-088	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	14-Aug-96	964-094	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	26-Sep-96	964-105	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	29-Aug-96	964-106	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	26-Sep-96	964-166	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	30-Sep-96	964-210	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	30-Sep-96	964-227	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-Nov-96	964-345	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-Nov-96	964-405	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-Nov-96	964-406	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-Nov-96	964-407	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	19-Nov-96	964-385	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	19-Nov-96	964-386	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	19-Nov-96	964-387	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	19-Nov-96	964-388	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	24-Jul-96	961-249	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	10-Jul-96	963-240	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	26-Sep-96	964-167	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	24-Sep-96	964-168	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	07-Nov-96	964-371	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	19-Nov-96	964-382	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	19-Nov-96	964-383	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	19-Nov-96	964-384	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120494C	12-Jul-96	96-04-1118A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120494C	20-Sep-96	96-04-1438A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120494C	07-Nov-96	97-04-092A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120520C	11-Oct-96	961-093	01

04	FL	HOLLYWOOD, CITY OF	12011C0317G	17-Oct-96	964-120	02
04	FL	INVERNESS, CITY OF	1203480001B	12-Aug-96	963-253	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770204E	26-Nov-96	964-372	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770209E	29-Aug-96	963-200	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770216E	16-Aug-96	96-04-982A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770228E	16-Sep-96	96-04-1038A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770233E	25-Nov-96	96-04-1396A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770234E	07-Aug-96	96-04-1240A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770234E	25-Nov-96	96-04-1396A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770236E	16-Sep-96	96-04-1038A	01
04	FL	KEY COLONY BEACH, CITY OF	12087C1582G	10-Oct-96	96-04-1538A	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210050B	08-Aug-96	964-084	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210100B	12-Aug-96	963-074	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210100B	25-Nov-96	963-315	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	11-Oct-96	963-197	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	26-Sep-96	963-337	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	04-Dec-96	97-04-124A	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	31-Dec-96	971-178	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210150B	10-Sep-96	964-165	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	02-Aug-96	96-04-690A	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	20-Nov-96	963-340	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	06-Nov-96	964-287	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	06-Nov-96	964-429	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	30-Sep-96	96-04-820A	01
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	08-Aug-96	963-360	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	26-Sep-96	964-124	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	07-Nov-96	964-376	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	07-Nov-96	964-377	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	07-Nov-96	964-378	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	07-Nov-96	964-379	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	07-Nov-96	964-380	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210300B	18-Oct-96	96-04-027P	06
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210325B	18-Oct-96	96-04-027P	06
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210375B	16-Oct-96	964-064	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210425B	16-Sep-96	96-04-077P	06
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210425B	29-Aug-96	963-199	02
04	FL	LAKE MARY, CITY OF	12117C0040E	24-Oct-96	96-04-1330A	01
04	FL	LAKE MARY, CITY OF	12117C0130E	11-Oct-96	963-165	02
04	FL	LAKE WALES, CITY OF	1203900001A	20-Aug-96	963-246	02
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240225C	02-Jul-96	96-04-1146A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240225C	24-Oct-96	96-04-1542A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240225C	16-Oct-96	96-04-1604A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240250B	04-Oct-96	96-04-1348A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240250B	12-Aug-96	963-262	02
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	1201430070A	29-Aug-96	961-139	02
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530309C	08-Oct-96	96-04-1592A	02
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530327C	10-Jul-96	963-312	02
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530337B	26-Aug-96	964-041	02
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530344C	12-Aug-96	963-225	01
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530344C	20-Nov-96	963-228	01
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530344C	12-Aug-96	963-242	01
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530344C	12-Aug-96	963-273	01
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530344C	05-Nov-96	963-275	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	26-Jul-96	96-04-1106A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	16-Jul-96	96-04-1198A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	19-Aug-96	96-04-1324A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	18-Sep-96	96-04-1388A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	18-Sep-96	96-04-1474A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	18-Jul-96	963-310	01
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600640B	12-Dec-96	96-04-790A	01
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600650B	12-Dec-96	96-04-790A	01

04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	10-Sep-96	964-049	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	27-Aug-96	964-072	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	26-Sep-96	964-133	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	25-Sep-96	964-200	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	26-Sep-96	964-251	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	26-Sep-96	964-281	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	05-Nov-96	964-313	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	25-Sep-96	964-319	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	05-Nov-96	964-366	01
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0526E	29-Oct-96	964-348	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	22-Aug-96	96-04-1248A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	18-Sep-96	96-04-1472A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	08-Oct-96	96-04-1608A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	01-Nov-96	97-04-064A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0314F	10-Sep-96	963-258	02
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0315F	08-Oct-96	96-04-1128A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0315F	16-Sep-96	96-04-1364A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0315F	12-Sep-96	96-04-1386A	01
04	FL	MONROE COUNTY*	12087C0994G	30-Sep-96	964-250	02
04	FL	MONROE COUNTY*	12087C1129G	07-Aug-96	96-04-1204A	02
04	FL	MONROE COUNTY*	12087C1131G	01-Aug-96	963-342	02
04	FL	MONROE COUNTY*	12087C1131G	30-Sep-96	964-249	02
04	FL	NASSAU COUNTY*	1201700239C	31-Dec-96	971-038	02
04	FL	NEPTUNE BEACH, CITY OF	1200790001D	25-Nov-96	964-298	01
04	FL	NICEVILLE, CITY OF	1203380005B	16-Oct-96	963-375	02
04	FL	OCOEE, CITY OF	1201850005B	03-Oct-96	96-04-1478A	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730170D	10-Sep-96	964-010	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730170D	25-Oct-96	964-193	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	19-Aug-96	963-293	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	19-Aug-96	963-294	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	19-Aug-96	963-295	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	19-Aug-96	963-296	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	21-Aug-96	964-004	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205D	28-Oct-96	964-318	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210D	15-Oct-96	96-04-1346A	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210D	26-Sep-96	964-194	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730230D	20-Aug-96	964-003	01
04	FL	OKEECHOBEE COUNTY *	1201770230B	02-Jul-96	96-04-390A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	16-Aug-96	96-04-1202A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	04-Sep-96	96-04-1312A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	04-Oct-96	96-04-1406A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	04-Oct-96	96-04-1464A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	14-Oct-96	96-04-1500A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790125D	07-Aug-96	96-04-452A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790125D	08-Aug-96	963-344	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	17-Jul-96	954-044A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	19-Dec-96	96-04-1496A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	11-Oct-96	963-321	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	20-Aug-96	964-086	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	19-Dec-96	97-04-026A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	16-Jul-96	96-04-1002A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	11-Oct-96	962-051	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	11-Oct-96	963-137	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	25-Jul-96	963-224	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	06-Sep-96	96-04-1234A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	07-Aug-96	96-04-710A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	15-Aug-96	96-04-808A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	25-Jul-96	963-036	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	26-Sep-96	964-134	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	26-Sep-96	964-205	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	30-Sep-96	964-253	02

04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	07-Nov-96	964-309	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	05-Dec-96	97-04-168A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	09-Sep-96	96-04-1166C	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	25-Jul-96	96-04-1280A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	02-Aug-96	96-04-506A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	02-Jul-96	96-04-822A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	24-Jul-96	96-04-924A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	11-Oct-96	962-125	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	05-Jul-96	963-123	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	12-Aug-96	963-279	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	12-Aug-96	963-286	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	26-Sep-96	964-109	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	30-Sep-96	964-219	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	30-Sep-96	964-220	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	30-Sep-96	964-221	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	05-Nov-96	964-323	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	19-Nov-96	964-401	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	13-Dec-96	97-04-276A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790350C	25-Jul-96	963-259	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790350C	25-Nov-96	964-315	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790350C	07-Nov-96	964-375	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	22-Aug-96	96-04-1276A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	16-Aug-96	96-04-1278A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	10-Dec-96	96-04-1590A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	25-Sep-96	96-04-858A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	05-Sep-96	96-04-980A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	26-Sep-96	963-091	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	25-Nov-96	963-284	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	29-Aug-96	964-042	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	30-Aug-96	964-118	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	25-Oct-96	964-190	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	30-Sep-96	964-201	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	11-Oct-96	964-262	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	28-Oct-96	964-288	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	19-Nov-96	97-04-138A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790400C	08-Nov-96	96-04-1498A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790400C	24-Sep-96	963-353	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790400C	10-Sep-96	964-174	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790525B	31-Jul-96	96-04-1160A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790525B	13-Dec-96	96-04-1420A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790525B	22-Jul-96	96-04-978A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790525B	05-Sep-96	96-04-980A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	10-Sep-96	96-04-1354A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	25-Nov-96	963-260	02
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860015D	27-Nov-96	971-025	02
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860020D	25-Jul-96	96-04-288A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860020D	10-Oct-96	96-04-920A	01
04	FL	ORMOND BEACH, CITY OF	1251360004D	17-Oct-96	964-274	02
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890045B	26-Aug-96	96-04-1236A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890045B	11-Oct-96	962-092	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890075B	07-Nov-96	964-008	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890075B	30-Sep-96	964-224	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890120B	31-Dec-96	971-111	02
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890130B	27-Sep-96	96-04-1016A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890130B	31-Jul-96	96-04-1044A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890175B	05-Aug-96	96-04-586A	02
04	FL	OVIEDO, CITY OF	12117C0170E	24-Jul-96	963-141	02
04	FL	PALM BAY, CITY OF	12009C0515E	25-Nov-96	97-04-116A	01
04	FL	PALM BAY, CITY OF	12009C0585E	10-Sep-96	964-053	02
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920175B	11-Oct-96	964-015	02
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920208B	15-Oct-96	96-04-1442A	01

04	FL	PALMETTO, CITY OF	1201590003C	20-Nov-96	971-012	02
04	FL	PANAMA CITY, CITY OF	1200120005D	14-Aug-96	964-056	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300100B	30-Sep-96	964-199	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300180C	05-Aug-96	96-04-229P	05
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	20-Sep-96	96-04-1424A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	29-Oct-96	964-351	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300187C	05-Aug-96	96-04-229P	05
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	05-Nov-96	96-04-1242A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	06-Sep-96	96-04-1414A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	05-Aug-96	96-04-229P	05
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	25-Jul-96	963-184	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	14-Aug-96	963-218	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	06-Nov-96	963-231	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	14-Aug-96	963-370	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300275D	15-Aug-96	963-096	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	12-Aug-96	96-04-1108A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	28-Oct-96	96-04-1320A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	23-Oct-96	96-04-1576A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	10-Oct-96	96-04-1588A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	18-Sep-96	96-04-986A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	25-Oct-96	97-04-036A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	19-Nov-96	97-04-044A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	05-Nov-96	97-04-154A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	26-Nov-96	953-200	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	26-Jul-96	96-04-1192A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	25-Sep-96	96-04-1480A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	05-Sep-96	96-04-888C	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	25-Jul-96	963-250	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	27-Nov-96	971-046	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	16-Jul-96	96-04-1092A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	29-Jul-96	96-04-1244A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	05-Nov-96	96-04-1494A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	29-Aug-96	96-04-1150A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	29-Jul-96	96-04-1244A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	05-Nov-96	96-04-1494A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	15-Oct-96	96-04-1518A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	31-Jul-96	96-04-948A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	31-Jul-96	96-04-972A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	29-Jul-96	96-04-996A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	09-Sep-96	964-043	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	09-Sep-96	964-045	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	25-Oct-96	964-276	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	16-Oct-96	964-340	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	16-Oct-96	964-341	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	16-Oct-96	964-342	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	16-Oct-96	964-343	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	16-Oct-96	964-404	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300400D	27-Sep-96	964-307	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300410E	24-Sep-96	963-097	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	02-Jul-96	96-04-800A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	15-Aug-96	963-021	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	15-Aug-96	963-022	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	17-Jul-96	963-023	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	29-Aug-96	963-142	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	25-Jul-96	963-212	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	12-Aug-96	963-213	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	25-Jul-96	963-283	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	17-Oct-96	963-351	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	14-Aug-96	964-089	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	17-Oct-96	964-188	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	17-Oct-96	964-191	01

04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	27-Dec-96	971-	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300450E	11-Oct-96	962-089	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PARK, TOWN OF	12011C0318F	15-Nov-96	97-04-098A	02
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0285F	15-Oct-96	96-04-1550A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	18-Sep-96	96-04-1434A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	16-Oct-96	96-04-1540C	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	15-Oct-96	96-04-1550A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	05-Nov-96	97-04-004A	01
04	FL	PENSACOLA, CITY OF	1200820265C	20-Nov-96	96-04-349P	05
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390017C	11-Oct-96	962-271	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390019C	18-Sep-96	96-04-1298A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390036C	10-Jul-96	963-245	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390067C	26-Nov-96	964-336	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390077C	11-Oct-96	962-235	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	29-Jul-96	96-04-1196A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	12-Aug-96	96-04-1216A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	16-Oct-96	96-04-1482A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	22-Oct-96	96-04-1570A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	11-Oct-96	962-039	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	11-Oct-96	962-215	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	23-Oct-96	963-339	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	17-Oct-96	964-158	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	13-Nov-96	97-04-086A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	03-Sep-96	96-04-1008A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	25-Jul-96	96-04-1010A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-Aug-96	96-04-1074A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	03-Sep-96	96-04-1100A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	03-Sep-96	96-04-1122A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	19-Aug-96	96-04-1254A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	03-Sep-96	96-04-1422A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	20-Sep-96	96-04-1432A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	08-Oct-96	96-04-1488A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	15-Oct-96	96-04-1516A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	15-Oct-96	96-04-1520A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	15-Oct-96	96-04-1522A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	15-Oct-96	96-04-1566A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-Jul-96	96-04-950A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-Jul-96	96-04-966A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-Aug-96	96-04-992A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	13-Nov-96	97-04-040A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-Oct-96	97-04-080A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390127D	31-Oct-96	963-287	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390127D	07-Nov-96	963-288	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390278C	06-Nov-96	96-04-261P	05
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390279D	06-Nov-96	96-04-261P	05
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390286E	06-Nov-96	96-04-261P	05
04	FL	PINELLAS PARK, CITY OF	1202510004E	19-Nov-96	97-04-186A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS PARK, CITY OF	1202510008E	31-Dec-96	964-353	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610275B	10-Jul-96	96-04-174A	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610305B	05-Nov-96	964-291	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610375D	31-Dec-96	971-120	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610550E	24-Dec-96	971-079	02
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0206F	04-Oct-96	96-04-1338A	02
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130005C	22-Jul-96	96-04-932A	01
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130010C	27-Sep-96	964-222	01
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130010C	28-Oct-96	964-275	01
04	FL	ROCKLEDGE, CITY OF	12009C0365E	30-Sep-96	964-263	01
04	FL	SANFORD, CITY OF	12117C0040E	11-Oct-96	962-167	02
04	FL	SANFORD, CITY OF	12117C0045E	26-Nov-96	964-414	02
04	FL	SANTA ROSA COUNTY *	1202740355C	19-Aug-96	963-282	02
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440163E	11-Sep-96	964-175	02

04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440342E	09-Sep-96	95-04-347P	06
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0020E	20-Aug-96	963-267	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0040E	20-Dec-96	97-04-380A	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0115E	20-Nov-96	971-015	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0120E	11-Oct-96	962-277	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0130E	26-Jul-96	96-04-770A	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0130E	30-Sep-96	964-196	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0140E	12-Aug-96	963-252	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0140E	09-Sep-96	964-077	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	29-Aug-96	961-242	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	11-Oct-96	961-287	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	12-Aug-96	963-235	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	12-Aug-96	963-236	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	14-Aug-96	963-359	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	30-Aug-96	964-026	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	19-Nov-96	964-028	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	29-Aug-96	964-038	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	30-Aug-96	964-144	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	30-Sep-96	964-243	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	26-Nov-96	964-312	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	31-Dec-96	971-097	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0255E	21-Oct-96	964-214	01
04	FL	SOUTH MIAMI, CITY OF	12025C0276J	30-Aug-96	964-103	02
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470226E	07-Nov-96	964-289	02
04	FL	ST. LUCIE COUNTY *	12111C0089G	29-Aug-96	95-04-958A	01
04	FL	ST. LUCIE COUNTY *	12111C0089G	02-Dec-96	97-04-190A	01
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960075B	05-Nov-96	96-04-364A	01
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960075B	29-Aug-96	962-007	01
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960100B	08-Nov-96	96-04-1598A	02
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960150B	11-Oct-96	964-246	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	1201440010C	12-Aug-96	963-154	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	1201440010C	07-Nov-96	964-320	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	1201440020C	11-Oct-96	962-253	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	1201440020C	11-Oct-96	963-003	02
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0204F	02-Jul-96	96-04-1050A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	02-Jul-96	96-04-1050A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	31-Jul-96	96-04-1200A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	19-Aug-96	96-04-1322A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	18-Sep-96	96-04-1476A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	30-Dec-96	97-04-336A	01
04	FL	TAMPA, CITY OF	1201140031C	11-Oct-96	962-164	02
04	FL	TAVARES, CITY OF	1201380001B	30-Aug-96	963-338	02
04	FL	TAVARES, CITY OF	1201380001B	29-Oct-96	964-354	02
04	FL	TAVARES, CITY OF	1201380001B	19-Nov-96	964-410	02
04	FL	TAYLOR COUNTY*	1203020190C	11-Oct-96	962-160	02
04	FL	TITUSVILLE, CITY OF	12009C0115E	26-Dec-96	97-04-374A	02
04	FL	VENICE, CITY OF	1251540005D	19-Aug-96	963-305	01
04	FL	VENICE, CITY OF	1251540005D	19-Aug-96	963-306	01
04	FL	VENICE, CITY OF	1251540005D	19-Aug-96	963-307	01
04	FL	VENICE, CITY OF	1251540005D	25-Jul-96	963-308	01
04	FL	VENICE, CITY OF	1251540005D	28-Oct-96	964-316	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550277E	05-Nov-96	96-04-1208A	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550375E	06-Nov-96	964-363	02
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550440E	05-Sep-96	96-04-1134A	02
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550440E	06-Nov-96	962-280	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550500E	12-Aug-96	963-221	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550500E	12-Aug-96	963-222	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550630E	26-Sep-96	964-093	01
04	FL	WAKULLA COUNTY *	1203150250B	30-Aug-96	964-036	02
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170330D	13-Sep-96	95-04-1066P	06
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170330D	05-Dec-96	96-04-1410A	02

04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170335D	15-Oct-96	96-04-1034A	02
04	FL	WINDERMERE, TOWN OF	1203810001B	11-Oct-96	963-161	01
04	FL	WINDERMERE, TOWN OF	1203810001B	24-Jul-96	963-219	02
04	FL	WINDERMERE, TOWN OF	1203810001B	09-Sep-96	964-019	01
04	FL	WINDERMERE, TOWN OF	1203810001B	12-Aug-96	964-058	01
04	FL	WINTER HAVEN, CITY OF	1202710005B	30-Sep-96	964-258	02
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0135E	10-Oct-96	96-04-1614A	01
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0135E	24-Oct-96	97-04-146A	01
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0135E	11-Dec-96	97-04-274A	01
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0145E	12-Nov-96	96-04-102A	01
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570008C	28-Oct-96	964-242	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570009C	29-Oct-96	964-231	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570012C	31-Dec-96	971-095	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	30-Aug-96	964-100	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	14-Nov-96	971-170	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570017C	31-Dec-96	971-110	02
04	GA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	1300050050B	20-Sep-96	96-04-588A	02
04	GA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	1300050050B	29-Aug-96	964-022	02
04	GA	CHATHAM COUNTY*	1300300075C	23-Jul-96	96-04-1144A	01
04	GA	CHEROKEE COUNTY*	13057C0310C	30-Sep-96	962-173	02
04	GA	CHICKAMAUGA, CITY OF	1301810001C	10-Oct-96	96-04-1600A	02
04	GA	CLAYTON COUNTY*	1300410060C	24-Sep-96	964-146	01
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0025F	12-Aug-96	962-087	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0025F	12-Aug-96	963-230	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	04-Sep-96	961-234	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	12-Aug-96	963-018	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	12-Aug-96	963-263	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	16-Oct-96	964-115	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	07-Nov-96	964-300	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	06-Nov-96	964-302	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	31-Dec-96	97-04-046A	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0040F	04-Sep-96	963-115	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0040F	11-Oct-96	964-259	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0040F	19-Nov-96	964-278	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0045F	12-Aug-96	963-254	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0050F	15-Aug-96	962-133	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0050F	24-Sep-96	964-030	01
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0055F	30-Sep-96	964-265	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0055F	26-Nov-96	971-011	01
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0065F	04-Sep-96	961-283	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0065F	25-Sep-96	961-284	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	04-Sep-96	963-002	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	10-Sep-96	964-052	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	27-Nov-96	971-019	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0075F	04-Sep-96	961-142	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0075F	30-Sep-96	964-149	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0085F	04-Sep-96	954-165	02
04	GA	COLUMBIA COUNTY*	1300590095A	04-Sep-96	954-110	02
04	GA	COLUMBIA COUNTY*	1300590095A	04-Sep-96	954-143	02
04	GA	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1351580050D	14-Aug-96	963-361	02
04	GA	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1351580105E	19-Sep-96	96-04-730A	01
04	GA	DECATUR COUNTY*	1304510003B	04-Sep-96	963-190	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650004E	07-Aug-96	96-04-1218A	01
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650004E	19-Nov-96	964-412	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650008C	10-Sep-96	964-164	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650009C	19-Nov-96	964-417	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650011F	04-Sep-96	961-011	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650012C	05-Sep-96	964-076	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650013F	23-Dec-96	96-04-1452A	01
04	GA	FAYETTE COUNTY *	1304320090A	20-Dec-96	95-04-085P	06
04	GA	FAYETTE COUNTY *	13113C0090D	27-Nov-96	971-020	02

04	GA	FAYETTEVILLE, CITY OF	13113C0085D	19-Nov-96	964-223	02
04	GA	FLOYD COUNTY*	1300790160A	18-Oct-96	97-04-048A	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0025D	02-Oct-96	96-04-1374A	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0115C	27-Nov-96	971-030	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600015B	01-Aug-96	963-266	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	25-Jul-96	963-270	02
04	GA	GORDON COUNTY*	1300940020B	12-Aug-96	963-316	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220170C	17-Oct-96	964-130	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220185C	28-Oct-96	964-860	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220190C	30-Sep-96	964-217	17
04	GA	HARRIS COUNTY*	1303380150A	24-Sep-96	963-153	02
04	GA	HARRIS COUNTY*	1303380150A	12-Aug-96	963-244	02
04	GA	KENNESAW, CITY OF	13067C0030F	27-Nov-96	971-006	02
04	GA	LAKE CITY, CITY OF	130044 B	26-Nov-96	964-119	01
04	GA	LIBERTY COUNTY *	1301230160A	19-Nov-96	964-232	02
04	GA	MARIETTA, CITY OF	13067C0050F	24-Jul-96	963-060	02
04	GA	MARIETTA, CITY OF	13067C0055F	27-Aug-96	96-04-1258A	02
04	GA	ROSWELL, CITY OF	1300880005D	20-Nov-96	971-125	02
04	GA	UNION COUNTY*	1302540025C	15-Aug-96	962-102	02
04	GA	WALTON COUNTY *	13297C0070B	21-Oct-96	96-04-303P	06
04	GA	WARNER ROBINS, CITY OF	1301110010D	30-Sep-96	964-209	02
04	GA	WHITFIELD COUNTY*	1301930115C	06-Dec-96	96-04-351P	05
04	KY	BOWLING GREEN, CITY OF	21227C0094D	06-Nov-96	964-321	02
04	KY	BULLITT COUNTY*	2102739999B	05-Sep-96	96-04-1268A	02
04	KY	CLARK COUNTY*	2102780050B	16-Aug-96	954-168	02
04	KY	CUMBERLAND, CITY OF	2101000001C	18-Jul-96	96-04-886A	01
04	KY	GARRARD COUNTY *	2100810002B	16-Aug-96	963-087	02
04	KY	HARLAN COUNTY *	2100980125A	15-Aug-96	961-074	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	17-Oct-96	963-035	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	14-Aug-96	963-183	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	29-Aug-96	964-007	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	29-Aug-96	964-016	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	29-Aug-96	964-037	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	29-Aug-96	964-047	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	29-Aug-96	964-110	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	27-Nov-96	971-013	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0040D	14-Aug-96	963-292	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0085D	27-Aug-96	96-04-600A	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0085D	16-Aug-96	963-070	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0115D	11-Oct-96	964-247	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0135D	25-Nov-96	964-147	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0160D	31-Jul-96	96-04-882A	01
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0160D	30-Sep-96	964-017	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0165D	16-Aug-96	954-220	01
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0170D	22-Jul-96	96-04-1082A	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0190D	27-Sep-96	964-308	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0255D	14-Aug-96	963-302	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0255D	24-Dec-96	964-136	02
04	KY	LEWISPORT, CITY OF	2100930001B	16-Aug-96	961-012	02
04	KY	LEWISPORT, CITY OF	2100930001B	16-Aug-96	963-122	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY	2100670060C	12-Aug-96	962-140	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY	2100670070C	16-Aug-96	954-169	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY	2100670070C	07-Aug-96	96-04-388A	01
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY	2100670070C	09-Sep-96	964-121	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY	2100670070C	24-Dec-96	964-355	02
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0090D	16-Aug-96	954-139	02
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0090D	16-Aug-96	954-315	02
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0090D	28-Oct-96	964-317	01
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0160D	16-Jul-96	962-226	02
04	KY	NICHOLASVILLE, CITY OF	2101260005B	16-Aug-96	962-048	02
04	KY	OLDHAM COUNTY*	2101850080B	01-Aug-96	963-366	02

04	KY	OLDHAM COUNTY*	2101850175B	17-Oct-96	964-229	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	2100630010B	16-Aug-96	96-04-1398A	02
04	KY	PADUCAH, CITY OF	2101520004D	31-Dec-96	971-070	02
04	KY	SHEPHERDSVILLE, CITY OF	2100280005D	05-Sep-96	96-04-1268A	02
04	KY	SHIVELY, CITY OF	21111C0135D	19-Nov-96	964-311	02
04	MS	BOLIVAR COUNTY *	2800110300B	21-Oct-96	964-116	02
04	MS	BRANDON, CITY OF	2801430001C	24-Jul-96	963-328	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005G	04-Sep-96	963-040	02
04	MS	DESOTO COUNTY *	28033C0045D	15-Jul-96	96-04-055P	06
04	MS	DESOTO COUNTY *	28033C0065D	15-Jul-96	96-04-055P	06
04	MS	HANCOCK COUNTY*	2852540135C	21-Aug-96	964-002	02
04	MS	HINDS COUNTY*	2800700250D	01-Aug-96	963-333	01
04	MS	HINDS COUNTY*	2800700250D	05-Aug-96	963-374	01
04	MS	HINDS COUNTY*	2800700250D	20-Nov-96	964-393	01
04	MS	JACKSON, CITY OF	2800720015F	27-Nov-96	971-043	02
04	MS	JACKSON, CITY OF	2800720040F	26-Nov-96	964-048	02
04	MS	LAMAR COUNTY *	28073C0100C	19-Aug-96	963-301	02
04	MS	LEE COUNTY *	2802270105A	03-Oct-96	96-04-1096C	01
04	MS	LEE COUNTY *	2802270110A	03-Oct-96	96-04-1096C	01
04	MS	MADISON COUNTY *	28089C0320D	30-Sep-96	964-161	02
04	MS	MADISON COUNTY *	28089C0320D	26-Sep-96	964-162	02
04	MS	OLIVE BRANCH,TOWN OF	28033C0065D	25-Jul-96	96-04-1020A	01
04	MS	OLIVE BRANCH,TOWN OF	28033C0065D	08-Oct-96	96-04-285P	05
04	MS	PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPL	2803380065B	25-Nov-96	893-014A	01
04	MS	PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPL	2803380065B	31-Dec-96	964-261	02
04	MS	PERRY COUNTY*	2802330001B	04-Sep-96	963-117	02
04	MS	RANKIN COUNTY *	2801420090C	21-Oct-96	964-202	01
04	MS	TATE COUNTY *	2802350150B	31-Jul-96	96-04-616A	01
04	MS	TISHOMINGO COUNTY	2802830075B	11-Oct-96	964-013	02
04	MS	TUPELO, CITY OF	2801000040C	06-Nov-96	964-362	02
04	MS	TYLERTOWN, TOWN OF	2801750005D	20-Nov-96	963-196	02
04	MS	WASHINGTON COUNTY	2801770230B	04-Sep-96	963-051	02
04	NC	BEAUFORT COUNTY*	3700130380B	15-Aug-96	961-153	02
04	NC	BEAUFORT COUNTY*	3700130380B	02-Oct-96	964-244	02
04	NC	BOONE, TOWN OF	3702530001D	15-Nov-96	96-04-263R	08
04	NC	BRUNSWICK COUNTY*	3702950125C	30-Aug-96	962-135	02
04	NC	CALDWELL COUNTY *	37027C0095D	30-Aug-96	954-004	02
04	NC	CARRBORO, TOWN OF	3702750005C	22-Oct-96	96-04-1526A	02
04	NC	CARTERET COUNTY *	3700430630C	05-Aug-96	963-372	02
04	NC	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0504E	31-Dec-96	971-066	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	30-Oct-96	96-04-1490A	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	10-Sep-96	964-012	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	27-Nov-96	971-051	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	03-Oct-96	96-04-1560A	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	15-Jul-96	962-015	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	12-Aug-96	963-241	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	10-Sep-96	964-009	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	27-Nov-96	971-010	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590013B	24-Dec-96	97-04-312A	01
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590022B	30-Aug-96	962-282	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590025B	16-Oct-96	963-049	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590029B	26-Sep-96	964-098	01
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590029B	27-Nov-96	971-029	01
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590031B	25-Oct-96	964-285	01
04	NC	CRAVEN COUNTY*	3700720340B	20-Nov-96	971-005	02
04	NC	CUMBERLAND COUNTY *	3700760155B	02-Aug-96	96-04-510A	01
04	NC	DARE COUNTY*	3753480017D	10-Oct-96	96-04-1296A	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	10-Sep-96	963-368	02
04	NC	DURHAM COUNTY *	37063C0076G	25-Nov-96	963-276	02
04	NC	DURHAM COUNTY *	37063C0177G	23-Aug-96	96-04-191P	05
04	NC	DURHAM COUNTY *	37063C0181G	23-Aug-96	96-04-191P	05

04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0165G	05-Jul-96	96-04-326A	02
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0167G	02-Dec-96	97-04-094A	01
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0177G	23-Aug-96	96-04-191P	05
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0181G	23-Aug-96	96-04-191P	05
04	NC	FORSYTH COUNTY *	3753490000	27-Dec-96	971-238	02
04	NC	FORSYTH COUNTY *	3753490155C	26-Sep-96	962-273	01
04	NC	GASTON COUNTY *	3700990065B	26-Nov-96	964-428	02
04	NC	HICKORY, CITY OF	3700540010B	24-Jul-96	963-146	02
04	NC	HIGH POINT, CITY OF	3701130001B	30-Aug-96	961-217	02
04	NC	HOKE COUNTY *	3703970085B	31-Jul-96	96-04-1136A	02
04	NC	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	3701780009B	25-Jul-96	963-155	02
04	NC	KITTY HAWK, TOWN OF	3704390001D	12-Aug-96	964-096	02
04	NC	LONG BEACH, TOWN OF	3753540003D	26-Sep-96	96-04-1532A	02
04	NC	LUMBERTON, CITY OF	37155C0178D	28-Oct-96	96-04-1400A	01
04	NC	LUMBERTON, CITY OF	37155C0178D	30-Sep-96	964-255	02
04	NC	LUMBERTON, CITY OF	37155C0179D	28-Oct-96	96-04-1430A	01
04	NC	MCDOWELL COUNTY*	37111C0090B	08-Aug-96	96-04-1156A	02
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580010B	21-Oct-96	964-078	02
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580015B	24-Sep-96	96-04-410C	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580055B	19-Aug-96	963-297	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580055B	11-Oct-96	964-131	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580055B	26-Nov-96	964-391	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580095B	25-Oct-96	96-04-1616A	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580175B	09-Sep-96	96-04-548A	01
04	NC	MOORE COUNTY *	37125C0180C	30-Sep-96	964-248	02
04	NC	NASH COUNTY *	3702780090B	19-Aug-96	963-303	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680030D	30-Aug-96	962-175	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680030D	24-Sep-96	963-278	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680045E	12-Aug-96	963-243	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680085E	12-Aug-96	954-023	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680085E	19-Nov-96	964-305	02
04	NC	NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, TOWN OF	3704660007A	20-Aug-96	961-096A	02
04	NC	NORTH WILKESBORO, TOWN OF	3702570001B	20-Nov-96	97-04-013P	05
04	NC	ONSLOW COUNTY*	3703400160C	10-Sep-96	963-089	02
04	NC	PANTEGO, TOWN OF	3700160001B	26-Nov-96	954-281	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440394B	02-Jul-96	96-04-1014A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440394B	10-Oct-96	96-04-1606A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440411B	03-Oct-96	96-04-1552A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440527C	19-Aug-96	96-04-1148A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440531C	12-Jul-96	96-04-1012A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440531C	26-Aug-96	96-04-1114A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440531C	24-Dec-96	963-298	02
04	NC	PERSON COUNTY*	37145C0025B	24-Jul-96	963-318	02
04	NC	PINEVILLE, TOWN OF	3701600005B	21-Aug-96	94-04-313P	06
04	NC	PITT COUNTY *	3703720265B	14-Aug-96	964-055	02
04	NC	PLYMOUTH, TOWN OF	3702490003C	10-Sep-96	964-104	02
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0352E	24-Dec-96	97-04-386A	01
04	NC	ROCKY MOUNT, CITY OF	3700920001C	27-Nov-96	971-014	01
04	NC	ROCKY MOUNT, CITY OF	3700920005C	09-Dec-96	96-04-097P	05
04	NC	SALISBURY, CITY OF	3702150005B	17-Jul-96	96-04-033P	05
04	NC	TOPSAIL BEACH, TOWN OF	3701870007C	15-Oct-96	96-04-1362A	02
04	NC	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY *	3702300105B	05-Aug-96	963-355	02
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0070E	04-Dec-96	95-04-381P	05
04	NC	WASHINGTON, CITY OF	3700170007C	12-Aug-96	964-073	02
04	NC	WILMINGTON, CITY OF	3701710010B	24-Sep-96	964-018	02
04	NC	WINSTON-SALEM, CITY OF	3753600035F	26-Nov-96	971-037	02
04	SC	ANDERSON COUNTY *	4500130200B	20-Nov-96	964-339	02
04	SC	BAMBERG COUNTY*	4502030025B	12-Dec-96	97-04-214A	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	04-Sep-96	963-073	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	05-Aug-96	963-192	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290390B	30-Aug-96	954-140	02

04	SC	CHARLESTON COUNTY*	4554130245F	11-Oct-96	964-102	02
04	SC	CHARLESTON COUNTY*	4554130285F	24-Sep-96	964-178	02
04	SC	CHARLESTON COUNTY*	4554130362G	30-Aug-96	954-192	02
04	SC	CHARLESTON COUNTY*	4554130407I	14-Aug-96	96-04-177A	01
04	SC	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	4500680245C	26-Jul-96	96-04-914C	02
04	SC	FLORENCE COUNTY *	4500760020B	01-Aug-96	963-188	01
04	SC	FLORENCE COUNTY *	4500760275B	04-Nov-96	96-04-1018A	02
04	SC	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850391D	24-Jul-96	963-327	02
04	SC	GREENVILLE COUNTY *	4500890205B	02-Dec-96	96-04-075P	05
04	SC	GREENVILLE COUNTY *	4500890275A	21-Aug-96	96-04-257P	06
04	SC	GREENWOOD, CITY OF	4500930001C	11-Sep-96	964-057	01
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0253E	07-Nov-96	964-240	02
04	SC	KERSHAW COUNTY *	4501150095B	24-Dec-96	964-153	02
04	SC	LAURENS COUNTY *	4501220050B	21-Aug-96	96-04-257P	06
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0129F	9-Aug-96	963-304	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0137F	11-Sep-96	964-101	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0137F	21-Oct-96	964-293	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0276F	19-Aug-96	963-249	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON, TOWN OF	45063C0138F	16-Sep-96	96-04-1404A	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	24-Sep-96	963-138	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	21-Nov-96	96-04-309A	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	10-Sep-96	964-125	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	05-Nov-96	964-268	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	05-Nov-96	964-280	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0065G	26-Nov-96	964-420	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0085G	26-Nov-96	964-413	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0105G	11-Sep-96	963-201	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0113G	20-Aug-96	96-04-1270A	02
04	SC	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF	4500730005D	31-Dec-96	971-129	02
04	SC	SUMTER COUNTY *	4501820090B	19-Nov-96	964-416	02
04	SC	SUMTER COUNTY *	4501820180B	30-Sep-96	964-260	02
04	SC	SUMTER, CITY OF	4501840002C	04-Sep-96	963-093	02
04	SC	YORK COUNTY *	4501930136D	14-Aug-96	963-352	02
04	TN	BARTLETT, CITY OF	47157C0145E	06-Nov-96	964-368	02
04	TN	BRENTWOOD, CITY OF	4702050010C	16-Aug-96	963-363	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	16-Oct-96	96-04-1334A	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	23-Jul-96	963-280	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	23-Jul-96	963-281	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	19-Nov-96	964-226	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	13-Nov-96	97-04-144A	02
04	TN	CAMPBELL COUNTY *	4700160150B	30-Aug-96	961-277	02
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720002D	01-Aug-96	963-261	02
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720011B	20-Aug-96	964-097	01
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720017D	19-Nov-96	964-424	02
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720024D	30-Aug-96	964-159	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370005C	04-Sep-96	963-116	01
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370013C	24-Jul-96	963-181	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370013C	25-Nov-96	964-111	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370013C	29-Oct-96	964-139	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370013C	30-Sep-96	964-181	02
04	TN	CLEVELAND, CITY OF	4700150001D	29-Aug-96	962-020	01
04	TN	CLEVELAND, CITY OF	4700150001D	24-Jul-96	963-126	02
04	TN	COLLIERVILLE, CITY OF	47157C0245E	07-Aug-96	95-04-1032A	01
04	TN	COLLIERVILLE, CITY OF	47157C0245E	07-Aug-96	96-04-1040C	01
04	TN	COLLIERVILLE, CITY OF	47157C0245E	30-Aug-96	962-283	02
04	TN	COLLIERVILLE, CITY OF	47157C0300E	02-Oct-96	96-04-1524A	17
04	TN	DYERSBURG, CITY OF	4700470005C	16-Sep-96	96-04-1022A	02
04	TN	EAST RIDGE, CITY OF	4754240010D	03-Sep-96	964-129	02
04	TN	ESTILL SPRINGS, TOWN OF	470272 B	16-Jul-96	96-04-1060A	02
04	TN	FARRAGUT, TOWN OF	4703870015A	01-Aug-96	963-349	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	07-Oct-96	924-134A	02

04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	22-Jul-96	96-04-1066A	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	02-Jul-96	96-04-1070A	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	07-Nov-96	96-04-1392A	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	25-Nov-96	964-067	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	10-Sep-96	964-123	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	31-Dec-96	964-233	02
04	TN	HENRY COUNTY	4702280125B	30-Dec-96	97-04-258A	01
04	TN	JACKSON, CITY OF	4701130015C	04-Sep-96	963-198	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330040B	01-Aug-96	963-348	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330115B	30-Aug-96	961-236	02
04	TN	KNOXVILLE, CITY OF	4754340005B	04-Sep-96	962-289	02
04	TN	KNOXVILLE, CITY OF	4754340020B	30-Aug-96	962-204	02
04	TN	LENOIR CITY, CITY OF	4754380003B	16-Sep-96	96-04-1344A	02
04	TN	LEWISBURG, CITY OF	47117C0134C	14-Aug-96	963-256	02
04	TN	MANCHESTER, CITY OF	4700350001B	10-Oct-96	964-142	02
04	TN	MAURY COUNTY*	4701230125B	09-Jul-96	963-140	02
04	TN	MAURY COUNTY*	4701230125B	27-Nov-96	971-049	02
04	TN	MEMPHIS, CITY OF	47157C0145E	30-Aug-96	954-228	02
04	TN	MEMPHIS, CITY OF	47157C0185E	19-Sep-96	96-04-087P	06
04	TN	MEMPHIS, CITY OF	47157C0230E	20-Nov-96	96-04-343P	05
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	01-Aug-96	963-356	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	01-Aug-96	963-357	02
04	TN	MORRISTOWN, CITY OF	4700700002D	31-Dec-96	971-107	02
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	19-Aug-96	963-299	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	30-Sep-96	964-204	02
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	24-Dec-96	964-241	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680010C	17-Oct-96	964-080	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680010C	30-Sep-96	964-081	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400100B	30-Aug-96	962-163	02
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400177B	18-Sep-96	96-04-1390A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400177B	11-Dec-96	97-04-162A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400184B	05-Sep-96	96-04-504A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400192C	30-Dec-96	97-04-192A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400262C	30-Sep-96	964-189	02
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON	4700400300C	05-Jul-96	963-055	02
04	TN	RHEA COUNTY	4701510055B	05-Sep-96	964-143	02
04	TN	RIPLEY, TOWN OF	4701000004C	31-Jul-96	96-04-1168A	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650040C	30-Aug-96	962-201	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650065B	30-Aug-96	961-199	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650065B	19-Nov-96	964-108	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650095B	14-Aug-96	963-071	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650130B	29-Aug-96	96-04-1064A	02
04	TN	SEVIER COUNTY	4702360070B	04-Sep-96	963-121	02
04	TN	SEVIERVILLE, CITY OF	4754440005C	23-Sep-96	96-04-402A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0195E	30-Oct-96	96-04-1412A	02
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0195E	19-Nov-96	964-292	02
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0230E	25-Nov-96	964-092	02
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0235E	09-Sep-96	96-04-1502A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0235E	11-Oct-96	964-011	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0240E	29-Aug-96	96-04-1104A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0285E	10-Oct-96	96-04-1468A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0290E	10-Oct-96	96-04-1468A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0295E	04-Sep-96	963-314	02
04	TN	SHELBYVILLE, CITY OF	4700080007B	04-Sep-96	962-188	02
04	TN	SMYRNA, TOWN OF	4701690004D	05-Aug-96	964-051	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	29-Jul-96	96-04-1062A	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	12-Aug-96	963-233	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	14-Aug-96	964-065	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	30-Sep-96	964-187	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	31-Dec-96	971-108	02
05	IL	ADAMS COUNTY*	1700010160C	30-Sep-96	96-05-155P	06

05	IL	ADDISON, VILLAGE OF	1701980004C	12-Nov-96	97-05-358A	02
05	IL	ADDISON, VILLAGE OF	1701980004C	20-Dec-96	97-05-742A	02
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	1703580002B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3478A	02
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	1703580002B	15-Nov-96	96-05-4352A	02
05	IL	BEECHER, VILLAGE OF	17197C0509E	11-Sep-96	96-05-3544A	02
05	IL	BELLEVILLE, CITY OF	1706180010B	26-Jul-96	96-05-2988A	17
05	IL	BENSENVILLE, VILLAGE OF	1702000003C	04-Oct-96	96-05-4008A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900005C	13-Nov-96	96-05-3928A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900005C	27-Nov-96	96-05-4302A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900010C	02-Aug-96	96-05-2852A	01
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900010C	02-Oct-96	96-05-3700A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900010C	20-Sep-96	96-05-4018A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900010C	10-Jul-96	96-05-714A	02
05	IL	BOLINGBROOK, VILLAGE OF	17197C0034E	19-Sep-96	96-05-3714A	01
05	IL	BOND COUNTY *	1709960100B	04-Oct-96	96-05-4062A	02
05	IL	BUFFALO GROVE, VILLAGE OF	1700680006D	16-Oct-96	96-05-275P	05
05	IL	BURR RIDGE, VILLAGE OF	1700710001C	02-Dec-96	96-05-4206A	02
05	IL	CALUMET CITY, CITY OF	1700720003D	12-Dec-96	97-05-002A	01
05	IL	CAROL STREAM, VILLAGE OF	1702020005C	15-Aug-96	96-05-3138A	02
05	IL	CAROL STREAM, VILLAGE OF	1702020005C	18-Dec-96	97-05-304A	02
05	IL	CARRIER MILLS, VILLAGE OF	170786 A	02-Aug-96	96-05-2722A	01
05	IL	CENTRALIA, CITY OF	1704530005C	16-Aug-96	94-05-043P	05
05	IL	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY *	1708940150B	14-Aug-96	96-05-1952A	02
05	IL	CHANNAHON, VILLAGE OF	17197C0255E	31-Jul-96	96-05-2962A	01
05	IL	CHANNAHON, VILLAGE OF	17197C0265E	31-Jul-96	96-05-2962A	01
05	IL	CHATHAM, VILLAGE OF	1706010005C	29-Aug-96	96-05-2488A	02
05	IL	CHICAGO RIDGE, VILLAGE OF	1700760001B	23-Aug-96	96-05-063P	05
05	IL	CHICAGO, CITY OF	1700740020B	15-Aug-96	96-05-1166A	02
05	IL	CHRISTIAN COUNTY *	1709260003A	05-Nov-96	96-05-4330A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	170044 B	05-Aug-96	96-05-2196A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	1700449999A	23-Aug-96	96-05-2344A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	1700449999A	02-Aug-96	96-05-2486A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	1700449999A	15-Aug-96	96-05-2544A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	1700449999A	21-Nov-96	96-05-3738A	02
05	IL	CLINTON COUNTY*	1700449999A	13-Nov-96	97-05-244A	02
05	IL	COLES COUNTY *	1709860200B	10-Jul-96	96-05-1840A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540035B	24-Sep-96	96-05-2728A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540040B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1058A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540040B	21-Aug-96	96-05-2634A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540170B	22-Aug-96	96-05-2502A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540195B	02-Jul-96	96-05-2236A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540195B	13-Dec-96	96-05-4138A	01
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540215B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2836A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540220C	23-Jul-96	96-05-2370A	02
05	IL	CRETE, VILLAGE OF	17197C0379E	12-Jul-96	96-05-239P	06
05	IL	CRYSTAL LAKE, CITY OF	1704760001C	31-Jul-96	96-05-3066A	02
05	IL	CRYSTAL LAKE, CITY OF	1704760001C	24-Oct-96	97-05-224A	02
05	IL	CRYSTAL LAKE, CITY OF	1704760001C	22-Nov-96	97-05-532A	02
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500001A	19-Nov-96	97-05-024A	02
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500002A	05-Dec-96	97-05-568A	02
05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	170361 C	30-Oct-96	97-05-174A	02
05	IL	DOUGLAS COUNTY*	1701940050B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2610A	02
05	IL	DOWNERS GROVE, VILLAGE OF	1702040004B	16-Sep-96	96-05-1476A	01
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970010C	18-Nov-96	97-05-218A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970055B	06-Sep-96	96-05-3274A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	12-Sep-96	96-05-3562A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	13-Nov-96	96-05-4290A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	10-Jul-96	96-05-556A	01
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	07-Nov-96	97-05-070A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	30-Dec-96	97-05-664A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970065B	12-Sep-96	96-05-3562A	02

05	IL	ELK GROVE VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	1700880010C	08-Jul-96	96-05-2320A	01
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703620005E	28-Oct-96	96-05-3812A	01
05	IL	FOX RIVER VALLEY GARDENS, VILL	1704780001B	30-Sep-96	96-05-2404A	01
05	IL	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	170049 B	20-Sep-96	96-05-2342A	02
05	IL	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	170049 B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3454A	02
05	IL	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	170049 B	05-Nov-96	97-05-272A	02
05	IL	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	170049 B	13-Dec-96	97-05-558A	02
05	IL	GLENVIEW, VILLAGE OF	1700960005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1066A	02
05	IL	GRUNDY COUNTY *	1702560085C	07-Aug-96	96-05-2260A	02
05	IL	HAWTHORN WOODS, VILLAGE OF	1703660002B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1420A	02
05	IL	HENRY COUNTY *	1707390025B	31-Jul-96	96-05-3006A	02
05	IL	HICKORY HILLS, CITY OF	1701030001C	05-Dec-96	97-05-334A	02
05	IL	HIGHLAND PARK, CITY OF	1703670002B	07-Oct-96	96-05-3828A	01
05	IL	HIGHLAND PARK, CITY OF	1703670004B	07-Oct-96	96-05-3828A	01
05	IL	HIGHLAND PARK, CITY OF	1703670004B	18-Nov-96	96-05-3936A	02
05	IL	HINSDALE, VILLAGE OF	1701050004B	30-Oct-96	96-05-3236A	02
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070004B	20-Aug-96	96-05-2286A	02
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070008B	10-Oct-96	96-05-3662A	02
05	IL	HOLIDAY HILLS, VILLAGE OF	1709360001B	08-Oct-96	96-05-4066A	02
05	IL	ISLAND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703700001B	02-Oct-96	96-05-2942A	02
05	IL	ISLAND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703700001B	25-Nov-96	96-05-3282A	02
05	IL	ISLAND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703700001B	09-Sep-96	96-05-3450A	02
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0137E	05-Dec-96	97-05-254A	01
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0141E	05-Dec-96	97-05-254A	01
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960040A	08-Jul-96	96-05-2702A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960041B	12-Jul-96	96-05-1774A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960041B	06-Sep-96	96-05-3064A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960043B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3208A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960043B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3466A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960044B	25-Sep-96	96-05-311A	01
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960061B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2152A	01
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960063B	09-Aug-96	96-05-2310A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960065B	19-Nov-96	97-05-026A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960106B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3068A	17
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960106B	31-Jul-96	96-05-3160A	01
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960125B	18-Jul-96	96-05-400A	02
05	IL	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360055A	22-Nov-96	96-05-2672A	01
05	IL	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360170C	03-Dec-96	97-05-646A	02
05	IL	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360185B	27-Aug-96	96-05-3612A	02
05	IL	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360190B	19-Sep-96	96-05-3154A	01
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410015C	13-Dec-96	97-05-336A	02
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410020C	05-Dec-96	97-05-292A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570055B	24-Dec-96	97-05-654A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570070B	08-Oct-96	96-05-2432A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570110B	31-Jul-96	96-05-3076A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570110B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3852A	01
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570140B	05-Sep-96	96-05-2944A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570140B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3596A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570150B	21-Aug-96	96-05-3354A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570150B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3496A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570155B	16-Oct-96	96-05-3418A	01
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	1703740001C	22-Jul-96	96-05-2578A	02
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	1703740003C	22-Jul-96	96-05-2840A	02
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	1703740006C	17-Sep-96	96-05-3922A	17
05	IL	LAKEMOOR, VILLAGE OF	1709150001B	12-Sep-96	96-05-3044A	02
05	IL	LAKEMOOR, VILLAGE OF	1709150001B	22-Oct-96	96-05-3186A	01
05	IL	LAKEWOOD, VILLAGE OF	170805 B	01-Nov-96	97-05-220A	02
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	1703780005C	02-Jul-96	96-05-3180A	01
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	1703800010C	04-Oct-96	96-05-3500C	02
05	IL	MACHESNEY PARK, VILLAGE OF	1710090005A	29-Aug-96	96-05-2356A	02
05	IL	MACHESNEY PARK, VILLAGE OF	1710090005A	22-Oct-96	96-05-4278A	17

05	IL	MACON COUNTY *	1709280020B	02-Oct-96	96-05-2662A	02
05	IL	MADISON COUNTY *	1704360100B	13-Nov-96	96-05-4224A	02
05	IL	MATTESON, VILLAGE OF	1701230003C	10-Jul-96	96-05-2742A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	21-Aug-96	96-05-1672A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2198A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	06-Sep-96	96-05-3576A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320230B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2266A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320230B	24-Dec-96	97-05-542A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320240B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2442A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320275B	12-Jul-96	96-05-1678A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320335B	04-Sep-96	96-05-2666A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320350C	24-Dec-96	97-05-426A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320355B	04-Oct-96	96-05-2786A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320355B	09-Sep-96	96-05-3766A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY, CITY OF	1704830003D	24-Jul-96	96-05-1834A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY, CITY OF	1704830003D	26-Sep-96	96-05-3920A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY, CITY OF	1704830003D	04-Oct-96	96-05-4080A	02
05	IL	MINOOKA, VILLAGE OF	17197C0255E	21-Jul-96	96-05-161P	06
05	IL	MOKENA, VILLAGE OF	17197C0195E	27-Nov-96	96-05-4276A	02
05	IL	MOKENA, VILLAGE OF	17197C0213E	26-Jul-96	96-05-129P	06
05	IL	MOLINE, CITY OF	1705910005B	24-Sep-96	96-05-4058A	01
05	IL	MOLINE, CITY OF	1705910010B	27-Nov-96	96-05-3676A	01
05	IL	MONROE COUNTY*	1705090075D	18-Oct-96	96-05-3410A	02
05	IL	MONROE COUNTY*	1705090125C	22-Nov-96	97-05-518A	02
05	IL	MORTON, VILLAGE OF	1706520006D	04-Dec-96	96-05-339P	05
05	IL	MORTON, VILLAGE OF	1706520007D	04-Dec-96	96-05-339P	05
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	24-Jul-96	96-05-3016A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	23-Aug-96	96-05-3520A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	16-Oct-96	96-05-4272A	01
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	22-Nov-96	97-05-204A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	05-Nov-96	97-05-294A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290015B	03-Oct-96	96-05-2350A	02
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	1703820001B	23-Aug-96	96-05-3456A	01
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130012C	08-Aug-96	96-05-2164A	01
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130012C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3826A	02
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130016C	06-Sep-96	96-05-3340A	02
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130017C	23-Aug-96	96-05-2858A	02
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130017C	10-Dec-96	96-05-3052A	01
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130020C	09-Aug-96	96-05-2540P	05
05	IL	NEW LENOX, VILLAGE OF	17197C0305E	22-Jul-96	96-05-1302A	01
05	IL	NEW LENOX, VILLAGE OF	17197C0305E	13-Dec-96	96-05-3322A	01
05	IL	NEW LENOX, VILLAGE OF	17197C0305E	10-Oct-96	96-05-4216A	02
05	IL	NORMAL, TOWN OF	1705020005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2932A	02
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	1703830002B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2428A	02
05	IL	NORTHBROOK, VILLAGE OF	1701320008D	01-Oct-96	96-05-2720A	02
05	IL	NORTHBROOK, VILLAGE OF	1701320010D	23-Dec-96	97-05-820A	02
05	IL	NORTHFIELD, VILLAGE OF	1701330001C	05-Jul-96	96-05-1698A	02
05	IL	OAK BROOK, VILLAGE OF	1702140002B	30-Dec-96	96-05-2510A	02
05	IL	OAK BROOK, VILLAGE OF	1702140004B	09-Sep-96	96-05-1588A	01
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	31-Jul-96	96-05-2608A	02
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	30-Oct-96	96-05-2698A	02
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	25-Nov-96	96-05-3038A	02
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	07-Oct-96	96-05-3164A	02
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	10-Oct-96	96-05-3934A	02
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	24-Oct-96	97-05-258A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370002C	25-Sep-96	96-05-3932A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370004C	26-Nov-96	97-05-422A	01
05	IL	OGLE COUNTY*	1705250255A	11-Oct-96	96-05-2668A	02
05	IL	PALATINE, VILLAGE OF	1751700005B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2076A	02
05	IL	PALATINE, VILLAGE OF	1751700005B	08-Oct-96	96-05-3262A	02
05	IL	PALATINE, VILLAGE OF	1751700005B	30-Oct-96	96-05-3480A	02

05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430001C	30-Jul-96	96-05-1586A	01
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430001C	10-Jul-96	96-05-2304A	02
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430001C	03-Sep-96	96-05-2834A	02
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430001C	26-Nov-96	96-05-4274A	02
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430003C	09-Dec-96	96-05-2894A	02
05	IL	PARK CITY, CITY OF	1703860005B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4238A	02
05	IL	PEORIA COUNTY *	1705330125B	09-Oct-96	96-05-2804P	06
05	IL	PIATT COUNTY*	1705420004B	27-Sep-96	96-05-3330A	02
05	IL	PIATT COUNTY*	1705420006B	09-Sep-96	96-05-2360A	02
05	IL	PLAINFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17197C0045E	22-Jul-96	96-05-2474A	01
05	IL	PLAINFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17197C0045E	18-Dec-96	97-05-468A	01
05	IL	PROSPECT HEIGHTS, CITY OF	1709190005C	18-Oct-96	96-05-4014A	02
05	IL	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY*	1705820025B	29-Aug-96	96-05-3540A	02
05	IL	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY*	1705820125B	02-Oct-96	96-05-1192A	02
05	IL	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY*	1705820125B	16-Aug-96	96-05-3674A	17
05	IL	ROSELLE, VILLAGE OF	1702160002B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3814A	01
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	1703890001C	24-Jul-96	96-05-2826A	02
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	1703890001C	05-Dec-96	97-05-396A	02
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703880005B	11-Dec-96	97-05-252A	01
05	IL	SANGAMON COUNTY *	1709120165C	12-Nov-96	97-05-020A	02
05	IL	SANGAMON COUNTY *	1709120275C	14-Aug-96	96-05-2368A	02
05	IL	SCHAUMBURG, VILLAGE OF	1701580010D	31-Jul-96	96-05-1958A	02
05	IL	SENECA, VILLAGE OF	1704070001C	26-Jul-96	96-05-1548A	01
05	IL	SOUTH HOLLAND, VILLAGE OF	1701630004C	10-Sep-96	96-05-2898A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160050A	12-Dec-96	97-05-652A	02
05	IL	STARK COUNTY *	170613 A	02-Oct-96	96-05-1096A	02
05	IL	STEPHENSON COUNTY *	1706390125B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2664A	02
05	IL	TINLEY PARK, CITY OF	1701690005E	05-Aug-96	96-05-2010A	02
05	IL	WATSEKA, CITY OF	17075C0120D	24-Jul-96	96-05-3168A	02
05	IL	WATSEKA, CITY OF	17075C0120D	13-Nov-96	97-05-398A	02
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	1703960002B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4084A	02
05	IL	WESTCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	1701700001B	23-Aug-96	96-05-2590A	01
05	IL	WESTCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	1701700001B	07-Nov-96	96-05-3930A	02
05	IL	WESTMONT, VILLAGE OF	1702200001B	20-Sep-96	96-05-2000A	02
05	IL	WHEATON, CITY OF	1702210005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2602A	02
05	IL	WHEATON, CITY OF	1702210005B	19-Aug-96	96-05-3584A	01
05	IL	WHEELING, VILLAGE OF	1701730005C	22-Aug-96	96-05-2784A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0033E	19-Nov-96	97-05-270A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0045E	08-Oct-96	96-05-3246A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0045E	25-Nov-96	97-05-310A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0090E	29-Aug-96	96-05-3012A	17
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0090E	20-Aug-96	96-05-3190A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0090E	18-Oct-96	96-05-4114A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0095E	22-Jul-96	96-05-2936A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0130E	22-Jul-96	96-05-2774A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0135E	08-Oct-96	96-05-3246A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0140E	10-Oct-96	96-05-1964A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0141E	22-Jul-96	95-05-2318A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0143E	10-Sep-96	96-05-3088A	17
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0185E	10-Sep-96	96-05-1706P	05
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0218E	06-Sep-96	96-05-1628A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0218E	25-Oct-96	96-05-1692A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0255E	21-Jul-96	96-05-161P	06
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0255E	08-Oct-96	96-05-4310A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0310E	31-Oct-96	96-05-191P	06
05	IL	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	1709340001B	16-Dec-96	97-05-784A	02
05	IL	WINFIELD, VILLAGE OF	1702230001C	18-Jul-96	96-05-1944A	01
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200015B	09-Sep-96	96-05-3850A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200035B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1220A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200035B	10-Jul-96	96-05-2366A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200050B	19-Nov-96	97-05-198A	02

05	IN	ADAMS COUNTY *	1804240110C	03-Dec-96	96-05-3838A	01
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0170D	21-Nov-96	96-05-043P	05
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0180D	21-Oct-96	96-05-051P	05
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0285E	19-Aug-96	96-05-2040A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0435D	29-Jul-96	96-05-2892A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0455D	16-Sep-96	96-05-2278A	02
05	IN	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY *	1800060100B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4182A	01
05	IN	BENTON COUNTY*	1804770004A	29-Aug-96	96-05-3122A	02
05	IN	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1801690020C	25-Sep-96	96-05-3876A	17
05	IN	BROWN COUNTY*	1851740015B	10-Jul-96	96-05-1332A	02
05	IN	BROWN COUNTY*	1851740060B	03-Oct-96	96-05-3072A	02
05	IN	BROWN COUNTY*	1851740100B	20-Dec-96	97-05-642A	02
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810007C	10-Jul-96	96-05-020A	01
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810009C	10-Jul-96	96-05-2028A	02
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810009C	25-Jul-96	96-05-2622A	01
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810009C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2950A	02
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810009C	10-Dec-96	97-05-448A	01
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810013C	25-Sep-96	96-05-3452A	01
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810013C	12-Aug-96	96-05-3624A	02
05	IN	CASS COUNTY *	1800220150B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3704A	02
05	IN	CICERO, TOWN OF	1803200020C	25-Sep-96	96-05-2116A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260050B	14-Aug-96	96-05-3126A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260100B	09-Sep-96	96-05-3874A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260125C	29-Aug-96	96-05-3778A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260150B	08-Nov-96	96-05-4028A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	25-Jul-96	96-05-3124A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3590A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	12-Nov-96	96-05-3664A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	22-Aug-96	96-05-3706A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	25-Sep-96	96-05-4042A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	30-Dec-96	97-05-626A	02
05	IN	COLUMBIA CITY, CITY OF	180300 B	01-Nov-96	96-05-3672A	02
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070010C	03-Oct-96	96-05-3858A	01
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020C	29-Aug-96	96-05-3196A	01
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020C	16-Sep-96	96-05-3760A	01
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020C	03-Oct-96	96-05-4074A	01
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020C	05-Dec-96	97-05-080A	02
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020C	22-Nov-96	97-05-534A	02
05	IN	CRAWFORDSVILLE, CITY OF	180171 B	22-Oct-96	96-05-3720A	02
05	IN	DEARBORN COUNTY *	1800380075B	27-Aug-96	96-05-3370A	02
05	IN	DECATUR COUNTY *	1804300105B	20-Aug-96	96-05-076A	01
05	IN	DELAWARE COUNTY*	1800510100C	27-Nov-96	97-05-328A	02
05	IN	DYER, TOWN OF	1801290001C	15-Aug-96	96-05-3498A	02
05	IN	DYER, TOWN OF	1801290001C	08-Oct-96	96-05-3998A	02
05	IN	ELKHART COUNTY *	1800560005A	22-Oct-96	96-05-4040A	02
05	IN	ELKHART COUNTY *	1800560020B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3502A	02
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570001B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2126A	01
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570001B	08-Nov-96	97-05-286A	02
05	IN	FISHERS, TOWN OF	1804230005A	14-Aug-96	96-05-2312A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0145E	04-Oct-96	96-05-3870A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0165E	25-Sep-96	96-05-3802A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0165E	28-Oct-96	96-05-4122A	01
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	08-Aug-96	96-05-3416A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	03-Oct-96	96-05-3968A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	10-Oct-96	96-05-4134A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	10-Oct-96	96-05-4284A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	05-Nov-96	96-05-4288A	02
05	IN	FOUNTAIN CITY, CITY OF	1802820001D	02-Oct-96	96-05-3776A	02
05	IN	FRANKLIN COUNTY *	18047C0045C	18-Jul-96	96-05-2614A	02
05	IN	GOSHEN, CITY OF	1800580005B	12-Aug-96	96-05-1688A	01
05	IN	GRABILL, TOWN OF	18003C0180D	09-Jul-96	96-05-051P	05

05	IN	GREENFIELD, CITY OF	1800840005C	07-Aug-96	96-05-3030A	01
05	IN	GREENWOOD, CITY OF	1801150002B	08-Oct-96	96-05-3014A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	08-Jul-96	96-05-2584A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	22-Aug-96	96-05-3356A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	18-Sep-96	96-05-3424A	17
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	18-Nov-96	97-05-340A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	18-Nov-96	97-05-342A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	18-Nov-96	97-05-344A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	23-Dec-96	97-05-848A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150050B	23-Jul-96	96-05-2194A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150050B	25-Nov-96	96-05-3888A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	25-Dec-96	96-05-001P	05
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3176A	02
05	IN	HENRY COUNTY*	18065C0175C	03-Oct-96	96-05-3878A	02
05	IN	HOBART, CITY OF	1801360005B	05-Nov-96	97-05-062A	02
05	IN	HOWARD COUNTY *	1804140043B	18-Jul-96	96-05-1670A	02
05	IN	HOWARD COUNTY *	1804140043B	06-Sep-96	96-05-2078A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590010D	08-Oct-96	96-05-3406A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	08-Jul-96	96-05-2620A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	18-Sep-96	96-05-3690A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	15-Oct-96	96-05-3890A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	31-Dec-96	97-05-190A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590025D	23-Dec-96	97-05-766A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	06-Sep-96	96-05-2518A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	04-Oct-96	96-05-3882A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	12-Nov-96	96-05-4032A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	08-Oct-96	96-05-4132A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590040D	13-Aug-96	96-05-2512A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590040D	02-Jul-96	96-05-2922A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590040D	20-Sep-96	96-05-3470A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590045D	18-Sep-96	96-05-3570A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590045D	17-Dec-96	97-05-072A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590055D	09-Dec-96	97-05-184A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590060D	23-Jul-96	96-05-1824A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590060D	06-Sep-96	96-05-3488A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590060D	23-Dec-96	97-05-222A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	14-Aug-96	95-05-301P	05
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	08-Oct-96	96-05-1896A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	01-Oct-96	96-05-3864A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	30-Oct-96	96-05-4006A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	09-Dec-96	97-05-472A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	21-Nov-96	96-05-1646A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	08-Oct-96	96-05-1896A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	02-Dec-96	96-05-3036A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	27-Aug-96	96-05-3096A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	11-Dec-96	97-05-006A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590095D	07-Nov-96	97-05-076A	02
05	IN	JASPER, CITY OF	1800550010C	07-Oct-96	96-05-4286A	02
05	IN	JEFFERSONVILLE, CITY OF	1800270005D	21-Aug-96	96-05-2688A	02
05	IN	JEFFERSONVILLE, CITY OF	1800270005D	24-Sep-96	96-05-3218A	01
05	IN	JEFFERSONVILLE, CITY OF	1800270005D	04-Oct-96	96-05-4082A	02
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110014C	21-Aug-96	96-05-3472A	01
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110014C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3886A	02
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110014C	13-Dec-96	97-05-674A	02
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110016C	26-Jul-96	96-05-2872A	02
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110018C	09-Sep-96	96-05-207P	05
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110100C	24-Sep-96	96-05-3248A	01
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3808A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	17-Dec-96	97-05-182A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0045C	23-Aug-96	96-05-3564A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0080C	12-Jul-96	96-05-2176A	02

05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0080C	23-Aug-96	96-05-3464A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	12-Jul-96	96-05-2684A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	24-Dec-96	96-05-3646A	02
05	IN	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	1802530005B	24-Sep-96	96-05-3770A	01
05	IN	LAGRANGE COUNTY	1801250004B	18-Oct-96	97-05-060A	02
05	IN	LAKE COUNTY *	1801260045B	24-Jul-96	96-05-1816A	02
05	IN	LAKE COUNTY *	1801260135B	05-Aug-96	96-05-1002A	02
05	IN	LAKE COUNTY *	1801260135B	26-Jul-96	96-05-1892A	01
05	IN	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	1804410002B	24-Dec-96	97-05-632A	02
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130001C	02-Oct-96	96-05-2556A	01
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130001C	10-Oct-96	96-05-4086A	02
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130002C	02-Oct-96	96-05-2556A	01
05	IN	MARTINSVILLE, CITY OF	1801770015B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2708A	02
05	IN	MONROE COUNTY*	1804440003C	24-Jul-96	96-05-2760A	02
05	IN	MONROE COUNTY*	1804440003C	05-Nov-96	97-05-194A	02
05	IN	MORGAN COUNTY *	1801760050B	02-Oct-96	96-05-1084A	02
05	IN	MUNSTER, TOWN OF	1801390002B	05-Nov-96	96-05-3668A	01
05	IN	NEW ALBANY, CITY OF	1800620005C	02-Oct-96	96-05-4102A	02
05	IN	NEW HAVEN, CITY OF	18003C0305D	13-Aug-96	96-05-2794A	01
05	IN	NEWBURGH, TOWN OF	1802760001B	12-Jul-96	96-05-2484A	02
05	IN	NOBLE COUNTY *	1801830050B	06-Sep-96	96-05-2980A	02
05	IN	NOBLE COUNTY *	1801830050B	22-Oct-96	96-05-4034A	02
05	IN	NOBLE COUNTY *	1801830075B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2978A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820015E	16-Jul-96	96-05-1590A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	20-Sep-96	96-05-2626A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	13-Nov-96	96-05-2990A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	26-Jul-96	96-05-956A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	12-Jul-96	96-05-960A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820030E	18-Sep-96	96-04-1176A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820030E	10-Jul-96	96-05-2202A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820030E	08-Oct-96	96-05-4210A	02
05	IN	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	1800890001B	20-Aug-96	96-05-1962A	01
05	IN	PORTER COUNTY *	1804250070B	23-Dec-96	97-05-420A	02
05	IN	POSEY COUNTY*	180209 B	18-Dec-96	97-05-438A	01
05	IN	ROSELAND, TOWN OF	1851790001B	20-Sep-96	96-05-2928A	02
05	IN	SCHERERVILLE, TOWN OF	1801420005B	02-Jul-96	95-05-281P	06
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	20-Sep-96	96-05-2838A	01
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	19-Aug-96	96-05-2974A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	20-Aug-96	96-05-3166A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	08-Oct-96	96-05-4208A	17
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	13-Dec-96	97-05-580A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	17-Dec-96	97-05-758A	02
05	IN	SOUTH BEND, CITY OF	1802310006C	04-Nov-96	96-05-2200A	02
05	IN	SOUTH BEND, CITY OF	1802310006C	04-Nov-96	96-05-3082A	01
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1250A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1820A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	05-Aug-96	96-05-1884A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	16-Jul-96	96-05-2714A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	09-Sep-96	96-05-2832A	01
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	27-Aug-96	96-05-3462A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	08-Oct-96	96-05-3854A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430075B	27-Sep-96	96-05-3762A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430075B	16-Sep-96	96-05-4052A	01
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430100B	29-Jul-96	96-05-1406A	02
05	IN	TELL CITY, CITY OF	180197 B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2456A	02
05	IN	TIPTON COUNTY *	1804750003B	05-Sep-96	96-05-2706A	01
05	IN	TIPTON, CITY OF	1802550001C	05-Sep-96	96-05-3022A	01
05	IN	TIPTON, CITY OF	1802550001C	05-Nov-96	96-05-3306A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	19-Jul-96	96-05-2860A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	10-Jul-96	96-05-2994A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2996A	01

05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	18-Nov-96	96-05-323P	06
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	30-Aug-96	96-05-3276A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	07-Aug-96	96-05-3512A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	07-Aug-96	96-05-3514A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	16-Aug-96	96-05-3598A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	20-Aug-96	96-05-3600A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	20-Aug-96	96-05-3698A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	24-Sep-96	96-05-3742A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	09-Oct-96	96-05-4250A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	12-Nov-96	96-05-4348A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	24-Oct-96	97-05-116A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	06-Nov-96	97-05-282A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	08-Nov-96	97-05-368A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	31-Dec-96	97-05-940A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560075C	24-Sep-96	96-05-530A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560100B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2566A	02
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	1802660025B	21-Aug-96	96-05-2846A	02
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	1802660125B	02-Jul-96	96-05-1330A	02
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2054A	01
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	10-Sep-96	96-05-3958A	01
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	19-Nov-96	96-05-4164A	02
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	19-Nov-96	97-05-082A	01
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830015C	10-Jul-96	96-05-2744A	01
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	30-Dec-96	97-05-942A	02
05	MI	ADA, TOWNSHIP OF	2602480010B	08-Nov-96	97-05-332A	17
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	260498 A	09-Dec-96	96-05-3094A	02
05	MI	ALLEGAN, CITY OF	2600030001B	12-Sep-96	96-05-2450A	02
05	MI	ALLEGAN, CITY OF	2600030001B	10-Oct-96	96-05-3976A	02
05	MI	ALPENA, CITY OF	2600100005B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2376A	02
05	MI	ALPENA, CITY OF	2600100005B	22-Aug-96	96-05-3304A	02
05	MI	ALPENA, TOWNSHIP OF	2600110039C	23-Oct-96	96-05-3460A	01
05	MI	AU TRAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	2603420025C	23-Dec-96	97-05-598A	02
05	MI	BALTIMORE, TOWNSHIP OF	2606660005B	02-Aug-96	96-05-2522A	02
05	MI	BATTLE CREEK, CITY OF	2600510002B	01-Oct-96	96-05-3622A	02
05	MI	BATTLE CREEK, CITY OF	2600510012B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2646A	02
05	MI	BEDFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601420007B	10-Jul-96	96-05-1712A	02
05	MI	BUCHANAN, TOWNSHIP OF	260555	15-Oct-96	96-05-3680A	02
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	2604990005A	05-Dec-96	96-05-3880A	01
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190006B	08-Aug-96	96-05-1856A	01
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190008B	01-Jul-96	96-05-1022A	01
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190011B	01-Jul-96	96-05-1022A	01
05	MI	CARROLLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601870001B	10-Oct-96	96-05-3954A	02
05	MI	CASCADE CHARTER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608140025A	08-Jul-96	96-05-2630A	02
05	MI	CASCADE CHARTER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608140025A	08-Oct-96	96-05-4130A	02
05	MI	CASEVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	2602570002A	06-Sep-96	96-05-3526A	02
05	MI	CHOCOLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	2604480003B	28-Jul-96	96-05-2388A	02
05	MI	CLARE, CITY OF	2606290001B	23-Oct-96	96-05-4342A	02
05	MI	CLARK, TOWNSHIP OF	2607590050B	20-Sep-96	96-05-4000A	02
05	MI	CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601940001B	14-Aug-96	96-05-1734A	01
05	MI	CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601940002B	16-Jul-96	96-05-2390A	01
05	MI	CLEVELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2603029999A	23-Aug-96	96-05-3650A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210005D	03-Oct-96	96-05-3004A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210005D	05-Dec-96	96-05-3438A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210005D	08-Nov-96	96-05-3440A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	23-Aug-96	96-05-2730A	01
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	23-Aug-96	96-05-2818A	01
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	12-Nov-96	97-05-088A	02
05	MI	DEARBORN HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2602210007C	02-Jul-96	96-05-1426A	02
05	MI	DEARBORN HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2602210007C	07-Aug-96	96-05-2098A	02
05	MI	EAST CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601970005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2188A	02
05	MI	ELBA, TOWNSHIP OF	2607760001A	10-Jul-96	96-05-2454A	02

05	MI	ELY, TOWNSHIP OF	2604490001C	06-Sep-96	96-05-2756A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	21-Aug-96	96-05-3534A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	03-Sep-96	96-05-3692A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	03-Sep-96	96-05-3798A	02
05	MI	FARMINGTON HILLS, CITY OF	2601720005B	15-Aug-96	96-05-3056A	17
05	MI	FARMINGTON HILLS, CITY OF	2601720005B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3504A	02
05	MI	FLAT ROCK, CITY OF	2602240005B	12-Aug-96	96-05-446A	17
05	MI	FOWLERVILLE,VILLAGE OF	2604390001A	16-Dec-96	97-05-782A	02
05	MI	FRASER, CITY OF	2601220001B	16-Dec-96	96-05-3294A	02
05	MI	FRASER, CITY OF	2601220001B	03-Oct-96	96-05-3730A	02
05	MI	FRASER, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0110D	08-Oct-96	96-05-4222A	02
05	MI	FRENDONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	260562 A	18-Oct-96	96-05-2758A	02
05	MI	FRENDONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	260562 A	18-Oct-96	96-05-2930A	02
05	MI	FRUITLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	260265 B	02-Jul-96	96-05-2890A	02
05	MI	FRUITLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2602659999A	20-Sep-96	96-05-3152A	02
05	MI	FRUITLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2602659999A	20-Sep-96	96-05-3550A	02
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP O	2605890005B	12-Jul-96	96-05-2732A	02
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP O	2605890005B	23-Dec-96	96-05-4320A	01
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP O	2605890005B	22-Nov-96	97-05-158A	01
05	MI	GIBRALTAR, CITY OF	2602260001B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3768A	02
05	MI	GLADSTONE, CITY OF	2602670001B	16-Sep-96	96-05-3098A	02
05	MI	GRAND BLANC, TOWNSHIP OF	2600790001B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3940A	01
05	MI	GRAND BLANC, TOWNSHIP OF	2600790004B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3940A	01
05	MI	GRANDVILLE, CITY OF	2602710002B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2976A	02
05	MI	GREENBUSH, TOWNSHIP OF	2600010004C	06-Sep-96	96-05-3362A	02
05	MI	GREENBUSH, TOWNSHIP OF	2600010004C	11-Dec-96	96-05-3856A	02
05	MI	GREENBUSH, TOWNSHIP OF	2600010007C	21-Aug-96	96-05-3212A	02
05	MI	HAMBURG, TOWNSHIP OF	2601180010C	04-Sep-96	96-05-147P	05
05	MI	HAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0185D	30-Oct-96	96-05-4104A	01
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	02-Jul-96	96-05-1810A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	12-Jul-96	96-05-1878A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	07-Aug-96	96-05-2920A	01
05	MI	HASTINGS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606480004B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2652A	02
05	MI	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2606500010A	02-Oct-96	96-05-3818A	02
05	MI	HOWELL, CITY OF	260441 A	22-Oct-96	96-05-4092A	02
05	MI	HUDSONVILLE, CITY OF	2604930002A	03-Dec-96	97-05-584A	02
05	MI	IDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601470015B	01-Nov-96	96-05-2956A	02
05	MI	INDEPENDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604750008B	08-Oct-96	96-05-4262A	02
05	MI	IRONWOOD, TOWNSHIP OF	2604030004B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2694A	02
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	2608020025A	24-Jul-96	96-05-2644A	01
05	MI	KAWKAWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0110D	12-Jul-96	96-05-1552A	02
05	MI	KEEGO HARBOR, CITY OF	2601730001B	05-Aug-96	96-05-3074A	02
05	MI	LEELANAU, TOWNSHIP OF	260114 B	03-Oct-96	96-05-2420A	02
05	MI	LEELANAU, TOWNSHIP OF	260114 B	25-Sep-96	96-05-3334A	02
05	MI	LEELANAU, TOWNSHIP OF	260114 B	21-Aug-96	96-05-3342A	02
05	MI	LEELANAU, TOWNSHIP OF	260114 B	31-Dec-96	97-05-064A	02
05	MI	MACOMB, TOWNSHIP OF	2604450020B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3434A	02
05	MI	MACOMB, TOWNSHIP OF	2604450020B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3442A	02
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	2606440002B	15-Aug-96	96-05-2692A	02
05	MI	MARQUETTE, CITY OF	2607160025B	26-Sep-96	96-05-3426A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, CITY OF	2601380005B	02-Jul-96	96-05-2400A	01
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020005B	20-Sep-96	96-05-2982A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020005B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4172A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020030B	12-Dec-96	97-05-216A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020030B	23-Dec-96	97-05-314A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	02-Jul-96	96-05-2408A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	23-Oct-96	96-05-3670A	17
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930002A	21-Aug-96	96-05-3018A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930002A	25-Sep-96	96-05-3604A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400008D	23-Jul-96	96-05-3128A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400008D	06-Sep-96	96-05-3494A	02

05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400008D	07-Oct-96	96-05-4248A	02
05	MI	NEW BALTIMORE, CITY OF	2601250005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1574A	02
05	MI	NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF	2605140015B	12-Sep-96	96-05-2752A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750007C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2208A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	27-Nov-96	97-05-500A	01
05	MI	ONEIDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2600700015B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3538A	01
05	MI	ONEIDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2600700020B	05-Dec-96	96-05-293P	06
05	MI	OWOSSO, CITY OF	2605960002A	29-Aug-96	96-05-3716A	02
05	MI	PERE MARQUETTE, TOWNSHIP OF	260582 A	31-Jul-96	96-05-3162A	02
05	MI	PORT AUSTIN, TOWNSHIP OF	260290 C	13-Nov-96	97-05-400A	02
05	MI	PORT AUSTIN, TOWNSHIP OF	260290 C	17-Dec-96	97-05-884A	02
05	MI	PORTAGE, CITY OF	2605770006A	03-Oct-96	96-05-3978A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	22-Nov-96	97-05-276A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	24-Dec-96	97-05-732A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	24-Dec-96	97-05-734A	02
05	MI	RUBICON, TOWNSHIP OF	2607890025A	18-Oct-96	96-05-4240A	02
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	2601900005B	09-Aug-96	96-05-1996A	01
05	MI	SIMS, TOWNSHIP OF	2600150003C	12-Dec-96	96-05-4236A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	16-Aug-96	96-05-1668A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	29-Aug-96	96-05-3300A	02
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280015F	18-Oct-96	96-05-3616A	17
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280015F	30-Sep-96	96-05-3756A	01
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280015F	09-Dec-96	97-05-562A	02
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280020E	24-Jul-96	96-05-2186A	02
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280004A	19-Jul-96	96-05-1852A	02
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280004A	08-Jul-96	96-05-2282A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606030020A	02-Oct-96	96-05-3194A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606030020A	05-Nov-96	96-05-3948A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	20-Sep-96	96-05-3336C	01
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	30-Oct-96	96-05-4308A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	29-Aug-96	96-05-1362A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	19-Aug-96	96-05-2086A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	02-Aug-96	96-05-3408A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	16-Sep-96	96-05-3548A	01
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	03-Oct-96	96-05-3726A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	03-Oct-96	96-05-3784A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	25-Oct-96	96-05-4024A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	30-Oct-96	97-05-018A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	18-Nov-96	97-05-320A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	24-Dec-96	97-05-670A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840005B	16-Sep-96	96-05-3774A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	16-Sep-96	96-05-2536A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2686A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	12-Sep-96	96-05-3830A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	12-Nov-96	96-05-3988A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840020B	16-Jul-96	96-05-1694A	17
05	MI	WHITE LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604790010B	26-Aug-96	96-05-3238A	02
05	MI	WHITEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607940025A	10-Jul-96	96-05-2424A	02
05	MI	WHITEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607940025A	03-Oct-96	96-05-3474A	02
05	MI	WHITEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607940025A	30-Oct-96	96-05-3950A	02
05	MI	WHITEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607940025A	24-Dec-96	97-05-722A	02
05	MI	WILLIAMSTON, CITY OF	2600940001B	17-Sep-96	96-05-3986A	17
05	MI	WILLIAMSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2600950010A	22-Aug-96	96-05-3000A	02
05	MI	WINDSOR, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600710005C	30-Sep-96	96-05-3678A	01
05	MI	WOLVERINE LAKE, VILLAGE OF	2604809999A	03-Oct-96	96-05-2958A	02
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, CITY OF	2602850005C	18-Oct-96	96-05-3352A	02
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2602860005A	13-Nov-96	96-05-4340A	01
05	MN	AITKIN COUNTY *	2706280205C	23-Aug-96	96-05-3120A	02
05	MN	ANDOVER, CITY OF	2706890015B	10-Sep-96	96-05-2002A	02
05	MN	BAXTER, CITY OF	2700920005B	27-Nov-96	97-05-140A	02
05	MN	BENTON COUNTY *	2700190025B	27-Aug-96	96-05-1310A	02

05	MN	BENTON COUNTY *	2700190025B	30-Dec-96	97-05-434A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	02-Aug-96	96-05-2032A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	02-Aug-96	96-05-2292A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	15-Jul-96	96-05-2624A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	20-Aug-96	96-05-3206A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	10-Oct-96	96-05-4124A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	18-Oct-96	96-05-4126A	01
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	16-Dec-96	97-05-488A	02
05	MN	CENTERVILLE, CITY OF	2700080001B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1686A	02
05	MN	CHISAGO COUNTY *	2706820075B	22-Oct-96	96-05-3634A	02
05	MN	CHISAGO COUNTY *	2706820125B	22-Oct-96	96-05-3516A	02
05	MN	CROSSLAKE, CITY OF	270095 B	07-Nov-96	96-05-2248A	02
05	MN	CROSSLAKE, CITY OF	270095 B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2500A	02
05	MN	CROSSLAKE, CITY OF	270095 B	05-Nov-96	96-05-3724A	02
05	MN	CROSSLAKE, CITY OF	270095 B	15-Oct-96	96-05-4188A	02
05	MN	CROW WING COUNTY *	2700910200B	14-Aug-96	96-05-2084A	02
05	MN	CROW WING COUNTY *	2700910275B	10-Jul-96	96-05-1612A	02
05	MN	DAKOTA COUNTY *	2701010150B	12-Jul-96	96-05-2998A	02
05	MN	EAST BETHEL, CITY OF	2700120005A	05-Sep-96	96-05-3648A	02
05	MN	EAST BETHEL, CITY OF	2700120010A	20-Sep-96	96-05-2870A	02
05	MN	EDEN PRAIRIE, CITY OF	2701590005C	21-Aug-96	96-05-2914A	02
05	MN	EDEN PRAIRIE, CITY OF	2701590005C	16-Sep-96	96-05-3652A	02
05	MN	GOODHUE COUNTY *	2701400125A	23-Dec-96	97-05-074A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	26-Jul-96	96-05-2830A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	10-Dec-96	96-05-4054A	01
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	02-Jul-96	96-05-8200A	02
05	MN	HUTCHINSON, CITY OF	2702640003D	08-Aug-96	96-05-151P	06
05	MN	ISANTI COUNTY *	2701970010A	17-Dec-96	97-05-274A	02
05	MN	ISANTI COUNTY *	2701970035A	30-Jul-96	96-05-2924A	02
05	MN	ISANTI COUNTY *	2701970035A	02-Dec-96	96-05-4174A	02
05	MN	ITASCA COUNTY *	2702000775A	20-Sep-96	96-05-3782A	02
05	MN	JORDAN, CITY OF	2704300001C	03-Sep-96	96-05-2214A	01
05	MN	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330006B	05-Aug-96	96-05-3058A	02
05	MN	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330006B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3346A	02
05	MN	LAKEVILLE, CITY OF	2701070005B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2788A	02
05	MN	LAKEVILLE, CITY OF	2701070005B	10-Jul-96	96-05-972A	02
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	21-Nov-96	96-05-4316A	01
05	MN	MAPLE GROVE, CITY OF	2701690001B	19-Nov-96	96-05-3254A	01
05	MN	MAPLE GROVE, CITY OF	2701690001B	09-Dec-96	96-05-4190A	02
05	MN	MARSHALL, CITY OF	2702580002C	22-Jul-96	96-05-1418A	01
05	MN	MARSHALL, CITY OF	2702580002C	03-Oct-96	96-05-3956A	01
05	MN	MC LEOD COUNTY *	2706160025C	09-Aug-96	96-05-151P	06
05	MN	MEEKER COUNTY *	2702800005B	20-Sep-96	96-05-4038A	02
05	MN	MEEKER COUNTY *	2702800006B	20-Sep-96	96-05-4038A	02
05	MN	MINNETRISTA, CITY OF	270175 B	03-Jul-96	96-05-1442A	02
05	MN	ORONO, CITY OF	2701780005C	23-Oct-96	96-05-3312A	02
05	MN	POLK COUNTY *	2705030025B	16-Sep-96	96-05-1982A	02
05	MN	POLK COUNTY *	2705030175B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2900A	02
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320005B	21-Aug-96	96-05-2856A	02
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320005B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3824A	01
05	MN	RAMSEY, CITY OF	2706810020B	13-Aug-96	96-05-2146A	01
05	MN	RAMSEY, CITY OF	2706810020B	20-Nov-96	97-05-022A	01
05	MN	RICE COUNTY *	2706460050B	29-Aug-96	96-05-2466A	02
05	MN	ROCHESTER, CITY OF	27109C0162D	22-Jul-96	96-05-2470A	01
05	MN	ROCHESTER, CITY OF	27109C0301D	27-Nov-96	97-05-466A	02
05	MN	ROSEAU COUNTY *	2706330250C	29-Aug-96	96-05-2658A	02
05	MN	SARTELL, CITY OF	2704600005D	21-Aug-96	96-05-3104A	02
05	MN	SAVAGE, CITY OF	2704330002D	23-Jul-96	96-05-1064A	02
05	MN	SAVAGE, CITY OF	2704330002D	29-Aug-96	96-05-1718A	02
05	MN	SHERBURNE COUNTY *	2704350050C	12-Dec-96	96-05-4150A	02
05	MN	SHERBURNE COUNTY *	2704350175C	08-Nov-96	97-05-364A	02

05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840001B	29-Aug-96	96-05-3010A	02
05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840001B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3220A	01
05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840003B	22-Jul-96	96-05-2338A	02
05	MN	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	2704160600C	23-Sep-96	96-05-3490A	02
05	MN	ST. LOUIS PARK, CITY OF	2701840005B	02-Dec-96	96-05-3414A	02
05	MN	STEARNS COUNTY*	2705460245B	18-Oct-96	96-05-3658A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990025B	22-Oct-96	96-05-019P	05
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990030B	22-Oct-96	96-05-019P	05
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990125B	10-Jul-96	96-05-2180A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990125B	16-Dec-96	97-05-498A	02
05	MN	WATERVILLE, CITY OF	2702510001C	10-Sep-96	96-05-3752A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR LAKE, CITY OF	270386 B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2606A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	08-Aug-96	96-05-1542A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	22-Jul-96	96-05-1956A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	23-Oct-96	96-05-3328A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	15-Nov-96	97-05-372A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	09-Dec-96	97-05-376A	02
05	MN	WINDOM, CITY OF	2700900001C	16-Sep-96	96-05-1980A	02
05	MN	WINONA COUNTY *	2705250100C	24-Oct-96	96-05-2926A	02
05	OH	AMHERST, CITY OF	3903470005B	22-Jul-96	96-05-2972A	17
05	OH	APPLE CREEK, VILLAGE OF	39169C0255C	31-Dec-96	96-05-3992A	02
05	OH	ARCANUM, VILLAGE OF	3906840001B	13-Dec-96	96-05-4098A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	24-Jul-96	96-05-2638A	01
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	12-Sep-96	96-05-2888A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	31-Jul-96	96-05-3108A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	05-Nov-96	97-05-028A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	19-Nov-96	97-05-226A	01
05	OH	AVON LAKE, CITY OF	3906020002B	12-Jul-96	96-05-2238A	01
05	OH	AVON LAKE, CITY OF	3906020002B	20-Aug-96	96-05-270A	02
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	13-Nov-96	96-05-3914A	01
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	21-Nov-96	97-05-268A	02
05	OH	BEAVERCREEK, CITY OF	3908760002B	24-Sep-96	96-05-3810A	02
05	OH	BELPRE, CITY OF	3905670002B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4298A	02
05	OH	BRUNSWICK, CITY OF	3903800002B	17-Dec-96	95-05-010P	05
05	OH	BUTLER COUNTY *	3900370065C	20-Sep-96	96-05-2438A	02
05	OH	BUTLER COUNTY *	3900370085B	22-Aug-96	96-05-2864A	02
05	OH	CLARK COUNTY*	3907320150A	17-Dec-96	96-05-4106A	02
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0220G	22-Jul-96	96-05-3026A	01
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0227G	16-Sep-96	96-05-3568A	01
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0245G	23-Aug-96	96-05-1800A	02
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0260G	31-Jul-96	96-05-2854A	02
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0295G	02-Jul-96	96-05-2520A	02
05	OH	DARKE COUNTY *	3901370200C	11-Dec-96	97-05-017P	06
05	OH	DEFIANCE COUNTY *	3901430050B	10-Oct-96	96-05-3386A	02
05	OH	DELAWARE, CITY OF	3901480005C	25-Sep-96	96-05-4088A	02
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0019G	24-Sep-96	96-05-3578A	01
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0038G	07-Nov-96	96-05-247P	05
05	OH	ENON, VILLAGE OF	3907950005C	14-Oct-96	96-05-3100A	02
05	OH	FAIRFIELD COUNTY *	3901580065D	13-Nov-96	97-05-464A	02
05	OH	FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	3900380005B	18-Nov-96	96-05-3966A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440005C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2632A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440005C	06-Nov-96	97-05-284A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440008C	15-Aug-96	96-05-3222A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440008C	27-Nov-96	97-05-638A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0270G	23-Oct-96	97-05-068A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0290G	10-Jul-96	96-05-1622A	02
05	OH	GALLIA COUNTY*	3901850160C	15-Nov-96	96-05-3844A	02
05	OH	GATES MILLS, VILLAGE OF	3905930002B	25-Nov-96	97-05-056A	02
05	OH	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	3904110001B	22-Jul-96	96-05-3130A	02
05	OH	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	3904110001B	23-Dec-96	97-05-770A	02
05	OH	GROVE CITY, CITY OF	39049C0327G	09-Sep-96	96-05-1444A	01

05	OH	GROVE CITY, CITY OF	39049C0327G	23-Aug-96	96-05-1802A	01
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0290G	03-Oct-96	96-05-3432A	02
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0290G	18-Oct-96	96-05-4214A	02
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0357G	23-Aug-96	96-05-1360C	01
05	OH	GUERNSEY COUNTY *	39059C0094C	05-Aug-96	96-05-2434A	01
05	OH	HAMILTON COUNTY *	3902040070B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3546A	01
05	OH	HAMILTON COUNTY *	3902040070B	01-Nov-96	96-05-3962A	01
05	OH	HANCOCK COUNTY *	3907670080B	24-Jul-96	96-05-1530A	02
05	OH	HANCOCK COUNTY *	3907670080B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2298A	02
05	OH	HANCOCK COUNTY *	3907670080B	27-Nov-96	96-05-3374C	01
05	OH	HANGING ROCK, VILLAGE OF	3906990005A	15-Nov-96	96-05-3318A	02
05	OH	HARRISON COUNTY *	3902550001A	20-Sep-96	96-05-3638A	02
05	OH	HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, CITY OF	3901100002D	13-Sep-96	96-05-2866A	02
05	OH	HOLLAND, VILLAGE OF	390659 B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3396A	02
05	OH	HUDSON, VILLAGE OF	3906600002B	22-Aug-96	95-05-079P	05
05	OH	KENT, CITY OF	3904560001B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3916A	02
05	OH	KETTERING, CITY OF	3904120010B	01-Oct-96	96-05-2814A	02
05	OH	KNOX COUNTY *	3903060070C	07-Nov-96	97-05-054A	02
05	OH	KNOX COUNTY *	3903060090C	08-Oct-96	96-05-4026A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610003D	13-Nov-96	97-05-236A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610003D	13-Nov-96	97-05-238A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610003D	24-Dec-96	97-05-240A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610004D	13-Dec-96	97-05-668A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610005D	27-Aug-96	96-05-3298A	02
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3903250115B	07-Oct-96	96-05-3404A	02
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3903250185B	03-Oct-96	96-05-3628A	02
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3903250185B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4184A	02
05	OH	LICKING COUNTY *	3903280100B	23-Oct-96	96-05-4128A	02
05	OH	LOGAN COUNTY *	3907720025C	07-Nov-96	97-05-330A	02
05	OH	LORAIN COUNTY*	3903460085B	24-Dec-96	97-05-208A	02
05	OH	LORAIN COUNTY*	3903460115B	06-Sep-96	96-05-2444A	02
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590015B	04-Sep-96	96-05-2964A	01
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590015B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3744A	02
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590030B	16-Sep-96	96-05-3524A	01
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590050B	12-Nov-96	97-05-380A	02
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590070B	06-Sep-96	96-05-3234A	02
05	OH	MAHONING COUNTY *	3903670050B	30-Aug-96	96-05-3860A	02
05	OH	MARBLEHEAD, VILLAGE OF	3907480001A	23-Aug-96	96-05-2918A	02
05	OH	MARIETTA, CITY OF	3905720004D	10-Sep-96	96-05-2204A	01
05	OH	MEDINA COUNTY *	3903780110B	12-Sep-96	96-05-3132A	02
05	OH	MENTOR, CITY OF	3903170010C	10-Oct-96	96-05-2808A	01
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	12-Jul-96	96-05-2650A	02
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	15-Aug-96	96-05-3136A	02
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	15-Aug-96	96-05-3140A	02
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	13-Nov-96	96-05-3364A	01
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3912A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980075B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2574A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980075B	10-Jul-96	96-05-2580A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980090B	13-Dec-96	97-05-362A	02
05	OH	MT. GILEAD, VILLAGE OF	3904240001D	31-Oct-96	96-05-4232A	01
05	OH	NAPOLEON, CITY OF	3902660005D	30-Jul-96	96-05-2716A	01
05	OH	NEWARK,CITY OF	3903350005D	03-Oct-96	96-05-4160A	01
05	OH	NEWARK,CITY OF	3903350015E	19-Aug-96	96-05-2600A	02
05	OH	NILES, CITY OF	3905400001B	09-Aug-96	96-05-2992A	02
05	OH	NORTH OLMSTED, CITY OF	3901200002C	24-Dec-96	97-05-206A	02
05	OH	NORTH OLMSTED, CITY OF	3901200002C	20-Nov-96	97-05-214A	17
05	OH	NORTH OLMSTED, CITY OF	3901200002C	06-Dec-96	97-05-750A	02
05	OH	NORTH RIDGEVILLE, CITY OF	3903520005C	09-Aug-96	96-05-3252A	02
05	OH	NORTH RIDGEVILLE, CITY OF	3903520005C	13-Dec-96	96-05-4002A	02
05	OH	OLMSTED FALLS, CITY OF	3906720001B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3260A	01
05	OH	OREGON, CITY OF	3903610010B	08-Jul-96	96-05-2300A	02

05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320025A	10-Oct-96	96-05-4170A	02
05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320050B	07-Aug-96	96-05-3292A	02
05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320125B	10-Sep-96	96-05-2862A	02
05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320125B	20-Sep-96	96-05-3210A	01
05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320200B	21-Nov-96	97-05-086A	02
05	OH	OTTAWA, VILLAGE OF	3904720002C	12-Sep-96	96-05-3264A	02
05	OH	PAULDING COUNTY *	3907770025D	23-Oct-96	97-05-170A	02
05	OH	PERRY COUNTY *	3907780150C	13-Nov-96	96-05-4314A	02
05	OH	PORTAGE COUNTY*	390453 C	03-Oct-96	96-05-2704A	01
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0281G	20-Nov-96	96-05-4304A	01
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0283G	10-Oct-96	96-05-3796A	01
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0283G	13-Dec-96	96-05-4010A	01
05	OH	RICHLAND COUNTY*	3904760100B	24-Sep-96	96-05-2436A	02
05	OH	RICHMOND HEIGHTS, CITY OF	3901260005B	22-Jul-96	96-05-3060A	02
05	OH	ROAMING SHORES, VILLAGE OF	3908850001A	21-Aug-96	96-05-1928A	02
05	OH	ROCKY RIVER, CITY OF	3953720003B	21-Aug-96	96-05-3510A	02
05	OH	SANDUSKY COUNTY *	3904860200B	16-Sep-96	96-05-2384A	02
05	OH	SANDUSKY COUNTY *	3904860225B	13-Dec-96	97-05-178A	02
05	OH	SHELBY COUNTY *	3905030110C	22-Jul-96	96-05-2734A	02
05	OH	SILVER LAKE, VILLAGE OF	3905310001B	08-Nov-96	96-05-3702A	02
05	OH	SOLON, CITY OF	3901300001B	25-Nov-96	96-05-4048A	02
05	OH	ST. MARYS, CITY OF	39011C0080C	05-Jul-96	96-05-1640A	02
05	OH	ST. MARYS, CITY OF	39011C0080C	05-Jul-96	96-05-2482A	02
05	OH	ST. MARYS, CITY OF	39011C0080C	20-Sep-96	96-05-2496A	02
05	OH	ST. MARYS, CITY OF	39011C0080C	18-Jul-96	96-05-2526A	02
05	OH	STARK COUNTY*	3907800085B	02-Jul-96	96-05-2004A	02
05	OH	STARK COUNTY*	3907800085B	08-Oct-96	96-05-3636A	02
05	OH	SUMMIT COUNTY *	3907810045B	26-Jul-96	96-05-2842A	02
05	OH	SYLVANIA, CITY OF	3903640001B	24-Jul-96	96-05-2770A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	03-Jul-96	96-05-1390A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	29-Aug-96	96-05-2348A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	27-Aug-96	96-05-2768A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	10-Jul-96	96-05-2782A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	25-Sep-96	96-05-3708A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730010A	31-Jul-96	96-05-2772A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730010A	10-Oct-96	96-05-4154A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730010A	18-Oct-96	96-05-4356A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730010A	31-Dec-96	97-05-188A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730020A	18-Oct-96	96-05-3970A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730020A	18-Oct-96	96-05-4152A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730035A	11-Sep-96	96-05-982A	02
05	OH	TROY, CITY OF	3904020005B	24-Dec-96	97-05-764A	02
05	OH	TRUMBULL COUNTY *	3905350125B	02-Sep-96	96-05-1780A	02
05	OH	TRUMBULL COUNTY *	3905350175B	04-Oct-96	96-05-2192A	02
05	OH	TRUMBULL COUNTY *	3905350200B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3974C	08
05	OH	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY*	3907820050B	02-Dec-96	97-05-242A	02
05	OH	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY*	3907820080B	07-Oct-96	96-05-4194A	02
05	OH	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY*	3907820080B	21-Nov-96	97-05-428A	02
05	OH	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY*	3907820130B	10-Jul-96	96-05-2660A	02
05	OH	UNION COUNTY *	3908080100B	21-Aug-96	96-05-2904A	02
05	OH	UNION COUNTY *	3908080125B	21-Aug-96	96-05-2762A	02
05	OH	UNION COUNTY *	3908080150B	30-Oct-96	97-05-012A	02
05	OH	WARREN COUNTY*	3907570085C	24-Dec-96	96-05-3754A	02
05	OH	WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, CITY OF	3901660005B	15-Aug-96	96-05-3182A	02
05	OH	WESTERVILLE, CITY OF	39049C0064G	20-Nov-96	97-05-474A	01
05	OH	WILLIAMS COUNTY*	3907850050B	07-Oct-96	96-05-2628A	02
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090012C	31-Jul-96	96-05-3050A	01
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090012C	10-Sep-96	96-05-3258A	01
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090012C	10-Sep-96	96-05-3368A	01
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090012C	02-Oct-96	96-05-3862A	01
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090016B	25-Nov-96	96-05-3602A	01

05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090016B	25-Nov-96	96-05-3806A	01
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090050C	26-Jul-96	96-05-1946A	02
05	OH	WOODVILLE, VILLAGE OF	3904950005B	02-Oct-96	96-05-3846A	02
05	OH	WYANDOT COUNTY*	3907870100C	19-Nov-96	96-05-2240A	01
05	OH	WYANDOT COUNTY*	3907870150C	19-Nov-96	96-05-3580A	02
05	WI	BIRCHWOOD, VILLAGE OF	550574 B	18-Oct-96	96-05-2876A	02
05	WI	BROOKFIELD, CITY OF	5504780005B	16-Jul-96	96-05-1808A	01
05	WI	BROOKFIELD, CITY OF	5504780005B	06-Aug-96	96-05-2802P	06
05	WI	BROOKFIELD, CITY OF	5504780005B	08-Nov-96	97-05-126A	01
05	WI	BROWN COUNTY *	5500200075B	24-Dec-96	97-05-196A	02
05	WI	BROWN COUNTY *	5500200125B	30-Jul-96	96-05-2534A	02
05	WI	BURNETT COUNTY	5500320200B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3896A	02
05	WI	CHILTON, CITY OF	5500370001D	29-Aug-96	96-05-3174A	02
05	WI	CHIPPEWA COUNTY *	5555490200B	31-Jul-96	96-05-2844A	02
05	WI	CHIPPEWA COUNTY *	5555490200B	05-Nov-96	96-05-4266A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810050C	13-Nov-96	96-05-3900A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810075C	13-Nov-96	97-05-112A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810125C	10-Sep-96	96-05-3142A	02
05	WI	DANE COUNTY*	5500770175C	20-Aug-96	96-05-3216A	02
05	WI	DANE COUNTY*	5500770275C	19-Nov-96	96-05-1266A	02
05	WI	DANE COUNTY*	5500770375A	13-Nov-96	96-05-4036A	02
05	WI	DOOR COUNTY *	5501090045A	16-Jul-96	96-05-2828A	02
05	WI	DOOR COUNTY *	5501090085A	26-Jul-96	96-05-2142A	02
05	WI	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	5505380250B	23-Oct-96	96-05-3660A	01
05	WI	DOUSMAN, VILLAGE OF	5504800001C	12-Jul-96	96-05-2014A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310060B	18-Oct-96	96-05-4004A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310070C	08-Oct-96	96-05-2640A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310070C	10-Oct-96	96-05-3372A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310080B	22-Jul-96	96-05-1764A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310080B	16-Oct-96	96-05-3696A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC, CITY OF	5501360005D	02-Jul-96	96-05-3002A	02
05	WI	FOND DU LAC, CITY OF	5501360005D	22-Aug-96	96-05-3614A	02
05	WI	FRANKLIN, CITY OF	5502730005B	05-Aug-96	96-05-3232A	01
05	WI	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	5504720008B	04-Oct-96	96-05-2562A	01
05	WI	GREEN BAY, CITY OF	5500220015E	27-Nov-96	96-05-3902A	02
05	WI	GREENDALE, VILLAGE OF	5502760002B	08-Nov-96	96-05-4148A	01
05	WI	HOWARD, VILLAGE OF	5500230005B	05-Aug-96	96-05-2778A	02
05	WI	HOWARD, VILLAGE OF	5500230005B	10-Oct-96	96-05-3630A	02
05	WI	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	5501910250B	06-Dec-96	97-05-460A	02
05	WI	KEWASKUM, VILLAGE OF	5504740001C	13-Aug-96	96-05-1300A	01
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170105A	27-Aug-96	96-05-2378A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170120A	20-Aug-96	96-05-3008A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170120A	24-Sep-96	96-05-3170A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170120A	18-Nov-96	97-05-318A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE, CITY OF	5555620005B	19-Dec-96	97-05-888A	01
05	WI	LA CROSSE, CITY OF	5555620008B	04-Oct-96	96-05-3188A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450375B	02-Jul-96	96-05-2460A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450375B	09-Dec-96	97-05-160A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590150B	02-Jul-96	96-05-1596A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590475B	06-Dec-96	96-05-3906A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590600B	20-Sep-96	96-05-2332A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590765B	01-Oct-96	96-05-3556A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590765B	22-Oct-96	96-05-3898A	17
05	WI	MARINETTE, CITY OF	5502610001B	10-Dec-96	96-05-2676A	01
05	WI	MAYVILLE, CITY OF	5501030003B	03-Sep-96	96-05-1760A	02
05	WI	MAZOMANIE, VILLAGE OF	5500850001C	25-Jul-96	96-05-2516A	01
05	WI	MAZOMANIE, VILLAGE OF	5500850001C	10-Oct-96	96-05-3046A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2588A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	27-Dec-96	96-05-2912A	01
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	02-Aug-96	96-05-3084A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	31-Jul-96	96-05-3270A	02

05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3908A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	30-Oct-96	97-05-118A	02
05	WI	MENOMONEE FALLS, VILLAGE OF	5504830010C	22-Oct-96	96-05-2946A	01
05	WI	MEQUON, CITY OF	55089C0085D	06-Sep-96	96-05-2938A	02
05	WI	MERRILL, CITY OF	555565 A	27-Nov-96	96-05-324A	02
05	WI	MERRILL, CITY OF	555565 A	18-Jul-96	96-05-718A	02
05	WI	MILWAUKEE, CITY OF	5502780019C	31-Jul-96	96-05-1838A	02
05	WI	OAKFIELD, VILLAGE OF	550139 B	13-Nov-96	96-05-3572A	02
05	WI	OCONTO COUNTY *	5502940365A	30-Dec-96	97-05-590A	02
05	WI	ONEIDA COUNTY *	55085C0307B	31-Jul-96	96-05-1636A	02
05	WI	OSHKOSH, CITY OF	5505110020D	03-Oct-96	96-05-4180A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020050B	02-Dec-96	96-05-4294A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020084C	16-Jul-96	96-05-2806A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020084C	27-Nov-96	97-05-508A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020100C	22-Jul-96	96-05-2552A	02
05	WI	PITTSVILLE, CITY OF	55141C0245F	16-Aug-96	96-05-3290A	17
05	WI	POLK COUNTY *	5505770075B	20-Dec-96	97-05-366A	02
05	WI	POLK COUNTY *	5505770200B	01-Nov-96	96-05-2026A	01
05	WI	POLK COUNTY *	5505770275B	07-Nov-96	96-05-3492A	02
05	WI	POLK COUNTY *	5505770280B	07-Nov-96	96-05-3492A	02
05	WI	POLK COUNTY *	5505770280B	12-Nov-96	97-05-202A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470005B	23-Aug-96	96-05-2878A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	08-Oct-96	96-05-3320A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	30-Dec-96	97-05-348A	01
05	WI	RACINE, CITY OF	555575 A	05-Nov-96	96-05-3904A	02
05	WI	ROCK COUNTY *	5503630080A	05-Dec-96	96-05-3834A	02
05	WI	ROSHOLT, VILLAGE OF	550341 B	22-Jul-96	96-05-1730A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910075B	04-Nov-96	96-05-4118A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910210B	29-Oct-96	97-05-192A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910250B	12-Aug-96	96-05-2586A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910250B	04-Dec-96	97-05-856A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910265B	18-Oct-96	96-05-2546A	01
05	WI	SAUKVILLE, VILLAGE OF	55089C0056D	18-Oct-96	96-05-2910A	02
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120150B	23-Aug-96	96-05-2306A	01
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120150B	23-Dec-96	96-05-4120A	01
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120150B	07-Nov-96	96-05-4158A	02
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120175B	18-Nov-96	96-05-3224A	02
05	WI	STURGEON BAY, CITY OF	5501110005B	24-Sep-96	96-05-3392A	01
05	WI	TOMAH, CITY OF	5502910001B	30-Oct-96	96-05-4234A	02
05	WI	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	5504710040B	15-Nov-96	97-05-462A	02
05	WI	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	5504710065B	02-Dec-96	97-05-114A	02
05	WI	WATERTOWN, CITY OF	5501070005C	22-Aug-96	96-05-3314A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760015B	06-Nov-96	96-05-4116A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760020B	05-Aug-96	96-05-2256A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760020B	18-Nov-96	96-05-3764A	01
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760120B	25-Nov-96	97-05-484A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370025C	03-Oct-96	96-05-4142A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370025C	17-Dec-96	97-05-760A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	18-Jul-96	96-05-3332A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	22-Oct-96	97-05-094A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	20-Dec-96	97-05-264A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370100C	23-Aug-96	96-05-2478A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370100C	02-Jul-96	96-05-2712A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370100C	22-Jul-96	96-05-3348A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370100C	20-Sep-96	96-05-3892A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370125C	12-Sep-96	96-05-1270A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370150C	25-Nov-96	97-05-096A	01
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370150C	25-Nov-96	97-05-098A	02
05	WI	WINNECONNE, VILLAGE OF	5505120001C	12-Sep-96	96-05-2780A	02
05	WI	WINNECONNE, VILLAGE OF	5505120001C	04-Oct-96	96-05-3848A	02
06	AR	ARKANSAS CITY, CITY OF	050066 B	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-093	08

06	AR	ARKANSAS COUNTY*	0504180001B	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-180	02
06	AR	ARKANSAS COUNTY*	0504180001B	05-Sep-96	R6-96-09-022	02
06	AR	ARKANSAS COUNTY*	0504180001B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-407	02
06	AR	ARKANSAS COUNTY*	0504180004B	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-343	02
06	AR	BATESVILLE, CITY OF	0500910005B	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-268	02
06	AR	BATESVILLE, CITY OF	0500910005B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-283	02
06	AR	BENTON COUNTY*	05007C0035E	15-Oct-96	96-06-375P	05
06	AR	BENTON COUNTY*	05007C0045E	15-Oct-96	96-06-375P	05
06	AR	BONO, CITY OF	05031C0030C	18-Dec-96	96-06-474A	01
06	AR	CABOT, CITY OF	0503090005C	12-Nov-96	96-06-251P	05
06	AR	CABOT, CITY OF	0503090005C	15-Jul-96	96-06-331A	01
06	AR	CABOT, CITY OF	0503090005C	25-Nov-96	97-06-042A	01
06	AR	CAMDEN, CITY OF	0501630002A	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-090	02
06	AR	CAMDEN, CITY OF	0501630004A	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-029	02
06	AR	CAMDEN, CITY OF	0501630004A	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	02
06	AR	CLEBURNE COUNTY*	0504240125C	02-Jul-96	R6-96-06-286	02
06	AR	CONWAY, CITY OF	05045C0130F	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-253	01
06	AR	ELKINS, CITY OF	05143C0115C	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-019	02
06	AR	FAYETTEVILLE, CITY OF	05143C0085C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-293	02
06	AR	FORT SMITH, CITY OF	0550130015D	30-Aug-96	96-06-313P	05
06	AR	GARLAND COUNTY *	05051C0154C	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-357	02
06	AR	GARLAND COUNTY *	05051C0155C	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-020	02
06	AR	HELENA, CITY OF	0501680005B	26-Nov-96	R6-96-09-259	08
06	AR	HOLLY GROVE, CITY OF	0501570001B	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-057	02
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800005E	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-083	01
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800005E	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-052	02
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800005E	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-143	02
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800005E	15-Oct-96	R6-96-10-178	08
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800010E	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-300	02
06	AR	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0504400185B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-046	08
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0043C	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-165	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0131C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-06-020	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0131C	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-196	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0132C	02-Jul-96	R6-96-06-287	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0132C	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-200	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0134C	06-Aug-96	96-06-336A	01
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0151C	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-120	08
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810001E	16-Oct-96	R6-96-10-046	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810002E	23-Dec-96	97-06-071A	01
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810002E	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-094	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810002E	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-090	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810005E	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-246	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810006E	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-299	02
06	AR	LONOKE COUNTY*	0504480400B	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-082	02
06	AR	NORTH LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501820006D	30-Dec-96	97-06-134A	01
06	AR	PARAGOULD, CITY OF	0500850005D	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-167	02
06	AR	PERRY, TOWN OF	0502760001A	19-Nov-96	R6-96-10-314	02
06	AR	PERRYVILLE, CITY OF	0503620005A	26-Jul-96	R6-96-02-298	01
06	AR	PERRYVILLE, CITY OF	0503620005A	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-216	02
06	AR	PERRYVILLE, CITY OF	0503620005A	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-083	02
06	AR	POCAHONTAS, CITY OF	0501830003B	23-Dec-96	97-06-114A	01
06	AR	POPE COUNTY *	0504580008A	08-Aug-96	R6-96-08-074	02
06	AR	POPE COUNTY *	0504580009A	05-Aug-96	R6-96-07-204	02
06	AR	PRAIRIE COUNTY *	0504590175B	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-327	02
06	AR	PRAIRIE COUNTY *	0504590275B	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-099	08
06	AR	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790432D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-238	02
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155F	03-Dec-96	96-06-539P	05
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155F	11-Jul-96	R6-96-06-268	02
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155F	11-Jul-96	R6-96-06-268	02
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155F	21-Oct-96	R6-96-08-116	02
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0165E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-318	02

06	AR	SEARCY, CITY OF	0502290005C	20-Dec-96	97-06-098P	05
06	AR	SHERWOOD, CITY OF	0502350001E	10-Jul-96	R6-96-06-296	02
06	AR	SHERWOOD, CITY OF	0502350001E	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-215	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-260	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-347	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-209	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-229	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-300	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002 B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-412	02
06	AR	TEXARKANA, CITY OF	050137 B	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-187	02
06	AR	TEXARKANA, CITY OF	050137 B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-219	02
06	AR	UNION COUNTY*	0502050006B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-291	02
06	AR	WALNUT RIDGE, CITY OF	0501220001C	18-Dec-96	97-06-121A	01
06	AR	WALNUT RIDGE, CITY OF	0501220001C	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-059	08
06	AR	WARD, CITY OF	0503720005B	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-353	02
06	AR	WEST FORK, TOWN OF	05143C0170C	19-Jul-96	R6-96-05-009	02
06	AR	WEST FORK, TOWN OF	05143C0170C	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-155	02
06	AR	WEST MEMPHIS, CITY OF	0500550006B	05-Jul-96	R6-96-07-016	01
06	LA	ACADIA PARISH*	2200010245B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-431	08
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460005E	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-211	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460005E	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-001	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460005E	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-354	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460005E	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-118	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010E	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-015	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010E	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-336	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010E	13-Nov-96	R6-96-11-079	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010E	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-159	08
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130030C	10-Oct-96	96-06-376A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130030C	17-Oct-96	96-06-488A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130040B	22-Aug-96	96-06-378A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130040B	15-Nov-96	96-06-379A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130040B	24-Sep-96	96-06-489A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130040B	17-Oct-96	96-06-512A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130040B	05-Sep-96	R6-96-09-006	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH*	2200130120C	15-Aug-96	R6-96-07-366	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	18-Jul-96	96-06-316A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	18-Nov-96	97-06-051A	01
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	02-Jul-96	R6-96-06-302	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-193	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-384	08
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-117	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-121	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-046	08
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330005C	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-057	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	16-Jul-96	96-06-322A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-224	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-225	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-226	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-342	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-395	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-125	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310220B	06-Dec-96	R6-96-12-041	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-276	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-241	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-355	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-215	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-227	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-228	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	30-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-183	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	30-Oct-96	R6-96-10-242	02

06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-309	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310285B	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-158	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310295B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-199	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-301	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-275	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	03-Sep-96	R6-96-08-257	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-285	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-301	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-303	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-310	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310315B	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-093	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310390B	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-172	01
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310390B	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-357	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310395B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-184	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310475B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-200	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH*	2200310475B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-201	02
06	LA	BROUSSARD, TOWN OF	22055C0070G	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-195	02
06	LA	CADDO PARISH*	2203610075B	12-Nov-96	R6-96-11-051	02
06	LA	CADDO PARISH*	2203610180B	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-081	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370225C	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-025	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-291	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-307	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-401	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	10-Oct-96	R6-96-09-301	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-095	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370250C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-132	01
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370275C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-085	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	16-Jul-96	R6-96-06-288	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-340	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-177	01
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-374	01
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-382	01
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370350B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-051	01
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370375B	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-286	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370400C	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-054	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370400C	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-094	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370625B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-212	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH*	2200370625B	05-Sep-96	R6-96-08-354	02
06	LA	CALDWELL PARISH*	2200440010A	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-204	02
06	LA	DENHAM SPRINGS, CITY OF	2201160005B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-380	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580010C	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-069	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580090D	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-305	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580095D	13-Sep-96	96-06-377A	01
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580095D	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-262	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580095D	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-270	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580095D	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-271	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	18-Jul-96	96-06-407A	01
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	23-Sep-96	96-06-448A	01
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	17-Dec-96	97-06-110A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-312	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580115D	18-Dec-96	97-06-123A	01
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580115D	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-134	02
06	LA	EVANGELINE PARISH*	2200640006B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-07-280	02
06	LA	EVANGELINE PARISH*	2200640006B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-07-329	02
06	LA	EVANGELINE PARISH*	2200640006B	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-100	02
06	LA	GONZALES, CITY OF	2200150005C	01-Oct-96	R6-96-09-318	02
06	LA	GRETNA, CITY OF	22051C0145E	25-Nov-96	R6-96-10-135	02
06	LA	HAMMOND, CITY OF	2202080001C	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-153	08
06	LA	IBERIA PARISH*	2200780120D	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-405	02
06	LA	IBERIA PARISH*	2200780125C	04-Dec-96	R6-96-11-169	02
06	LA	IBERIA PARISH*	2200780150C	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-277	02

06	LA	JEFFERSON PARISH*	22051C0030E	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-307	02
06	LA	JEFFERSON PARISH*	22051C0135E	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-019	08
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0010G	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-197	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0010G	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-157	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0040G	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-092	08
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0045G	13-Nov-96	R6-96-11-071	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0060G	27-Nov-96	R6-96-110299	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0065G	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-302	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0065G	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-274	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0065G	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-070	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0070G	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-051	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH*	22055C0075G	31-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0030G	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-046	01
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-283	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0065G	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-339	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0065G	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-089	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0065G	31-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0065G	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-093	02
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400010D	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-161	08
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-000	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-048	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-079	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	15-Aug-96	R6-96-08-129	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	15-Aug-96	R6-96-08-152	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-253	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	05-Sep-96	R6-96-08-362	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-317	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-063	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-086	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-096	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-182	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-345	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-369	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130025B	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-052	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130100B	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-202	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130100B	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-321	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130100B	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-204	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130100B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-268	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130100B	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-066	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH*	2201130150B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-214	02
06	LA	MOREHOUSE PARISH*	2203670275B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-375	02
06	LA	MORINGSPORT, TOWN OF	220339	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-005	02
06	LA	OUACHITA PARISH*	22073C0045E	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-131	02
06	LA	OUACHITA PARISH*	22073C0050E	23-Dec-96	97-06-082A	01
06	LA	OUACHITA PARISH*	22073C0070E	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-259	08
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450175B	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-128	02
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450175B	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-152	02
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450255B	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-114	08
06	LA	RICHLAND PARISH*	220154 B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-208	02
06	LA	RICHLAND PARISH*	220154 B	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-301	02
06	LA	RICHLAND PARISH*	220154 B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-257	02
06	LA	SCOTT, CITY OF	22055C0045G	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-302	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360010D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-294	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360010D	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-074	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360010D	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-391	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360010D	05-Aug-96	R6-96-08-013	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360018C	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-008	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360023C	16-Oct-96	R6-96-10-138	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360027C	12-Sep-96	96-06-485P	06
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-289	02

06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-07-002	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-07-003	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-07-004	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	07-Aug-96	R6-96-08-063	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-263	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-353	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-101	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028D	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-215	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360029D	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-401	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360029D	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-321	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030D	15-Aug-96	R6-96-08-119	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030D	17-Dec-96	R6-96-10-445	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030D	13-Nov-96	R6-96-11-150	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030D	17-Dec-96	R6-96-11-332	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033D	13-Sep-96	96-06-467A	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033D	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-190	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033D	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-083	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033D	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-275	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033D	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-037	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034D	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-283	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034D	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-290	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034D	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-323	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034D	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-326	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034D	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-018	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360035D	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-103	02
06	LA	ST. BERNARD PARISH*	2252040295B	15-Aug-96	R6-96-07-205	01
06	LA	ST. LANDRY PARISH *	2201650200C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-006	02
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780025B	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-061	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050050C	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-049	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050065B	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-238	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050175C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-112	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050210C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-161	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050245C	10-Jul-96	R6-96-07-089	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050245C	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-211	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050300C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-04-165	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050360C	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-203	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050360C	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-034	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050360C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-130	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050410C	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-179	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050410C	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-206	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH*	2252050410C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-247	02
06	LA	SULPHUR, CITY OF	2200410001B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-04-255	01
06	LA	TANGIPAHOA PARISH*	2202060205D	17-Dec-96	97-06-126A	02
06	LA	TANGIPAHOA PARISH*	2202060205D	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-089	02
06	LA	TERREBONNE PARISH*	2252060430C	05-Sep-96	R6-96-09-007	02
06	LA	VOYELLES PARISH*	2200190075B	25-Oct-96	R6-96-10-373	08
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	3500020021C	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-293	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	3500020021C	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-031	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	3500020021C	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-032	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	3500020021C	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-033	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0000	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-058	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0108D	20-Dec-96	97-06-045P	06
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0141D	23-Sep-96	96-06-423P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0339D	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-005	02
06	NM	AZTEC, CITY OF	3500650005B	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-000	02
06	NM	BELEN, CITY OF	3500880000	17-Dec-96	97-06-037A	01
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0108D	20-Dec-96	97-06-045P	06
06	NM	BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	35043C0908C	03-Sep-96	R6-96-08-281	01
06	NM	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0914C	14-Aug-96	96-06-436A	01
06	NM	DONA ANA COUNTY *	35013C0518F	28-Aug-96	R6-96-08-273	02

06	NM	HOBBS, CITY OF	3500290015B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-055	02
06	NM	HOBBS, CITY OF	3500290015B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-056	02
06	NM	HOBBS, CITY OF	3500290015B	02-Oct-96	R6-96-10-016	02
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0518F	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-109	02
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-338	08
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-196	08
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-235	02
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-235	02
06	NM	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0900C	23-Aug-96	96-06-450P	06
06	NM	SAN JUAN COUNTY *	3500640150B	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-336	02
06	NM	SAN JUAN COUNTY *	3500640550B	21-Nov-96	R6-96-10-264	02
06	NM	VALENCIA COUNTY *	3500860185C	09-Aug-96	R6-96-06-292	02
06	NM	VALENCIA COUNTY *	3500860185C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-274	02
06	OK	ARDMORE,CITY OF	4000310005B	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-173	02
06	OK	BETHEL ACRES, TOWN OF	40125C0095D	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-257	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070005B	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-294	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070005B	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-289	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070005B	03-Oct-96	R6-96-10-021	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070005B	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-265	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070010B	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-080	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360002C	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-317	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360004D	03-Dec-96	97-06-054A	01
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360004D	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-000	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360007D	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-216	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360010D	11-Dec-96	R6-96-12-120	02
06	OK	CATOOSA, CITY OF	4001850003D	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-269	02
06	OK	CHOCTAW, CITY OF	4003570005B	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-149	02
06	OK	CHOCTAW, CITY OF	4003570010B	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-312	02
06	OK	CLEVELAND COUNTY*	4004750150B	15-Oct-96	R6-96-10-120	01
06	OK	COMANCHE COUNTY *	40031C0229C	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-117	02
06	OK	COMANCHE COUNTY *	40031C0262C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-012	02
06	OK	CRAIG COUNTY*	4005400150A	18-Sep-96	96-06-442A	02
06	OK	CREEK COUNTY*	4004900008B	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-295	02
06	OK	CREEK COUNTY*	4004900008B	12-Sep-96	R6-96-08-298	02
06	OK	CREEK COUNTY*	4004900008B	12-Sep-96	R6-96-09-134	02
06	OK	DEL CITY, CITY OF	4002330003D	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-430	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY *	4005020002B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-232	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520005B	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-304	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520010B	20-Nov-96	97-06-062A	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520020B	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-136	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520020B	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-163	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520025D	17-Oct-96	96-06-543A	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520040B	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-047	02
06	OK	GLENPOOL, TOWN OF	4002080001D	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-091	02
06	OK	GLENPOOL, TOWN OF	4002080001D	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-182	02
06	OK	GLENPOOL, TOWN OF	4002080001D	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	OK	GRADY COUNTY*	4004830120D	05-Sep-96	R6-96-08-210	02
06	OK	GRADY COUNTY*	4004830120D	05-Sep-96	R6-96-08-211	02
06	OK	JENKS, CITY OF	4002090001B	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-280	02
06	OK	JENKS, CITY OF	4002090005B	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-069	02
06	OK	KAY COUNTY*	4004770150A	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-102	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0232C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-150	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0232C	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-345	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0232C	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-350	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0253D	30-Aug-96	96-06-446P	05
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0253D	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	OK	LE FLORE COUNTY *	4004840011A	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-201	02
06	OK	LEXINGTON, CITY OF	4000430001D	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-042	08
06	OK	MAYES COUNTY*	4004580002B	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-068	02
06	OK	MAYES COUNTY*	4004580005B	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-107	02
06	OK	MCALESTER, CITY OF	4001700005C	25-Nov-96	97-06-049A	02

06	OK	MCALESTER, CITY OF	4001700005C	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-105	02
06	OK	MCCLAIN COUNTY*	4005380105B	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-323	02
06	OK	MIAMI, CITY OF	4001570003D	16-Aug-96	96-06-381P	05
06	OK	MIDWEST CITY, CITY OF	4004050010E	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-329	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	4000440001E	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-117	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	4000440003D	19-Nov-96	R6-96-10-388	02
06	OK	MUSKOGEE COUNTY *	40101C0107D	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-219	02
06	OK	MUSKOGEE COUNTY *	40101C0126D	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-250	08
06	OK	MUSKOGEE COUNTY *	40101C0128D	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	OK	MUSKOGEE COUNTY *	40101C0131D	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-391	02
06	OK	NEWCASTLE, TOWN OF	4001030007E	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-009	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	4000460010B	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	4000460080B	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-157	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780080C	25-Jul-96	96-06-320A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-343	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-270	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	02-Oct-96	R6-96-09-018	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-099	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-102	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-398	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-448	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-130	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780130D	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-062	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780140C	16-Aug-96	R6-96-08-130	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780140C	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-100	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-278	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-324	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-347	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-375	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-341	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	16-Aug-96	R6-96-08-131	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-260	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-245	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	11-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170E	11-Oct-96	R6-96-156	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780175F	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-149	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	02-Jul-96	R6-96-06-303	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-080	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-349	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	04-Oct-96	R6-96-09-045	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-117	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	12-Sep-96	R6-96-09-135	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-376	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-077	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-118	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-348	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-352	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-097	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	16-Oct-96	R6-96-10-172	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-249	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780200D	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-121	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780205D	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-299	08
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780205D	21-Aug-96	R6-96-08-205	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-320	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780255C	04-Oct-96	R6-96-09-242	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780265D	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-098	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780275C	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-315	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780275C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-231	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA COUNTY*	4004660215B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-206	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA COUNTY*	4004660220B	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-330	02
06	OK	OSAGE COUNTY*	4001460650C	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-272	02

06	OK	OTTAWA COUNTY *	4001540025B	16-Aug-96	96-06-381P	06
06	OK	OTTAWA COUNTY *	4001540150B	15-Oct-96	R6-96-10-164	02
06	OK	PRAGUE, CITY OF	4004350005B	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-053	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790025B	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-062	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790075B	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-161	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790100B	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790100B	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-301	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790105B	16-Jul-96	R6-96-07-062	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790105B	16-Jul-96	R6-96-07-135	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790105B	02-Oct-96	R6-96-10-002	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790105B	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-057	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790160B	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-013	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790200B	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-2	02
06	OK	SEMINOLE, CITY OF	40133C0068C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-160	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0100D	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-331	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0101D	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-279	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0101D	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-116	02
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800004D	27-Sep-96	96-06-383P	05
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800004D	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-036	08
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800005D	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-056	02
06	OK	STRINGTOWN, TOWN OF	4003290001A	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-166	02
06	OK	TECUMSEH, CITY OF	40125C0113D	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-213	02
06	OK	TULSA COUNTY *	4004620040B	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-010	02
06	OK	TULSA COUNTY *	4004620210B	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-179	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810040F	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-215	08
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810045F	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-039	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810045F	07-Nov-96	R6-96-10-023	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810045F	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-192	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810045F	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810060F	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-398	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	23-Aug-96	R6-96-07-362	08
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-050	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-129	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-144	08
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-148	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-368	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810085G	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-000	08
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810085G	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-340	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-102	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-044	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-109	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-258	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	13-Nov-96	R6-96-12-241	02
06	OK	UNION CITY, TOWN OF	400334 A	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-101	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150027B	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-277	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150029B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-351	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150033B	15-Oct-96	R6-96-10-175	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150043B	18-Oct-96	96-06-456P	06
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150060B	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-079	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150060B	02-Dec-96	R6-96-10-397	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY*	4002150125B	18-Oct-96	96-06-456P	06
06	OK	YUKON, CITY OF	4000280005B	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-083	02
06	OK	YUKON, CITY OF	4000280010B	25-Nov-96	97-06-043A	01
06	OK	YUKON, CITY OF	4000280010B	25-Nov-96	97-06-072A	01
06	TX	ABILENE, CITY OF	4854500025C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-147	02
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0435G	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-075	08
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0435G	08-Aug-96	R6-96-08-083	08
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0435G	03-Sep-96	R6-96-08-302	02
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0435G	13-Nov-96	R6-96-11-078	02
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0455G	10-Sep-96	R6-96-08-324	02
06	TX	AMARILLO, CITY OF	4805290033A	04-Sep-96	R6-96-06-185	02

06	TX	ANGLETON, CITY OF	48039C0445H	17-Dec-96	97-06-117A	02
06	TX	ANNA, CITY OF	48085C0000	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-273	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0318H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0319H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0319H	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-093	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0337H	15-Aug-96	96-06-440A	01
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0339H	18-Nov-96	96-06-464P	06
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0427H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0429H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0429H	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-188	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0429H	24-Sep-96	R6-96-08-328	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0431H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0431H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0433H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0433H	26-Nov-96	97-06-046P	06
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0433H	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-164	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0437H	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-214	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0440H	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-297	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0441H	12-Nov-96	R6-96-11-061	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0441H	18-Nov-96	R6-96-11-127	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0443H	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-324	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0444H	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-049	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0453H	03-Oct-96	R6-96-10-020	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0462H	08-Oct-96	96-06-501P	05
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0463H	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-134	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0464H	11-Oct-96	R6-96-09-325	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0125E	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-143	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0150E	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-092	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0170E	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-347	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0200E	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-288	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0200E	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-030	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0200E	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-326	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	17-Oct-96	97-06-003A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-277	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-279	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-299	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255E	06-Sep-96	96-06-283P	06
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255E	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-376	08
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255E	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-107	02
06	TX	AZLE, CITY OF	48439C0119H	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-325	01
06	TX	AZLE, CITY OF	48439C0232H	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-142	08
06	TX	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0745J	19-Nov-96	95-06-416P	05
06	TX	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0955J	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-063	02
06	TX	BEDFORD, CITY OF	48439C0309H	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-113	02
06	TX	BEE COUNTY *	4800260475B	18-Dec-96	R6-96-10-080	02
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0380H	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-284	02
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0390H	15-Aug-96	R6-96-08-135	02
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0390H	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-184	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0130E	06-Nov-96	R6-96-10-081	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0243E	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-078	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0258E	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-207	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0277E	10-Jul-96	96-06-208P	06
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0301E	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-056	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0313E	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-008	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0395E	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-143	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0457E	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-208	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0457E	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-209	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0458E	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-266	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0477E	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-319	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY *	48029C0478E	27-Aug-96	96-06-452A	01
06	TX	BONHAM WATER AUTHORITY	4815820005B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-07-371	02

06	TX	BONHAM WATER AUTHORITY	4815820005B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-372	02
06	TX	BONHAM WATER AUTHORITY	4815820005B	23-Aug-96	R6-96-07-373	02
06	TX	BRAZORIA COUNTY *	48039C0010H	30-Oct-96	96-06-502A	01
06	TX	BRAZORIA COUNTY *	48039C0145H	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-281	08
06	TX	BRAZOS COUNTY *	48041C0163C	12-Sep-96	R6-96-09-114	02
06	TX	BRIDGEPORT,CITY OF	48497C0160C	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-100	02
06	TX	BROWNSVILLE, CITY OF	4801030005B	03-Oct-96	96-06-288A	01
06	TX	BROWNSVILLE, CITY OF	4801030010B	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	BROWNWOOD, CITY OF	4800870002D	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-218	02
06	TX	BRYAN, CITY OF	48041C0141C	23-Dec-96	97-06-005A	01
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0029H	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-276	02
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0033G	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-133	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-151	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-169	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-200	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-210	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-231	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-142	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	15-Oct-96	R6-96-10-165	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-230	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-268	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	12-Nov-96	R6-96-11-072	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-149	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-282	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-288	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	06-Dec-96	R6-96-12-043	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-162	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	21-Nov-96	RR-96-11-246	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-064	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-284	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-000	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-306	02
06	TX	CLEBURNE, CITY OF	48251C0113G	06-Sep-96	R6-96-08-262	02
06	TX	COLLEGE STATION, CITY OF	48041C0144C	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-286	02
06	TX	COLLEGE STATION, CITY OF	48041C0182C	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-333	02
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0195H	03-Oct-96	R6-96-10-006	02
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0215H	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-087	02
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0330H	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-094	02
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0125G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-101	02
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0305G	06-Aug-96	96-06-183P	06
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0325G	06-Aug-96	96-06-183P	06
06	TX	COMAL COUNTY*	4854630085C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	02
06	TX	COMAL COUNTY*	4854630085C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	08
06	TX	COMAL COUNTY*	4854630085C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-043	08
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	4804840004D	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-284	02
06	TX	COOKE COUNTY*	4807650008B	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-141	02
06	TX	COPPELL, CITY OF	4801700010E	09-Oct-96	96-06-528A	02
06	TX	CORINTH, TOWN OF	4811430004B	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-061	02
06	TX	CORINTH, TOWN OF	4811430004B	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-152	02
06	TX	CORSICANA, CITY OF	4804980005A	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-210	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710005C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-261	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710005C	30-Sep-96	R6-96-09-333	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710005C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-235	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710010D	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-214	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710010D	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-261	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710025C	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-356	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710030D	21-Aug-96	R6-96-08-000	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710030D	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-231	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710055C	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710055C	12-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710055C	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-055	02

06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710060D	27-Nov-96	97-06-053P	05
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710060D	07-Aug-96	R6-96-08-065	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710060D	04-Oct-96	R6-96-09-172	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710060D	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-261	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	17-Dec-96	97-06-074A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	11-Oct-96	R6-96-09-064	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-080	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-256	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-084	08
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710095C	30-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710100D	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-258	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710100D	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-010	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710100D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-240	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710100D	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-006	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710170D	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-075	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710180D	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-311	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710185D	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-104	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710185D	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-048	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710185D	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710205D	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-013	02
06	TX	DENTON COUNTY*	4807740120B	24-Jul-96	R6-96-07-199	02
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	4801940005D	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-366	02
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	4801940005D	17-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-110	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-128	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-186	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-438	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-067	02
06	TX	DUNCANVILLE, CITY OF	4801730005D	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-279	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021C	15-Aug-96	96-06-405A	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-300	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021C	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-049	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140026C	12-Nov-96	R6-96-11-065	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140042B	18-Dec-96	97-06-108A	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	19-Sep-96	96-06-503A	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-350	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-377	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-074	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-381	02
06	TX	ELLIS COUNTY*	4807980045B	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-250	02
06	TX	ERATH COUNTY*	4802180006A	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-056	02
06	TX	EULESS, CITY OF	48439C0330H	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-158	02
06	TX	EULESS, CITY OF	48439C0330H	05-Nov-96	R6-96-11-047	02
06	TX	FAIR OAKS RANCH, CITY OF	48029C0085E	15-Aug-96	96-06-417P	06
06	TX	FAIR OAKS RANCH, CITY OF	48029C0105E	15-Aug-96	96-06-417P	06
06	TX	FARMERS BRANCH, CITY OF	4801740005C	27-Nov-96	97-06-013P	05
06	TX	FLORESVILLE, CITY OF	4806710001B	03-Sep-96	R6-96-08-287	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	4807770005A	05-Aug-96	R6-96-07-362	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0155H	06-Aug-96	96-06-206P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0169H	25-Nov-96	97-06-033A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0170H	05-Dec-96	R6-96-11-122	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-025	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-327	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-328	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-198	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-377	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	26-Nov-96	R6-96-10-433	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	24-Sep-96	96-06-459A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	10-Dec-96	97-06-002P	06
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-067	02

06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	31-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-129	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-309	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0290H	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-113	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0318H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0319H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	05-Aug-96	96-06-366P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	17-Oct-96	96-06-524P	06
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-024	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	05-Aug-96	R6-96-08-011	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	18-Nov-96	R6-96-10-404	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-164	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0427H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0427H	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-168	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0431H	02-Jul-96	96-06-306A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0431H	15-Jul-96	96-06-329P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0431H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0510H	17-Oct-96	96-06-524P	06
06	TX	FREDERICKSBURG, CITY OF	4802520002B	16-Oct-96	R6-96-09-112	02
06	TX	FRIENDSWOOD, CITY OF	4854680005D	09-Oct-96	R6-96-9-093	02
06	TX	FRISCO, CITY OF	48085C0270G	15-Aug-96	R6-96-07-289	02
06	TX	GALVESTON COUNTY*	4854700035C	13-Nov-96	97-06-031A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710005E	17-Jul-96	96-06-218P	06
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710005E	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-101	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710010D	16-Sep-96	96-06-361A	01
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	10-Jul-96	96-06-318A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	08-Aug-96	R6-96-08-082	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-342	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-139	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-173	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	05-Dec-96	R6-96-12-039	01
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	17-Dec-96	96-06-374P	06
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-276	08
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-08-080	08
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	21-Nov-96	R6-96-10-394	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-164	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710030E	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-343	02
06	TX	GILLESPIE COUNTY*	4806960007B	24-Sep-96	96-06-430A	02
06	TX	GILLESPIE COUNTY*	4806960010B	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-005	02
06	TX	GILLESPIE COUNTY*	4806960011B	29-Oct-96	96-06-431A	02
06	TX	GILMER, CITY OF	480625 B	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-280	02
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720010E	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-152	02
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720025E	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-283	02
06	TX	GRAPEVINE, CITY OF	48439C0205H	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-105	02
06	TX	GRAPEVINE, CITY OF	48439C0215H	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-202	02
06	TX	GRAYSON COUNTY*	48181C0050D	31-Oct-96	R6-96-10-392	02
06	TX	GRAYSON COUNTY*	48181C0200D	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-165	02
06	TX	GUN BARREL, CITY OF	48213C0030C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-044	02
06	TX	GUN BARREL, CITY OF	48213C0035C	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-275	02
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0282H	03-Dec-96	96-06-211P	05
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0295H	07-Aug-96	R6-96-07-316	02
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0301H	03-Dec-96	96-06-211P	05
06	TX	HARKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	4800290001B	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-007	02
06	TX	HARKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	4800290001B	12-Sep-96	R6-96-08-221	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0090G	18-Oct-96	96-06-487A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0095G	18-Oct-96	96-06-487A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0095G	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-150	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0110G	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-194	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0110G	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-233	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0130G	16-Aug-96	96-06-228P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0135G	11-Jul-96	R6-96-06-284	01

06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0135G	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-166	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0135G	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-206	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0140G	10-Sep-96	R6-96-07-380	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0140G	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-043	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0150G	08-Aug-96	R6-96-07-103	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0170G	16-Aug-96	96-06-228P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0175G	16-Aug-96	96-06-228P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0180G	02-Aug-96	96-06-403A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0180G	20-Aug-96	96-06-404A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0180G	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-370	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0235J	06-Nov-96	96-06-542A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0245J	13-Dec-96	97-06-135A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0255J	25-Nov-96	96-06-204P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0260J	25-Nov-96	96-06-204P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0265H	22-Aug-96	95-06-455A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0310H	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-282	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0415J	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-132	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0435J	19-Nov-96	97-06-079A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0455J	19-Nov-96	97-06-097A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0720J	20-Nov-96	97-06-030A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0735J	19-Nov-96	95-06-416P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0745J	19-Nov-96	95-06-416P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0805J	27-Nov-96	97-06-024A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201CSTDX	21-Nov-96	R6-96-10-406	02
06	TX	HASLET, CITY OF	48439C0155H	06-Aug-96	96-06-206P	05
06	TX	HASLET, CITY OF	48439C0155H	29-Aug-96	96-06-355P	05
06	TX	HASLET, CITY OF	48439C0160H	29-Aug-96	96-06-355P	05
06	TX	HEBRON, TOWN OF	4814950005B	20-Aug-96	95-06-471P	05
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0030C	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-283	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0035C	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-289	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0035C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-155	08
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0045C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-389	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0045C	05-Aug-96	R6-96-08-009	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0045C	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0045C	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-064	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY*	48213C0150C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-000	02
06	TX	HIDALGO COUNTY *	4803340200B	13-Nov-96	96-06-533A	02
06	TX	HIDALGO COUNTY *	4803340300C	22-Aug-96	96-06-455C	01
06	TX	HIDALGO COUNTY *	4803340300C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-227	01
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	4811050001A	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-133	02
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	4811050001A	07-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	HILL COUNTY*	4808570002A	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-069	01
06	TX	HILLSBORO, CITY OF	4803510005B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-027	08
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY*	4803560110C	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-342	02
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY*	4803560130C	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-154	02
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY*	4803560140B	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-295	02
06	TX	HOOKS,CITY OF	480056 B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-325	02
06	TX	HOOKS,CITY OF	480056 B	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-137	02
06	TX	HOOKS,CITY OF	480056 B	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-025	02
06	TX	HOOKS,CITY OF	4800569999A	03-Jul-96	R6-96-07-041	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0110G	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-303	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0230G	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-223	08
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0240G	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-176	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0270H	11-Jul-96	R6-96-06-075	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0270H	08-Aug-96	R6-96-06-147	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0275H	05-Sep-96	96-06-483A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0275H	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-102	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0275H	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-143	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0275H	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-108	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0280G	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-367	08
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0285G	01-Jul-96	R6-96-05-147	08

06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0315H	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-302	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0315H	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-236	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0330H	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-042	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0365G	02-Aug-96	96-06-299A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0830J	07-Nov-96	96-06-451P	05
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0306H	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-186	02
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0312H	13-Aug-96	96-06-449A	01
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0317H	22-Oct-96	96-06-535P	06
06	TX	HUTTO, TOWN OF	48491C0244C	26-Sep-96	R6-96-09-331	08
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	01
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	01
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-360	01
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-123	08
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-264	01
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-257	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	30-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-304	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-127	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800050C	03-Jul-96	R6-96-07-035	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800050C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-404	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800050C	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-383	02
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY*	48251C0041G	05-Dec-96	R6-96-12-035	02
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY*	48251C0100F	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-	02
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY*	48251C0150F	25-Nov-96	96-06-494P	06
06	TX	JUSTIN, CITY OF	480778 A	10-Jul-96	R6-96-06-359	02
06	TX	KELLER, CITY OF	48439C0190H	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-183	02
06	TX	KILGORE, CITY OF	4802630004C	26-Aug-96	R6-96-08-232	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310002B	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-026	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310002B	22-Aug-96	R6-96-08-189	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-298	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-045	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-075	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-076	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-104	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-322	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-054	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310006B	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-323	08
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310007B	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-349	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310007B	09-Sep-96	R6-96-09-055	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310007B	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-255	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310007B	12-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	KLEBERG COUNTY *	4804230250C	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-348	02
06	TX	LAGO VISTA, CITY OF	48453C0320E	07-Nov-96	R6-96-08-021	02
06	TX	LAKE DALLAS, CITY OF	4807800001A	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-442	02
06	TX	LEON VALLEY, CITY OF	48029C0426E	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-160	08
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950010D	15-Nov-96	96-06-465A	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950010D	29-Jul-96	R6-96-07-363	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950010D	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-395	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	20-Dec-96	97-06-048A	01
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-098	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	15-Aug-96	R6-96-08-000	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-289	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-211	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-000	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-323	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	4801950020D	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-363	02
06	TX	LIVE OAK, CITY OF	48029C0312E	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-292	02
06	TX	LONGVIEW, CITY OF	4802640005D	13-Nov-96	96-06-291P	05
06	TX	LONGVIEW, CITY OF	4802640015D	13-Nov-96	96-06-291P	05
06	TX	LORENA, TOWN OF	4809280005B	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-061	02
06	TX	LOWRY CROSSING, CITY OF	48085C0325G	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-017	02

06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520020B	13-Nov-96	97-06-055A	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	13-Nov-96	97-06-055A	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-06-305	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-06-327	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-06-327	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-06-350	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-014	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	11-Oct-96	R6-96-07-056	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520040B	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-346	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-176	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-189	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-226	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	27-Nov-96	R6-96-11-293	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-062	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	19-Dec-96	R6-96-12-063	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520050B	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-088	08
06	TX	LUCAS, CITY OF	48085C0455G	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-144	02
06	TX	LUMBERTON, CITY OF	48199C0164C	16-Aug-96	R6-96-08-185	02
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0560H	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-310	01
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	24-Jul-96	R6-96-06-198	02
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-285	02
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-095	02
06	TX	MARBLE FALLS, CITY OF	48053C0312C	24-Oct-96	R6-96-10-367	02
06	TX	MCKINNEY, CITY OF	48085C0285G	04-Nov-96	96-06-480P	06
06	TX	MCKINNEY, CITY OF	48085C0295G	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-084	02
06	TX	MCLENNAN COUNTY	4804560050B	31-Jul-96	R6-96-05-218	01
06	TX	MCLENNAN COUNTY	4804560075B	24-Sep-96	R6-96-08-310	02
06	TX	MCLENNAN COUNTY	4804560230B	08-Oct-96	96-06-469P	06
06	TX	MEDINA COUNTY *	4804720100B	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-050	02
06	TX	MESQUITE, CITY OF	4854900005G	01-Nov-96	96-06-434P	05
06	TX	MESQUITE, CITY OF	4854900005G	03-Dec-96	97-06-096A	01
06	TX	MESQUITE, CITY OF	4854900005G	21-Nov-96	R6-96-10-390	02
06	TX	MESQUITE, CITY OF	4854900010E	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-185	02
06	TX	MESQUITE, CITY OF	4854900010E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-292	02
06	TX	MIDLAND COUNTY *	48329C0019D	26-Sep-96	R6-96-08-363	01
06	TX	MIDLAND COUNTY *	48329C0082C	29-Oct-96	96-06-493P	05
06	TX	MIDLAND COUNTY *	48329C0108C	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-012	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-177	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-313	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-145	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	18-Dec-96	R6-96-12-155	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0038C	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-403	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0039C	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-403	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	29-Oct-96	96-06-493P	05
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	25-Jul-96	R6-96-07-306	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	03-Oct-96	R6-96-10-011	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	01-Jul-96	R6-96-06-306	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	06-Aug-96	R6-96-08-023	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-090	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-145	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	06-Nov-96	R6-96-10-447	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830055C	10-Jul-96	96-06-340A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830085C	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-145	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830085C	05-Sep-96	R6-96-09-018	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830085C	21-Oct-96	R6-96-09-282	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830125D	30-Aug-96	R6-96-08-297	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830125D	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-239	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830165C	12-Sep-96	96-06-176P	05
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830205E	12-Sep-96	96-06-176P	05
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830205E	07-Nov-96	96-06-408A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830205E	23-Oct-96	97-06-017A	02

06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830245E	25-Nov-96	96-06-204P	05
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	4804830270E	23-Sep-96	R6-96-09-222	02
06	TX	NEW BRAUNFELS, CITY OF	4854930009D	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-077	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	07-Aug-96	R6-96-08-047	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-067	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	12-Sep-96	R6-96-09-131	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0282H	03-Dec-96	96-06-211P	05
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0301H	03-Dec-96	96-06-211P	05
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0301H	16-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0302H	23-Dec-96	97-06-094P	05
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0303H	09-Oct-96	R6-96-10-082	02
06	TX	ODESSA, CITY OF	48135C0175C	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-318	02
06	TX	PALO PINTO COUNTY *	4805160100A	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-052	02
06	TX	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	4812630001A	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-068	02
06	TX	PANTEGO, TOWN OF	48439C0433H	26-Nov-96	97-06-046P	05
06	TX	PANTEGO, TOWN OF	48439C0434H	26-Nov-96	97-06-046P	05
06	TX	PARIS, CITY OF	4804270004B	21-Nov-96	R6-96-10-085	02
06	TX	PARKER COUNTY *	4805200275B	08-Jul-96	R6-96-07-028	08
06	TX	PARKER COUNTY *	4805200275B	10-Sep-96	R6-96-09-024	01
06	TX	PARKER COUNTY *	4805200275B	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-237	02
06	TX	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0290H	04-Oct-96	R6-96-10-051	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	30-Jul-96	96-06-368P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	12-Sep-96	96-06-447P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	11-Sep-96	96-06-463P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	03-Jul-96	R6-96-07-011	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-278	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	10-Oct-96	R6-96-10-083	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	17-Oct-96	R6-96-10-129	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	26-Jul-96	R6-96-07-330	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-396	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-386	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	14-Nov-96	R6-96-11-060	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-303	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	19-Jul-96	R6-96-07-174	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-233	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-073	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-098	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-148	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-162	02
06	TX	RANGER, CITY OF	480205 A	13-Sep-96	R6-96-09-138	02
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840005C	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-107	08
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840005C	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-168	02
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840005C	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-437	02
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840015C	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-300	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	12-Sep-96	R6-96-03-000	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-05-336	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-05-337	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	05-Jul-96	R6-96-06-064	01
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	08-Oct-96	R6-96-10-007	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	21-Oct-96	R6-96-10-212	02
06	TX	ROCKWALL, CITY OF	4805470005C	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-434	02
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0240C	09-Dec-96	96-06-282P	06
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0330C	09-Dec-96	96-06-282P	06
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0335C	12-Nov-96	97-06-008P	05
06	TX	ROWLETT, CITY OF	4801850005B	05-Dec-96	97-06-016P	06
06	TX	ROWLETT, CITY OF	4801850005B	13-Aug-96	R6-96-08-108	02
06	TX	SACHSE, CITY OF	4801860005B	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-111	02
06	TX	SAN ANGELO, CITY OF	4806230010D	11-Sep-96	R6-96-09-063	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0242E	28-Aug-96	96-06-390P	06

06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0243E	18-Nov-96	96-06-500A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0243E	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-002	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0243E	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-003	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0243E	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-004	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	21-Nov-96	97-06-006P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-238	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	01-Oct-96	R6-96-09-330	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0257E	25-Sep-96	R6-96-09-298	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	20-Nov-96	R6-96-11-126	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-287	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0263E	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-167	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0263E	23-Aug-96	R6-96-08-066	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0277E	10-Jul-96	96-06-208P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0279E	07-Aug-96	R6-96-08-044	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0279E	29-Aug-96	R6-96-08-340	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0279E	11-Oct-96	R6-96-10-150	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0279E	05-Nov-96	R6-96-10-410	08
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0283E	05-Dec-96	R6-96-12-026	08
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0284E	18-Oct-96	96-06-527P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0284E	28-Oct-96	R6-96-10-372	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0432E	17-Jul-96	96-06-098P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0434E	17-Jul-96	96-06-098P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0457E	17-Dec-96	97-06-052A	01
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0476E	07-Aug-96	R6-96-08-037	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0477E	06-Nov-96	R6-96-11-023	02
06	TX	SCHERTZ, CITY OF	4802690015D	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-272	02
06	TX	SEGUIN, CITY OF	4855080005C	03-Jul-96	R6-96-06-258	02
06	TX	SEGUIN, CITY OF	4855080005C	12-Jul-96	R6-96-07-099	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY *	4811850170B	05-Sep-96	R6-96-08-237	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY *	4811850250B	24-Sep-96	R6-96-09-290	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY *	4811850300B	30-Sep-96	R6-96-09-332	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY *	4811850335B	02-Jul-96	R6-96-06-275	02
06	TX	STAFFORD, CITY OF	48157C0255H	29-Oct-96	97-06-010A	01
06	TX	SUNRISE BEACH VILLAGE, CITY OF	4815310001B	09-Oct-96	R6-96-09-066	02
06	TX	SUNSET VALLEY, CITY OF	48453C0255E	06-Sep-96	96-06-283P	06
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY*	48439C0140H	06-Nov-96	R6-96-11-000	02
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY*	48439C0140H	19-Nov-96	R6-96-11-124	02
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY*	48439C0395H	17-Oct-96	96-06-524P	06
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY*	48439C0431H	30-Oct-96	96-06-398P	05
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY*	48439C0510H	17-Oct-96	96-06-524P	06
06	TX	TEXARKANA, CITY OF	4800600005B	26-Nov-96	R6-96-11-237	02
06	TX	THE COLONY, CITY OF	4815810001B	17-Dec-96	97-06-095A	02
06	TX	TOM GREEN COUNTY *	4806220230B	09-Aug-96	R6-96-08-092	02
06	TX	TOOL, CITY OF	48213C0000	04-Nov-96	R6-96-10-379	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0080E	21-Aug-96	R6-96-08-201	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0110E	11-Jul-96	R6-96-07-066	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0200E	23-Oct-96	R6-96-10-355	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0205E	04-Sep-96	R6-96-08-346	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0215E	20-Aug-96	96-06-418A	01
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0215E	20-Aug-96	R6-96-08-181	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0250E	09-Aug-96	R6-96-07-157	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0250E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-289	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0260E	12-Sep-96	R6-96-09-110	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY*	48453C0325E	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-147	02
06	TX	TYLER, CITY OF	4805710015B	22-Jul-96	96-06-380A	01
06	TX	UNIVERSAL CITY, CITY OF	48029C0316E	17-Jul-96	R6-96-07-000	02
06	TX	UNIVERSAL CITY, CITY OF	48029C0316E	04-Dec-96	R6-96-12-001	02
06	TX	UPSHUR COUNTY*	4810369999A	25-Nov-96	R6-96-11-135	02
06	TX	VICTORIA, CITY OF	4806380010E	18-Nov-96	R6-96-11-099	02
06	TX	WEST LAKE HILLS, CITY OF	48453C0205E	02-Dec-96	R6-96-11-329	02

06	TX	WHARTON, CITY OF	4806540005C	03-Sep-96	R6-96-08-272	02
06	TX	WICHITA FALLS, CITY OF	4806620030E	15-Oct-96	96-06-400A	01
06	TX	WICHITA FALLS, CITY OF	4806620030E	24-Sep-96	96-06-402P	05
06	TX	WICHITA FALLS, CITY OF	4806620030E	21-Nov-96	R6-96-11-242	02
06	TX	WICHITA FALLS, CITY OF	4806620030E	20-Dec-96	R6-96-12-000	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	48491C0218C	31-Jul-96	R6-96-07-387	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	48491C0250C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-353	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	48491C0335C	12-Nov-96	97-06-008P	05
06	TX	WISE COUNTY*	48497C0150C	22-Oct-96	R6-96-10-256	02
06	TX	WOOD COUNTY*	4810550007A	05-Sep-96	R6-96-09-011	02
06	TX	WYLIE, CITY OF	48085C0470G	18-Jul-96	R6-96-07-164	02
07	IA	ANITA, CITY OF	190048 B	17-Jul-96	96-07-267A	02
07	IA	ATLANTIC, CITY OF	1900490005B	16-Dec-96	97-07-055A	02
07	IA	BETTENDORF, CITY OF	1902400003C	21-Aug-96	96-07-323A	02
07	IA	BETTENDORF, CITY OF	1902400005E	18-Dec-96	2228	02
07	IA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	1908480008B	09-Jul-96	96-07-237A	02
07	IA	CEDAR FALLS, CITY OF	1900170003B	31-Jul-96	96-07-197P	06
07	IA	CEDAR FALLS, CITY OF	1900170004B	01-Oct-96	2150	08
07	IA	CEDAR FALLS, CITY OF	1900170005B	31-Jul-96	96-07-197P	06
07	IA	CEDAR RAPIDS, CITY OF	1901870010B	03-Oct-96	96-07-289A	01
07	IA	CEDAR RAPIDS, CITY OF	1901870010B	25-Nov-96	97-07-047A	01
07	IA	CLINTON COUNTY *	190859 B	26-Jul-96	96-07-276A	02
07	IA	CLINTON, CITY OF	1900880005B	17-Dec-96	97-07-051A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	05-Dec-96	2210	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	05-Dec-96	2211	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	12-Dec-96	2223	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	30-Dec-96	2238	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	31-Dec-96	2253	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	09-Oct-96	96-07-314A	02
07	IA	HOLLAND, CITY OF	190404 A	10-Oct-96	2165	02
07	IA	IOWA CITY, CITY OF	1901710005C	23-Jul-96	2110	02
07	IA	IOWA CITY, CITY OF	1901710005C	23-Dec-96	97-07-070A	01
07	IA	JONES COUNTY *	1909190225B	15-Jul-96	96-07-275A	02
07	IA	MARION, CITY OF	1901910001B	27-Aug-96	2126	02
07	IA	MARSHALLTOWN, CITY OF	1902000001B	25-Jul-96	96-07-247A	01
07	IA	MUSCATINE, CITY OF	1902130003B	20-Aug-96	96-07-317A	02
07	IA	NASHUA, CITY OF	1900680001B	02-Dec-96	2201	02
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	11-Oct-96	2170	02
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	15-Jul-96	96-07-257A	01
07	IA	TIFFIN, CITY OF	1901730001B	20-Aug-96	96-07-326A	01
07	IA	TIFFIN, CITY OF	1901730001B	25-Nov-96	97-07-028A	01
07	IA	URBANDALE, CITY OF	1902300005C	14-Nov-96	2181	02
07	IA	VAN METER, CITY OF	190362	15-Nov-96	2089	02
07	IA	WARREN COUNTY *	1909120003B	13-Sep-96	96-07-338A	02
07	IA	WEST DES MOINES, CITY OF	1902310005B	03-Dec-96	97-07-022A	01
07	KS	ARKANSAS CITY, CITY OF	2000700002B	28-Aug-96	2104	02
07	KS	BEL AIRE, CITY OF	2008640005B	26-Nov-96	2195	02
07	KS	BEL AIRE, CITY OF	2008640005B	26-Nov-96	2196	02
07	KS	BUTLER COUNTY *	2000370155B	31-Dec-96	96-07-298P	06
07	KS	DERBY, CITY OF	2003230000	09-Jul-96	2083	02
07	KS	DERBY, CITY OF	2003230001C	12-Dec-96	1813	02
07	KS	DERBY, CITY OF	2003230001C	06-Dec-96	97-07-066A	02
07	KS	DERBY, CITY OF	2003230002C	20-Aug-96	96-07-291A	01
07	KS	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	2000870080B	10-Jul-96	96-07-205A	02
07	KS	EL DORADO, CITY OF	2000390001C	15-Nov-96	97-07-032A	02
07	KS	FAIRWAY, CITY OF	20091C0042D	20-Aug-96	96-07-316A	01
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990012A	04-Nov-96	97-07-013A	02
07	KS	HALSTEAD, CITY OF	2001310001C	04-Sep-96	96-07-032P	05
07	KS	HARVEY COUNTY*	2005850125C	04-Sep-96	96-07-032P	05
07	KS	HOLCOMB, CITY OF	2008680001A	16-Aug-96	2111	02
07	KS	HOLCOMB, CITY OF	2008680001A	20-Aug-96	2120	02

07	KS	HUTCHINSON, CITY OF	20155C0285D	17-Jul-96	96-07-216A	01
07	KS	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	2001470125B	19-Nov-96	2189	02
07	KS	JUNCTION CITY, CITY OF	2001120005C	02-Aug-96	96-07-269A	01
07	KS	JUNCTION CITY, CITY OF	2001120005C	20-Aug-96	96-07-330A	01
07	KS	LAWRENCE, CITY OF	2000900005A	04-Nov-96	96-07-280A	01
07	KS	LAWRENCE, CITY OF	2000900010A	16-Sep-96	96-07-320A	01
07	KS	LAWRENCE, CITY OF	2000900015A	15-Aug-96	96-07-301A	02
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0077D	13-Aug-96	96-07-288A	02
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0077D	13-Aug-96	96-07-296A	02
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0077D	13-Aug-96	96-07-297A	02
07	KS	MANHATTAN, CITY OF	2003000000	26-Nov-96	2275	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON COUNTY *	2002140050B	27-Sep-96	96-07-252A	01
07	KS	MCPHERSON COUNTY *	2002140050B	06-Nov-96	97-07-004A	01
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170000	08-Jul-96	2072	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170005D	12-Jul-96	96-07-260A	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170015D	06-Nov-96	97-07-020A	02
07	KS	MIAMI COUNTY*	200220 A	20-Aug-96	96-07-299A	02
07	KS	MULVANE, CITY OF	2003260010D	06-Dec-96	97-07-030P	06
07	KS	NEW CAMBRIA, CITY OF	2003180001A	29-Nov-96	2200	02
07	KS	OLATHE, CITY OF	20091C0090D	07-Oct-96	96-07-356A	01
07	KS	OLATHE, CITY OF	20091C0090D	06-Nov-96	97-07-019A	01
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0000	06-Sep-96	2143	02
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0079D	15-Jul-96	96-07-270A	02
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0081E	15-Jul-96	96-07-266A	01
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0082E	13-Aug-96	96-07-309A	02
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0095D	27-Aug-96	96-07-292A	01
07	KS	POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY*	2006210235C	15-Aug-96	96-07-231P	06
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	15-Jul-96	2101	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-Jul-96	2107	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	27-Aug-96	2129	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	28-Aug-96	2132	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	01-Oct-96	2153	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	04-Oct-96	2157	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	08-Oct-96	2159	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	09-Oct-96	2162	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	10-Oct-96	2164	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	11-Oct-96	2171	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	17-Oct-96	2172	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	14-Nov-96	2182	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	14-Nov-96	2183	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	14-Nov-96	2184	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	14-Nov-96	2187	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	03-Dec-96	2212	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	03-Dec-96	2213	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-Dec-96	2230	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-Dec-96	2233	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	20-Aug-96	96-07-327A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	29-Oct-96	97-07-006A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	17-Dec-96	97-07-024A	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY*	2003160040B	11-Oct-96	2146	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY*	2003160060B	12-Dec-96	2239	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY*	2003160080B	18-Oct-96	2179	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY*	2003160100B	29-Nov-96	2202	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210075A	06-Dec-96	97-07-050A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210100A	24-Dec-96	2217	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210125A	26-Nov-96	2190	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210125A	24-Dec-96	2218	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210125A	02-Dec-96	97-07-015A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210150A	31-Dec-96	96-07-298P	06
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210150A	15-Oct-96	96-07-373A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210150A	08-Nov-96	97-07-016A	02

07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210150A	18-Nov-96	97-07-037A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210175A	18-Oct-96	2207	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210175A	02-Dec-96	2207	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210175A	02-Dec-96	2208	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210200A	20-Aug-96	96-07-304A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210200A	16-Oct-96	96-07-387A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210225A	25-Jul-96	96-07-293A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210225A	25-Jul-96	96-07-294A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210225A	22-Aug-96	96-07-339A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210225A	08-Nov-96	97-07-016A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210300A	03-Oct-96	96-07-375A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY*	2003210300A	20-Nov-96	97-07-049A	02
07	KS	SHAWNEE COUNTY *	2003310100C	15-Oct-96	96-07-386A	02
07	KS	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	20091C0041D	27-Sep-96	96-07-313P	05
07	KS	SUMNER COUNTY *	20191C0130B	06-Dec-96	97-07-030P	06
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280000	26-Nov-96	2194	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280000	06-Dec-96	2216	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280000	10-Jul-96	96-07-274A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280005B	19-Nov-96	2191	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	10-Jul-96	2086	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	20-Aug-96	96-07-321A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280015B	14-Nov-96	2180	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280015B	14-Nov-96	2189	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280020B	12-Jul-96	209Q	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280025B	17-Oct-96	2173	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	12-Jul-96	2092	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	28-Aug-96	2130	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	08-Oct-96	2161	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	17-Oct-96	2174	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	14-Nov-96	2190	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	03-Dec-96	2214	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	31-Dec-96	2242	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	14-Nov-96	2191	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	18-Dec-96	2240	02
07	MO	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880001B	06-Sep-96	96-07-344A	02
07	MO	ATCHISON COUNTY	2900090125B	01-Nov-96	96-07-349P	06
07	MO	BENTON COUNTY	2900270125B	26-Nov-96	2206	02
07	MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU, CITY OF	2904580008B	23-Dec-96	97-07-068A	01
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830050C	18-Jul-96	96-07-235A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830050C	08-Nov-96	97-07-025A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830125B	17-Jul-96	96-07-174A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830125B	29-Oct-96	96-07-378A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830125B	17-Oct-96	97-07-007A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY *	2907830150B	15-Aug-96	2001	02
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0138H	18-Oct-96	2175	01
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0138H	19-Dec-96	2231	02
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0145H	31-Dec-96	1535	02
07	MO	CHILLICOTHE, CITY OF	2902160005B	13-Aug-96	96-07-246A	02
07	MO	COLUMBIA, CITY OF	2900360016C	20-Nov-96	96-07-342A	01
07	MO	COLUMBIA, CITY OF	2900360017B	20-Nov-96	96-07-342A	01
07	MO	EUREKA, CITY OF	29189C0244H	18-Sep-96	96-07-359A	02
07	MO	FENTON, CITY OF	29189C0287H	13-Sep-96	96-07-322A	01
07	MO	FENTON, CITY OF	29189C0289H	09-Jul-96	96-07-241A	02
07	MO	FLORISSANT, CITY OF	29189C0062H	18-Oct-96	2163	01
07	MO	FLORISSANT, CITY OF	29189C0062H	31-Dec-96	2247	02
07	MO	FRANKLIN COUNTY *	2904930160B	18-Sep-96	96-07-319A	02
07	MO	GRANDVIEW, CITY OF	2901710005C	02-Dec-96	97-07-043A	02
07	MO	HERCULANEUM, CITY OF	2901920005D	17-Dec-96	97-07-018A	02
07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	2908080080C	31-Dec-96	999	02
07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	2908080085C	02-Aug-96	96-07-272A	01
07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	2908080085C	25-Jul-96	96-07-283A	01

07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	2908080090D	26-Nov-96	2197	02
07	MO	LADUE,CITY OF	29189C0282H	17-Dec-96	96-07-381A	01
07	MO	LEE'S SUMMIT, CITY OF	2901740008C	22-Aug-96	96-07-315A	02
07	MO	MANCHESTER, CITY OF	29189C0257H	20-Aug-96	96-07-318A	01
07	MO	MANCHESTER, CITY OF	29189C0259H	20-Aug-96	96-07-318A	01
07	MO	MARSHALL, CITY OF	2904030003B	27-Aug-96	96-07-253P	06
07	MO	MARYLAND HEIGHTS, CITY OF	29189C0158H	11-Jul-96	96-07-250A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0230E	26-Nov-96	2205	02
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	07-Nov-96	96-07-300A	02
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	06-Nov-96	97-07-011A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0241E	29-Oct-96	97-07-010A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0430E	04-Nov-96	97-07-009A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0430E	17-Oct-96	97-07-012A	02
07	MO	PLATTE COUNTY*	2904750125A	08-Nov-96	96-07-290A	02
07	MO	PLATTE COUNTY*	2904750165A	14-Nov-96	2185	02
07	MO	PLATTE COUNTY*	2904750165A	17-Dec-96	97-07-026A	02
07	MO	REYNOLDS COUNTY*	2908290375A	27-Aug-96	2123	02
07	MO	SALINE COUNTY *	2908340150B	27-Aug-96	96-07-253P	06
07	MO	SCOTT COUNTY*	2908370075B	26-Aug-96	96-07-285A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0000	20-Aug-96	96-07-331A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0105D	06-Aug-96	96-07-240A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0152D	15-Jul-96	2089	08
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0244E	18-Dec-96	97-07-054A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0263E	20-Aug-96	96-07-329A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	27-Aug-96	96-07-180A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	28-Aug-96	96-07-308A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	27-Aug-96	96-07-311P	06
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	09-Oct-96	96-07-384A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	17-Dec-96	97-07-044A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0451E	29-Nov-96	2199	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0456E	18-Dec-96	97-07-048A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0260E	21-Nov-96	96-07-388A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0266E	18-Sep-96	96-07-337A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0267E	08-Oct-96	2158	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0280E	23-Sep-96	96-07-371A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0280E	17-Dec-96	97-07-045A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	20-Aug-96	96-07-324A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	17-Dec-96	97-07-045A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0288E	14-Nov-96	2028	02
07	MO	ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY*	2908320075B	29-Oct-96	97-07-008A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0054H	08-Oct-96	2155	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0054H	18-Jul-96	96-07-282A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0058H	15-Aug-96	96-07-306A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0058H	22-Aug-96	96-07-347A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0069H	07-Nov-96	2253	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0120H	06-Dec-96	97-07-038A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0120H	17-Dec-96	97-07-039A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0161H	25-Nov-96	97-07-001A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0254H	11-Oct-96	96-07-305P	05
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0257H	31-Jul-96	96-07-232A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0259H	31-Jul-96	96-07-232A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0267H	12-Dec-96	2215	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0278H	27-Sep-96	96-07-355A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0278H	17-Dec-96	97-07-067A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0278H	05-Dec-96	97-07-069A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0286H	17-Dec-96	97-07-067A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	29189C0405H	14-Nov-96	2186	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS, CITY OF	2903850040A	27-Dec-96	2219	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0000	02-Dec-96	2193	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0241E	26-Aug-96	96-07-239A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	02-Dec-96	2204	01

07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	27-Aug-96	96-07-251A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	29-Aug-96	96-07-350A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	27-Sep-96	96-07-364A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	18-Sep-96	96-07-366A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0261E	17-Sep-96	96-07-362A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0264E	03-Oct-96	2154	02
07	MO	TARKIO, CITY OF	290013 B	01-Nov-96	96-07-349P	06
07	MO	WARREN COUNTY	2904430050B	13-Nov-96	96-07-374A	02
07	MO	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0185E	17-Oct-96	96-07-377A	02
07	NE	CASS COUNTY *	3104070025A	17-Oct-96	97-07-003A	02
07	NE	CUMING COUNTY *	3104270004B	06-Sep-96	2135	02
07	NE	CUMING COUNTY *	3104270004B	06-Sep-96	2140	02
07	NE	CUMING COUNTY *	3104270004B	31-Dec-96	2225	02
07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	3100730025B	18-Jul-96	96-07-278A	01
07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	3100730025B	08-Nov-96	97-07-005A	02
07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	3100730125B	13-Sep-96	96-07-341A	01
07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	3100730125B	17-Oct-96	97-07-014A	01
07	NE	ELM CREEK, VILLAGE OF	3100140005B	05-Aug-96	2125	02
07	NE	FREMONT, CITY OF	3100690000	12-Dec-96	2220	02
07	NE	FREMONT, CITY OF	3100690002C	13-Sep-96	96-07-217A	01
07	NE	FREMONT, CITY OF	3100690002C	19-Sep-96	96-07-358A	01
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030000	16-Aug-96	2114	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	20-Aug-96	2122	01
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	19-Dec-96	2229	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030010B	10-Oct-96	2166	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030010B	18-Oct-96	2177	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030010B	19-Dec-96	2222	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	12-Aug-96	1987	01
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	19-Sep-96	2144	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	11-Oct-96	2167	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	11-Oct-96	2169	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	19-Nov-96	2192	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	26-Nov-96	2198	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	20-Aug-96	96-07-328A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	21-Aug-96	96-07-334A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	11-Oct-96	2168	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	14-Nov-96	2179	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	14-Nov-96	2188	01
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	12-Dec-96	2232	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	26-Dec-96	2232	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	26-Dec-96	2243	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	21-Aug-96	96-07-333A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	22-Aug-96	96-07-335A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY*	3101000100C	18-Oct-96	2178	02
07	NE	HASTINGS, CITY OF	3100010005B	26-Jul-96	96-07-281A	01
07	NE	LA VISTA, CITY OF	31153C0045F	11-Dec-96	96-07-360A	01
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730020C	18-Dec-96	2226	02
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730040C	10-Jul-96	96-07-224A	02
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730040C	27-Aug-96	96-07-310A	02
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730040C	03-Oct-96	96-07-353A	01
07	NE	MERRICK COUNTY *	3104570175A	15-Jul-96	96-07-187A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	12-Dec-96	2227	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	17-Dec-96	97-07-056A	02
07	NE	PIERCE COUNTY*	3104660150B	24-Sep-96	96-07-354A	01
07	NE	SARPY COUNTY*	31153C0000	02-Dec-96	2209	02
07	NE	SARPY COUNTY*	31153C0100F	17-Oct-96	96-07-312A	02
07	NE	SAUNDERS COUNTY *	3101950105B	19-Aug-96	2115	01
07	NE	SCHUYLER, CITY OF	3100460005B	08-Oct-96	2160	02
08	CO	ADAMS COUNTY *	08001C0730G	06-Nov-96	96-08-377A	01
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0280J	03-Oct-96	96-08-352A	01
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0455J	16-Jul-96	96-08-295A	02

08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0460J	20-Aug-96	96-08-319A	01
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0460J	20-Aug-96	96-08-336A	02
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0480J	15-Jul-96	96-08-105P	05
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY *	08005C0485J	15-Jul-96	96-08-105P	05
08	CO	ARVADA, CITY OF	0850720006B	17-Sep-96	96-08-178P	06
08	CO	AURORA, CITY OF	0800020480E	15-Jul-96	96-08-105P	05
08	CO	AURORA, CITY OF	0800020485E	15-Jul-96	96-08-105P	05
08	CO	BOULDER COUNTY *	08013C0440F	02-Aug-96	96-08-269P	06
08	CO	BOULDER COUNTY *	08013C0560F	06-Sep-96	96-08-301P	05
08	CO	BOULDER COUNTY *	08013C0576G	06-Sep-96	96-08-301P	05
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0385F	27-Sep-96	96-08-258A	01
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0385F	12-Sep-96	96-08-329A	01
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0395F	20-Nov-96	96-08-365A	01
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0395F	14-Nov-96	97-08-015A	02
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0395F	20-Dec-96	97-08-076A	02
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0415F	11-Jul-96	96-08-281A	02
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0415F	12-Sep-96	96-08-308A	01
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0535F	26-Nov-96	97-08-038A	02
08	CO	COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	0800600134C	17-Sep-96	96-08-328P	06
08	CO	DENVER, CITY AND COUNTY OF	0800460014C	25-Jul-96	96-08-300A	02
08	CO	DENVER, CITY AND COUNTY OF	0800460022C	07-Nov-96	97-08-006A	01
08	CO	DURANGO, CITY OF	0800990005D	03-Oct-96	96-08-252A	02
08	CO	EL PASO COUNTY*	0800590293C	12-Dec-96	97-08-062A	02
08	CO	GLENWOOD SPRINGS, CITY OF	0800711434C	16-Dec-96	97-08-074A	02
08	CO	GOLDEN, CITY OF	0800900004A	20-Aug-96	96-08-291P	05
08	CO	GYPSUM, TOWN OF	0802950001C	19-Dec-96	97-08-060A	01
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0800870330C	25-Jul-96	96-08-290A	02
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0800870380C	12-Sep-96	96-08-265A	02
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0800870380C	17-Sep-96	96-08-362A	02
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0800870380C	16-Dec-96	97-08-067A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	08-Aug-96	96-08-176P	05
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	24-Sep-96	96-08-356A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	03-Oct-96	96-08-366A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750010C	16-Jul-96	96-08-150A	02
08	CO	LARIMER COUNTY *	0801010179D	15-Jul-96	96-08-271P	06
08	CO	LARIMER COUNTY *	0801010244B	12-Dec-96	97-08-056A	02
08	CO	LITTLETON, CITY OF	0800170010D	17-Sep-96	96-08-361A	02
08	CO	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	08013C0560F	06-Sep-96	96-08-301P	05
08	CO	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	08013C0576G	06-Sep-96	96-08-301P	05
08	CO	LOVELAND, CITY OF	0801030010C	19-Dec-96	97-08-069A	02
08	CO	PARKER, TOWN OF	0803100070D	20-Sep-96	96-08-334A	01
08	CO	RIO BLANCO COUNTY *	0802880400A	02-Dec-96	96-08-374A	02
08	CO	SEVERANCE, TOWN OF	0802660475C	17-Oct-96	97-08-001A	01
08	CO	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, TOWN OF	0801590002C	12-Sep-96	96-08-343A	02
08	CO	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, TOWN OF	0801590002C	29-Oct-96	96-08-381A	02
08	CO	TELLER COUNTY *	08119C0077C	26-Nov-96	97-08-022A	02
08	CO	THORNTON, CITY OF	08001C0045G	04-Oct-96	96-08-346A	02
08	CO	WELD COUNTY *	0802660489C	13-Aug-96	96-08-247A	01
08	CO	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	0800080003C	16-Dec-96	97-08-066A	01
08	CO	WHEAT RIDGE, CITY OF	0850790005C	28-Aug-96	96-08-131P	05
08	MT	BEAVERHEAD COUNTY*	3000011682A	03-Sep-96	96-08-309A	02
08	MT	CARBON COUNTY *	3001390115B	20-Nov-96	96-08-350A	02
08	MT	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000232305D	31-Oct-96	96-08-345A	02
08	MT	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000232315D	16-Dec-96	97-08-053A	02
08	MT	GALLATIN COUNTY *	3000270440B	31-Jul-96	96-08-299A	02
08	MT	LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY *	3000381538C	26-Nov-96	96-08-357A	01
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY *	3001570650B	17-Sep-96	96-08-311A	02
08	MT	MISSOULA COUNTY*	30063C0875D	20-Dec-96	97-08-068A	02
08	MT	PARK COUNTY*	3001600017B	29-Oct-96	96-08-354A	02
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490015A	12-Sep-96	96-08-317A	02
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490015A	02-Dec-96	97-08-048A	02

08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	03-Jul-96	96-08-255A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	25-Nov-96	97-08-005A	01
08	ND	BURLEIGH COUNTY *	3800170570A	09-Oct-96	96-08-372A	01
08	ND	DICKINSON, CITY OF	3801170005C	10-Oct-96	96-08-307A	02
08	ND	FARGO, CITY OF	3853640030D	03-Oct-96	96-08-276A	02
08	ND	FARGO, CITY OF	3853640030D	17-Sep-96	96-08-351A	01
08	ND	FARGO, CITY OF	3853640030D	10-Oct-96	97-08-004A	01
08	ND	GRAFTON, CITY OF	3801370003C	25-Jul-96	96-08-266A	01
08	ND	GRAND FORKS COUNTY *	3800330008B	05-Aug-96	96-08-316A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS COUNTY *	3800330008B	24-Sep-96	96-08-371A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	23-Jul-96	96-08-298A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	23-Jul-96	96-08-302A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	20-Sep-96	96-08-364A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	20-Sep-96	96-08-367A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	17-Oct-96	97-08-021A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	14-Nov-96	97-08-033A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	16-Dec-96	97-08-075A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	20-Dec-96	97-08-078A	02
08	ND	LISBON, CITY OF	3800910001B	09-Jul-96	96-08-296A	02
08	ND	LISBON, CITY OF	3800910001B	23-Jul-96	96-08-306A	02
08	ND	MANDAN, CITY OF	3800720010B	20-Aug-96	96-08-333A	02
08	ND	MANDAN, CITY OF	3800720020B	30-Dec-96	97-08-085A	02
08	ND	VALLEY CITY, CITY OF	3800020001E	15-Nov-96	97-08-030A	02
08	ND	VALLEY CITY, CITY OF	3800020002E	18-Nov-96	97-08-034A	01
08	ND	VALLEY CITY, CITY OF	3800020004E	04-Dec-96	97-08-049A	02
08	SD	ABERDEEN, CITY OF	46013C0245C	09-Aug-96	96-08-325A	02
08	SD	ABERDEEN, CITY OF	46013C0245C	01-Nov-96	97-08-011A	02
08	SD	ABERDEEN, CITY OF	46013C0245C	29-Oct-96	97-08-013A	02
08	SD	CUSTER COUNTY*	4600180225B	20-Aug-96	96-08-320A	02
08	SD	CUSTER COUNTY*	4600180225B	17-Oct-96	97-08-002A	02
08	SD	DAVISON COUNTY*	460020 B	02-Dec-96	97-08-036A	02
08	SD	MINNEHAHA COUNTY *	4600570170B	20-Aug-96	96-08-324A	02
08	SD	NORTH SIOUX CITY, CITY OF	4600870005C	17-Oct-96	97-08-003A	02
08	SD	PIERRE, CITY OF	4600400004B	19-Dec-96	97-08-025A	02
08	SD	RAPID CITY, CITY OF	4654200003F	31-Oct-96	96-08-331A	01
08	SD	RAPID CITY, CITY OF	4654200003F	03-Sep-96	96-08-341A	02
08	SD	SIOUX FALLS, CITY OF	4600600010C	26-Nov-96	97-08-040A	02
08	SD	STURGIS, CITY OF	4600550001D	20-Aug-96	96-08-208A	01
08	UT	CORINNE, CITY OF	4901970005A	18-Sep-96	96-08-358P	06
08	UT	FARMINGTON, CITY OF	4900440001D	14-Nov-96	97-08-027A	01
08	UT	MORGAN COUNTY *	4900920050B	12-Sep-96	96-08-355A	02
08	UT	SALT LAKE COUNTY *	4901020458C	31-Oct-96	97-08-023A	02
08	UT	SANDY, CITY OF	4901060012C	13-Aug-96	96-08-268A	01
08	UT	SANDY, CITY OF	4901060012C	29-Oct-96	96-08-376A	02
08	UT	SANPETE COUNTY*	4901110007B	16-Dec-96	97-08-043A	02
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070008C	23-Jul-96	96-08-292A	02
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070009C	27-Sep-96	96-08-360A	02
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070009C	29-Oct-96	97-08-018A	02
08	UT	UINTAH COUNTY*	4901470010C	11-Jul-96	96-08-284A	02
08	UT	WEBER COUNTY *	4901870250B	11-Jul-96	96-08-250A	02
08	UT	WEBER COUNTY *	4901870250B	15-Aug-96	96-08-312A	02
08	UT	WEBER COUNTY *	4901870250B	26-Nov-96	97-08-037A	02
08	UT	WELLSVILLE, CITY OF	4900310001B	03-Sep-96	96-08-338A	02
09	AZ	BULLHEAD CITY, CITY OF	0401250020F	26-Nov-96	97-09-119A	01
09	AZ	CAVE CREEK, TOWN OF	04013C0805F	27-Nov-96	96-09-959P	05
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C0000	15-Jul-96	96-09-870P	06
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C0000	15-Jul-96	96-09-914P	06
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C2630E	30-Aug-96	96-09-1022A	01
09	AZ	EAGAR, TOWN OF	0401030004C	29-Oct-96	96-09-1178A	02
09	AZ	FLAGSTAFF, CITY OF	0400200008B	16-Jul-96	96-09-921A	02
09	AZ	FLAGSTAFF, CITY OF	0400200011B	08-Oct-96	96-09-1080P	05

09	AZ	GILA COUNTY *	0400280240B	02-Dec-96	97-09-180A	02
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2215F	11-Jul-96	96-09-913A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2680F	03-Sep-96	96-09-1063A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2680F	31-Jul-96	96-09-867A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2680F	11-Jul-96	96-09-913A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2680F	30-Dec-96	97-09-270A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1180E	24-Oct-96	96-09-1146P	05
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	03-Sep-96	96-09-1053A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	20-Sep-96	96-09-1094A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	16-Jul-96	96-09-917A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	25-Jul-96	96-09-952A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	06-Aug-96	96-09-969A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	26-Nov-96	97-09-103A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1195D	16-Jul-96	96-09-917A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1195D	25-Jul-96	96-09-952A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1195D	26-Nov-96	97-09-103A	01
09	AZ	LA PAZ COUNTY*	0401220018A	03-Sep-96	96-09-1060A	02
09	AZ	LA PAZ COUNTY*	0401220018A	18-Nov-96	97-09-122A	02
09	AZ	LA PAZ COUNTY*	0401220030A	03-Oct-96	96-09-984A	02
09	AZ	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180005D	21-Aug-96	96-09-896P	06
09	AZ	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180015D	21-Aug-96	96-09-896P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C0785G	09-Oct-96	96-09-992A	02
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C0785G	03-Oct-96	96-09-993A	02
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C0790E	09-Oct-96	96-09-988A	02
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C0795F	09-Oct-96	96-09-992A	02
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C1180E	24-Oct-96	96-09-1146P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C1670E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C1690E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY*	04013C2045F	23-Jul-96	96-09-498A	02
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2180E	27-Sep-96	96-09-1121A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2185E	03-Oct-96	96-09-1182A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2190E	20-Aug-96	96-09-1032A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	20-Aug-96	96-09-1023A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	03-Sep-96	96-09-1030A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	12-Sep-96	96-09-1078A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	03-Jul-96	96-09-882A	02
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	17-Oct-96	97-09-023A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	10-Dec-96	97-09-196A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	19-Dec-96	97-09-250A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2205E	29-Oct-96	97-09-054A	02
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2215F	20-Nov-96	97-09-094A	01
09	AZ	MOHAVE COUNTY*	0400582445C	18-Jul-96	96-09-389P	08
09	AZ	NOGALES, CITY OF	0400910004B	11-Sep-96	96-09-1033P	05
09	AZ	PARADISE VALLEY, TOWN OF	04013C1670E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	PARADISE VALLEY, TOWN OF	04013C1690E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C1180E	24-Oct-96	96-09-1146P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C0000	11-Jul-96	96-09-936A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1185F	18-Dec-96	97-09-237A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1195D	06-Dec-96	97-09-042P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1205E	06-Dec-96	97-09-042P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1215H	05-Aug-96	96-09-865P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1215H	06-Dec-96	97-09-042P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1655H	02-Jul-96	96-09-875A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1660F	18-Oct-96	97-09-021A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	20-Aug-96	96-09-1026A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	19-Dec-96	96-09-1042P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	24-Oct-96	96-09-1051P	06
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	15-Aug-96	96-09-934A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	14-Nov-96	97-09-091A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1680F	30-Dec-96	97-09-278A	02

09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1690E	07-Aug-96	96-09-694P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2105D	12-Jul-96	96-09-900A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2130E	06-Dec-96	97-09-181A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2155E	18-Nov-96	97-09-082A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2155E	02-Dec-96	97-09-217A	01
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731025C	20-Aug-96	96-09-960A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731620D	06-Dec-96	97-09-208A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731665D	13-Aug-96	96-09-899P	05
09	AZ	PRESCOTT, CITY OF	0400980020D	17-Sep-96	96-09-1110A	02
09	AZ	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY*	0400900145A	13-Aug-96	96-09-638A	02
09	AZ	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY*	0400900280A	26-Nov-96	96-09-824P	06
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1235E	15-Aug-96	96-09-437P	06
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1695F	09-Oct-96	96-09-923A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760015G	25-Sep-96	96-09-1128P	06
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020H	25-Sep-96	96-09-1128P	06
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020H	04-Oct-96	96-09-1186A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020H	07-Nov-96	97-09-067A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020H	26-Nov-96	97-09-099A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020H	20-Nov-96	97-09-149A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	02-Jul-96	96-09-845A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	31-Jul-96	96-09-956A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	01-Nov-96	97-09-055A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	30-Oct-96	97-09-068A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	20-Aug-96	96-09-1035A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	14-Nov-96	96-09-1147A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	01-Aug-96	96-09-317A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760045G	20-Aug-96	96-09-1029A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760045G	19-Jul-96	96-09-814A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760045G	31-Oct-96	97-09-061A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760055G	09-Oct-96	96-09-1180A	02
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931045B	30-Dec-96	96-09-926P	06
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931065B	30-Dec-96	96-09-926P	06
09	AZ	YUMA COUNTY *	0400990885D	17-Sep-96	96-09-095A	01
09	CA	ANDERSON, CITY OF	0603590001C	19-Dec-96	97-09-012A	02
09	CA	ANTIOCH, CITY OF	0600260002D	09-Sep-96	96-09-1074A	02
09	CA	APPLE VALLEY, CITY OF	06071C5820F	14-Nov-96	96-09-954A	02
09	CA	APPLE VALLEY, CITY OF	06071C5840F	14-Nov-96	96-09-1167A	01
09	CA	BERKELEY, CITY OF	0600040002A	14-Nov-96	97-09-065A	02
09	CA	BIG BEAR LAKE, CITY OF	06071C8005F	24-Jul-96	96-09-815A	02
09	CA	BURLINGAME, CITY OF	0650190002C	16-Dec-96	97-09-207A	02
09	CA	BURLINGAME, CITY OF	0650190004C	02-Aug-96	96-09-985A	02
09	CA	BURLINGAME, CITY OF	0650190004C	16-Dec-96	97-09-207A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170200B	16-Dec-96	97-09-200A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170205B	15-Oct-96	96-09-1181A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170210B	12-Sep-96	96-09-1054A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170225B	13-Sep-96	96-09-1009A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170225B	24-Sep-96	96-09-1049A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170225B	29-Oct-96	96-09-1099A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY *	0600170225B	15-Jul-96	96-09-859A	02
09	CA	CARPINTERIA, CITY OF	0603320005E	18-Dec-96	97-09-165A	02
09	CA	CATHEDRAL CITY, CITY OF	0607040005C	04-Oct-96	96-09-1123A	02
09	CA	CHINO, CITY OF	06071C8620F	17-Sep-96	96-09-1056P	06
09	CA	CLAYTON, CITY OF	0600270001B	20-Aug-96	96-09-1019A	01
09	CA	CLEARLAKE, CITY OF	0607140005C	16-Jul-96	96-09-626A	02
09	CA	COLTON, CITY OF	06071C8683F	19-Dec-96	97-09-223A	01
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220003B	17-Oct-96	96-09-1130A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220007B	11-Jul-96	96-09-784A	01
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220007B	31-Oct-96	97-09-053A	01
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220007B	26-Nov-96	97-09-167A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220008B	27-Sep-96	96-09-1069A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	Q650220009B	16-Jul-96	96-09-908A	02

09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220010B	26-Jul-96	96-09-912A	01
09	CA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY*	0600250090B	30-Dec-96	97-09-088A	01
09	CA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY*	0600250250B	29-Oct-96	97-09-018A	02
09	CA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY*	0600250475B	20-Aug-96	96-09-1018A	01
09	CA	COTATI, CITY OF	0603770001C	03-Oct-96	96-09-1172A	01
09	CA	COTATI, CITY OF	0603770001C	09-Oct-96	96-09-1175A	01
09	CA	DAVIS, CITY OF	0604240000	24-Sep-96	96-09-1137A	01
09	CA	DAVIS, CITY OF	0604240000	26-Nov-96	96-09-1140A	01
09	CA	DAVIS, CITY OF	0604240000	16-Oct-96	96-09-1187A	01
09	CA	DAVIS, CITY OF	0604240002B	14-Nov-96	97-09-077A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250025B	15-Aug-96	96-09-730A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250025B	19-Dec-96	97-09-258A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250100C	20-Nov-96	96-09-1038A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250100C	03-Oct-96	96-09-1165A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250100C	15-Aug-96	96-09-449A	01
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY*	0650250100C	04-Dec-96	97-09-174A	02
09	CA	DINUBA, CITY OF	0604030001B	20-Aug-96	96-09-1000A	01
09	CA	DINUBA, CITY OF	0604030001B	29-Oct-96	97-09-028A	01
09	CA	FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	0603700009D	12-Jul-96	96-09-884P	05
09	CA	FARMERSVILLE, CITY OF	0604050001C	31-Jul-96	96-09-957A	02
09	CA	FREMONT,CITY OF	0650280004B	06-Aug-96	96-09-953A	01
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290595B	06-Aug-96	96-09-967A	01
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290890B	17-Sep-96	96-09-1115A	02
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650291185B	14-Nov-96	97-09-100A	02
09	CA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480010D	29-Oct-96	96-09-1179A	01
09	CA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480010D	30-Jul-96	96-09-855A	01
09	CA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480010D	20-Nov-96	97-09-081A	01
09	CA	GARDEN GROVE, CITY OF	06059C0028E	16-Oct-96	96-09-983A	02
09	CA	GROVER BEACH, CITY OF	0603060001B	25-Nov-96	96-09-460P	05
09	CA	HAYWARD, CITY OF	0650330020D	29-Oct-96	96-09-1058A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	23-Sep-96	96-09-1108A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	20-Sep-96	96-09-1129A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	31-Jul-96	96-09-955A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	05-Aug-96	96-09-986A	02
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	18-Oct-96	97-09-022A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	14-Nov-96	97-09-109A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	04-Dec-96	97-09-203A	01
09	CA	HUMBOLDT COUNTY*	0600600615C	03-Sep-96	96-09-909A	02
09	CA	HUMBOLDT COUNTY*	0600600615C	12-Nov-96	97-09-013A	01
09	CA	HUNTINGTON BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0026E	09-Oct-96	96-09-1166A	02
09	CA	HUNTINGTON BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0035E	09-Oct-96	96-09-1166A	02
09	CA	IRVINE, CITY OF	06059C0049F	23-Jul-96	96-09-605P	06
09	CA	IRVINE, CITY OF	06059C0049F	10-Jul-96	96-09-738P	05
09	CA	LA MIRADA, CITY OF	0601310002C	03-Oct-96	96-09-1149A	02
09	CA	LA QUINTA, CITY OF	0607090005B	17-Oct-96	96-09-1202A	01
09	CA	LAKE COUNTY *	0600900840A	27-Sep-96	96-09-1151A	01
09	CA	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	06059C0000	20-Aug-96	96-09-823A	02
09	CA	LANCASTER, CITY OF	0606720010B	31-Jul-96	96-09-915A	02
09	CA	LINCOLN, CITY OF	0602410004B	15-Aug-96	96-09-608C	01
09	CA	LONG BEACH, CITY OF	0601360025B	14-Nov-96	97-09-116A	02
09	CA	LONG BEACH, CITY OF	0601360025B	30-Dec-96	97-09-273A	02
09	CA	LOS ALTOS, CITY OF	0603410002B	20-Sep-96	96-09-1155A	02
09	CA	LOS ALTOS, CITY OF	0603410002B	09-Oct-96	96-09-1193A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY*	0650430340B	03-Sep-96	96-09-890A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY*	0650430757B	04-Dec-96	97-09-086A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY*	0650430781B	11-Jul-96	96-09-404A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370042C	20-Aug-96	96-09-857P	06
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370042C	20-Aug-96	96-09-970P	06
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370072D	25-Jul-96	96-09-765A	02
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY*	0601700225B	31-Oct-96	97-09-045A	02
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY*	0601700250B	29-Oct-96	96-09-980A	02

09	CA	MARIN COUNTY*	0601730250A	09-Sep-96	96-09-916A	02
09	CA	MARIN COUNTY*	0601730268A	23-Jul-96	96-09-755A	02
09	CA	MENDOCINO COUNTY *	0601830803B	15-Jul-96	96-09-872A	02
09	CA	MENLO PARK, CITY OF	0603210008C	19-Aug-96	96-09-945P	06
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY *	06047C0440E	11-Jul-96	96-09-862A	01
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY *	06047C0465E	13-Aug-96	96-09-1007A	01
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY *	06047C0465E	03-Jul-96	96-09-873A	02
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0410E	23-Oct-96	97-09-033A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0420E	31-Oct-96	97-09-036A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	27-Sep-96	96-09-1160A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	17-Oct-96	96-09-1177A	02
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	23-Jul-96	96-09-924A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	17-Oct-96	97-09-031A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	29-Oct-96	97-09-032A	02
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	18-Oct-96	97-09-034A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	16-Dec-96	97-09-097A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	20-Dec-96	97-09-209A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0445E	13-Aug-96	96-09-1006A	01
09	CA	MILL VALLEY, CITY OF	0601770005B	13-Sep-96	96-09-963A	02
09	CA	MILL VALLEY, CITY OF	0601770005B	29-Oct-96	97-09-020A	02
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440001F	20-Aug-96	96-09-1011A	01
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440001F	23-Sep-96	96-09-1133A	02
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440001F	16-Dec-96	97-09-163A	01
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440003F	09-Sep-96	96-09-972A	02
09	CA	MISSION VIEJO, CIY OF	06059C0058F	07-Nov-96	97-09-063A	02
09	CA	MODESTO, CITY OF	0603870015C	19-Sep-96	96-09-1109A	02
09	CA	MONTEREY COUNTY *	0601950055F	26-Nov-96	97-09-148A	01
09	CA	MORENO VALLEY, CITY OF	0650740020B	18-Oct-96	96-09-1154P	05
09	CA	MORENO VALLEY, CITY OF	0650740025B	18-Oct-96	96-09-1154P	05
09	CA	MORGAN HILL, CITY OF	0603460002B	03-Sep-96	96-09-931A	02
09	CA	MORRO BAY, CITY OF	0603070005C	20-Dec-96	97-09-201A	02
09	CA	NAPA COUNTY *	0602050300A	15-Aug-96	96-09-935A	02
09	CA	NAPA COUNTY *	0602050430B	14-Nov-96	97-09-050A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	17-Oct-96	96-09-1195A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	17-Oct-96	96-09-1196A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	16-Oct-96	96-09-1200A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	25-Jul-96	96-09-927A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	12-Dec-96	97-09-236A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	19-Dec-96	97-09-260A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	30-Dec-96	97-09-288A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	25-Sep-96	96-09-1070A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	03-Sep-96	96-09-812A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	03-Jul-96	96-09-874A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	11-Jul-96	96-09-897A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	11-Jul-96	96-09-907A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	06-Aug-96	96-09-973A	01
09	CA	NEVADA COUNTY*	0602100484C	04-Oct-96	96-09-1170A	02
09	CA	NEVADA COUNTY*	0602100579B	12-Sep-96	96-09-1028A	02
09	CA	NEWPORT BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0047E	19-Nov-96	97-09-124A	02
09	CA	NEWPORT BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0054E	26-Nov-96	97-09-173A	02
09	CA	NORCO, CITY OF	0602560003B	31-Jul-96	96-09-922A	01
09	CA	NORCO, CITY OF	0602560003B	30-Dec-96	97-09-232A	02
09	CA	NOVATO, CITY OF	0601780003C	03-Sep-96	96-09-971A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	13-Aug-96	96-09-1010A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	20-Sep-96	96-09-1118A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	24-Sep-96	96-09-1171A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	11-Jul-96	96-09-898A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	13-Aug-96	96-09-982A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940003C	06-Dec-96	97-09-221A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940011C	25-Sep-96	96-09-1101A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940011C	09-Sep-96	96-09-858A	02

09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	0602940012C	13-Aug-96	96-09-831A	01
09	CA	ONTARIO, CITY OF	06071C8608F	31-Oct-96	97-09-058A	02
09	CA	ONTARIO, CITY OF	06071C8620F	17-Sep-96	96-09-1056P	06
09	CA	ONTARIO, CITY OF	06071C8641F	30-Dec-96	97-09-263P	06
09	CA	ONTARIO, CITY OF	06071C8642F	30-Dec-96	97-09-263P	06
09	CA	ORANGE COUNTY *	06059C0050F	05-Sep-96	96-09-997P	06
09	CA	ORANGE COUNTY *	06059C0066E	11-Jul-96	96-09-492P	06
09	CA	ORANGE COUNTY *	06059C0072E	11-Jul-96	96-09-492P	06
09	CA	OXNARD, CITY OF	0604170015C	02-Jul-96	96-09-529A	01
09	CA	PALM SPRINGS, CITY OF	0602570006C	27-Sep-96	96-09-1093A	01
09	CA	PALM SPRINGS, CITY OF	0602570008C	27-Sep-96	96-09-1114A	01
09	CA	PALM SPRINGS, CITY OF	0602570009B	05-Aug-96	96-09-669A	02
09	CA	PALM SPRINGS, CITY OF	0602570009C	20-Aug-96	96-09-1039A	02
09	CA	PALM SPRINGS, CITY OF	0602570009C	17-Sep-96	96-09-1113A	02
09	CA	PALO ALTO, CITY OF	0603480003D	12-Sep-96	96-09-1062A	02
09	CA	PALO ALTO, CITY OF	0603480003D	03-Oct-96	96-09-1162A	02
09	CA	PALO ALTO, CITY OF	0603480003D	25-Sep-96	96-09-1163A	02
09	CA	PALO ALTO, CITY OF	0603480003D	03-Oct-96	96-09-1164A	02
09	CA	PERRIS, CITY OF	0602580005D	18-Oct-96	96-09-1154P	06
09	CA	PERRIS, CITY OF	0602580010D	23-Jul-96	96-09-946A	01
09	CA	PERRIS, CITY OF	0602580010D	13-Aug-96	96-09-968A	01
09	CA	PETALUMA, CITY OF	0603790003C	04-Dec-96	96-09-930P	05
09	CA	PISMO BEACH, CITY OF	0603090002A	25-Nov-96	96-09-460P	05
09	CA	PITTSBURG,CITY OF	0600330004D	29-Oct-96	97-09-047A	01
09	CA	PLACENTIA, CITY OF	06059C0007E	09-Dec-96	97-09-139A	01
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120000	17-Oct-96	97-09-016A	01
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001D	17-Sep-96	96-09-1131A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001D	16-Jul-96	96-09-895A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120003D	16-Dec-96	97-09-222A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120003D	23-Dec-96	97-09-281A	02
09	CA	PLUMAS COUNTY *	060244 B	07-Nov-96	97-09-060A	02
09	CA	PORTERVILLE, CITY OF	0604070010D	20-Sep-96	96-09-1127A	01
09	CA	PORTERVILLE, CITY OF	0604070010D	25-Sep-96	96-09-1152A	01
09	CA	PORTERVILLE, CITY OF	0604070010D	25-Sep-96	96-09-1153A	02
09	CA	PORTERVILLE, CITY OF	0604070010D	16-Jul-96	96-09-904A	01
09	CA	PORTERVILLE, CITY OF	0604070010D	31-Jul-96	96-09-961A	01
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	0607020006B	09-Sep-96	96-09-1071A	02
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	0607020011B	11-Jul-96	96-09-547A	02
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	0607020011B	18-Jul-96	96-09-883A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C7890F	03-Oct-96	96-09-1141A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C7890F	23-Oct-96	97-09-049A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C7890F	26-Nov-96	97-09-127A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C7890F	18-Dec-96	97-09-245P	06
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600010C	14-Nov-96	97-09-095A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	03-Sep-96	96-09-1076A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	20-Sep-96	96-09-1119A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	03-Oct-96	96-09-1148A	01
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	20-Nov-96	97-09-135A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	16-Dec-96	97-09-256A	02
09	CA	REDLANDS, CITY OF	06071C8712F	23-Dec-96	97-09-059A	01
09	CA	REDLANDS, CITY OF	06071C8716F	17-Oct-96	96-09-1198A	02
09	CA	REDLANDS, CITY OF	06071C8717F	12-Sep-96	96-09-1059A	02
09	CA	REDLANDS, CITY OF	06071C8717F	18-Oct-96	97-09-001A	02
09	CA	RIDGECREST, CITY OF	0600810005B	16-Dec-96	97-09-128A	01
09	CA	RIO VISTA,CITY OF	0603710001D	09-Oct-96	96-09-1067P	06
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602450685B	17-Dec-96	97-09-215P	06
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451360C	06-Dec-96	97-09-213A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451435D	27-Nov-96	96-09-1090P	05
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451455C	27-Nov-96	96-09-1090P	05
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451475C	27-Nov-96	96-09-1090P	05
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451625B	16-Oct-96	96-09-1191A	08

09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452080B	19-Jul-96	96-09-852A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452080C	12-Dec-96	97-09-212A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452080C	06-Dec-96	97-09-214A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452090B	19-Jul-96	96-09-852A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452090C	06-Dec-96	97-09-214A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452095A	20-Aug-96	96-09-979A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452095B	12-Dec-96	97-09-190A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452765A	16-Sep-96	96-09-742P	06
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452850A	18-Nov-96	96-09-1045P	06
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452875A	07-Nov-96	97-09-062A	02
09	CA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600020A	21-Aug-96	96-09-990P	06
09	CA	ROCKLIN, CITY OF	0602420010C	17-Sep-96	96-09-933A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620085D	14-Nov-96	97-09-104A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620090D	19-Dec-96	97-09-255A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620095D	20-Aug-96	96-09-1031A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620095D	17-Oct-96	96-09-1199A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620095D	30-Dec-96	96-09-825P	05
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620095D	11-Jul-96	96-09-893A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620185E	20-Sep-96	96-09-1138A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620185E	31-Jul-96	96-09-695A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620205D	06-Aug-96	96-09-699A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620205D	29-Oct-96	97-09-044A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620215D	20-Aug-96	96-09-1003A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620310E	03-Sep-96	96-09-1047A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620330C	23-Sep-96	96-09-1112A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620335C	19-Nov-96	97-09-048A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620340C	17-Oct-96	96-09-1168A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620345C	16-Dec-96	97-09-179A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620345C	23-Dec-96	97-09-272A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620375C	29-Oct-96	97-09-037A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620475D	26-Nov-96	97-09-083A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY *	0602620565C	20-Aug-96	96-09-1024A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO, CITY OF	0602660015E	03-Sep-96	96-09-866A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO, CITY OF	0602660015E	10-Dec-96	97-09-057A	02
09	CA	SALINAS, CITY OF	0602020003D	06-Aug-96	96-09-903A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C4526F	29-Oct-96	97-09-011A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C7135F	10-Dec-96	97-09-079A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C7315F	17-Oct-96	96-09-1061A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C7875F	30-Jul-96	96-09-918P	06
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C7942F	10-Oct-96	96-09-1025A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C8740F	20-Nov-96	97-09-134A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY *	06071C8760F	12-Sep-96	96-09-1048A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO, CITY OF	06071C7930F	04-Oct-96	96-09-1144P	06
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO, CITY OF	06071C7940F	04-Oct-96	96-09-1144P	06
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY *	0602841075C	30-Dec-96	97-09-198A	02
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY *	0602841907C	12-Nov-96	97-09-015A	02
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY *	0602841920C	13-Aug-96	96-09-889A	01
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY *	0602841932D	16-Sep-96	96-09-790P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	0602950137C	20-Nov-96	97-09-066A	02
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	0602950145B	19-Sep-96	96-09-998A	02
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	0602950164C	19-Sep-96	96-09-1143A	01
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	0602950164C	19-Dec-96	97-09-220P	06
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	0602950191B	13-Aug-96	96-09-958A	02
09	CA	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY*	0602990155A	27-Aug-96	96-09-885A	02
09	CA	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY*	0602990160B	30-Aug-96	96-09-727A	02
09	CA	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY*	0602990160B	27-Aug-96	96-09-885A	02
09	CA	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY*	0602990755B	12-Sep-96	96-09-799A	01
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490008F	22-Aug-96	96-09-989A	01
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	03-Sep-96	96-09-1075A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	03-Oct-96	96-09-1174A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	18-Oct-96	97-09-038A	02

09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	18-Oct-96	97-09-039A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	18-Oct-96	97-09-040A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	18-Oct-96	97-09-041A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490014E	30-Dec-96	97-09-114A	01
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490019E	17-Oct-96	96-09-1201A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490019E	20-Dec-96	97-09-229A	01
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	20-Sep-96	96-09-1111A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490031D	08-Oct-96	96-09-1159A	02
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO, CITY OF	0603100005C	25-Jul-96	96-09-901A	02
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO, CITY OF	0603100005C	13-Aug-96	96-09-999A	02
09	CA	SAN RAFAEL, CITY OF	0650580020B	31-Jul-96	96-09-879A	01
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY *	0603310730C	19-Dec-96	97-09-224A	02
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY *	0603310745C	16-Jul-96	96-09-520A	01
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA, CITY OF	0603350004D	18-Sep-96	96-09-1089A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY*	0603370265D	09-Oct-96	96-09-1055A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY*	0603370390D	11-Jul-96	96-09-698A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY*	0603370760E	17-Oct-96	96-09-1087A	01
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500001C	20-Dec-96	97-09-206A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARITA, CITY OF	0607290460C	19-Dec-96	97-09-265A	01
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510002B	19-Nov-96	97-09-125A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210004A	17-Oct-96	96-09-1052A	01
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210004A	01-Jul-96	96-09-775A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210004A	12-Dec-96	97-09-243A	01
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210006A	27-Sep-96	96-09-1104A	02
09	CA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310218B	15-Jul-96	96-09-828A	02
09	CA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310218B	10-Dec-96	97-09-244A	02
09	CA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310406B	09-Oct-96	96-09-1145A	02
09	CA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310406B	04-Dec-96	97-09-183A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY *	0603750495B	23-Sep-96	96-09-911A	01
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY *	0603750545B	20-Sep-96	96-09-819A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY *	0603750865B	20-Sep-96	96-09-1105A	02
09	CA	STOCKTON, CITY OF	0603020015D	05-Aug-96	96-09-754A	02
09	CA	TEHAMA COUNTY*	0650640290D	14-Nov-96	97-09-084A	02
09	CA	TEHAMA COUNTY*	0650640475B	26-Aug-96	96-09-1057A	01
09	CA	TEHAMA COUNTY*	0650640825B	15-Aug-96	96-09-617A	02
09	CA	TEMECULA, CITY OF	0607420005A	16-Sep-96	96-09-742P	06
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	02-Dec-96	97-09-074A	02
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	23-Dec-96	97-09-239A	02
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	31-Dec-96	97-09-252A	01
09	CA	TUSTIN, CITY OF	06059C0039E	20-Aug-96	96-09-1020A	02
09	CA	TUSTIN, CITY OF	06059C0039E	16-Dec-96	97-09-228A	02
09	CA	TWENTYNINE PALMS, CITY OF	06071C8190F	03-Oct-96	96-09-1142C	08
09	CA	UKIAH, CITY OF	0601860001E	31-Dec-96	97-09-306A	02
09	CA	UNION CITY, CITY OF	0600140010B	12-Sep-96	96-09-1085A	01
09	CA	UNION CITY, CITY OF	0600140010B	11-Jul-96	96-09-648A	01
09	CA	VACAVILLE, CITY OF	0603730007B	14-Nov-96	96-09-1050A	02
09	CA	VACAVILLE, CITY OF	0603730007B	15-Jul-96	96-09-906A	02
09	CA	VALLEJO, CITY OF	0603740010C	14-Nov-96	96-09-887A	01
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130645B	13-Aug-96	96-09-1012A	01
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130645B	11-Jul-96	96-09-588A	01
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130645B	10-Dec-96	97-09-188A	01
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130975B	06-Aug-96	96-09-479P	06
09	CA	VISALIA, CITY OF	0604090005C	19-Sep-96	96-09-1103A	02
09	CA	VISALIA, CITY OF	0604090010C	12-Sep-96	96-09-1066A	01
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	0602970004C	03-Jul-96	96-09-801A	02
09	CA	WATSONVILLE, CITY OF	0603570002C	16-Dec-96	97-09-009A	02
09	CA	WATSONVILLE, CITY OF	0603570004C	16-Dec-96	97-09-009A	02
09	CA	WESTLAKE, VILLAGE OF	0650430000	19-Aug-96	96-09-639A	01
09	CA	WILLITS,CITY OF	0601870001C	17-Oct-96	96-09-1203A	02
09	CA	YUBA COUNTY *	0604270360B	12-Dec-96	97-09-019A	02
09	CA	YUCAIPA, CITY OF	06071C8745F	03-Sep-96	96-09-1027A	02

09	HI	HONOLULU COUNTY*	1500010120C	20-Aug-96	96-09-1008A	01
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030190D	23-Jul-96	96-09-841P	05
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030265C	19-Aug-96	96-09-964A	01
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030265C	16-Dec-96	97-09-075A	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0379D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0386D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0387D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0675D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0690D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0695D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C0700D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C1105D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C1115D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C1120D	31-Oct-96	96-09-078P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2155D	31-Jul-96	96-09-854A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2535D	03-Oct-96	96-09-761A	08
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2554D	11-Sep-96	96-09-643A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2566D	11-Jul-96	96-09-910A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2566D	14-Aug-96	96-09-932A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2569D	11-Jul-96	96-09-803A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2580D	20-Sep-96	96-09-965A	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C2590D	19-Dec-96	97-09-191A	01
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C3995D	21-Nov-96	96-09-1017P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C4015D	21-Nov-96	96-09-1017P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C4060D	21-Nov-96	96-09-1017P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY *	32003C4080D	21-Nov-96	96-09-1017P	05
09	NV	ELKO COUNTY *	3200272991D	23-Jul-96	96-09-471P	05
09	NV	ELKO COUNTY *	3200273275B	03-Sep-96	96-09-805A	01
09	NV	ELKO, CITY OF	3200100004C	23-Jul-96	96-09-471P	05
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2580D	02-Oct-96	96-09-1150A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	03-Sep-96	96-09-1034A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	18-Dec-96	96-09-1081P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	31-Oct-96	96-09-164P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	15-Nov-96	97-09-043P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	20-Nov-96	97-09-159A	02
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2595D	18-Dec-96	96-09-1081P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	23-Sep-96	96-09-1084A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	06-Sep-96	96-09-678P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	16-Dec-96	97-09-008A	01
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2135D	30-Sep-96	96-09-948P	06
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2155D	13-Sep-96	96-09-592A	01
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2155D	18-Oct-96	97-09-017A	01
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2155D	23-Dec-96	97-09-267A	01
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2186D	31-Jul-96	96-09-794A	02
09	NV	MESQUITE, CITY OF	32003C0379D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	MESQUITE, CITY OF	32003C0386D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	MESQUITE, CITY OF	32003C0387D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	MESQUITE, CITY OF	32003C0391D	27-Sep-96	95-09-707P	05
09	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2160D	20-Aug-96	96-09-1015A	01
09	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2160D	02-Aug-96	96-09-584P	06
09	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2160D	14-Aug-96	96-09-598P	06
09	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2160D	21-Oct-96	96-09-625P	06
09	NV	NYE COUNTY *	3200184435C	12-Aug-96	96-09-704A	01
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C2988E	29-Oct-96	96-09-1126A	02
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C3176E	18-Sep-96	96-09-683P	06
09	NV	SPARKS, CITY OF	32031C2994E	02-Aug-96	96-09-788A	01
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY*	32031C2825E	31-Dec-96	97-09-152A	01
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY*	32031C3170E	14-Nov-96	97-09-087A	02
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY*	32031C3170E	19-Dec-96	97-09-261A	02
10	AK	ANCHORAGE, MUNICIPALITY OF	0200050230B	20-Dec-96	97-10-070A	02
10	AK	KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	0200123255A	24-Sep-96	96-10-225P	05

10	ID	ADA COUNTY *	1600010144C	19-Aug-96	96-10-166A	01
10	ID	ADA COUNTY *	1600010254C	29-Oct-96	97-10-014A	02
10	ID	ADA COUNTY *	1600010258C	12-Sep-96	96-10-240A	02
10	ID	AMMON, CITY OF	1600280001B	19-Sep-96	96-R10-139	02
10	ID	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	1600210001B	19-Dec-96	96-10-200P	06
10	ID	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	1600210001B	31-Oct-96	97-10-019A	01
10	ID	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	1600210001B	20-Dec-96	97-10-071A	01
10	ID	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020000	12-Sep-96	96-10-236A	01
10	ID	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020007E	23-Sep-96	96-10-263A	01
10	ID	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020011E	02-Aug-96	96-10-190A	02
10	ID	BONNER COUNTY*	1602060300C	11-Jul-96	96-10-189A	02
10	ID	BONNER COUNTY*	1602060500B	19-Dec-96	97-10-082A	02
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY *	1602080208D	02-Aug-96	96-10-209A	02
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY *	1602080250C	19-Dec-96	97-10-075A	02
10	ID	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF	1600040001F	14-Nov-96	97-10-049A	02
10	ID	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	16051C0359B	12-Dec-96	97-10-064A	02
10	ID	LATAH COUNTY *	1600860330C	02-Aug-96	95-R10-125	02
10	ID	LEMHI COUNTY*	1600920545B	14-Nov-96	97-10-048A	02
10	ID	LEMHI COUNTY*	1600920700B	30-Dec-96	97-10-068A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800001A	13-Aug-96	96-10-202A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800001A	03-Oct-96	96-10-261A	02
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	23-Jul-96	96-10-194A	01
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	15-Aug-96	96-10-210A	02
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	12-Sep-96	96-10-234A	01
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	14-Nov-96	97-10-029A	02
10	ID	NAMPA, CITY OF	1600380002C	17-Oct-96	96-10-229A	01
10	ID	PIERCE, CITY OF	160048 B	16-Dec-96	97-10-065A	02
10	OR	ALBANY, CITY OF	4101370000	18-Nov-96	97-10-054A	02
10	OR	ATHENA, CITY OF	4102060001C	18-Nov-96	97-R10-009	02
10	OR	BEAVERTON,CITY OF	4102400001C	10-Oct-96	96-10-222A	02
10	OR	BENTON COUNTY *	4100080050C	20-Dec-96	97-10-067A	02
10	OR	CENTRAL POINT, CITY OF	4100920001C	01-Jul-96	96-10-155A	02
10	OR	CENTRAL POINT, CITY OF	4100920001C	03-Jul-96	96-10-157A	02
10	OR	CENTRAL POINT, CITY OF	4100920001C	15-Nov-96	97-10-050A	02
10	OR	CLACKAMAS COUNTY*	4155880036A	31-Jul-96	96-10-198A	02
10	OR	CLACKAMAS COUNTY*	4155880280A	23-Jul-96	96-10-124A	02
10	OR	COOS COUNTY *	4100420135B	29-Oct-96	97-10-016A	02
10	OR	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	4100590235A	14-Nov-96	96-10-228A	01
10	OR	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	4100590930A	16-Dec-96	97-10-078A	02
10	OR	DUNES CITY, CITY OF	4102620005B	12-Jul-96	96-R10-130	02
10	OR	DUNES CITY, CITY OF	4102620005B	25-Sep-96	96-R10-141	02
10	OR	DUNES CITY, CITY OF	4102620005B	31-Oct-96	97-10-009A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	11-Jul-96	96-10-119A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	17-Oct-96	96-10-257A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	29-Oct-96	96-10-258A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	14-Nov-96	96-10-270A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	29-Oct-96	97-10-003A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	14-Nov-96	97-10-011A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	20-Nov-96	97-10-023A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	31-Oct-96	97-10-025A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	14-Nov-96	97-10-043A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220000	02-Dec-96	97-10-056A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	09-Oct-96	96-10-151A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	03-Oct-96	96-10-187A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	23-Sep-96	96-10-250A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	20-Nov-96	97-10-057A	02
10	OR	GLADSTONE, CITY OF	4100170001B	18-Oct-96	96-10-183P	06
10	OR	HILLSBORO, CITY OF	4102430003B	27-Sep-96	96-10-259A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY *	4155890187B	06-Aug-96	96-10-169A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY *	4155890291B	04-Oct-96	96-10-266A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY *	4155890418B	23-Oct-96	96-10-214A	01

10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY *	4155890484C	10-Dec-96	97-10-030A	01
10	OR	JOSEPHINE COUNTY *	4155900236D	12-Dec-96	97-10-015A	02
10	OR	KEIZER, CITY OF	4102880005B	12-Sep-96	96-10-197A	02
10	OR	KEIZER, CITY OF	4102880005B	03-Oct-96	96-10-271A	01
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910085C	12-Dec-96	97-10-060A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910100C	20-Aug-96	96-10-213A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910100C	20-Sep-96	96-10-242A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910355C	13-Sep-96	96-10-192A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910370C	03-Jul-96	96-10-140A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910430C	02-Dec-96	96-10-244A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY*	4155910640E	25-Jul-96	96-10-191A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN CITY, CITY OF	4101300001B	30-Oct-96	97-10-012A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN CITY, CITY OF	4101300001B	13-Nov-96	97-R10-008	02
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY *	4101290025B	29-Oct-96	97-10-024A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY *	4101290025B	31-Oct-96	97-10-031A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY *	4101290025B	21-Oct-96	97-R10-004	02
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY *	4101290400B	19-Dec-96	97-10-080A	02
10	OR	MANZANITA, CITY OF	4101990001B	24-Sep-96	96-10-254A	02
10	OR	MARION COUNTY*	4101540175D	17-Sep-96	96-10-247A	02
10	OR	MEDFORD, CITY OF	4100960003C	02-Aug-96	96-10-127P	05
10	OR	MONMOUTH, CITY OF	41053C0140C	09-Jul-96	96-10-052A	01
10	OR	NORTH BEND, CITY OF	4100480002B	31-Oct-96	96-10-249A	02
10	OR	ROSEBURG, CITY OF	4100670005D	16-Dec-96	97-10-036A	02
10	OR	ROSEBURG, CITY OF	4100670005D	20-Nov-96	97-10-058A	02
10	OR	ROSEBURG, CITY OF	4100670005D	16-Dec-96	97-10-066A	01
10	OR	SEASIDE, CITY OF	4100320002C	12-Dec-96	97-10-072A	02
10	OR	ST. HELENS, CITY OF	41009C0452C	30-Aug-96	96-R10-136	02
10	OR	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	4102380318B	14-Nov-96	97-10-045A	02
10	OR	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	4102380507B	20-Aug-96	96-10-207A	02
10	OR	WEST LINN, CITY OF	4100240001B	29-Oct-96	96-10-255A	02
10	OR	YAMHILL COUNTY *	4102490125C	19-Nov-96	97-10-044A	02
10	WA	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, CITY OF	5303070001A	03-Sep-96	96-10-232A	02
10	WA	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, CITY OF	5303070001A	12-Dec-96	97-10-061A	02
10	WA	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	53033C0656F	12-Sep-96	96-10-239A	02
10	WA	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	53033C0656F	18-Oct-96	97-R10-001	02
10	WA	BENTON COUNTY *	5302370000	22-Nov-96	97-R10-010	02
10	WA	BENTON COUNTY *	5302370435B	04-Oct-96	96-10-267A	02
10	WA	BREMERTON, CITY OF	5300930015A	09-Dec-96	97-R10-016	02
10	WA	BRIER, CITY OF	5302760005A	02-Jul-96	96-R10-129	02
10	WA	BRIER, CITY OF	5302760005A	19-Sep-96	96-R10-140	02
10	WA	BRIER, CITY OF	5302760005A	26-Nov-96	97-R10-011	02
10	WA	CLALLAM COUNTY *	5300210420C	11-Jul-96	96-10-171A	02
10	WA	CLALLAM COUNTY *	5300210420C	16-Jul-96	96-10-177A	02
10	WA	CLALLAM COUNTY *	5300210575C	10-Oct-96	96-R10-145	02
10	WA	CLALLAM COUNTY *	5300210575C	10-Oct-96	96-R10-146	02
10	WA	CLALLAM COUNTY *	5300210575C	15-Oct-96	96-R10-147	02
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240159B	02-Oct-96	96-10-218P	08
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240178B	02-Oct-96	96-10-218P	08
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240179B	02-Oct-96	96-10-218P	08
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240186B	02-Oct-96	96-10-218P	08
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240187B	02-Oct-96	96-10-218P	08
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY *	5300240317C	26-Nov-96	97-10-042A	01
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY*	5300570300B	17-Oct-96	96-10-246A	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY*	5300570300B	20-Nov-96	97-10-055A	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY*	5300570325B	10-Dec-96	97-10-046A	02
10	WA	HOQUIAM, CITY OF	5300610005B	14-Aug-96	96-10-217A	02
10	WA	HOQUIAM, CITY OF	5300610005B	10-Dec-96	97-10-051A	01
10	WA	ISLAND COUNTY *	53029C0455D	23-Dec-96	96-R10-017	02
10	WA	KENT, CITY OF	53033C0986F	09-Aug-96	96-10-176A	01
10	WA	KENT, CITY OF	53033C0988F	24-Sep-96	96-10-245A	01
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	11-Sep-96	96-R10-0137	02

10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	02-Aug-96	96-R10-133	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	12-Sep-96	96-R10-138	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	18-Oct-96	97-R10-002	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	21-Oct-96	97-R10-003	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0000	05-Nov-96	97-R10-006	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0040F	06-Aug-96	96-10-145A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0680F	31-Jul-96	96-10-201A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0680F	18-Oct-96	97-10-022A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0680F	14-Nov-96	97-10-040A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C0691F	23-Jul-96	96-10-139A	01
10	WA	KING COUNTY*	53033C1020F	15-Jul-96	96-10-132A	01
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY *	5300920120B	29-Oct-96	97-10-020A	02
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY *	5300920120B	05-Nov-96	97-R10-005	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150000	29-Jul-96	96-R10-131	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150000	05-Nov-96	97-R10-007	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150130C	02-Aug-96	96-R10-134	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150150C	02-Jul-96	96-R10-127	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150225C	19-Aug-96	96-R10-135	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY*	5301150275C	19-Dec-96	95-R10-073	02
10	WA	NOOKSACK, CITY OF	5302030001A	19-Dec-96	97-10-084A	02
10	WA	NORMANDY PARK, CITY OF	53033C0953F	17-Sep-96	96-10-241A	02
10	WA	NORTH BEND, CITY OF	53033C0744F	11-Jul-96	96-10-193A	02
10	WA	ORTING, TOWN OF	5301430001B	17-Oct-96	96-10-215A	02
10	WA	PACIFIC COUNTY *	5301260046A	17-Sep-96	96-10-224A	02
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY*	5301380350D	25-Sep-96	96-10-262A	02
10	WA	PULLMAN, CITY OF	5302120001C	30-Oct-96	97-10-013A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY *	5301510235D	23-Jul-96	96-10-195A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY *	5301510235D	18-Nov-96	97-10-053A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY *	5301510250C	25-Jul-96	96-10-204A	02
10	WA	SKAMANIA COUNTY *	5301600400B	24-Dec-96	97-R10-018	02
10	WA	SNOHOMISH COUNTY *	5355340195B	01-Aug-96	96-R10-132	02
10	WA	SNOHOMISH COUNTY *	5355340375B	24-Sep-96	96-10-221A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740189C	26-Nov-96	96-10-264P	05
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740225B	27-Sep-96	96-10-243A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740294C	20-Aug-96	96-10-216A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740294C	03-Oct-96	96-10-268A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740294C	17-Oct-96	97-10-002A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740382C	16-Jul-96	96-10-152A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740382C	04-Oct-96	96-10-269A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY*	5301740401C	03-Jul-96	96-R10-128	02
10	WA	SULTAN, TOWN OF	5301730001B	24-Sep-96	96-10-164A	02
10	WA	SULTAN, TOWN OF	5301730001B	02-Jul-96	96-R10-126	02
10	WA	SULTAN, TOWN OF	5301730001B	02-Dec-96	97-10-063A	02
10	WA	TACOMA, CITY OF	5301480030B	09-Dec-96	97-R10-015	02
10	WA	THURSTON COUNTY *	5301880000	03-Dec-96	97-R10-012	02
10	WA	THURSTON COUNTY *	5301880000	05-Dec-96	97-R10-014	02
10	WA	THURSTON COUNTY *	5301880175C	02-Oct-96	96-R10-142	02
10	WA	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY *	5301930065B	20-Aug-96	96-10-219A	02
10	WA	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY *	5301930065B	03-Sep-96	96-10-230A	02
10	WA	WALLA WALLA COUNTY *	5301940440B	26-Jul-96	96-10-122P	06
10	WA	WALLA WALLA COUNTY *	5301940445B	26-Jul-96	96-10-122P	06
10	WA	WHATCOM COUNTY *	530198 B	04-Dec-96	97-10-037A	02

Map Revisions Effective July 1, 1996 thru December 31, 1996

Region	State	Community	Panel	Panel Date
01	CONNECTICUT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820000	11/06/1996
01	CONNECTICUT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820005E	11/06/1996
01	CONNECTICUT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820006G	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	ASHBY, TOWN OF	250178 B	08/01/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	ASHBY, TOWN OF	2501789999B	08/01/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	GAY HEAD, TOWN OF	2500700000	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	GAY HEAD, TOWN OF	2500700001E	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	GAY HEAD, TOWN OF	2500700002D	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	GAY HEAD, TOWN OF	2500700003D	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	MONSON, TOWN OF	2501450000	07/16/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	MONSON, TOWN OF	2501450012B	07/16/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300000	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300001E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300002E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300003E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300004D	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300007D	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300010D	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300012D	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300014E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300015E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300016F	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300017E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300018E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300019D	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	NANTUCKET, TOWN OF	2502300020E	11/06/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	WEST TISBURY, TOWN OF	2500740000	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	WEST TISBURY, TOWN OF	2500740012D	09/29/1996
01	MASSACHUSETTS	WEST TISBURY, TOWN OF	2500740015D	09/29/1996
01	VERMONT	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	5002750000	07/16/1996
01	VERMONT	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	5002750001C	07/16/1996
01	VERMONT	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	5002750005C	07/16/1996
01	VERMONT	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	5002750015C	07/16/1996
02	NEW JERSEY	CLINTON, TOWN OF	3402330001C	12/05/1996
02	NEW JERSEY	FLEMINGTON, BOROUGH OF	3405200001C	07/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690000	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690005D	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690010D	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690015D	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	BOLTON, TOWN OF	3608690020D	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	DRESDEN, TOWN OF	3614100005B	09/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	DRESDEN, TOWN OF	3614100010B	09/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	DRESDEN, TOWN OF	3614100015B	09/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	ELMIRA HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF	3601520001B	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	ELMIRA, TOWN OF	3601510000	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	ELMIRA, TOWN OF	3601510005C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840000	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840005C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840010C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840011C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840012C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840013C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840014C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840016C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840020C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840030C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, TOWN OF	3603840040C	09/29/1996

02	NEW YORK	GENESEO, VILLAGE OF	3614520001C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	GORHAM, TOWN OF	3606010000	12/05/1996
02	NEW YORK	GORHAM, TOWN OF	3606010001C	12/05/1996
02	NEW YORK	GORHAM, TOWN OF	3606010003C	12/05/1996
02	NEW YORK	HAGUE, TOWN OF	3608730025F	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HILLBURN, VILLAGE OF	3606830001C	09/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, TOWN OF	3601530000	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, TOWN OF	3601530005C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, TOWN OF	3601530010C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, TOWN OF	3601530015C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, VILLAGE OF	3601540000	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, VILLAGE OF	3601540001C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	HORSEHEADS, VILLAGE OF	3601540003C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	LAKE GEORGE, TOWN OF	3608760010B	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	LAKE GEORGE, VILLAGE OF	3608770001B	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	LEWIS, TOWN OF	3603680000	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	LEWIS, TOWN OF	3603680009C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	LEWIS, TOWN OF	3603680025C	09/29/1996
02	NEW YORK	PUTNAM, TOWN OF	3612360000	11/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	PUTNAM, TOWN OF	3612360005B	11/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	PUTNAM, TOWN OF	3612360010B	11/20/1996
02	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790000	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790005C	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790010C	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790015C	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	QUEENSBURY, TOWN OF	3608790020C	08/16/1996
02	NEW YORK	TICONDEROGA, TOWN OF	3611590000	09/06/1996
02	NEW YORK	TICONDEROGA, TOWN OF	3611590015C	09/06/1996
02	NEW YORK	TICONDEROGA, TOWN OF	3611590030C	09/06/1996
02	PUERTO RICO	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000000	09/20/1996
02	PUERTO RICO	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000065F	09/20/1996
02	PUERTO RICO	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000206C	09/20/1996
03	DELAWARE	BETHANY BEACH, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	BETHEL, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	BLADES, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	BRIDGEVILLE, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	DAGSBORO, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	DELMAR, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	DEWEY BEACH, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	DEWEY BEACH, TOWN OF	10005C0355G	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	ELLENDALE, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	FENWICK ISLAND, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	FRANKFORD, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	GEORGETOWN, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	GREENWOOD, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	HENLOPEN ACRES, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	HENLOPEN ACRES, TOWN OF	10005C0355G	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	LAUREL, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	LEWES, CITY OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	MILFORD, CITY OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	MILLSBORO, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	MILLVILLE, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	MILTON, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	OCEAN VIEW, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	REHOBOTH BEACH, CITY OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	REHOBOTH BEACH, CITY OF	10005C0355G	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	SEAFORD, CITY OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	SELBYVILLE, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	SLAUGHTER BEACH, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	SOUTH BETHANY, TOWN OF	10005C0000	12/19/1996
03	DELAWARE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0000	12/19/1996

03	DELAWARE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0355G	12/19/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080000	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080030D	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080045D	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080065D	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080075D	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080080D	09/06/1996
03	MARYLAND	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080090D	09/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0293E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0294E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0313E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0314E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0381E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0382E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0384E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0401E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0402E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0403E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0404E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0406E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AMBLER, BOROUGH OF	42091C0286E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AMBLER, BOROUGH OF	42091C0287E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AMBLER, BOROUGH OF	42091C0288E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AMBLER, BOROUGH OF	42091C0289E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ATGLEN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ATGLEN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0279D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AUBURN, BOROUGH OF	4207660005C	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AVONDALE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AVONDALE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0458D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	AVONDALE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0459D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0342D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0344D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0361D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0362D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0363D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0364D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0501D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BIRMINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0505D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BRIDGEPORT, BOROUGH OF	42091C0351E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BRIDGEPORT, BOROUGH OF	42091C0352E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BRYN ATHYN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0312E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BRYN ATHYN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0314E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	BRYN ATHYN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0318E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0164D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0169D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0188D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0189D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0302D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0306D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0307D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0326D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0327D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0202D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0203D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0204D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0206D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0207D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0208D	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHARLESTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0209D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0379E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0381E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0382E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0384E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0403E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0404E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0415E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COATESVILLE, CITY OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COATESVILLE, CITY OF	42029C0164D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COATESVILLE, CITY OF	42029C0302D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COATESVILLE, CITY OF	42029C0306D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COLLEGEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0228E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COLLEGEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0229E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	COLLEGEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0237E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CONSHOHOCKEN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0354E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	CONSHOHOCKEN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0358E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0014E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0018E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0059E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0067E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0076E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0077E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0078E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0079E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0081E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0086E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0188D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0189D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0193D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0326D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	DOWNINGTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0327D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0193D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0194D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0327D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0331D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0332D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0334D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0341D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0342D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0353D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0361D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0159D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0166D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0167D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0169D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0178D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0186D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0187D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0188D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0189D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0189D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0191D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0193D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0327D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0331D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0060D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0070D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0076D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0077D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0078D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0079D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0090D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0284D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0301D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0302D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0304D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0306D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0307D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0308D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0309D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0311D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0312D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0316D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0317D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0214D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0218D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0219D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0352D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0356D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0357D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0358D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0359D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GREENVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0017E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GREENVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0019E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GREENVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0036E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST GREENVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0038E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0317D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0320D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0336D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0340D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0343D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0457D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0476D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0477D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0481D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0045D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0062D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0063D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0064D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0066D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0068D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0156D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0157D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0180D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0242E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0244E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0261E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0262E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0263E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0264E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0268E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0420D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0440D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0560D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0580D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0585D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0089D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0091D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0092D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0093D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0094D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0201D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0202D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0206D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0066D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0068D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0070D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0079D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0083D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0088D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0089D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0090D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0091D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0093D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0204D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0208D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0209D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0211D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0212D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0214D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0216D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0217D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EAST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0218D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0236D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0237D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0238D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0239D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0241D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0243D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	EASTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0377D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0580D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0585D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0605D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELVERSON, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ELVERSON, BOROUGH OF	42029C0040D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0108E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0109E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0116E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0117E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0128E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0129E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0136E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0137E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0138E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0139E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANCONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0141E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0462D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0465D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0466D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0467D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0470D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0605D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0610D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	GREEN LANE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	GREEN LANE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0104E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATBORO, BOROUGH OF	42091C0303E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATBORO, BOROUGH OF	42091C0311E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATBORO, BOROUGH OF	42091C0312E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0141E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0143E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0137E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0139E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0141E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0142E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0143E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0144E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0163E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HATFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0257E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0279D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0283D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0284D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0290D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0295D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0311D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0312D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0315D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEY BROOK, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEY BROOK, BOROUGH OF	42029C0135D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0040D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0135D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0141D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0142D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0151D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0152D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0153D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0154D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0161D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HONEYBROOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0162D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0277E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0278E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0279E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0281E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0283E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0284E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0287E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0291E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0292E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0303E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0311E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	JENKINTOWN, BOROUGH	42091C0382E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	JENKINTOWN, BOROUGH	42091C0384E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	JENKINTOWN, BOROUGH	42091C0401E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	JENKINTOWN, BOROUGH	42091C0403E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0476D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0477D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0478D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0479D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0343D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0344D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0476D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0477D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0478D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0479D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0481D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0483D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0484D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0486D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	KENNETT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0487D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LANSDALE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0143E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LANSDALE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0144E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LANSDALE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0256E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LANSDALE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0257E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0089E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0093E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0094E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0113E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0202E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0204E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0206E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0207E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0208E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0209E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0216E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0217E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0226E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LIMERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0228E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON BRITAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON BRITAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0467D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON BRITAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0470D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON BRITAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0605D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON BRITAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0610D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0451D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0452D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0453D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0454D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0456D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0457D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0458D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0459D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0462D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0465D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0466D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDON GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0467D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0295D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0311D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0312D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0315D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LONDONDERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0451D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0092E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0094E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0104E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0111E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0112E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0113E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0226E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0259E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0267E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0278E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0279E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0286E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0287E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0354E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0358E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0359E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0361E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0362E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0366E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0367E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0368E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0369E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0386E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0388E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0389E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0432E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0312E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0313E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0314E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0316E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0318E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0319E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0402E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0406E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0410D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0420D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0430D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0440D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0069E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0086E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0088E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0089E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0093E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0185E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0201E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0202E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0229E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0233E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0237E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0239E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0241E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0242E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0243E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0244E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0327E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0331E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0116E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0117E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0118E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0119E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0136E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0138E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0139E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0231E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0232E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	LOWER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0251E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MALVERN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MALVERN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0217D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MALVERN, BOROUGH OF	42029C0219D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0039E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0043E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0101E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0102E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0104E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0106E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0107E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0108E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MODENA, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MODENA, BOROUGH OF	42029C0304D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MODENA, BOROUGH OF	42029C0308D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0144E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0163E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0257E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0276E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0277E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0278E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0279E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NARBERTH, BOROUGH OF	42091C0369E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0456D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0457D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0458D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0459D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0467D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0470D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0476D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0478D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0486D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW GARDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0490D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0077E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0078E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0079E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0081E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0082E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0083E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0084E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0086E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0087E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0088E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0089E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0091E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0092E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0093E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0101E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0462D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0465D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0585D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEW LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0605D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0309D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0316D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0328D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0329D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0336D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0337D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NEWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0340D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0263E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0264E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0351E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORRISTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0352E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0035D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0053D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0054D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0055D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0060D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0076D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130000	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130003B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130004B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130005B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130006B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130007B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220130008B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH WALES, BOROUGH OF	42091C0257E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH WALES, BOROUGH OF	42091C0258E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	NORTH WALES, BOROUGH OF	42091C0259E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	OXFORD, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	OXFORD, BOROUGH OF	42029C0420D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	OXFORD, BOROUGH OF	42029C0440D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PARKESBURG, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PARKESBURG, BOROUGH OF	42029C0281D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PARKESBURG, BOROUGH OF	42029C0283D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PARKESBURG, BOROUGH OF	42029C0284D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN FOREST, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0211D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN FOREST, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0212D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0451D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0453D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0465D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42091C0019E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42091C0038E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0343D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0344D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0363D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0481D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0484D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0501D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0505D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0113E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0226E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0227E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0228E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PERKIOMEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0229E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570000	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570019F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570038F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570067F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570078F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570086F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570087F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570088F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570089F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570104F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570107F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570108F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570109F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570111F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570113F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570114F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570116F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570117F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570118F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570119F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570126F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570127F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570128F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570129F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570136F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570157F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570159F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570169F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570177F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570178F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570179F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570183F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570184F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570186F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570187F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570188F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570189F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570191F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570192F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570193F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570194F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570201F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570202F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570203F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570230F	08/02/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0092D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0093D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0094D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0206D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PHOENIXVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0207D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0264E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0268E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0269E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0352E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0354E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0356E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0357E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0358E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0337D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0340D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0341D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0342D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0343D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0344D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POCOPSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0363D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POTTSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0068E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POTTSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0069E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POTTSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0088E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POTTSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0185E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	POTTSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42091C0201E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	RED HILL, BOROUGH OF	42091C0038E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	RED HILL, BOROUGH OF	42091C0101E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROCKLEDGE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0403E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROCKLEDGE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0404E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROYERSFORD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0208E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROYERSFORD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0209E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROYERSFORD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0216E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	ROYERSFORD, BOROUGH OF	42091C0217E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0139D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0143D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0280D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0281D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0282D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0283D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0284D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0104E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0106E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0107E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0108E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0109E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0116E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0128E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, BOROUGHS OF	4207870005D	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0093D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0094D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0113D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0114D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0206D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0207D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0209D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0226D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0227D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHUYLKILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0229D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHWENKSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0113E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHWENKSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SCHWENKSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0227E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SHIRLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	4217000015C	09/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0118E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0227E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0229E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0231E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0232E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0233E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0234E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0241E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0242E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0251E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SKIPPACK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0253E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SMITHFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	4204940005C	07/16/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUDERTON, BOROUGH OF	42091C0129E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUDERTON, BOROUGH OF	42091C0137E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUDERTON, BOROUGH OF	42091C0141E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COATESVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COATESVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0302D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COATESVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0304D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COATESVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0306D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COATESVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0308D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0054D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0060D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0062D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0066D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0068D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH COVENTRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0070D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220000	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220001B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220002B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220003B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220004B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SOUTH MANHEIM, TOWNSHIP OF	4220220005B	11/06/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRING CITY, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRING CITY, BOROUGH OF	42029C0091D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0289E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0359E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0376E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0377E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0378E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0379E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SPRINGFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0381E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	SUMMERHILL, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0129E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0358D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0359D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0361D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0362D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0364D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0366D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0367D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0138E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0139E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0143E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0232E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0251E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0252E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0253E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0254E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0256E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TRAPPE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0228E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TRAPPE, BOROUGH OF	42091C0229E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0209D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0217D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0227D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0228D	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0229D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0231D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0233D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0236D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0237D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	TREDYFFRIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0241D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0279E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0286E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0287E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0288E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0289E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0291E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0292E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0293E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0294E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0377E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0381E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0091E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0092E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0093E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0094E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0101E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER FREDERICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0111E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0252E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0254E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0256E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0257E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0258E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0259E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0266E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0267E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0276E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0278E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0009E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0014E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0016E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0017E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0018E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0019E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0036E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0038E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0039E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0081E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0082E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0101E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0102E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0327E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0329E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0331E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0332E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0334E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0351E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0352E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0353E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0354E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0361E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0362E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0292E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0294E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0303E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0311E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0312E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0313E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0314E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0316E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0410D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0430D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER OXFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0445D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0066E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0067E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0068E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0069E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0086E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0088E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0209E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0216E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0217E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0219E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0226E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0228E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0237E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0238E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0239E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0327E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0103E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0104E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0108E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0112E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0114E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0116E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER SALFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0118E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0178D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0180D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0181D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0183D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0184D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0186D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0187D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0180D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0183D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0184D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0187D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0189D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0191D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0192D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0193D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0211D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0163D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0164D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0282D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0284D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0301D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0302D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0306D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0154D	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0156D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0157D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0158D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0159D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0166D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0178D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WALLACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0180D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0035D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0040D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0045D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0053D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0054D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0061D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0062D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0063D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WARWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0064D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0307D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0309D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0326D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0327D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0328D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0329D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0331D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0333D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0337D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0341D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0154D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0158D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0159D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0162D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0163D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0164D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0166D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST BRANDYWINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0167D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0139D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0141D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0142D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0143D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0144D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0161D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0162D	11/20/1996
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03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0164D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0281D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0282D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CALN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0301D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CHESTER, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CHESTER, BOROUGH OF	42029C0351D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CHESTER, BOROUGH OF	42029C0353D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CHESTER, BOROUGH OF	42029C0354D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, BOROUGH	42091C0354E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, BOROUGH	42091C0358E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, BOROUGH	42091C0362E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0278D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0279D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0290D	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0295D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0430D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0435D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0213D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0214D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0332D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0334D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0351D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0352D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0353D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0354D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0356D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0358D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0361D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0362D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GROVE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST GROVE, BOROUGH OF	42029C0454D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0311D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0312D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0315D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0316D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0317D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0320D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0451D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0452D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0456D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST MARLBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0457D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0040D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0045D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0151D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0152D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0154D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0156D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0157D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NANTMEAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0158D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0243E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0244E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0263E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0331E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0332E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NORRITON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0351E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0415D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0420D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0535D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0555D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0560D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0580D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0182D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0183D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0184D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0192D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0201D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0202D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0203D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0204D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0211D	11/20/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0068E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0069E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0180E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST POTTSGROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0185E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0139D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0278D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0279D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0280D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0281D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST SADSBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0283D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0064D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0068D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0070D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0088D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0089D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0180D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0181D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0182D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0183D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0184D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0201D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST VINCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0202D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0191D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0192D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0193D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0194D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0211D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0212D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0213D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0214D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0332D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0351D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0354D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0357D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0358D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0359D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0361D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0362D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0366D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0269E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0288E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0289E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0356E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0357E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0358E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0359E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0367E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0376E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0377E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITEMARSH, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0378E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0258E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0262E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0264E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0266E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0267E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0268E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0269E	12/19/1996

03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0286E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0288E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0357E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0000	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0216D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0217D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0218D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0219D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0236D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0238D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0239D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0357D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0359D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0376D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0377D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WILLISTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0378D	11/20/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0234E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0241E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0242E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0244E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0251E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0252E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0253E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0254E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0258E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0261E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0262E	12/19/1996
03	PENNSYLVANIA	WORCESTER, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0266E	12/19/1996
03	VIRGINIA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010000	10/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010050D	10/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010080C	10/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010085D	10/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	ACCOMACK COUNTY *	5100010110E	10/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK, CITY OF	5101040000	07/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	NORFOLK, CITY OF	5101040001E	07/16/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310000	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310001E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310002E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310003E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310004E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310005E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310006E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310007E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310008E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310009E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310010E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310011E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310012E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310013E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310014E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310015E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310016E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310017E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310018E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310019E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310020E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310021E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310022E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310023E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310024E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310025E	12/05/1996

03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310026E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310027E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310028E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310029E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310030E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310031E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310032E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310033E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310035E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310036E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310037E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310038E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310039E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310040E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310041E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310042E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310043E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310044E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310045E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310046E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310047E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310048E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310049E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310050E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310051E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310052E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310053E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310054E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310055E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310056E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310057E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310058E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310059E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310060E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310061E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310062E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310063E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310064E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310065E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310066E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310067E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310068E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310069E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310070E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310071E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310072E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310073E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310074E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310075E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310076E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310077E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310078E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310079E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310080E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310081E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310082E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310083E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310084E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310085E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310086E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310087E	12/05/1996

03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310088E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310089E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310090E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310091E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310092E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310093E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310094E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310095E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310096E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310097E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310098E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310099E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310100E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310101E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310102E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310103E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310104E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310105E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310106E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310107E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310108E	12/05/1996
03	VIRGINIA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310109E	12/05/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290000	08/02/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290105B	08/02/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290110B	08/02/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290115B	08/02/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290120B	08/02/1996
03	WEST VIRGINIA	MINERAL COUNTY *	5401290130B	08/02/1996
04	ALABAMA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	0150000000	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	0150000678J	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	0150000679J	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	0150000686J	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	ONEONTA, CITY OF	0100150000	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	ONEONTA, CITY OF	0100150006D	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	ONEONTA, CITY OF	0100150010D	09/20/1996
04	ALABAMA	VALLEY HEAD, TOWN OF	0100680005C	12/05/1996
04	FLORIDA	BAY COUNTY*	1200040000	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	BAY COUNTY*	1200040340F	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	HIGH SPRINGS, CITY OF	1206690005C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	JUPITER ISLAND, TOWN OF	1201620000	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	JUPITER ISLAND, TOWN OF	1201620003E	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240000	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240252D	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240254D	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240381D	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240405C	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240406C	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240429D	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240501D	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	LEE COUNTY*	1251240503E	09/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	MARTIN COUNTY *	1201610000	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	MARTIN COUNTY *	1201610160E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	MARTIN COUNTY *	1201610505E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890000	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890020C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890025C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890045C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890075C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890135C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890175C	11/20/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020000	09/29/1996

04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020001E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020002E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020003E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020004E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020005E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020006E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SANIBEL, CITY OF	1204020007E	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SARASOTA, CITY OF	1251500000	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SARASOTA, CITY OF	1251500012D	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	SEWALLS POINT, TOWN OF	1201640000	10/16/1996
04	FLORIDA	SEWALLS POINT, TOWN OF	1201640001E	10/16/1996
04	FLORIDA	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470000	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470226F	09/29/1996
04	FLORIDA	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470228F	09/29/1996
04	GEORGIA	ABBEVILLE, MUNICIPALITY OF	13315C0125B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	ABBEVILLE, MUNICIPALITY OF	13315C0200B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	BEN HILL COUNTY*	1304960000	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	BEN HILL COUNTY*	1304960075A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	BEN HILL COUNTY*	1304960100A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	BLECKLEY COUNTY*	1302800100A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	BUTLER, TOWN OF	13269C0000	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	CLAYTON COUNTY*	1300410000	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	CLAYTON COUNTY*	1300410015D	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRAWFORD COUNTY	1303020000	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRAWFORD COUNTY	1303020125A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRAWFORD COUNTY	1303020150A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRAWFORD COUNTY	1303020250A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRISP COUNTY*	1305040000	08/02/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRISP COUNTY*	1305040025A	08/02/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRISP COUNTY*	1305040050A	08/02/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRISP COUNTY*	1305040075A	08/02/1996
04	GEORGIA	CRISP COUNTY*	1305040100A	08/02/1996
04	GEORGIA	DODGE COUNTY*	1305230000	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	DODGE COUNTY*	1305230275A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	DODGE COUNTY*	1305230300A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	DODGE COUNTY*	1305230375A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	DODGE COUNTY*	1305230400A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470000	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470040B	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470080B	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470100B	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470175B	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	HOUSTON COUNTY *	1302470200B	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY*	1301130000	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY*	1301130025A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY*	1301130100A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY*	1301130125A	09/06/1996
04	GEORGIA	LEE COUNTY *	1301220000	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	LEE COUNTY *	1301220100C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	LEE COUNTY *	1301220175C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	LEE COUNTY *	1301220200C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	LEE COUNTY *	1301220275C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	MERIWETHER COUNTY*	1304730000	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	MERIWETHER COUNTY*	1304730050C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	MERIWETHER COUNTY*	1304730100C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	MERIWETHER COUNTY*	1304730150C	12/05/1996
04	GEORGIA	PINEVIEW, TOWN OF	13315C0100B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	REYNOLDS, TOWN OF	13269C0000	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	REYNOLDS, TOWN OF	13269C0200A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	SPALDING COUNTY *	1303880000	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	SPALDING COUNTY *	1303880025C	12/19/1996

04	GEORGIA	SPALDING COUNTY *	1303880100C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	TAYLOR COUNTY*	13269C0000	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	TAYLOR COUNTY*	13269C0075A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	TAYLOR COUNTY*	13269C0100A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	TAYLOR COUNTY*	13269C0200A	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	THOMASTON, CITY OF	13293C0000	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	THOMASTON, CITY OF	13293C0150C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0000	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0025C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0050C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0125C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0150C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	UPSON COUNTY *	13293C0180C	12/19/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0025B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0050B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0100B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0125B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0200B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0225B	09/20/1996
04	GEORGIA	WILCOX COUNTY*	13315C0325B	09/20/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	07/16/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	LOWNDES COUNTY *	2801930000	07/16/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	LOWNDES COUNTY *	2801930065E	07/16/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	LOWNDES COUNTY *	2801930070D	07/16/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	LOWNDES COUNTY *	2801930105E	07/16/1996
04	MISSISSIPPI	LOWNDES COUNTY *	2801930120D	07/16/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	APEX, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	APEX, TOWN OF	37183C0482F	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CARTERET COUNTY *	3700430000	12/19/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CARTERET COUNTY *	3700430732D	12/19/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0482F	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0501F	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	CEDAR POINT, TOWN OF	3700430000	12/19/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	FUQUAY-VARINA, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	GARNER, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	HOLLY SPRINGS, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	KNIGHTDALE, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	MORRISVILLE, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	ROLESVILLE, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	WAKE FOREST, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	WENDELL, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	WILLIAMSTON, TOWN OF	3701570005C	09/20/1996
04	NORTH CAROLINA	ZEBULON, TOWN OF	37183C0000	12/05/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	BAMBERG, CITY OF	4502590005C	11/20/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850000	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850220E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850225E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850267F	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850275E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850325E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850350E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850355E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850360E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850375E	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850405F	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850406F	08/02/1996
04	SOUTH CAROLINA	GEORGETOWN COUNTY *	4500850450F	08/02/1996
04	TENNESSEE	ELIZABETHTON, CITY OF	47019C0055D	10/16/1996

04	TENNESSEE	WATAUGA, CITY OF	47019C0055D	10/16/1996
05	ILLINOIS	AROMA PARK, VILLAGE OF	1707400001D	11/20/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360000	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360095C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360160C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360170C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360180C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360185C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360190C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360195B	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360260C	09/06/1996
05	ILLINOIS	MOMENCE, CITY OF	1703400001D	11/20/1996
05	ILLINOIS	NAUVOO, CITY OF	1707670001A	08/16/1996
05	INDIANA	BROWNSTOWN, TOWN OF	1803170001A	09/06/1996
05	INDIANA	SCOTTSBURG, CITY OF	1802340001C	09/20/1996
05	INDIANA	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990000	08/16/1996
05	INDIANA	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	08/16/1996
05	INDIANA	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990007C	08/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	ARCADIA, TOWNSHIP OF	260306 C	10/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	BRUCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2608840025A	11/20/1996
05	MICHIGAN	BURNS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607620025A	12/05/1996
05	MICHIGAN	COLDWATER, CITY OF	2608130005A	08/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	COLDWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608260000	08/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	COLDWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608260005A	08/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	COLDWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608260010A	08/16/1996
05	MICHIGAN	HARTLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2607840005B	09/20/1996
05	MICHIGAN	MUIR, VILLAGE OF	2609160001A	11/06/1996
05	MINNESOTA	CANNON FALLS, CITY OF	2701410002C	09/06/1996
05	MINNESOTA	INTERNATIONAL FALLS, CITY OF	2702350001B	07/16/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330000	09/29/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330003C	09/29/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330004C	09/29/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330005C	09/29/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330009C	09/29/1996
05	MINNESOTA	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330010C	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	DAYTON, CITY OF	3904090000	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	DAYTON, CITY OF	3904090015D	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	3907750000	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	3907750010C	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	3907750030C	09/29/1996
05	OHIO	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	3904160005C	09/20/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680000	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680025C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680050C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680075C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680100C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680175C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680185C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680195C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680225C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680300C	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	DUNN COUNTY *	5501180000	08/16/1996
05	WISCONSIN	DUNN COUNTY *	5501180175B	08/16/1996
05	WISCONSIN	DUNN COUNTY *	5501180200B	08/16/1996
05	WISCONSIN	DUNN COUNTY *	5501180225B	08/16/1996
05	WISCONSIN	HAUGEN, VILLAGE OF	5506140001A	08/02/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230000	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230005B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230015B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230020B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230025B	12/05/1996

05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230030B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230035B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230040B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230045B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230050B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230055B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA COUNTY *	5505230060C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090000	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090002C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090003C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090004C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090005C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090006C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090008C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	KENOSHA, CITY OF	5502090010C	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	NEW BERLIN, CITY OF	5504870000	11/06/1996
05	WISCONSIN	NEW BERLIN, CITY OF	5504870001D	11/06/1996
05	WISCONSIN	NEW BERLIN, CITY OF	5504870003E	11/06/1996
05	WISCONSIN	NEW BERLIN, CITY OF	5504870004E	11/06/1996
05	WISCONSIN	NEW BERLIN, CITY OF	5504870005D	11/06/1996
05	WISCONSIN	PLEASANT PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF	5506130000	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	PLEASANT PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF	5506130005B	12/05/1996
05	WISCONSIN	PLEASANT PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF	5506130010B	12/05/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790000	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790220D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790230D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790235E	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790240D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790245D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790253E	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790310E	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790311D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790312D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790380D	07/16/1996
06	ARKANSAS	PULASKI COUNTY *	0501790383D	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0000	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0092D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0094D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0100D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0103D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0104D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0108D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0109D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0111D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0112D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0113D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0114D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0116D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0118D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0119D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0128D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0129D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0133D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0136D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0137D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0138D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0139D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0141D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0142D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0143D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0144D	09/20/1996

06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0161D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0163D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0309D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0317D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0319D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0326D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0327D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0328D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0329D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0331D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0332D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0333D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0334D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0336D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0337D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0338D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0339D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0341D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0342D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0344D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0351D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0352D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0353D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0354D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0356D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0357D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0358D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0359D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0361D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0362D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0363D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0364D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0366D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0367D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0376D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0378D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0386D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0527D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0531D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0533D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0535D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0555D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0000	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0075D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0092D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0094D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0100D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0103D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0104D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0108D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0109D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0111D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0112D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0113D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0114D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0116D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0117D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0118D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0119D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0128D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0129D	09/20/1996

06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0133D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0134D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0136D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0137D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0138D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0139D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0141D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0142D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0153D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0161D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0163D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0165D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0186D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0187D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0189D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0193D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0275D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0287D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0289D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0291D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0293D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0300D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0307D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0308D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0309D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0316D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0317D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0319D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0325D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0326D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0327D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0328D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0329D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0332D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0338D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0342D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0343D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0344D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0351D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0354D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0358D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0361D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0362D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0363D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0364D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0366D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0367D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0376D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0378D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0384D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0386D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0401D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0500D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0526D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0529D	09/20/1996
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06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0533D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0535D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY *	35001C0555D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	35043C0906C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	35043C0908C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0904C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0911C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0912C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0913C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0914C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CORRALES, VILLAGE OF	35043C0951C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CUBA, VILLAGE OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CUBA, VILLAGE OF	35043C0175C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	CUBA, VILLAGE OF	35043C0250C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	JEMEZ SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	JEMEZ SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF	35043C0394C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	JEMEZ SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF	35043C0425C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	JEMEZ SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF	35043C0507C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0000	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0109D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0116D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0117D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0118D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0119D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0136D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0800C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0892C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0894C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0900C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0902C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0904C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0911C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0912C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0913C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	RIO RANCHO, CITY OF	35043C0925C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SAN YSIDRO, VILLAGE OF	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0025C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0075C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0100C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0125C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0150C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0175C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0200C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0225C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0250C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0275C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0300C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0325C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0350C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0375C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0392C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0394C	07/16/1996

06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0400C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0401C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0403C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0411C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0425C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0450C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0475C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0500C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0507C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0508C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0509C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0516C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0518C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0525C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0550C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0575C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0600C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0625C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0650C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0675C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0700C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0725C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0750C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0775C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0800C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0825C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0850C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0875C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0892C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0900C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0902C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0904C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0906C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0908C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0912C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0913C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0914C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0925C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SANDOVAL COUNTY	35043C0950C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SIERRA COUNTY*	3500710000	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SIERRA COUNTY*	3500710485C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SIERRA COUNTY*	3500710490C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SIERRA COUNTY*	3500710495C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	SIERRA COUNTY*	3500710500C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	TIJERAS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0000	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	TIJERAS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0384D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	TIJERAS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0401D	09/20/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES, CITY OF	3500730005C	07/16/1996
06	NEW MEXICO	WILLIAMSBURG, VILLAGE OF	3500740001C	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	CHANDLER, CITY OF	4002370000	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	CHANDLER, CITY OF	4002370001C	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	CHANDLER, CITY OF	4002370002C	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	LINCOLN COUNTY	4004570000	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	LINCOLN COUNTY	4004570100B	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	LINCOLN COUNTY	4004570115B	07/16/1996
06	OKLAHOMA	LINCOLN COUNTY	4004570180B	07/16/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0745J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0760J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0765J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0770J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0935J	11/06/1996

06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0955J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0960J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BAYTOWN, CITY OF	48201C0970J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BELLAIRE, CITY OF	48201C0855J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	BUNKER HILL VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0645J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	CHATEAU WOODS, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CHATEAU WOODS, CITY OF	48339C0537F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CHATEAU WOODS, CITY OF	48339C0541F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CHELFORD M.U.D., CITY	48201C0810J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0238F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0239F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0359F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0360F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0367F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0370F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0376F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0377F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0378F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0379F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0383F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0385F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0386F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0387F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0388F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0389F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0391F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0395F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	COPPERAS COVE, CITY OF	4801550005E	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	CUT 'N SHOOT, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CUT 'N SHOOT, CITY OF	48339C0385F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	CUT 'N SHOOT, CITY OF	48339C0405F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	DALLAS COUNTY *	4801650000	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	DALLAS COUNTY *	4801650150C	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	DEER PARK, CITY OF	48201C0910J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	DEER PARK, CITY OF	48201C0920J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	DEER PARK, CITY OF	48201C0930J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	DEER PARK, CITY OF	48201C0940J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	EL LAGO, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	EL LAGO, CITY OF	48201C1095J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	FORT BEND COUNTY M.U.D. #2	48201C0840J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	GALENA PARK, CITY OF	48201C0695J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	GALENA PARK, CITY OF	48201C0715J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	GALENA PARK, CITY OF	48201C0885J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	GALENA PARK, CITY OF	48201C0905J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720000	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720010F	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720015F	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720020F	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720030F	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720035G	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0395J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0405J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0410J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0415J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0420J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0430J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0435J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0440J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0455J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0460J	11/06/1996

06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0465J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0470J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0480J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0485J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0490J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0495J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0505J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0510J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0515J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0520J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0530J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0535J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0540J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0545J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0555J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0565J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0580J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0585J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0590J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0595J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0605J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0615J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0620J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0630J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0635J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0680J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C0705J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C1090J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C1095J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HARRIS COUNTY*	48201C1105J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HEDWIG VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0645J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HILSHIRE VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0665J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0395J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0485J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0640J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0655J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0745J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0785J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0840J	11/06/1996

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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0855J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0870J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0880J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0885J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0890J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0895J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0910J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0915J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0935J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0940J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0985J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1005J	11/06/1996
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06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1035J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1055J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1060J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1070J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1080J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1090J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HUMBLE, CITY OF	48201C0485J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HUMBLE, CITY OF	48201C0505J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HUNTER'S CREEK VILLAGE, CITY O	48201C0645J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	HUNTER'S CREEK VILLAGE, CITY O	48201C0665J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800000	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800005B	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800015B	11/20/1996
06	TEXAS	JACINTO CITY, CITY OF	48201C0695J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	JACINTO CITY, CITY OF	48201C0715J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	JERSEY VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0440J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	JERSEY VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0630J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	JERSEY VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0635J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	KILGORE, CITY OF	4802630000	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	KILGORE, CITY OF	4802630004D	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0740J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0930J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0935J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0940J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0945J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0955J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C0965J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	LA PORTE, CITY OF	48201C1105J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	MAGNOLIA, TOWN OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MAGNOLIA, TOWN OF	48339C0459F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MAGNOLIA, TOWN OF	48339C0460F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MAGNOLIA, TOWN OF	48339C0478F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MAGNOLIA, TOWN OF	48339C0480F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MISSION BEND M.U.D. #1	48201C0810J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	MISSOURI CITY, CITY OF	48201C0845J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	48339C0015F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	48339C0030F	12/19/1996
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06	TEXAS	MONTGOMERY COUNTY*	48339C0735F	12/19/1996
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06	TEXAS	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	48339C0195F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	MORGANS POINT, CITY OF	48201C0945J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	MORGANS POINT, CITY OF	48201C0965J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	NASSAU BAY, CITY OF	48201C1090J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996

06	TEXAS	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0537F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0539F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0238F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0360F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0376F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0905J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0910J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0915J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0920J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0940J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C0945J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C1080J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C1090J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PASADENA, CITY OF	48201C1105J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PATTON VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PATTON VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48339C0579F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PATTON VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48339C0583F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PATTON VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48339C0584F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	PEARLAND, CITY OF	48201C1045J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PEARLAND, CITY OF	48201C1055J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PEARLAND, CITY OF	48201C1065J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PINEY POINT VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0645J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	PINEY POINT VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C0835J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0583F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0584F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0591F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0592F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	ROMAN FOREST, TOWN OF	48339C0611F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SEABROOK, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SEABROOK, CITY OF	48201C1095J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SEABROOK, CITY OF	48201C1105J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SHENANDOAH, TOWN OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SHENANDOAH, TOWN OF	48339C0529F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SHENANDOAH, TOWN OF	48339C0537F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SHOREACRES, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SHOREACRES, CITY OF	48201C1105J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SOUTH HOUSTON,CITY OF	48201C0915J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SOUTHSIDE PLACE, CITY OF	48201C0855J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SOUTHSIDE PLACE, CITY OF	48201C0860J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SPLENDORA, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SPLENDORA, CITY OF	48339C0581F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SPLENDORA, CITY OF	48339C0582F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SPLENDORA, CITY OF	48339C0583F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	SPRING VALLEY, CITY OF	48201C0645J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	SPRING VALLEY, CITY OF	48201C0665J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	STAFFORD, CITY OF	48201C0845J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	STAGECOACH, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	STAGECOACH, CITY OF	48339C0489F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	STAGECOACH, CITY OF	48339C0490F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	STAGECOACH, CITY OF	48339C0495F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C1080J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C1085J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE COUNTY*	4806290000	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE COUNTY*	4806290245C	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE COUNTY*	4806290335C	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE, CITY OF	4806300000	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE, CITY OF	4806300001D	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE, CITY OF	4806300002D	08/16/1996

06	TEXAS	UVALDE, CITY OF	4806300003D	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	UVALDE, CITY OF	4806300004D	08/16/1996
06	TEXAS	WEBSTER, CITY OF	48201C1070J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WEBSTER, CITY OF	48201C1090J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE, CITY OF	48201C0855J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WEST UNIVERSITY PLACE, CITY OF	48201C0860J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLIS, CITY OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLIS, CITY OF	48339C0230F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLIS, CITY OF	48339C0236F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLIS, CITY OF	48339C0237F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLIS, CITY OF	48339C0239F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLOW FORK DRAINAGE DISTRICT	48201C0595J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WILLOW FORK DRAINAGE DISTRICT	48201C0805J	11/06/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODBRANCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODBRANCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0579F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODBRANCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0583F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODBRANCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0587F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODBRANCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0591F	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODLOCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0000	12/19/1996
06	TEXAS	WOODLOCH, VILLAGE OF	48339C0583F	12/19/1996
07	IOWA	ALDEN, CITY OF	190138 B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	ALDEN, CITY OF	1901389999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BARNUM, CITY OF	190528 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BARNUM, CITY OF	1905289999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460002B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460004B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460005B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908460006B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BOONE COUNTY *	1908469999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BRADGATE, CITY OF	190420 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	BRADGATE, CITY OF	1904209999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	CLAYTON COUNTY *	1908580000	07/16/1996
07	IOWA	CLAYTON COUNTY *	1908580003C	07/16/1996
07	IOWA	CLAYTON COUNTY *	1908580005C	07/16/1996
07	IOWA	DAKOTA CITY, CITY OF	190421 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DAKOTA CITY, CITY OF	1904219999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DAYTON, CITY OF	190565 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DAYTON, CITY OF	1905659999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908640000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908640001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908640002B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908640003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908640004B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	DICKINSON COUNTY *	1908649999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	ELKADER, CITY OF	1900730001C	07/16/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690002B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690004B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690005B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908690006B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GREENE COUNTY *	1908699999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710002B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710004B	09/01/1996

07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710005B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710006B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908710007B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	GUTHRIE COUNTY *	1908719999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870002B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870004B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870005B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908870006B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MADISON COUNTY*	1908879999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MARTENSDALE, CITY OF	190524 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MARTENSDALE, CITY OF	1905249999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MOORLAND, CITY OF	190784 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	MOORLAND, CITY OF	1907849999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PALO ALTO COUNTY*	1908980000	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PALO ALTO COUNTY*	1908980001B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PALO ALTO COUNTY*	1908980003B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PALO ALTO COUNTY*	1908980005B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PALO ALTO COUNTY*	1908989999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PATON, CITY OF	190397 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	PATON, CITY OF	1903979999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	REASNOR, CITY OF	190167 B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	REASNOR, CITY OF	1901679999B	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	RUTLAND, CITY OF	190422 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	RUTLAND, CITY OF	1904229999A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	SOMERS, CITY OF	190344 A	09/01/1996
07	IOWA	SOMERS, CITY OF	1903449999A	09/01/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160000	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160365C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160370C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160390C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160395C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160495C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160500C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160505C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160510C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160525C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160530C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BARTON COUNTY*	2000160535C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	BURLINGTON, CITY OF	2000630001D	09/20/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190000	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190005C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190010C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190015C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190020C	10/16/1996
07	KANSAS	GREAT BEND, CITY OF	2000190025C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880000	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880001C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880002C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880003C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880004C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880005C	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	AUGUSTA, VILLAGE OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	AUGUSTA, VILLAGE OF	29183C0500E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	AUGUSTA, VILLAGE OF	29183C0505E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0239E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0243E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0244E	08/02/1996

07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0263E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0220E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0237E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0239E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0240E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	FLINTHILL, VILLAGE OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	FLINTHILL, VILLAGE OF	29183C0205E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	FORISTELL, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	FORISTELL, CITY OF	29183C0180E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	FORISTELL, CITY OF	29183C0190E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	HAYTI HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2902770001B	10/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	HOWARD COUNTY*	2901620000	08/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	HOWARD COUNTY*	2901620175C	08/16/1996
07	MISSOURI	JOSEPHVILLE, VILLAGE OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	JOSEPHVILLE, VILLAGE OF	29183C0210E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	LAKE ST. LOUIS, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	LAKE ST. LOUIS, CITY OF	29183C0215E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	LAKE ST. LOUIS, CITY OF	29183C0220E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	LAKE ST. LOUIS, CITY OF	29183C0240E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	LAWSON, CITY OF	2907050001A	12/05/1996
07	MISSOURI	NEW MELLE, VILLAGE OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	NEW MELLE, VILLAGE OF	29183C0385E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	NEW MELLE, VILLAGE OF	29183C0405E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0210E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0220E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0230E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0235E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0237E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0240E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0241E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0242E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0243E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0410E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	PORTAGE DES SIOUX, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	PORTAGE DES SIOUX, CITY OF	29183C0150E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0015E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0020E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0040E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0065E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0070E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0100E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0125E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0150E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0180E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0185E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0190E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0195E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0205E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0210E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0215E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0220E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0230E	08/02/1996

07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0235E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0237E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0239E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0240E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0241E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0242E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0243E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0244E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0255E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0260E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0261E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0262E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0263E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0264E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0266E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0267E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0268E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0269E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0280E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0285E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0286E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0287E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0288E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0325E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST..CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0380E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0385E	08/02/1996
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07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0395E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0405E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0410E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0415E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0420E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0440E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0445E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0451E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0452E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0455E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0456E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0457E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0460E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0465E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0500E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0505E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES COUNTY *	29183C0510E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0260E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0262E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0264E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0266E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0267E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0268E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0269E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0280E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0287E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0288E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0457E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PAUL, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PAUL, CITY OF	29183C0065E	08/02/1996

07	MISSOURI	ST. PAUL, CITY OF	29183C0210E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PAUL, CITY OF	29183C0230E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PAUL, CITY OF	29183C0240E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0235E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0241E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0243E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0244E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0255E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0260E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0261E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0262E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0263E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0264E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0266E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0268E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0451E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0452E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0456E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING HEIGHTS, TOWN OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING HEIGHTS, TOWN OF	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING HEIGHTS, TOWN OF	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0430E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0435E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0451E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0455E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0180E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0185E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0190E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0195E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0205E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0210E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0215E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WENTZVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0220E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0000	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0150E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0175E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0325E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0350E	08/02/1996
07	MISSOURI	WEST ALTON, TOWN OF	29183C0375E	08/02/1996
07	NEBRASKA	CREIGHTON, CITY OF	310360 A	09/01/1996
07	NEBRASKA	CREIGHTON, CITY OF	3103609999A	09/01/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000230000	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000231810D	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000231820F	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000231830E	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000231840E	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000231845E	10/16/1996
08	MONTANA	FLATHEAD COUNTY*	3000232280E	10/16/1996
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08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590001B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590002B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590005B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590006C	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590009B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590010B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590013B	11/01/1996

08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001590014B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	MINERAL COUNTY*	3001599999B	11/01/1996
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08	MONTANA	ROOSEVELT COUNTY *	3001660014B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	ROOSEVELT COUNTY *	3001660021B	11/01/1996
08	MONTANA	ROOSEVELT COUNTY *	3001669999B	11/01/1996
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08	MONTANA	SHELBY, CITY OF	3001259999A	11/01/1996
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08	WYOMING	LARAMIE, CITY OF	5600020005D	10/16/1996
09	ARIZONA	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401310000	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401311085D	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401311095D	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	FLAGSTAFF, CITY OF	0400200000	08/02/1996
09	ARIZONA	FLAGSTAFF, CITY OF	0400200006C	08/02/1996
09	ARIZONA	FLAGSTAFF, CITY OF	0400200007D	08/02/1996
09	ARIZONA	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180000	10/16/1996
09	ARIZONA	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180020E	10/16/1996
09	ARIZONA	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180040E	10/16/1996
09	ARIZONA	MARANA, TOWN OF	0401180060E	10/16/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930000	09/20/1996
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09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930605C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930785C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930795C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930865C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931020C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931065C	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931085D	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931095D	09/20/1996
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09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931445D	09/20/1996
09	ARIZONA	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931635C	09/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	CLOVERDALE, CITY OF	0603760001C	07/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	COALINGA, CITY OF	0600450000	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	COALINGA, CITY OF	0600450001E	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	COALINGA, CITY OF	0600450002E	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	COTATI, CITY OF	0603770001D	12/05/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290000	10/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290595C	10/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290880C	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290885C	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290890C	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290895C	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650290905C	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650291595C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO COUNTY *	0650291685C	07/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480015D	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480020D	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480030D	10/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	FRESNO, CITY OF	0600480035D	10/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	MURRIETA, CITY OF	0607512730A	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	MURRIETA, CITY OF	0607512740A	11/20/1996

09	CALIFORNIA	MURRIETA, CITY OF	0607512745A	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RED BLUFF, CITY OF	0650530000	10/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	RED BLUFF, CITY OF	0650530002F	10/16/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602450790C	11/20/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451370B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451380B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451390B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451405B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451410B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451435D	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451450D	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451455C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451460C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451475C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602451625C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452030C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452035C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452050C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452060C	11/20/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452080C	11/20/1996
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09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452095B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452260D	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452710C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452730C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452745C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602452765B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602453355D	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY *	0602453360C	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600000	08/02/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600005B	08/02/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600015B	08/02/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600020B	08/02/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600030B	08/02/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310000	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310119C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310137C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310138C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310143C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310232C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310234C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310251C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310252C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310254D	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310256C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	SOLANO COUNTY *	0606310258C	07/16/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	TEMECULA, CITY OF	0607420000	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	TEMECULA, CITY OF	0607420005B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	TEMECULA, CITY OF	0607420010B	11/20/1996
09	CALIFORNIA	WILLIAMS, CITY OF	0600240001E	11/20/1996
09	NEVADA	CARSON CITY, CITY OF	3200010000	10/16/1996

09	NEVADA	CARSON CITY, CITY OF	3200010125D	10/16/1996
09	NEVADA	CARSON CITY, CITY OF	3200010130D	10/16/1996
10	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS-NORTH STAR BOROUGH	0250090000	09/20/1996
10	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS-NORTH STAR BOROUGH	0250090211H	09/20/1996
10	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS-NORTH STAR BOROUGH	0250090212H	09/20/1996
10	ALASKA	FAIRBANKS-NORTH STAR BOROUGH	0250090225H	09/20/1996
10	IDAHO	ADA COUNTY *	1600010000	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	ADA COUNTY *	1600010190D	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	ADA COUNTY *	1600010195D	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	ADA COUNTY *	1600010285D	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020000	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020003E	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020007E	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020008E	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	BOISE, CITY OF	1600020011E	08/02/1996
10	IDAHO	POCATELLO, CITY OF	1600120000	10/16/1996
10	IDAHO	POCATELLO, CITY OF	1600120004C	10/16/1996
10	IDAHO	POCATELLO, CITY OF	1600120008C	10/16/1996
10	OREGON	SALEM, CITY OF	4101670000	10/16/1996
10	OREGON	SALEM, CITY OF	4101670007E	10/16/1996
10	OREGON	SALEM, CITY OF	4101670011E	10/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410000	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410005D	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410020D	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410025D	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410035C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410040C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410050C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410056C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410058C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410075C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410126C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410142C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410150C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	FERRY COUNTY *	5300410275C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850000	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850013C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850025C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850086C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850100C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850154C	08/16/1996
10	WASHINGTON	STEVENS COUNTY *	5301850175C	08/16/1996

[FR Doc. 97–6829 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6718–04–P–C

Open Meeting, Technical Mapping Advisory Council

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 1, the Federal Emergency Management Agency gives notice that the following meeting will be held:

NAME: Technical Mapping Advisory Council.

DATES OF MEETING: March 27, 1997.

PLACES: The meeting will be held via teleconference through the FEMA teleconference operator. If you wish to participate you must fax your name and the telephone number where you can be reached on the date and time indicated. Fax this information to (202) 646–4596.

TIMES: 11:00 a.m. to 3 p.m. EDT.

PROPOSED AGENDA: Topics to be discussed include finalizing the minutes from the previous meeting, National Flood Insurance Program map distribution and map accuracy issues, and finalizing the agenda for the face-to-face meeting of the Council scheduled for May 21, 1997.

STATUS: This teleconference is open to the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael K. Buckley, PE, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Room 421, Washington, DC 20472; telephone (202) 646–2756 or by fax as noted above.

Dated: March 11, 1997.

Richard W. Krimm,

Executive Associate Director, Mitigation Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–6911 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–04–P

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

[No. 97–21]

Statement of Policy: Financial Management Policy for the Federal Home Loan Banks

AGENCY: Federal Housing Finance Board.

ACTION: Policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Board of Directors of the Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board) is proposing to adopt as a statement of policy the ''Financial Management Policy For The Federal Home Loan Bank System'' (FMP). The Finance Board is publishing the policy statement with only minor changes from the existing version of the FMP, and is soliciting public comments on the FMP for a period of 30 days.

DATES: The Finance Board will accept comments on the FMP until April 18, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Mail comments to Elaine L. Baker, Executive Secretary, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Comments will be available for public inspection at this address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neil R. Crowley, Senior Attorney, Office of General Counsel, (202) 408–2990, or Julie Paller, Senior Financial Analyst, (202) 408–2842, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The FMP provides a framework within which the Federal Home Loan Banks (Banks) may implement their financial management strategies in a prudent and responsible manner. The FMP includes a series of guidelines relating to the investment, funding, and hedging practices of the Banks, as well as to the management of credit, interest rate, and liquidity risks. Adhering to the guidelines promotes the Banks' ability to accomplish their housing finance and community development missions while generating sufficient income to meet their various financial obligations. The FMP has evolved from a series of policies and guidelines initially adopted by the Finance Board's predecessor agency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB). The FHLBB had adopted guidelines comparable to the FMP in the 1970s and revised them a number of times thereafter. The Finance Board adopted the FMP in 1991, consolidating in one document the previous policies on funds management, hedging, and interest rate swaps, and adding new guidelines on management of unsecured credit and interest rate risks.

In recent years, the financial markets and the Banks' participation in those markets have evolved considerably. Moreover, Congress has altered the statutory provisions governing the Federal Home Loan Bank System (System), principally through the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), Public Law 101–73, 103 Stat. 415 (August 9, 1989). As a consequence of such financial and legislative changes, the FHLBB and Finance Board periodically revised their financial policies and guidelines so that the Banks could continue to manage their finances prudently, profitably, and in furtherance of their mission. In undertaking such revisions to the FMP and its predecessor policies, the FHLBB and Finance Board in the past accepted informal comments from the Banks as part of that process. In some instances, staff of the Banks submitted proposals for consideration by the agency, and in other instances staff of the Banks and the agency worked together to analyze the existing policies and to suggest ways in which they could be revised to reflect the changing environment in which the Banks operate. Such informal processes and collaborative efforts reflected the dual regulatory and managerial responsibilities exercised by the FHLBB and the Finance Board.

More recently, however, the nature of the relationship between the Finance Board and the System has changed, both as a result of the changes brought about by FIRREA and of the process of devolution undertaken by the Finance Board. As a result of the Finance Board's determination to devolve to the Banks those managerial responsibilities that are not vested by statute in the Finance Board, the agency has assumed a more predominantly regulatory role with respect to the Banks. The Finance Board intends to concentrate its efforts on its regulatory role, overseeing the safety and soundness of the Banks and ensuring that they adhere to their housing finance and community development missions. In light of the changes in its role and its relationship with the Banks, the Finance Board has determined that it would be appropriate to issue the FMP as a statement of agency policy and to solicit comments on the FMP from the public at large.

II. Statement of Policy

The Finance Board last revised and reissued the entire FMP in July 1996, following which Banks and other parties raised several interpretive questions. In the version of the FMP that is being published today the Finance Board is proposing to resolve three interpretive questions, to incorporate into the FMP two other matters that the Finance Board has addressed previously by separate resolutions, and to make three additional changes that the Finance Board deems appropriate. The publication of the FMP as a proposed policy statement shall not suspend the effectiveness of the version of the FMP approved by the Finance Board on July 3, 1996 pursuant to Resolution No. 96–45, nor the separate revisions approved on December 6, 1996 by Resolution No. 96–90 (relating to inflation-indexed consolidated obligations) or on January 14, 1997 by Resolution No. 97–05

(relating to branch and agency offices). The Finance Board intends to consider the comments received before adopting this proposed revision to the FMP, including the six new revisions described below, in final form.

Branch and Agency Offices

As part of the July 1996 revisions to the FMP, the Finance Board revised the definition of ''eligible financial institution'' to exclude the U.S. branch and agency offices of foreign commercial banks. Resolution No. 96–45 (July 3, 1996). In January 1997, the Finance Board reinstated those branch and agency offices as ''eligible financial institutions,'' provided that the foreign commercial bank has at least $250 million in Tier I (or tangible) capital, can be designated as at least a Level III counterparty under the FMP, and has a country risk rating of not lower than AA from Thomson Bankwatch. Resolution No. 97–05 (January 14, 1997). The Finance Board has incorporated the changes from Resolution No. 97–05 into the proposed version of the FMP, although as noted above, the changes made by that resolution continue in effect.

Alternative Funding Sources

On an annual basis, the Finance Board approves the authority of the Office of Finance Board (OF Board) to approve the issuance of System consolidated obligations (COs). The Banks' authority to participate in such debt issuances is addressed by section IV. of the FMP. As part of the Finance Board's approval of the Office of Finance 1997 Debt Issuance Authorization, the Finance Board made three changes to the FMP to allow the Banks to participate in the debt issues the OF Board is authorized to approve. Resolution No. 96–90 (December 6, 1996). Those changes made by Resolution 96–90 remain in effect and are included in the version of the FMP published today.

The Banks may participate in COs for which the coupon or principal may vary based upon the movement of an eligible financial index. The first change to the FMP revised the definition of a financial index to include an index that is sanctioned by a national government and serves as an aggregate measure of inflation, including those indices derived from aggregate measures of economic performance and prices. This amendment permitted the Banks to participate in the issuance of inflation-indexed COs.

Debt issues that are tied to a financial index pertaining to a foreign country or that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to minimum sovereign risk rating requirements. The second change to the FMP permitted the use of sovereign risk ratings from Moody's or Standard & Poor's for countries not rated by Thomson Bankwatch (Thomson). All three rating agencies focus on the assessment of political and economic risk and their ratings generally tend to be well correlated.

The third change to the FMP increased the minimum sovereign risk rating required from Thomson for index and currency eligibility from A- to AA- in order to conform the FMP to the practice of the OF. If a country is not rated by Thomson, a Sovereign Risk Rating for long-term bonds or deposits from Moody's of not lower than Aa3 or a Sovereign Risk Rating for Foreign Currency from Standard & Poor's of not lower than AA- may be used.

Obligations Guaranteed by the United States

The investment guidelines of the FMP list the types of assets that are authorized investments pursuant to Sections 11(g), 11(h), or 16(a) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. 1431(g), (h), 1436(a). One such type is any marketable obligation issued or guaranteed by the United States. A question has been raised whether this provision encompasses obligations for which the principal may be guaranteed by the United States, but the interest may not be guaranteed or may be guaranteed only in part.

The version of the FMP approved in 1991 provided that only the direct obligations of the United States were authorized investments. In 1993, the Finance Board broadened the provision to include obligations guaranteed by the United States. The inclusion of obligations guaranteed by the United States recognizes that the full faith and credit of the United States is not limited to obligations issued by the United States Treasury, and that there is no difference in an instrument's credit risk where the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged through a guaranty, rather than directly. The Finance Board is proposing to revise Section II.B.6. of the Investment Guidelines to clarify that it includes only those instruments that possess the same credit risk as a direct obligation of the United States, meaning that the guaranty must extend to both the principal and interest due on the obligation.

Unsecured Credit Guidelines

The July 3, 1996 revisions to the FMP made separate changes to the Hedge Transactions Guidelines and to the Unsecured Credit Guidelines, which have prompted a question about the inter-relationship of those provisions. Footnote 6 of the hedging guidelines was revised to include among the eligible counterparties certain entities with a Moody's rating of at least Baa or a Standard & Poor's rating of at least BBB, but only if transactions with those parties result in no unsecured credit exposure for the Bank. The Finance Board also revised Section VI.B. of the Unsecured Credit Guidelines to exclude from the definition of ''unsecured extensions of credit'' certain off-balance sheet extensions of credit that are subject to a specified type of net cross-collateral agreement. A question has been raised as to whether the two provisions could be read together to allow some level of unsecured credit exposure to triple-B rated counterparties, if subject to the required net cross-collateral requirement.

In making those revisions to the FMP the Finance Board intended that they be applied independently of each other, and that transactions with triple-B rated counterparties not result in any unsecured credit exposure to the Banks. The Finance Board is proposing to revise Section VI.B. of the Unsecured Credit Guidelines to state expressly that the only off-balance sheet extensions of credit subject to a net collateral exchange agreement that may be deemed not to be unsecured extensions of credit are those made to institutions that meet the requirements for at least a Level III counterparty, as defined within the Unsecured Credit Guidelines.

Counterparty Downgrade

The Unsecured Credit Guidelines provide that when a rating agency places a Bank's counterparty on creditwatch for a potential downgrade the Bank should treat the counterparty as if a downgrade actually has occurred. The Finance Board is proposing to revise Section VI.C.2.f. of the Unsecured Credit Guidelines to clarify that for purposes of determining the remaining available credit line for on-balance sheet investment purposes, the Bank shall assume that the agency has assigned to the counterparty a rating at the next lower notch, for example, a downgrade from A–1+ to A–1, A–1 to A–2, or AA2 to AA3. The Finance Board expects that a Bank would assume a larger downgrade than the minimum required by the FMP, if warranted by the circumstances, and would take the appropriate steps.

Interest Rate Risk Guidelines: Exclusion of FIRREA Cash Flows and Other Amendments

Internal models employed by the Banks to calculate their duration of equity have become increasingly sophisticated, and have effectively supplanted reliance on the Finance Board's internal model for calculating duration of equity. The models currently used by the Banks have the capacity to discount cash flows associated with various assets and liabilities at rates appropriate to the instrument. For these reasons, the Finance Board is proposing to modify Sections VII.B.1. and 3. of the Interest Rate Risk Guidelines to: (1) Exclude specific reference to the CO cost curve as an appropriate uniform discounting methodology, and (2) provide that duration of equity calculations should be performed by the Banks employing calculation methods and assumptions that reasonably capture the interest rate risks inherent in their on-and off-balance sheet activities.

In addition, the Finance Board is proposing to revise Section VII.B.4. to exclude the REFCorp and AHP cash flows from Bank duration of equity calculations. The System pays $300 million annually for interest on the REFCorp bonds, with each Bank's portion determined by a two-part formula. Initially, each Bank pays 20 percent of its net income (first round). If the aggregate of those payments yields less than $300 million, each Bank pays an additional amount based on its share of System advances to institutions insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund (second round). The annual AHP payment is the greater of $100 million or 10 percent of System net income.

When the FMP's interest rate risk guidelines were first implemented in 1991, the REFCorp and AHP payments were not included in the cash flows used to calculate each Bank's duration of equity. Subsequently, some of the Banks concluded that it was appropriate to include the REFCorp and/or AHP cash flows when calculating duration of equity and measuring interest rate risk. They assumed that their shares of the System's obligations could be considered fixed liabilities represented by fixed annual payments or cash outflows, and should be explicitly included in their asset/liability management. When the FMP was revised in 1993, the Finance Board required that each Bank report its cash flows and calculate its duration of equity both with and without the projected cash flows which represent the Bank's share of the System's REFCorp and AHP obligations. The Finance Board, in Decision Memorandum No. 94–DM–48 dated November 10, 1994, indicated that when measuring individual Bank compliance with the FMP's interest rate risk limits, it would take into consideration the Bank's determination to include or exclude the FIRREA cash flows in its interest rate risk management strategies.

With the growth in System income since 1993, however, an increasing share of the total REFCorp payment is generated by the first round of the formula. In 1996, the amount of the obligation generated by the second round represented only eight percent of the total REFCorp payment. By comparison, in 1995, 1994 and 1993 the second round share represented 17, 30, and 40 percent of the total, respectively. In 1996, each Bank's contribution to the AHP represented 10 percent of its income.

As System income increases, the percentage of income each Bank pays to REFCorp and AHP will converge to the System average. To the extent that the REFCorp and AHP obligations represent a fixed percentage of each Bank's income, they are, in effect, a tax, which ordinarily is not considered when estimating a Bank's duration and market value of equity. Because the percentage paid by each Bank is currently very close to the System average (no Bank paid more than 1.1 percent more or less than the System average in 1996), the Finance Board considers it appropriate to treat the payment as if it were a tax and is proposing to exclude the REFCorp and AHP cash flows from Bank duration of equity calculations. Any Bank that exceeds the duration limits as a result of this change will be expected to develop a plan for returning to compliance.

Housing and Community Development Investments

The Finance Board has encouraged the Banks to submit proposals to engage in pilot programs for new mission-related activities. The Finance Board has determined that the pilot program structure is the most effective way to encourage the Banks and their members to test the viability and benefits of any new activities in a controlled manner that limits the risks to a Bank and to the System. As part of the July 1996 revisions to the FMP, the Finance Board established a detailed set of criteria under which to evaluate any such proposals. The Finance Board has employed those criteria most recently in approving pilot programs proposed by the New York, Atlanta, and Chicago Banks, respectively.

The FMP criteria provide that any such new investments to support housing and community development must: (1) Ensure the appropriate levels of expertise and controls necessary to manage risk and preserve the triple-A rating; (2) ensure that the Bank's involvement assists in providing financing that may not otherwise be available or may be available only on less attractive terms; and (3) ensure that the investment promotes, or does not detract from, the cooperative nature of the System. Prior to entering into such an investment, a Bank must provide a complete description of the contemplated investment activity, including a comprehensive analysis of how the above criteria are fulfilled, and must obtain from the Finance Board written confirmation that the criteria have been satisfied.

These criteria follow closely the criteria recommended by the General Accounting Office (GAO) for the consideration of new products and services for the Banks. GAO Report No. 94–38, at pages 97–99. The GAO developed six criteria for evaluating proposals for new products and services, which it viewed as necessary to maintain the safety and soundness and missions of the System. Those criteria are: (1) Avoiding competition with members; (2) possessing the expertise to conduct the new activities profitably; (3) conforming to the housing finance, affordable housing, and community development missions; (4) addressing a need that others are not adequately meeting; (5) pricing the product to provide an adequate rate of return; and (6) maintaining the System's triple-A rating. The Finance Board believes that the FMP criteria are consistent with those developed by GAO and establish a prudent analytical framework within which to evaluate proposals from the Banks.

The text of the proposed FMP follows:

Federal Housing Finance Board—Statement of Policy

Financial Management Policy for the Federal Home Loan Bank System

I. Policy Objective

The Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board) Financial Management Policy (FMP) for the Federal Home Loan Bank System has been established to provide a framework within which the Federal Home Loan Banks (Banks) are allowed to implement prudent and responsible financial management strategies that assist them in accomplishing their mission, and in

generating income sufficient to meet their financial obligations, in a safe, sound, and profitable manner. The specific objectives of each section of the FMP are listed below.

A. Investment Guidelines

1. Establish policy with respect to the use of funds not required for the Banks' advances programs or operating requirements.
2. Specify permissible investment assets.
3. Establish eligibility requirements for investment counterparties.
4. Establish requirements with respect to the characteristics of permissible investments.
5. Establish limits for permissible investment assets.

B. Liquidity Guidelines

1. Implement the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (Act), as amended, with respect to required deposit reserves.
2. Establish additional liquidity requirements.
3. Specify the types and characteristics of investment assets which may be used to satisfy the reserve and liquidity requirements.

C. Funding Guidelines

1. Identify authorized funding sources.
2. Prescribe the conditions under which the Banks may enter into non-U.S. dollar denominated and other non-standard financing arrangements.
3. Establish individual Bank leverage limits.

D. Hedge Transaction Guidelines

1. Define authorized hedging transactions and counterparties.
2. Establish requirements and limitations for authorized hedging transactions.
3. Establish a framework for the valuation and collateralization of interest rate swap and option transactions.
4. Establish standards for hedge documentation.

E. Unsecured Credit Guidelines

1. Establish minimum standards for counterparties receiving extensions of unsecured credit.
2. Establish limits on the amount of unsecured credit a Bank may extend.
3. Establish a method for measuring unsecured credit risk.

F. Interest Rate Risk Guidelines

1. Establish limits on the aggregate interest rate risk a Bank may incur.
2. Establish a method for measuring interest rate risk.

G. Implementation Guidelines

1. Define the responsibilities of a Bank's board of directors, management, and internal audit staff.
2. Define the responsibilities of the Federal Housing Finance Board.

II. Investment Guidelines

A. Purpose

To establish policy on the use of funds not required for credit programs or operations, to explicitly permit the purchase of mission-related and liquid assets, and to provide a safe and sound mechanism for generating income during periods of reduced credit demand to ensure that financial commitments can be met and that dividends can be maintained at levels sufficient to attract and retain members. Each Bank will be responsible for determining the extent to which its investment authority will be used to augment income from advances, consistent with Finance Board regulations and policies.

B. Permissible Investments

To the extent they are specifically authorized under Sections ll(g), ll(h) or 16(a) of the Act, or to the extent a Bank has determined that they are securities in which fiduciary or trust funds may invest under the laws of the state in which the Bank is located, the following investments are permitted:

1. Overnight and term funds, that on the settlement date have a remaining term to maturity not exceeding 9 months, placed with eligible financial institutions.[1]
2. Overnight and term resale agreements, that on the settlement date have a remaining term to maturity not exceeding 9 months, with eligible counterparties, using for collateral securities which are eligible investments under this section, and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans' Administration (VA) mortgages.[2]
3. U.S. dollar deposits, that on the settlement date have a remaining term to maturity not exceeding 9 months, placed with eligible financial institutions.
4. Commercial paper, bank notes, and thrift notes traded in U.S. financial markets and rated both P–1 by Moody's and A–1 by Standard & Poor's, that on the settlement date have a remaining term to maturity not exceeding 9 months.[3]
5. Bankers' acceptances, drawn on and accepted by eligible financial institutions, that on the settlement date have a remaining term to maturity not exceeding 9 months.
6. Marketable obligations issued or guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.
7. Marketable direct obligations of U.S. Government Sponsored Agencies and Instrumentalities for which the credit of such institutions is pledged for repayment of both principal and interest.
8. Securities representing an interest in pools of mortgages (MBS) issued, guaranteed or fully insured by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), or the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), or Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs), including Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs), backed by such securities.
9. Other MBS, CMOs, and REMICs rated Aaa by Moody's or AAA by Standard & Poor's.
10. Asset-backed securities collateralized by manufactured housing loans or home equity loans and rated Aaa by Moody's or AAA by Standard & Poor's.
11. Marketable direct obligations of state or local government units or agencies, rated at least Aa by Moody's or AA by Standard & Poor's, where the purchase of such obligations by a FHLBank provides to the issuer the customized terms, necessary liquidity, or favorable pricing required to generate needed funding for housing or community development.
12. Other investments that support housing and community development, provided that prior to entering into such investments, the Bank:

a. ensures the appropriate levels of expertise, establishes policies, procedures, and controls, and provides for any reserves required to effectively limit and manage risk exposure and preserve the Bank's and the System's triple-A rating;

b. ensures that its involvement in such investment activity assists in providing housing and community development financing that is not generally available, or that is available at lower levels or under less attractive terms;

c. ensures that such investment activity promotes (or at the very least, does not detract from) the cooperative nature of the System;

d. provides a complete description of the contemplated investment activity (including a comprehensive analysis of how the above three requirements are fulfilled) to the Finance Board; and

e. receives written confirmation from the Finance Board, prior to entering into such investments, that the above

investment eligibility standards and requirements have been satisfied.

C. Limitations on Authorized Investments

1. Investments in other than U.S. Dollar denominated securities are prohibited.

2. A Bank may enter into agreements to purchase MBS, CMOs, REMICs, and eligible asset-backed securities so long as such purchases will not cause the aggregate book value of such securities held by the Bank to exceed 300 percent of the Bank's capital. A Bank may not increase its holdings of such securities in any one calendar quarter by more than 50 percent of its total capital at the beginning of that quarter.[4]

3. The purchase of Interest Only or Principal Only stripped MBS, CMOs, REMICs, and eligible asset-backed securities is prohibited.

4. The purchase of residual interest or interest accrual classes of CMOs, REMICs, and eligible asset-backed securities is prohibited.

5. The purchase of fixed rate MBS, CMOs, REMICs, and eligible asset-backed securities, or floating rate MBS, CMOs, REMICs, and eligible asset-backed securities that on the trade date are at rates equal to their contractual cap, with average lives that vary more than six years under an assumed instantaneous interest rate change of 300 basis points, is prohibited.

III. Liquidity Guidelines

A. Purpose

To implement statutory requirements and to ensure each Bank's ability to meet potential funding needs arising from credit demands, deposit withdrawals, and debt redemptions without incurring material losses.

B. Statutory Deposit Reserve Requirements

Each Bank is required to maintain an amount equal to the total deposits received from its members invested in:

1. Obligations of the United States.

2. Deposits in banks or trust companies (as defined in Finance Board regulation) which are eligible financial institutions.

3. Advances that mature in 5 years or less to members.

C. Additional Liquidity Requirements

1. Each Bank is required to maintain a daily average liquidity level each month in an amount not less than:

a. 20 percent of the sum of its daily average demand and overnight deposits and other overnight borrowings during the month, plus

b. 10 percent of the sum of its daily average term deposits, Consolidated Obligations (COs) and other borrowings that mature within one year.

2. Eligible Investments: The following investments, to the extent permitted under subsection II.B, are eligible for compliance with subsection III.C.1 liquidity requirements:

a. Overnight funds and overnight deposits, as otherwise described in subsection II.B.1.

b. Resale agreements, which mature in 31 days or less, as otherwise described in subsection II.B.2.

c. Negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, bank notes, and thrift notes as described in subsections II.B.3, 4, and 5.

d. Marketable obligations of the United States as described in subsection II.B.6 which mature in 36 months or less.

e. Marketable direct obligations of U.S. Government Sponsored Agencies and Instrumentalities as described in subsection II.B.7 which mature in 36 months or less.

f. Cash and collected balances held at Federal Reserve Banks and eligible financial institutions, net of member pass-throughs.

3. Limitation: A security that has been pledged under a repurchase agreement cannot be used to satisfy liquidity requirements.

IV. Funding Guidelines

A. Purpose

To establish parameters for the use of alternative funding sources and structures in order that each Bank may fund its activities in a prudent, cost effective manner.

B. Bank Specific Liabilities

1. Deposits: A Bank may accept deposits from members, from any institution for which it is providing correspondent services, from another Federal Home Loan Bank, and from other instrumentalities of the United States, subject to provisions of the Act and the Finance Board's regulatory and policy requirements.

2. Federal Funds: A Bank may purchase federal funds from any financial institution that participates in the federal funds market.

3. Repurchase Agreements: Repurchase agreements requiring the delivery of collateral by a Bank are permitted with any Federal Reserve Bank, U.S. Government Sponsored Agencies and Instrumentalities, primary dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, eligible financial institutions, and states and municipalities with a Moody's Investment Grade rating of 1 or 2. Repurchase agreements not requiring the delivery of collateral by the Bank may be entered into with any supplier of funds.

C. Consolidated Obligations

A Bank may participate in COs, so long as entering into such transactions will not cause the Bank's total COs and unsecured liabilities, as defined in Section 910.0 of the Finance Board's regulations (but excluding interBank loans), to exceed 20 times the Bank's total capital. Each Bank shall make every effort to manage its liabilities and capital to ensure compliance with the 20:1 leverage limit.

1. A Bank may participate in the following types of standard debt issues:

a. Debt with a fixed rate and fixed maturity, in either coupon or discount form.

b. Debt with a fixed maturity whose coupon rate may vary in predetermined increments or based upon the movement of U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Dollar LIBOR, the 11th District Cost of Funds Index, or FHLBank COs.

c. Debt whose principal may be called or redeemed in whole or in part at the discretion of the Bank, at the discretion of the investor, or based upon the movement of U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Dollar LIBOR, the 11th District Cost of Funds Index, or FHLBank COs.

d. Debt whose principal amortizes according to a predetermined schedule.

e. Debt with a coupon rate that may change from fixed to floating, or vice versa, at the discretion of the Bank, according to a predetermined schedule, or based upon the movement of one or more financial indices.

2. A Bank may also participate in non-standard debt issues, some examples of which are:

a. Debt whose coupon may vary based upon the movement of an eligible financial index (other than those identified in subsection C.1.b. above).[5]

b. Debt whose principal is subject to redemption in whole or in part, based upon the movement of one or more eligible financial indices (other than those identified in subsection C.1.c. above).

c. Debt whose principal balance may increase based upon the movement of one or more eligible financial indices.

d. Debt whose coupon may vary based upon the movement of two or more eligible financial indices, including transactions which multiply the effect of rate changes.

e. Debt denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, including the European Currency Unit (ECU), whose

exchange rate risk relative to the U.S. Dollar can be effectively hedged.

3. If a Bank participates in a debt issue other than the standard transactions described in subsection C.1 above, the Bank will be required to enter into a contemporaneous hedging arrangement that allows the interest rate and/or basis risk to be passed through to the hedge counterparty, unless the Bank is able to document that the debt will: (a) Be used to fund mirror-image assets in an amount equal to the debt; or (b) offset or reduce interest rate or basis risk in the Bank's portfolio, or otherwise assist the Bank in achieving its interest rate and/or basis risk management objectives. If a Bank participates in debt denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, the currency exchange risk must be hedged.

4. An FHLBank shall not directly place consolidated obligations with another FHLBank.

V. Hedge Transaction Guidelines

A. Purpose

To allow the implementation of hedging programs that control the interest rate and basis risk which arises in the ordinary course of business.

B. Permitted Instruments and Strategies

Long and short positions in the cash, forward, futures, and option markets (including caps and floors), and the purchase and sale of interest rate exchange agreements (swaps) are permitted if they assist a Bank in achieving its interest rate and/or basis risk management objectives. Hedging strategies must be explicitly stated at the time of execution and adequate documentation must be maintained during the life of the hedge. A Bank may also enter into interest rate swaps and options with a member to facilitate the member's asset/liability management strategies. Speculative use of hedging instruments is prohibited.[6]

C. Hedging With Interest Rate Swaps and Options (Including Caps and Floors)

1. All swaps entered into by a Bank shall be governed by the FMP.

2. Unsecured credit exposure resulting from interest rate swaps and options (as defined in subsection VI.B.) is governed by the FMP's Unsecured Credit Guidelines.

3. Collateral Requirements: A Bank shall require collateral for interest rate swaps and options from those counterparties (or guarantors) that, on the trade date of the transaction, do not qualify for unsecured extensions of credit, and for risk exposure that, on the trade date of the transaction, exceeds the limits for unsecured extensions of credit established in the FMP. (Each Bank's board of directors may identify a level of exposure it deems material before a collateral call will be required, either at the initiation, or throughout the life, of a hedge agreement. If a Bank chooses to identify a minimum collateral call level, that level or the method for calculating it must be included in the Bank's policy, as required in subsection VIII.A.1.f. of the FMP.)

a. The dollar amount of collateral shall be determined by the Bank commensurate with the risk undertaken and shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Bank's agreement with the counterparty.

b. Collateral required during the life of the transaction shall be no less than the market value of the swap, as determined by the Bank, plus net accrued interest due to the Bank, unless the transaction is subject to a net collateral exchange agreement as described in subsection VI. B.

c. For option transactions in which the Bank is a potential receiver of payments, a minimum initial collateral maintenance level must be established that is no less than the market value of the contract, plus amounts due to the Bank under the contract.

d. Collateral agreements entered into by a Bank that are not required by the FMP will not be subject to FMP collateral requirements.

4. A Bank may enter into an unsecured interest rate swap or option agreement with a counterparty that does not meet the minimum credit standards as long as the transaction results in a net reduction of credit risk arising from previously existing swap or option agreements with that counterparty, and a master agreement executed by the Bank and the counterparty provides for such netting.

5. A Bank may, for hedging purposes, enter into interest rate swap agreements in which the notional principal balance amortizes based upon the prepayment experience of a specified group of MBS or the behavior of an interest rate index (Indexed Principal Swaps), or swap agreements which may be terminated or extended at the option of the Bank or its counterparty (swaptions).

a. Interest rate swaps that amortize according to the behavior of Interest Only or Principal Only stripped MBS/CMOs/REMICs are prohibited.

b. Interest rate swaps that amortize according to the behavior of residual interest or interest accrual classes of CMOs or REMICs are prohibited.

c. Indexed principal swaps that have average lives that vary by more than six years under an assumed instantaneous change in interest rates of 300 basis points are prohibited, unless they are entered into in conjunction with the issuance of COs or the purchase of permissible investments in which the interest rate risk is passed through to the investor or counterparty.

6. In addition to interest rate caps and floors, a Bank may take long and short hedge positions in any options contract provided that:

a. The underlying instrument is an investment or a futures contract permissible under this policy.

b. The hedge is constructed such that the price volatility of the option position is consistent with the price volatility of the cash instrument being hedged or with the option component of that instrument.

c. The option contract is traded on an organized exchange regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the Securities and Exchange Commission; or through a recognized securities dealer which reports its position regularly to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

7. Documentation:

a. Market value determinations and subsequent collateral adjustments should be made, at a minimum, on a monthly basis.

b. Failure of a counterparty to meet a collateral call will result in an early termination event.

c. Early termination pricing and methodology shall be detailed in all interest rate swap and option contracts in which a Bank is involved as principal. This methodology must reflect a reasonable estimate of the market value of the swap or option at termination. Standard International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. language relative to early termination pricing/methodology may be used to satisfy this requirement.

d. The transfer of an agreement or contract by a counterparty shall be made only with the consent of the Bank.

e. Transactions with a single counterparty shall be governed by a single master agreement when practicable.

8. Non-U.S. Dollar denominated swaps are authorized only to convert matching non-U.S. Dollar denominated debt to U.S. Dollar denominated debt, or to offset another non-U.S. Dollar denominated swap.

D. Hedging in the Financial Futures Markets:

1. Long and short positions in financial futures may be used for hedging purposes provided that:

a. The underlying instrument is an investment or other transaction permissible under this policy.

b. The price of the futures contract has a high correlation with the price of the cash instrument being hedged.

c. The futures contract is traded on an organized exchange regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

2. If delivery of the underlying security will cause a Bank to exceed any investment limitation of the FMP, the Bank must close out its position prior to taking delivery.

3. Any Bank with a position which exceeds 5 percent of the open interest in any specific futures contract month shall report that position to the investment desks of the other Banks and to the Managing Director of the Finance Board within one business day of the initiation of the position. Notification shall also be provided when such a position declines below 5 percent.

E. Hedging in the Cash or Forward Markets

1. The purchase or sale of cash market securities for either regular (cash) or forward delivery is permitted, provided that:

a. Only securities that are permissible investments under this policy are used.

b. The price of the cash or forward instrument has a high correlation with the price of the instrument being hedged.

c. Any security purchased in the cash market for hedging purposes is subject to the investment limits of the FMP.

2. Short positions in instruments authorized in the FMP, the purchase of securities under resale agreements, and the borrowing of securities in connection with short sales is authorized for hedging purposes.

VI. Unsecured Credit Guidelines

A. Purpose

To set prudent limits on unsecured credit risk arising from authorized investment and hedging strategies.

B. Scope

All on- and off-balance sheet extensions of credit, in which the value of collateral pledged to the Bank by a counterparty is less than the credit the Bank has extended to that counterparty. Off-balance sheet extensions of credit to institutions that are at least Level III counterparties (as defined in section VI.C.2), which are subject to a net collateral exchange agreement having prudent limits on the maximum allowable levels of unsecured credit exposure as approved by the Bank's board of directors, shall not be considered unsecured extensions of credit. (Inter-Bank loans, obligations of an FHLBank, and obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States are not subject to the requirements of this section.) [7]

C. Eligibility for Unsecured Extensions of Credit

1. The amount of unsecured credit that may be extended to individual counterparties shall be commensurate with the counterparty's credit quality. A counterparty's credit quality shall be determined by credit ratings of the counterparty's debt, debt securities, or deposits.

2. Acceptable Credit Ratings: A Bank may extend unsecured credit to counterparties assigned the following credit ratings at the transaction trade date:

	Thomson Bankwatch	IBCA	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	IDC
Level I	A A/B	A A/B	P–1 Aaa	A–1 AAA	Above 190.
Level II	B B/C	B B/C	Aa	AA	165–190.
Level III	C	C	A	A	140–164.

a. With respect to investments in instruments other than commercial paper, bank notes and thrift notes, Thomson Bankwatch shall be the primary short-term rater; i.e., a short-term rating from Moody's, Standard & Poor's, IBCA or IDC may only be used if the counterparty is not rated by Thomson. For investments other than commercial paper, bank notes, or thrift notes, an A–1 or P–1 rating from Standard & Poor's or Moody's may only be used to determine allowable levels of unsecured credit exposure when it is a stand-alone rating and not the result of credit enhancement of a counterparty's commercial paper issue. For long-term investments, only ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poor's may be used. The use of short- or long-term credit ratings shall be appropriate to the term of the transaction: i.e., short-term ratings for transactions with a maturity equal to 1 year or less; long-term ratings for transactions with a maturity greater than 1 year.

b. Single-A and double-A ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poor's shall be interpreted to include the full range of the generic rating category (e.g., single-A will include A- and A3).

c. Rating downgrades of counterparties shall not require the liquidation of existing positions.

d. A Bank will have discretion to choose the rating it will use if the rating agencies disagree on either a counterparty's long or its short-term credit rating.

e. In the event of a split rating (i.e., a counterparty falling into different FMP unsecured credit levels based on its short- and long-term ratings), the higher of the two ratings will dictate the total amount of unsecured credit the Bank may extend to the counterparty; however, the lower of the two ratings will limit the allowable credit exposure to the counterparty for transactions with maturities governed by that rating.

f. When a counterparty is placed on creditwatch for potential downgrade by a rating agency, the Bank shall: (1) For purposes of determining the remaining available credit line for on-balance sheet investment purchases assume a rating from that agency at the next lower notch, e.g., a downgrade from A–1+ to A–1 or from AA2 to AA3; or (2) for off-balance sheet transactions, take action deemed appropriate by the Bank, taking into account contractual agreements in force with the counterparty.

3. Limitations on Unsecured Credit Extensions

a. Unsecured extensions of credit to a single U.S. Government Sponsored Agency or Instrumentality shall not exceed 100 percent of a Bank's capital.

b. Unsecured extensions of credit to a single Level I counterparty shall not exceed 30 percent of a Bank's capital.

c. Unsecured extensions of credit to a single Level II counterparty shall not exceed 20 percent of a Bank's capital.

d. Unsecured extensions of credit to a single Level III counterparty shall not exceed 10 percent of a Bank's capital.

e. The maximum amount of unsecured credit that may be extended to any counterparty shall not exceed 25 percent of that counterparty's Tier I capital (or tangible capital if Tier I is not available).

f. Limitations on extensions of unsecured credit apply to the specific counterparty receiving the credit or the party guaranteeing repayment on behalf of the counterparty. However, each Bank is expected to evaluate its aggregate unsecured credit exposure to affiliated counterparties and impose limits on such extensions of credit if necessary.

g. Unsecured extensions of credit to (except those that result from a Bank entering into swaps and other hedging arrangements with) Level III counterparties may not be made for terms in excess of one (1) business day.

h. Maximum Effective Maturities for Unsecured Extensions of Credit (as defined in subsection VI.B.) Arising from Interest Rate Swap Agreements and Similar Transactions: [8]

	Counterparty credit rating	Maximum effective maturity of agreements
Long Term	Aaa, AAA	No maturity limit.
	Aa, AA	7 years.
	A, A	5 years.
Short Term*.	A1, P1, A, B	1 year.

A–1 or P–1 ratings must be based on Standard & Poor's or Moody's rating of the counterparty, and may not not be the result of credit enhancement of a counterparty's commercial paper issue.

Note: At its discretion, a Bank may use long term credit ratings for all interest rate swap agreements and similar transactions, regardless of the term of those agreements.

i. Contingent Collateralization of Agreements: Contracts for interest rate exchange agreements or similar transactions with effective maturities longer than 10 years shall require full collateralization of the agreement value plus accrued interest (maintenance margin) in the event of a counterparty downgrade below Level III.

VII. Interest Rate Risk Guidelines

A. Purpose

To set prudent limits on the extent to which each Bank may be exposed to interest rate risk.

B. Interest Rate Risk Limitation

1. Each Bank is required to maintain the duration of its equity (at current interest rate levels using an appropriate discounting methodology) within a range of +5 years to -5 years.

2. Each Bank is required to maintain its duration of equity, under an assumed 200 basis point change in interest rates, within a range of +7 years to -7 years.

3. Duration of equity calculations shall be performed by each Bank at intervals prescribed by the Finance Board. Each Bank shall employ calculation methods and assumptions that reasonably capture the interest rate risks inherent in its on- and off-balance sheet activities.

4. Each Bank is required to report its cash flows and calculate its duration and market value of equity without projected cash flows which represent the Bank's share of the System's REFCorp and AHP obligations.

VIII. Implementation Guidelines

A. The Board of Directors of Each Bank Shall

1. Adopt and forward to the Finance Board a Bank financial management policy consistent with the FMP within 90 calendar days of the effective date of the FMP. The Bank's policy will address:

a. the role of the investment portfolio in fulfilling the Bank's public purpose, maintaining liquidity, and generating earnings;

b. explicit limits (in percent) on changes in net market value (in addition to limits on changes in net market value implicit in the duration limits set forth in subsection VII.B.) resulting from interest rate risk and convexity;

c. how the investment strategy addresses the mark to market accounting requirements of SFAS 115;

d. the cash flow implications of the FIRREA obligations and their impact on the Bank's measurement and control of interest rate risk;

e. a commitment to attain and maintain a stand-alone triple-A rating on long-term deposits or other unsecured long-term liabilities;

f. any maximum threshold and minimum collateral call levels approved by the Bank's board for off-balance sheet transactions and the methods by which such levels are determined; and

g. the maximum allowable level of term (i.e., one year or greater), unsecured credit exposure arising from on-balance sheet transactions.

2. Review and approve, prior to implementation, any significant changes in financial strategies undertaken by Bank management.

3. To the extent that the Bank enters into investment transactions not explicitly permitted under Sections ll(g), ll(h), or 16(a) of the Act, ensure that such investments are securities in which fiduciary and trust funds may invest under the laws of the state in which the Bank is located.

4. Identify the tolerable risk limits for mortgage-backed and asset-backed security investments, including the amount of capital (market value) the Bank is willing to expose under a 200 basis point movement in interest rates.

5. Evaluate modeling and management expertise available to measure and control the credit, interest rate, basis, and other risks involved in financing and investment arrangements entered into by the Bank.

6. Establish policies that promote diversity in the Bank's funding sources and investments.

7. Authorize specific individuals to develop financial strategies and to execute financial transactions governed by the FMP. (Duties and responsibilities shall be appropriately divided so that no one individual has sole responsibility for any two of the following functions: trading; funds and security transfer; and portfolio accounting.)

8. Approve the opening of any unsecured checking or settlement accounts with counterparties that do not meet the credit standards established in the FMP. Decide whether to maintain any existing unsecured checking or settlement accounts with counterparties that have been downgraded below credit standards established in the FMP. Justification for such approvals shall be available to Finance Board examiners for review. (Unsecured checking or settlement accounts with counterparties that do not meet the credit standards of the FMP but that are covered by deposit insurance or are otherwise guaranteed are exempt from this requirement).

9. Approve a list of brokers, reporting dealers, and futures commission merchants with whom the Bank may purchase and sell securities and contracts.

B. Management of Each Bank Shall

1. Establish internal control systems to ensure compliance with the FMP.

2. Submit a monthly report to its board of directors and to the Finance Board regarding the activities governed by the FMP. At a minimum, the report shall cover the areas of investments, liquidity, funding, hedging, unsecured credit risk, and interest rate risk. It will also discuss compliance with the limitations in the FMP and the Bank's internal policies. Any exceptions to the FMP shall be highlighted and explained

in the compliance report submitted to the Finance Board; such report shall be in a format defined by the Finance Board.

3. Provide periodic data, as requested by the Finance Board, to facilitate its oversight of FMP compliance.

4. Establish one or more securities safekeeping agents and notify the Finance Board accordingly. (Authorized agents include Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, and other eligible financial institutions domiciled in the U.S.)

5. Account for financial transactions executed under the FMP in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

C. The Internal Auditor of Each Bank Shall Establish Internal Auditing Programs That Test for Compliance With the FMP

D. The Federal Housing Finance Board Shall

1. Monitor each Bank's compliance with the FMP.

2. Interpret any questions related to the FMP.

3. Consider requests for exceptions to the FMP.

E. This Most Recently Amended Version of the FMP Shall

1. Become effective on _____, 1997.

2. Amend and replace the Financial Management Policy dated July 3, 1996. Financial transactions and contracts that were authorized for, and entered into by, the Banks under these and any relevant preceding policies, and that remain outstanding on the effective date of the FMP, are grandfathered for purposes of compliance with the amended policy guidelines.

Footnotes

1. The term ''eligible financial institutions'' includes:

a. Federal Home Loan Banks;

b. FDIC-insured financial institutions, including U.S. subsidiaries of foreign commercial banks, whose most recently published financial statements exhibit at least $100 million of Tier I (or tangible) capital if the institution is a member of the investing FHLBank or least $250 million of tangible capital for all other FDIC-insured institutions, and which have been rated at least a level III institution as defined in subsection VI.C. of the FMP.

c. U.S. branch or agency offices of foreign commercial banks, provided that the most recently published financial statements of the foreign commercial bank exhibit at least $250 million of Tier I (or tangible) capital and the foreign bank can be designated at least a Level III counterparty as defined under Section VI.C.2. and has a country risk rating of not lower than AA from Thomson Bankwatch.

2. Eligible counterparties for resale agreements include the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, primary dealers in government securities recognized by the Federal Reserve whose capital exceeds $250 million or whose obligations under such agreements are guaranteed by parent firms whose capital exceeds $250 million, and U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises for which the credit of such institution is pledged for repayment. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the central banks of foreign countries with a Thomson Bankwatch country risk rating of at least double-A are considered eligible counterparties, provided the resales are collateralized solely by FHLBank System consolidated obligations. Resale agreements may be consummated using a designated custodian, provided the custodian is a domestic eligible financial institution and documentation is provided which evidences the Bank's security interest in the collateral held by the custodian.

3. Commercial paper, bank note, and thrift note issuers shall be in the banking, housing, finance, or securities industries as determined by an FHLBank. Commercial paper, bank note, and thrift note issuers (or guarantors if applicable) must exhibit on their most recently published audited financial statements at least $100 million of tangible capital if the institution is a member of the investing FHLBank or at least $250 million of tangible capital for all other institutions. If the commercial paper, bank note, or thrift note issue receives its A–1/P–1 rating by virtue of a guarantee or other credit enhancement, both the minimum tangible capital requirement and the maximum allowable unsecured credit exposure (as determined in subsection VI.C.) shall apply to the guarantor rather than to the issuer.

4. For purposes of determining compliance with the 300 percent of capital limit, investment levels will be measured as of the transaction trade date and capital levels will be based on the Bank's most recently available monthly financial statement. A Bank will not be required to divest securities solely to bring the level of its holdings into compliance with the limit. A Bank's dollar roll financing activity will not be included in calculating the Bank's position relative to the limit.

5. A ''financial index'' is defined as an index that pertains to: (1) Interest rates, (2) baskets of equities, (3) currencies, or (4) aggregate measures of inflation, sanctioned by a national government, including those derived from aggregate measures of economic performance and prices. In the event of debt tied to a basket of equities, the basket should include a sufficient number of equities to ensure that the movement of the index is not dictated by the performance of just one equity in the basket. To be considered ''eligible,'' an index must be publicly available and verifiable independent of underwriters or selling group members. For an index that pertains to a foreign country, that country must be assigned a Country Risk Rating no lower than AA− by Thomson Bankwatch. In the event a country is not rated by Thomson Bankwatch, Sovereign Risk Ratings from Moody's or Standard & Poor's may be used subject to the following requirements: a country must be assigned a Sovereign Risk Rating for long-term bonds or deposits from Moody's of not lower than Aa3 or a Sovereign Risk Rating for Foreign Currency from Standard & Poor's of not lower than AA−. The European Currency Unit (ECU) shall be deemed an eligible index.

6. Eligible non-member counterparties for hedging transactions include:

a. Eligible financial institutions;

b. Foreign financial institutions rated at least a Level III institution, as defined in subsection VI.C. of the FMP, and domiciled in countries receiving a country risk rating of at least AA from Thomson Bankwatch;

c. Domestic corporations or partnerships, foreign corporations, domestic subsidiaries of foreign corporations, international organizations, and foreign governments or their agencies, rated at least single-A by Moody's or Standard & Poor's, or rated Baa by Moody's or BBB by Standard & Poor's provided transactions with such counterparties result in no unsecured credit exposure for the Bank; and

d. U.S. Government Sponsored Agencies.

7. For purposes of the FMP, unsecured extensions of credit will be measured as follows:

a. For on-balance sheet transactions, an amount equal to the sum of the book value of the item plus net payments due the Bank.

b. For off-balance sheet transactions, an amount equal to the sum of the net market value of the agreement, as determined by the Bank, plus net payments due the Bank.

c. Extensions of credit arising from off-balance sheet transactions with one counterparty may be netted provided the Bank and the counterparty have executed a master agreement that provides for such netting.

8. The effective maturity of interest rate exchange agreements may be considered the term from settlement to the date on which an FHLBank has the unilateral and unconditional option to terminate the agreement at its then current market value. For Indexed Principal Swaps, the effective maturity shall be the weighted average maturity using consensus prepayment speed estimates for current interest rate levels, unless an appropriate alternative methodology is applied.

Dated: March 5, 1997.

By the Board of Directors of the Federal Housing Finance Board.

Bruce A. Morrison,

Chairperson.

[FR No. 97–6878 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6725–01–U

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Freight Forwarder License Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission applications for licenses as ocean freight forwarders pursuant to section 19 of the

Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. app. 1718 and 46 CFR part 510).

Persons knowing of any reason why any of the following applicants should not receive a lciense are requested to contact the Office of Freight Forwarders, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573.

Paccent Express Line Co., 11099 South La Cienega Blvd., #207, Los Angeles, CA 90045, Officers: Stephen C. Liu, President, Rachel T. Liu, Vice President

F&F Forwarding Services, Inc., 416 N.W. 74th Avenue, Miami, FL 33166, Officers: Flavia M. Ortiz, President, Xiomara Sanchez, Vice President

International Exports and Marketing Inc., 116 Jane Street, St. Rose, LA 70087, Officers: Yvonne M. Eiffert, President, George J. Eiffert, Vice President

RTW Express Co., 2302 East Del Amo Blvd., Compton, CA 90220, Tieth-Ming Cheng, Sole Proprietor

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Joseph C. Polking,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6851 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the application has been accepted for processing, it will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act. Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than April 11, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Lois Berthaume, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2713:

1. PAB Bankshares, Inc., Valdosta, Georgia; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of First Federal Savings Bank of Bainbridge, Bainbridge, Georgia, which will convert to a state-chartered bank to be known as First Community Bank of Southwest Georgia, Bainbridge, Georgia.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Karen L. Grandstrand, Vice President) 250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-2171:

1. Provincial Corp., Minneapolis, Minnesota; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Provincial Bank, Lakeville, Minnesota, a *de novo bank*.

C. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (John E. Yorke, Senior Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198-0001:

1. Kremlin Bancshares, Inc., Kremlin, Oklahoma; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Bank of Kremlin, Kremlin, Oklahoma.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 13, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97–6845 Filed 3-18-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.25 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.25) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the notice has been accepted for processing, it will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than April 2, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Michael E. Collins, Senior Vice President) 100 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105-1521:

1. USABancShares, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; to acquire The Knox Financial Services Group, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and thereby engage in brokerage activities, pursuant to § 225.25(b)(15)(i) of the Board's Regulation Y.

In connection with this application, The Knox Financial Services Group, Inc., will become USA Capital Corp.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 13, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97–6846 Filed 3-18-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Dkt. C–3722]

J.C. Penney Company, Inc., et al.; Prohibited Trade Practices, and Affirmative Corrective Actions

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Consent order.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order requires, among other things, J.C. Penney and Thrift Drugs, its wholly-owned subsidiary, to divest by March 21, 1997, to a Commission-approved acquirer, a total of 161 drug stores in North and South Carolina. The consent order settles allegations that J.C. Penney's proposed acquisition of 190 Rite Aid drug stores in these two states and Eckerd Corporation, violated antitrust laws by substantially reducing drug store competition.

DATES: Complaint and Order issued February 28, 1997.[1]

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H–130, 6th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Carey, FTC/H–374, Washington, DC 20580. (202) 326–3741.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Monday, December 16, 1996, there was published in the **Federal Register**, 61 FR 66041, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of J.C. Penney Company, Inc., et al., for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed form of the order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered an order to divest, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 7, 38 Stat. 731, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45, 18)

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6914 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[Dkt. C–3721]

J.C. Penney Company, Inc., et al.; Prohibited Trade Practices, and Affirmative Corrective Actions

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Consent order.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order requires, among other things, J.C. Penney and Thrift Drugs, its wholly-owned subsidiary, to divest by March 21, 1997, to a Commission-approved acquirer, a total of 161 drug stores in North and South Carolina. The consent order settles allegations that J.C. Penney's proposed acquisition of Eckerd Corporation, and 190 Rite Aid drug stores in these two states, violated antitrust laws by substantially reducing drug store competition.

DATES: Complaint and Order issued February 28, 1997.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Carey, FTC/H–374, Washington, D.C. 20580. (202) 326–3741.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Monday, December 16, 1996, there was published in the **Federal Register,** 61 FR 66041, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of J.C. Penney Company, Inc., et al., for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed form of the order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered an order to divest, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 7, 38 Stat. 731, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45, 18)

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6915 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H–130, 6th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

[Dkt. C–3720]

Premier Products, Inc, et al.; Prohibited Trade Practices, and Affirmative Corrective Actions

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Consent order.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order prohibits, among other things, the New Jersey-based corporations, that advertise ''Miracle Thaw'' food thawing trays, the their officers from misrepresenting, with respect to any product involving the storage or preparation of food, the risk of buildup of harmful and unsafe levels of bacteria on food items defrosted, thawed, prepared, or stored using the product; the amount of time it may take to defrost, thaw, or prepare food items using the product; the process by which the product achieves any claimed defrosting, thawing, or preparation times; or the existence, contents, validity, results, conclusions, or interpretations of any test, study, or research.

DATES: Complaint and Order issued February 26, 1997.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Phoebe Morse, Federal Trade Commission, Boston Regional Office, 101 Merrimac Street, Suite 810, Boston, MA. 02114–4719. (617) 424–5960.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Monday, December 16, 1996, there was published in the **Federal Register,** 61 FR 66043, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of Premier Products, Inc., et al., for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed form of the order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its juridicational findings and entered an order to cease and desist, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

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

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6916 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H–130, 6th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

AGENCY: General Accounting Office.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), as amended, notice is hereby given that the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board will meet on Thursday, March 27, 1997, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in room 7C13 of the General Accounting Office building, 441 G Street, NW., Washington, DC.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the following issues: (1) Social insurance, (2) software development costs, (3) expense/expenditure, and (4) environmental liabilities.

Any interested person may attend the meeting as an observer. Board discussions and reviews are open to the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Wendy Comes, Executive Director, 750 First St., NE., Room 1001, Washington, DC 20002, or call (202) 512–7350.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act. Pub. L. No. 92–463, Section 10(a)(2), 86 Stat. 770, 774 (1972) (current version at 5 U.S.C. app. section 10(a)(2) (1988); 41 CFR 101–6.1015 (1990).

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Wendy M. Comes,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 97–6913 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1610–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 DAY–197]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Office on (404) 639–7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer; Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235; Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

The following requests have been submitted for review since the last publication date on March 12, 1997.

Proposed Project

1. Examination of Barriers to Participant Compliance in a Flexible Sigmoidoscopy Screening Program. Kaiser Foundation, Oakland—New—With colorectal cancer comprising the second highest mortality rate among all U.S. cancers and ranked as the fourth most common form of cancer, the active promotion of population-based screening and early detection is becoming increasingly important. Recognizing the importance of screening, American Cancer Society guidelines and the new US Preventive Services Task Force guidelines recommend colorectal cancer screening for individuals over the age of 50. Still, although early detection of colorectal neoplasms has been effectively demonstrated to significantly reduce morbidity and mortality and associated economic costs, compliance is very low. This three-year study involving investigators at one of the nation's largest Health Maintenance Organizations'' research foundation (Kaiser Foundation of Northern California) seeks to identify barriers associated with low compliance in a colorectal cancer screening program utilizing flexible sigmoidoscopy.

Phase I will target and recruit participants from an existing pool of Health Maintenance Organization enrollees who are at a relatively high age-related risk (ages 50–64) for developing colorectal cancers via short survey and invitation to screening. In Phase II, investigators will conduct a telephone survey to identify the relative impact of economic, psychological, and related factors on participation and non-participation in the mass screening programs. In phase III, investigators will analyze and widely disseminate results of the study via publication in the professional literature. Results will also be made available to participants upon request. Interventions designed to mitigate the barriers identified through this study will be incorporated into future screening efforts and general health education/health promotion efforts.

Participation in this study is voluntary and subsequent follow-up and treatment, if indicated, will be provided at no cost to participants. Informed consent will be obtained where appropriate and oversight will be provided by federal and institutional review. The total annual burden hours are 2,141.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Average burden/response (in hrs.)
HMO Enrollees	6165	1	.3473

2. Reliability and Validity Assessment of the Use of Scales of Stressful Life Events in Black Women of Reproductive Age (0920–0356)—Extension—A CDC review of studies of psychosocial factors and adverse pregnancy outcome supports the hypothesis that high levels of exposure to stressful life experiences put black women at increased risk for adverse reproductive outcome, particularly Preterm Delivery (PTD) and Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW). The purpose of this study is to evaluate the reliability and validity of existing instruments that measure stressful life events in black women of reproductive age. Respondents will consist of reproductive age residents who live in the Atlanta area and may attend a health care facility that has a behavioral prenatal unit. Approximately one half the women will be pregnant at the time of data collection.

Women enrolled in the study respond to a series of demographic and psychosocial questionnaires. They also ask that women provide a 24 hour urine sample and saliva sample. Both samples are used to correlate reported levels of stress with laboratory measures of stress.

Participation in this study is voluntary and participants will receive a reimbursement for their time. A written informed consent will be obtained and local institutional review will provide oversight.

The study is ongoing and by December 31, 1996, approximately two-thirds of data collected was completed. Approximately 130 women need to be interviewed. This leaves 130 women in the validity study, of which 30 women will repeat the process for the reliability study. The total annual burden hours are 1,134.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Average burden/response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Screening	300	1	.083	25
Validity study group—African-American Women for the ages of 18 to 45	100	1	7.07	707
Reliability study group—African-American Women for the ages of 18 to 45	30	1	13.4	402

3. Survey Component of the CDC's Prevention Marketing Initiative Local Demonstration Site Project Evaluation —NEW— The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Behavioral Intervention Research Branch is planning to conduct a cross-sectional tracking study as part of the evaluation of a five-city HIV prevention demonstration program. The program involves the integration of social marketing strategies and community participation in an effort to develop and implement HIV prevention activities.

Charged with developing programs for those 25 years of age and younger, community groups in the local demonstration sites chose to segment the target audience even further, and to mount a variety of types of interventions. Decisions about segmentation and the nature of local interventions were based on formative research conducted in each community. It is hoped that this demonstration project will result in reductions in HIV risk behavior among members of the target audiences, as well as in enhanced collaboration among individuals and organizations in the participating communities.

As part of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the interventions, questionnaire data will be collected in three of the demonstration communities. These data will be collected at four time points over a two year period after prevention activities and message campaigns are launched. Baseline survey data have been collected recently under OMB No.0920–0343 (Evaluation of the National AIDS information and Education Program Activities). The total annual burden hours are 4,260.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondent	Average burden/response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Eligibility Screening	157,680	1	0.01667	2,628
Consent	5,768	1	0.05	289
Young People under 25 years of age in targeted prevention program communities	3,504	1	0.3833	1,343

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Wilma G. Johnson,

Acting Associate Director for Policy Planning And Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 97–6887 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

Meeting Announcement

The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following meeting:

Name: Preventing Birth Defects Due to Thalidomide Exposure.

Time and date: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., March 26, 1997.

Place: Sheraton Colony Square Hotel, 188 14th Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30361.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 75 people. Registration is not required.

Purpose: The meeting will enable academic and public health professionals to discuss strategies to prevent birth defects due to exposure to thalidomide and other human teratogens. Thalidomide, a potent human teratogen, is now available as an investigational drug in the USA. Although the drug is currently being considered for approval only for the treatment of leprosy, its potential applications appear to be numerous. This meeting will bring together leaders from the fields of birth defects research, clinical practice, bioethics, and public health to review existing strategies for limiting intrauterine exposure to human teratogens, and to discuss and provide individual input on new approaches for preventing birth defects due to future teratogens such as thalidomide.

Matters to be discussed: Agenda items will include presentations on the following topics: (1) Assessment of the Accutane Pregnancy Prevention Program, (2) use and limitations of drug registries, (3) contraception efficacy, (4) ethical issues on teratogen exposure, and (5) measures to assure appropriate use of pharmaceuticals. Group discussions on strategies for health care provider education, patient education, and appropriate use of pharmaceuticals will follow the presentations. Written materials may be submitted to CDC until March 21, 1997, for distribution to meeting participants.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dwight Jones, Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, NCEH, CDC, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, M/S F–45, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3724, telephone 770/488–7160, Fax 770/488–7197.

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 97–7017 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

Food and Drug Administration

Request for Nominations for a Nonvoting Representative of Industry Interests on a Public Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is requesting nominations for a nonvoting industry representative to serve on the Nonprescription Drugs Advisory Committee in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. This vacancy will occur on June 1, 1997.

FDA has a special interest in ensuring that women, minority groups, and individuals with disabilities are adequately represented on advisory committees and, therefore, the agency encourages nominations of appropriately qualified candidates from these groups.

DATES: Nominations should be received by April 18, 1997.

ADDRESSES: All nominations and curricula vitae for the industry representative should be sent to Andrea G. Neal (address below).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea G. Neal, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (HFD–21), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–443–5455, or FAX 301–443–0699.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is requesting that any industry organization interested in participating in the selection of an appropriate nonvoting member to represent industry interests should send a letter to the contact person (address above). After 30 days, a letter will be sent to each organization that has made a nomination, and to those organizations indicating an interest in participating in the selection process, together with a complete list of all such organizations and the nominees. This letter will state that it is the responsibility of each organization indicating an interest in participating in the selection process to consult with the others in selecting a

single member representing industry interests for the committee within 60 days after receipt of the letter. If no individual is selected within 60 days, the agency will select the nonvoting member representing industry interests. The term of office is 4 years.

Dated: March 13,1997.

Michael A. Friedman,

Deputy Commissioner for Operations.

[FR Doc. 97–6848 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

[Docket Nos. 96N–0421 and 94P–0453]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of OMB Approval

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a collection of information entitled, ''Notification of Nutrient Content Claims for Fat or Fatty Acids Based on Digestibility Factors'', has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret R. Wolff, Office of Information Resources Management (HFA–250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, rm. 16B–19, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–1223.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of December 20, 1996 (61 FR 67243 at 67256), the agency announced that the proposed information collection had been submitted to OMB for review and clearance under section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507). OMB has approved the information collection and has assigned OMB control number 0910–0334. The approval expires on February 28, 2000. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Dated: March 12, 1997.

William K. Hubbard,

Associate Commissioner for Policy Coordination.

[FR Doc. 97–6877 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meetings of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: March 27, 1997.

Time: 2 p.m.

Place: Parklawn, Room 9C–26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contact Person: Jean G. Noronha, Parklawn, Room 9C–26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; Telephone: 301, 443–6470.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: April 9, 1997.

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Place: Double Tree Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Jean G. Noronha, Parklawn, Room 9C–26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857; Telephone: 301, 443–6470.

The meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meetings due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282.)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6943 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Division of Extramural Activities; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting:

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: April 18, 1997.

Time: 8:00 A.M.

Place: Holiday Inn Bethesda, 8120 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Dr. Howard Weinstein, Scientific Review Administrator, National Institutes of Health, 7550 Wisconsin Avenue, Room 9C10, Bethesda, MD s0892, (301) 496–9223.

Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate a grant application.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.853, Clinical Research Related to Neurological Disorders; No. 93.854, Biological Basis Research in the Neurosciences).

Dated: March 12, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6858 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Dental Research; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meeting:

Name of SEP: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel-Contract Review-Amalgum (97–C).

Dates: March 17, 1997.

Time: 3:00 p.m.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Teleconference).

Contact person: Dr. George Hausch, Chief, Office of Review, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Room 4AN–44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review contract proposals. This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.121, Oral Diseases and Disorders Research)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6939 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meetings:

Name of SEP: Maternal and Child Health Among Mexican Immigrants (Teleconference).

Date: March 31, 1997.

Time: 2:00 p.m. (EST)—adjournment.

Place: 6100 Executive Boulevard, 6100 Building—Room 5E01D, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Contact Person: Edgar Hanna, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, NICHD, 6100 Executive Boulevard, 6100 Building—Room 5E01D, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone: 301–496–1485.

Name of SEP: Child Health Research Centers.

Date: April 9–10, 1997.

Time: April 9—8:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m., April 10—8:00 a.m.–adjournment

Place: Ramada Inn—Bethesda, 8400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Contact Person: Edgar Hanna, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, 6100 Executive Boulevard, 6100 Building—Room 5E01D, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone: 301–496–1485.

Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meetings due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

These meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. The discussions of these applications could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.864, Population Research and No. 93.865, Research for Mothers and Children, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6940 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: April 4, 1997.

Time: 2 p.m.

Place: Parklawn, Room 9C–26, 5600 Fishers Land, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contact Person: Jean G. Noronha, Parklawn, Room 9C–26, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301–443–6470.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282.)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6942 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting of the National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Committee Name: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: March 31, 1997.

Time: 11 a.m.

Place: Parklawn, Room 9–101, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contact Person: Donna Ricketts, Parklawn, Room 9–101, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, Telephone: 301–442–3936.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than fifteen days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282.)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6944 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Special Emphasis Panel meetings:

Name of SEP: Obesity/Nutrition Research Centers.

Date: March 27, 1997.

Time: 8:00 a.m.—Adjournment.

Place: Holiday Inn, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

Contact Person: Lakshmanan Sankaran, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Natcher Building, Room 6as–25F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–6600, Phone: 301–594–7799.

Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the above meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of SEP: Chronic Intestinal Inflammation—Mechanisms and Effects.

Date: April 8, 1997.

Time: 1:00 p.m.

Place: Room 6as–37B, Natcher Building, NIH, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Dan E. Matsumoto, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Natcher Building, Room 6as–37B, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–6600, Phone: (301) 594–8894.

Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Name of SEP: Organ Transplant in Animals and Man.

Date: April 9–11, 1997.

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Radisson Hotel Metrodome, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Contact Person: Francisco O. Calvo, Ph.D., Chief, Special Emphasis Panel Section, Review Branch, DEA, NIDDK, Natcher Building, Room 6as–37E, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–6600, Phone: (301) 594–8897.

Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Name of SEP: Pathology of Urolithiasis.

Date: April 9–11, 1997.

Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32610.
Contact Person: Lakshmanan Sankaran, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Natcher Building, Room 6as–25F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–6600, Phone: 301–594–7799.
Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

These meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.847–849, Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolic Disease; Digestive Diseases and Nutrition; and Kidney Diseases, Urology and Hematology Research, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6945 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Library of Medicine; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C., Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following National Library of Medicine Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meeting:

Name of SEP: National Library of Medicine Special Emphasis Panel.
Date: March 31–April 2, 1997.
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642.
Contact: Dr. Roger W. Dahlen, Chief, Biomedical Information Support Branch, EP, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bldg. 38A, Rm. 5S–522, Bethesda, Maryland 20894, 301/496–4221.
Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review IAIMS grant applications.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93–879—Medical Library Assistance, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6859 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Meeting President's Cancer Panel

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the President's Cancer Panel.

This meeting will be open to the public as indicated below, with attendance by the public limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below.

Linda Quick-Cameron, Committee Management Officer, National Cancer Institute, Executive Plaza North, Room 630E, 6130 Executive Blvd., MSC 7410, Bethesda, MD 20892–7410 (301/496–5708) will provide a summary of the meeting and the roster of committee members upon request. Other information pertaining to the meeting may be obtained from the contract person indicated below.

Committee Name: President's Cancer Panel.
Date: April 9, 1997.
Place: Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center, Columbia University, 630 West 168th Street, PH 18–200, New York, New York 10032.
Open: 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Agenda: Concerns of Special Populations in the National Cancer Program: The Meaning of Race in Science—Considerations for Cancer Research.
Contact Person: Maureen O. Wilson, Ph.D, Executive Secretary, National Cancer Institute, Building 31, Room 4A48, Bethesda, MD 20892–2473, Telephone: (301) 496–1148.

Dated: March 12, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6857 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Division of Research Grants; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following Division of Research Grants Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meetings:

Purpose/Agenda: To review individual grant applications.
Name of SEP: Biological and Physiological Sciences.
Date: March 21, 1997.
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 6172, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Cheryl Corsaro, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6172, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1045.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: March 26, 1997.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4118, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Christine Melchior, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4118, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1713.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the above meetings due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the grant review and funding cycle.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 3, 1997.
Time: 11:30 a.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4214, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Dan McDonald, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4214, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1215.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 3, 1997.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4214, Telephone Conference..
Contact Person: Dr. Dan McDonald, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4214, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1215.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 3, 1997.
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4214, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Dan McDonald, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4214, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1215.

Name of SEP: Biological and Physiological Sciences.
Date: April 4–5, 1997.
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Place: River Inn, Washington, DC.
Contact Person: Dr. Cheryl Corsaro, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6172, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1045.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 7, 1997.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4214, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Dan McDonald, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4214, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1215.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.

Date: April 9, 1997.
Time: 3:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4138, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Anthony Chung, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4138, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1213.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 14, 1997.
Time: 10:45 a.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4140, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Larry Pinkus, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4140, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1214.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 15, 1997.
Time: 1:00 [p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4112, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Gopal Sharma, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4112, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1783.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 17, 1997.
Time: 1:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4112, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Gopal Sharma, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4112, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1783.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 21, 1997.
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4100, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Jeanne N. Ketley, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4100, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1789.

Name of SEP: Biological and Physiological Sciences.
Date: April 22, 1997.
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 5196, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Ms. Carol Campbell, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5196, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1257.

Name of SEP: Clinical Sciences.
Date: April 23, 1997.
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Room 4100, Telephone Conference.
Contact Person: Dr. Jeanne N. Ketley, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4100, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1789.
Purpose/Agenda: To Review Small Business Innovation Research.

Name of SEP: Microbiological and Immunological Sciences.
Date: April 4, 1997.
Time: 8:00 a.m.
Place: Doubletree Hotel, Rockville, MD.
Contact Person: Dr. Gilbert Meier, Scientific Review Administrator, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4200, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, (301) 435–1219.

The meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: March 14, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 97–6941 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Method of Treating Established Colitis Using Antibodies Against IL–12

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(I), announces that the National Institutes of Health is contemplating the grant of a co-exclusive world-wide license to Genetics Institute, Inc., a Delaware corporation headquartered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Protein Design Lab, Inc., a Delaware corporation headquartered in Mountain View, California, to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Patent Application 08/547,979 and corresponding foreign patent applications entitled ''Method of Treating Established Colitis Using Antibodies Against IL–12'' in the field of treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. These inventions are owned by the Government of the United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless within sixty (60) days from the date of this published notice, NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The patent application discloses a method of treating the established criteria colitis of an inflammatory bowel disease by administering the antibodies against IL–12. A method for evaluating the effectiveness of the IL–12 antibodies in reducing the inflammatory response is also presented.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the patent applications, inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated licenses should be directed to: Jaconda Wagner, J.D., Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; Telephone: (301) 496–7735, ext. 284; Facsimile: (301) 402–0220. A signed Confidentiality Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications. Applications for a license in the field of use filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the grant of the contemplated licenses. Only written comments and/or applications for a license which are received by NIH on or before May 19, 1997, will be considered. Comments and objections submitted to this notice will not be made available for public inspection and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: March 11, 1997.

Barbara M. McGarey,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 97–6856 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment and Land Protection Plan for the Proposed Establishment of Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Ouachita Parish, LA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment and Land Protection Plan for the Proposed Plan for the Proposed Establishment of Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Southeast Region, proposes to establish a new national wildlife refuge on Black Bayou lake near the city of Monroe in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. The purpose of the proposed refuge is to

protect, enhance, and manage the habitats of Black Bayou Lake and certain surrounding lands for the benefit of the Lake's fishery, resident migratory waterfowl, wading birds, neotropical migratory birds, and other native wildlife. A Draft Environmental Assessment and Land Protection Plan for the establishment of the proposed refuge has been developed by Service biologists in coordination with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the City of Monroe, and other local entities. The assessment considered the biological, environmental, and socioeconomic effects of establishing the refuge and evaluates three alternative actions and their potential impacts on the environment. Written comments or recommendations concerning the proposal was welcomed and should be sent to the address below.

DATES: Land acquisition planning for the project is currently underway. The draft environmental assessment and land protection plan will be available to the public for review and comment on March 18, 1997. Written comments must be received no later than April 18, 1997, in order to be considered for preparation of the final environmental assessment.

ADDRESSES: Comments and requests for copies of the draft environmental assessment and for further information on the project should be addressed to Mr. Charles M. Danner, Team Leader, Planning and Support Team, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30345, or by telephone at 800/419/9582.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed refuge area is located on Black Bayou Lake immediately north of Monroe and West Monroe in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. The lake is a secondary source of water for the city of Monroe and is connected to Bayou de Siard, which serves as the primary source of water for the city. Over the past several years, the Monroe City Council and the Chamber of Commerce have expressed considerable interest in seeking to protect Black Bayou Lake and ensure public use. In 1996, the City of Monroe purchased 1,661 acres on the lake. The city has offered to enter into a long-term lease with the Service to create an overlay refuge on the property. The Service proposes to establish the refuge by entering into this lease with the city and by acquiring certain lands around the lake through fee title purchases, other leases, and easements from willing sellers.

The proposed refuge would consist of up to 6,200 acres of land and water on and around Black Bayou Lake. The lake is locally renowned for its recreational fishing for largemouth bass and chinquapin bream, and the lands surrounding the lake provide abundant habitat for resident and migratory waterfowl, wading birds, neotropical migratory birds, and other native wildlife. The federally-listed red-cockaded woodpecker and bald eagle also use the habitats of the proposed refuge area.

Dated: March 7, 1997.

Noreen K. Clough,

Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 97–6888 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement on a Permit Application To Incidentally Take Threatened and Endangered Species in Association With a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan for the Potrero Creek and Beaumont Gateway Sites in the City of Beaumont, County of Riverside, CA

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Request for scoping comments.

SUMMARY: As specified in the Notice of Intent (61 FR 59889), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) requested that comments addressing issues and alternatives to be considered in developing the Environmental Impact Statement be received on or before December 26, 1996. The Service has been notified by several parties that requested information was not received in sufficient time to allow meaningful comments by December 26, 1996. Therefore, this publication provides formal notice that the Service continues to encourage all interested parties to submit scoping comments.

DATES: Written comments related to the scope and content of the Environmental Impact Statement should be received on or before April 18, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Information, comments, or questions related to preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement and the National Environmental Policy Act process should be submitted to Mr. Gail Kobetich, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, CA 92008. Written comments also may be sent by facsimile to (619) 431–9618.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Pete Sorensen, Assistant Field Supervisor, at the above Carlsbad address, telephone (619) 431–9440. Documents will also be available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday) at the above Carlsbad address.

Dated: March 11, 1997.

William F. Shake,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, OR.

[FR Doc. 97–6885 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Klamath Fishery Management Council; Meeting

AGENCY: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), this notice announces a meeting of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, established under the authority of the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 460ss *et seq.*). The Klamath Fishery Management Council makes recommendations to agencies that regulate harvest of anadromous fish in the Klamath River Basin. The purpose of this meeting will be to develop a range of management options for the 1997 fishery season. These options will be presented the following week to the Pacific Fishery Management Council. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The Klamath Fishery Management Council will meet from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, April 6, 1997.

PLACE: The meeting will be held at the Clarion Hotel, 401 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, CA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Ronald A. Iverson, Project Leader, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1006 (1215 South Main), Yreka, CA 96097–1006, telephone (916) 842–5763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For background information on the Klamath Council, please refer to the notice of their initial meeting that appeared in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 1987 (52 FR 25639).

Dated: March 11, 1997.

William F. Shake,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 97–6886 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ–930–07–1020–00]

Notice of Availability of a Proposed Plan Amendment of Land Use Plans in Arizona for Implementation of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration, Finding of No Significant Impact, and Environmental Assessment Summary

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability, amendment to time frames for protest period.

SUMMARY: On March 11, 1997, the Bureau of Land Management published a notice of availability of the proposed plan amendment of land use plans in Arizona for implementation of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration. The publication of the Notice of Availability initiated a 30-day protest period of the proposed plan amendment. This notice serves to announce an amendment to the time frames for the protest period. Due to a delay in publishing the original **Federal Register** Notice of Availability, the protest period will not close until April 9, 1997.

DATES: Protests on the proposed decisions in the Proposed Plan Amendment for Implementation of Arizona Standards and Guidelines must be postmarked by April 9, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Protests must be sent to the Director (210); Bureau of Land Management; 1849 C Street, NW; MS–1000LS; Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Mahoney, Team Leader, Arizona State Office, 222 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004, Telephone: (602) 417–9238.

Phillip D. Moreland,

Acting Deputy State Director, Arizona.

[FR Doc. 97–6890 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–32–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Summary of Commission Practice Relating to Administrative Protective Orders

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Summary of Commission practice relating to administrative protective orders.

SUMMARY: The Conference Report to the Customs and Trade Act of 1990 provided for the International Trade Commission (''Commission'') to issue periodic reports, at least annually, on the status of its practice with respect to violations of its administrative protective orders (''APOs'') in investigations under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. This notice provides a summary of investigations of breaches for the period ending in 1996. The Commission intends that this notice will educate representatives of parties to Commission proceedings as to some specific types of APO breaches encountered by the Commission and the corresponding types of actions the Commission has taken.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gail S. Usher, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, tel. (202) 205–3152. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Representatives of parties to investigations conducted under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 may enter into administrative protective orders that permit them, under strict conditions, to obtain access to business proprietary information (''BPI'') of other parties. See 19 U.S.C. 1677f; 19 CFR 207.7. The discussion below describes APO breach investigations that the Commission has completed including a description of actions taken in response to breaches. The discussion covers breach investigations completed during the period ending in 1996, generally with respect to antidumping and countervailing duty cases.

In past years, the notice has contained also a summary of the Commission's investigations involving violations of the ''24-hour'' rule, which provides that during the 24-hour period after a Commission deadline for a party submission in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding, the only changes to the proprietary version permitted are changes to the bracketing of BPI. See 19 CFR 207.3(c). In 1996, however, no investigations of 24-hour rule violations were completed.

In recent years, the Commission has expanded the notice to include APO breaches in other types of proceedings as well. In 1996, only one APO investigation was completed in a proceeding conducted under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, and no APO investigations were completed in proceedings conducted under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Since 1991, the Commission has published annually a summary of its actions in response to violations of Commission APOs and the ''24 hour'' rule. See 56 *FR* 4846 (Feb. 6, 1991); 57 *FR* 12,335 (Apr. 9, 1992); 58 *FR* 21,991 (Apr. 26, 1993); 59 *FR* 16,834 (Apr. 8, 1994); 60 *FR* 24,880 (May 10, 1995); and 61 *FR* 21,203 (May 9, 1996). This notice does not provide an exclusive list of conduct that will be deemed to be a breach of the Commission's APOs, and does not bind the Commission in its future rulings.

As part of the effort to educate practitioners about the Commission's current APO practice, the Secretary of the Commission issued in April 1996 a revised edition of *An Introduction to Administrative Protective Order Practice in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations* (Pub. No. 2961). This document is available upon request from the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436, tel. (202) 205–2000.

I. In General

The current APO form for antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, which the Commission has used since March 1995, requires the applicant to swear that he or she will:

(1) Not divulge any of the BPI obtained under this APO and not otherwise available to him, to any person other than

(i) Personnel of the Commission concerned with the investigation,

(ii) The person or agency from whom the BPI was obtained,

(iii) A person whose application for disclosure of BPI under this APO has been granted by the Secretary, and

(iv) Other persons, such as paralegals and clerical staff, who (a) are employed or supervised by and under the direction and control of the authorized applicant or another authorized applicant in the same firm whose application has been granted; (b) have a need thereof in connection with the investigation; (c) are not involved in competitive decision making for an interested party which is a party to the investigation; and (d) have submitted to the Secretary a signed Acknowledgment for Clerical Personnel in the form attached hereto (the authorized applicant shall also sign such acknowledgment and will be deemed responsible for such persons' compliance with this APO);

(2) Use such BPI solely for the purposes of the above-captioned Commission investigation or for judicial or binational panel review of such Commission investigation;

(3) Not consult with any person not described in paragraph (1) concerning BPI disclosed under this APO without first having received the written consent of the Secretary and the party or the representative of the party from whom such BPI was obtained;

(4) Whenever materials (*e.g.*, documents, computer disks, etc.) containing such BPI are not being used, store such material in a locked file cabinet, vault, safe, or other suitable container (N.B.: storage of BPI on so-called hard disk computer media is to be avoided, because mere erasure of data from such media may not irrecoverably destroy the BPI and may result in violation of paragraph C of this APO);

(5) Serve all materials containing BPI disclosed under this APO as directed by the Secretary and pursuant to section 207.7(f) of the Commission's rules;

(6) Transmit each document containing BPI disclosed under this APO:

(i) with a cover sheet identifying the document as containing BPI,

(ii) with all BPI enclosed in brackets and each page warning that the document contains BPI,

(iii) if the document is to be filed by a deadline, with each page marked ''Bracketing of BPI not final for one business day after date of filing,'' and

(iv) if by mail, within two envelopes, the inner one sealed and marked ''Business Proprietary Information—To be opened only by [name of recipient]'', and the outer one sealed and not marked as containing BPI;

(7) Comply with the provisions of this APO and section 207.7 of the Commission's rules;

(8) Make true and accurate representations in the authorized applicant's application and promptly notify the Secretary of any changes that occur after the submission of the application and that affect the representations made in the application (*e.g.*, change in personnel assigned to the investigation);

(9) Report promptly and confirm in writing to the Secretary any possible breach of this APO; and

(10) Acknowledge that breach of this APO may subject the authorized applicant and other persons to such sanctions or other actions as the Commission deems appropriate, including the administrative sanctions and actions set out in this APO.

The APO further provides that breach of a protective order may subject an applicant to:

(1) Disbarment from practice in any capacity before the Commission along with such person's partners, associates, employer, and employees, for up to seven years following publication of a determination that the order has been breached;

(2) Referral to the United States Attorney;

(3) In the case of an attorney, accountant, or other professional, referral to the ethics panel of the appropriate professional association;

(4) Such other administrative sanctions as the Commission determines to be appropriate, including public release of or striking from the record any information or briefs submitted by, or on behalf of, such person or the party he represents; denial of further access to business proprietary information in the current or any future investigations before the Commission; and issuance of a public or private letter of reprimand; and

(5) Such other actions, including but not limited to, a warning letter, as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

Commission employees are not signatories to the Commission's APOs and do not obtain access to BPI through APO procedure. Consequently, they are not subject to the requirements of the APO with respect to the handling of BPI. However, Commission employees are subject to strict statutory and regulatory constraints concerning BPI, and face potentially severe penalties for noncompliance. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1905; Title 5, U.S. Code; and Commission personnel policies implementing the statutes. Although the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) limits the Commission's authority to disclose any personnel action against agency employees, this should not lead the public to conclude that no such actions have been taken.

An important provision of the Commission's rules relating to BPI is the ''24-hour'' rule. This rule provides that parties have one business day after the deadline for filing documents containing BPI to file a public version of the document. The rule also permits changes to the bracketing of information in the proprietary version within this one-day period. No changes—other than changes in bracketing—may be made to the proprietary version. The rule was intended to reduce the incidence of APO breaches caused by inadequate bracketing and improper placement of BPI. The Commission urges parties to make use of the rule. If a party wishes to make changes to a document other than bracketing, such as typographical changes or other corrections, the party must ask for an extension of time to file an amended document pursuant to Rule 201.14(b)(2).

II. Investigations of Alleged APO Breaches

An investigation of an alleged APO breach in an antidumping or countervailing duty investigation commences when the Secretary, acting under delegated authority, issues to the alleged breacher a letter of inquiry to ascertain the alleged breacher's views on whether a breach has occurred. If, after reviewing the response and other relevant information, the Commission determines that a breach has occurred, the Commission often issues a second letter asking the breacher to address the questions of mitigating or aggravating circumstances and possible sanctions or other actions. The Commission then determines what action to take in response to the breach. However, in some cases, the Commission has determined that although a breach has occurred, sanctions are not warranted, and therefore has found it unnecessary to issue a second letter concerning what sanctions might be appropriate. Instead, it issues a warning letter to the individual. The Commission retains sole authority to make final determinations regarding the existence of a breach and the appropriate action to be taken if a breach has occurred.

The records of Commission investigations of alleged APO breaches in antidumping and countervailing duty cases are not publicly available and are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; Section 135(b) of the Customs and Trade Act of 1990; and 19 U.S.C. 1677f(g).

The breach most frequently investigated by the Commission involves the APO's prohibition on the dissemination of BPI to unauthorized persons. Such dissemination usually occurs as the result of failure to delete BPI from public versions of documents filed with the Commission or of transmission of proprietary versions of documents to unauthorized recipients. Other breaches have involved: the failure to properly bracket BPI in proprietary documents filed with the Commission; the failure to immediately report known violations of an APO; and the failure to adequately supervise non-legal personnel in the handling of BPI in certain circumstances.

Sanctions for APO violations serve two basic interests: (a) preserving the confidence of submitters of BPI in the Commission as a reliable protector of BPI; and (b) disciplining breachers and deterring future violations. As the Conference Report to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 observed, ''the effective enforcement of

limited disclosure under administrative protective order depends in part on the extent to which private parties have confidence that there are effective sanctions against violation.'' H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 576, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. 623 (1988).

The Commission has worked to develop consistent jurisprudence, not only in determining whether a breach has occurred, but also in selecting an appropriate response. In determining the appropriate response, the Commission generally considers mitigating factors such as the unintentional nature of the breach, the lack of prior breaches committed by the breaching party, the corrective measures taken by the breaching party, and the promptness with which the breaching party reported the violation to the Commission. The Commission also considers aggravating circumstances, especially whether persons not under the APO actually read the BPI.

Commission rules permit economists or consultants to obtain access to BPI under the APO if the economist or consultant is under the direction and control of an attorney under the APO, or if the economist or consultant appears regularly before the Commission and represents an interested party who is a party to the investigation. 19 CFR 207.7(a)(3) (B) and (C). Economists and consultants who obtain access to BPI under the APO under the direction and control of an attorney nonetheless remain individually responsible for complying with the APO. In appropriate circumstances, for example, an economist under the direction and control of an attorney may be held responsible for a breach of the APO by failing to redact APO information from a document that is subsequently filed with the Commission and served as a public document. This is so even though the attorney exercising direction or control over the economist or consultant may also be held responsible for the breach of the APO.

III. Specific Investigations in Which Breaches Were Found

The Commission presents the following case studies to educate users about the types of APO breaches found by the Commission. The case studies provide the factual background, the actions taken by the Commission, and the factors considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate actions. The Commission has not included some of the specific facts in the descriptions of investigations where disclosure could reveal the identity of a particular breacher. Thus, in some cases, apparent inconsistencies in the facts set forth in this notice result from the Commission's inability to disclose particular facts more fully.

Case 1: Counsel bracketed but failed to redact BPI in the public version of its pre-hearing brief. The Commission found that two of the signatories to the brief breached the APO and issued private letters of reprimand. In deciding on this sanction, the Commission considered that the breach was discovered by the Commission, not by the offending parties, and the brief containing BPI was in fact released and copied by an unauthorized person. On the other hand, the attorneys had committed no prior breaches of an APO; the breach did not appear to be intentional; the attorneys moved promptly to mitigate the breach; and the attorneys cooperated in a timely and complete manner. (The Commission found that a third signatory did not breach the APO because he was not involved in the preparation of the brief).

Case 2: In a final investigation, counsel served a document containing BPI information on four parties' representatives that were signatories to the APO in the preliminary investigation, but were not signatories in the final investigation.[1] The Commission found that the party responsible for serving the document breached the APO, but decided to issue only a warning letter. Factors relevant to the Commission's decision included that the breach was inadvertent; the offender did not commit any prior APO breaches; the offender took immediate actions to mitigate any harm by retrieving the documents from the unauthorized recipients; and the document was not viewed by anyone not on the APO.

Case 3: A junior associate and an attorney with principal responsibility for an investigation (''principal attorney'') submitted certifications that all APO information had been returned or destroyed. Both attorneys subsequently changed firms. Thereafter, an employee at the principal attorney's new firm located two documents obtained under the APO in the principal attorney's files. The principal attorney notified the Commission. The Commission found that both the junior associate and the principal attorney breached the APO by (1) failing to return or destroy all documents containing BPI; and (2) certifying that they had done so when in fact documents had not been returned or destroyed. The Commission found that the principal attorney breached the APO also by not safeguarding BPI material such that a non-APO signatory—the employee who discovered the documents—had access to APO information. The Commission decided to issue private letters of reprimand to both the junior associate and the principal attorney.

The Commission rejected the junior associate's assertions that he did not breach the APO because he was not permitted access to all of the files at his firm. The Commission stated that if this was the case, the associate should have asked other signatories whether they had returned or destroyed all BPI. As for the sanction, the Commission noted that the filing of an incorrect certification of destruction of documents is a serious violation of an APO. On the other hand, the Commission noted that the attorney had not previously breached an APO; the violation was not intentional; and the breach occurred at a time when the affairs of the firm were in disarray due to significant organizational changes at the firm.

As for the principal attorney, the Commission considered that a false certification of destruction is a serious breach; the attorney was the one principally responsible for representing clients in this particular investigation; and there was the additional breach of making BPI available to a non-APO signatory. On the other hand, the Commission noted that the attorney had not previously breached an APO; the breach was not intentional; and the affairs of the firm were in disarray due to significant organizational changes at the firm.

Case 4: Three attorneys subject to an APO left their firm during the pendency of the appeal process of an investigation, while a fourth remained at the firm. Accordingly, when the three departed, the firm still possessed BPI under the APO. One of the three asserted that he thought that the fourth attorney would be responsible for the APO material; another asserted that he left instructions for the documents to be sent to the client's new law firm or be destroyed; while the third asserted that the material was not destroyed at the time of his departure because the litigation was still ongoing. All parties to the case then entered a stipulation dismissing all pending litigation. A year later, upon departure from the firm or shortly thereafter, the fourth attorney

[1] These references correspond to the preliminary and final phases of an investigation under the Commission's amended rules. See 19 CFR 207.12. 61 *FR* 37,818, 37819 (July 22, 1996). In this case, and in other cases discussed in this notice, the investigations were conducted under the Commission's pre-existing rules, which termed such proceedings to be preliminary and final investigations.

asserted that he learned that the documents still were in the firm's locked APO room, instructed his secretary to destroy them, and conferred with her thereafter to ensure that the instructions had been followed. Three years later, this attorney was informed by personnel at this firm that material obtained pursuant to the APO was still in the firm's locked APO room. He promptly reported this to the Commission.

The Commission found that all four attorneys breached the APO by failing to return or destroy all documents containing BPI obtained under APO. The Commission also found that the fourth attorney further breached the APO by failing to ascertain that any instructions he had given to destroy documents containing BPI had been executed, a failure which resulted in BPI being retained by individuals who were neither APO signatories nor under the control of APO signatories.

The Commission decided to issue private letters of reprimand to each of the attorneys. The Commission noted that the failure of the attorneys to communicate adequately with each other concerning who would have the ultimate responsibility for disposing of the APO materials was a serious breach of their obligations, and that it resulted in the failure to return or destroy APO material. The Commission also noted that none of the parties had previously breached an APO.

Case 5: Counsel filed the public version of a document that contained bracketed but unredacted BPI. The Commission found that the economic consultant who was responsible for the exhibits that contained the unredacted BPI, as well as three attorneys acting as counsel for the same party (one as a contract attorney for the retained firm) who had all worked on the brief and reviewed the brief for BPI, had breached the APO. In deciding to issue only warning letters to the economic consultant and to the three attorneys, the Commission noted the following: the breach was inadvertent; the offenders had not been found to have previously breached an APO; they took actions to mitigate any harm by ensuring that all unauthorized parties returned or destroyed the BPI; and it did not appear that the BPI was in fact viewed by any unauthorized persons.

The Commission simultaneously investigated another potential breach by one of the attorneys—that testimony he gave at a hearing involved BPI. The Commission determined that no breach occurred because the information had been previously publicly disclosed in the companion Commerce proceeding by the party whose BPI was at issue.

Case 6: Counsel filed and served a brief whose proprietary version contained BPI that was not bracketed and whose public version contained the same unbracketed, unredacted BPI. The Commission found that the attorney with responsibility for performing the initial review of the public and proprietary versions of the brief and the partner who signed the brief and accepted overall responsibility for compliance with the APO breached the APO. (The Commission found that two other attorneys at the firm did not breach the APO because they were not involved in the preparation of the brief. The Commission also found that a legal assistant responsible for redacting the BPI did not breach the protective order because he properly redacted all BPI that had been bracketed). The Commission issued warning letters to both attorneys, noting that the breach was inadvertent; they had not previously breached the APO; they took actions to mitigate any harm; and it did not appear that the BPI was viewed by any unauthorized persons.

Case 7: Counsel failed to redact BPI in two submissions, one filed a week after the first. The Commission found that the partner responsible for redacting BPI from both submissions and an associate responsible for redacting BPI from one of the submissions breached the APO. (The Commission found that a third signatory to the brief did not violate the APO because he was not involved in the preparation of the brief). The Commission issued a private letter of reprimand to the partner and a warning letter to the associate.

The Commission considered that the Commission, not the offenders, discovered the breaches, and the breaches were not fully cured because it was not known whether unauthorized recipients actually viewed the BPI. In addition, with respect to the partner, the Commission pointed to the fact that two separate breaches occurred. On the other hand, the Commission noted that the breaches appeared to be inadvertent; neither offender had previously breached an APO; upon learning of the breaches, the offenders moved promptly to mitigate any harm; and they otherwise cooperated with the Commission. In addition, the associate was involved with only one of the breaches and did not have ultimate responsibility for review of the entire submission that the associate did help prepare.

Case 8: A trade specialist who was subject to the direction and control of an attorney received a public and proprietary version of a hearing transcript and gave them to a secretary for copying and distribution. The secretary sent a copy of the proprietary version to an individual not authorized to receive APO information.

The Commission found that the attorney who had responsibility for ensuring the compliance with the APO by the clerical staff breached the APO by failing to arrange for adequate supervision of the handling of BPI. It decided to issue a private letter of reprimand to him and imposed a requirement that in the next investigation in which the attorney appears before the Commission in which he seeks APO status, that either (1) he certify that he has provided written instructions to clerical and support staff at his firm handling BPI materials that no BPI is to be transmitted without his personal approval; or (2) the firm designate another attorney to be lead APO counsel. In making its decision, the Commission noted that the attorney had two prior APO violations. On the other hand, the Commission noted that his conduct did not rise to the level of willful misbehavior or gross negligence characteristic of investigations where the Commission has issued public letters of reprimand; and no BPI was viewed by any unauthorized persons.

The Commission also found that the secretary, by sending the transcript to a non-APO signatory, had breached the APO and issued a warning letter. The Commission noted that it was departing from its normal practice of not holding clerical employees responsible for APO breaches because the secretary sent the transcript to an individual whom she knew was not permitted to receive APO information. However, the Commission noted the presence of mitigating factors: she had not previously breached an APO; the breach was inadvertent; and no BPI was actually viewed by any unauthorized persons.

The Commission found that the trade specialist breached the APO because he had supervisory responsibility on the day in question for overseeing the distribution of the proprietary version of the transcript. In issuing a warning letter, the Commission noted that he was the firm's APO coordinator responsible for distribution of APO materials; and that at the time the breach occurred, he was called away from the office and made no provision for anyone at the firm to assume his responsibilities. However, the Commission also noted that he had not previously breached an APO; the breach was inadvertent; and no BPI was

actually viewed by unauthorized persons.

Case 9: Three attorneys prepared and filed the public version of a brief that contained bracketed but unredacted BPI and served copies of the brief to parties on the public service list and to other non-authorized persons. The Commission found that these attorneys breached the APO and decided to issue a warning letter to each of the attorneys. (The Commission also found that two other attorneys whose name appeared on the brief did not breach the APO because they did not assist in the preparation of the public version of the brief at issue). In making its decision, the Commission noted that the breach was inadvertent; the attorneys had not previously breached an APO; they took immediate action to mitigate the harm; they immediately reported the potential breach to the Commission; and it did not appear that the BPI was actually read by any unauthorized persons.

IV. Specific Investigations in Which No Breach Was Found

As noted above, in three investigations where the Commission found a breach by one or more parties, it also found that one or more parties investigated did not breach the APO. In addition, the Commission completed one investigation in 1996 in which it found that no breach by any party had occurred. In that investigation, the Commission reached its conclusion on the basis of a finding that the BPI in question, which was petitioner's BPI, had previously been publicly disclosed by the petitioners.

V. Investigations of Breaches Other Than in Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Proceedings

In 1996, the Commission conducted one investigation of an alleged breach of an APO in a proceeding brought pursuant to Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. In that investigation, an APO signatory sent the proprietary version of a brief to a party on the public service list that was not a party to the APO. The Commission found that the signatory breached the APO. In deciding to issue only a warning letter, the Commission pointed to the following factors: the breach was inadvertent; the signatory had not previously breached an APO; the signatory took actions to mitigate any harm by retrieving the unopened envelope containing the brief; and thus it did not appear that any unauthorized persons viewed the BPI.

During 1996, the Commission did not conduct any investigations of breaches of APOs in proceedings filed under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 13, 1997.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6904 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: March 28, 1997 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Inv. No. 731–TA–760 (Preliminary) (Needle Bearing Wire from Japan)—briefing and vote.
5. Outstanding action jackets: none

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

Issued: March 13, 1997.

By order of the Commission:

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6996 Filed 3–17–97; 9:57 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Attorney Personnel Management

Justice Management Division

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Reinstatement, Without Change, of a Previously Approved Collection for Which Approval has Expired

ACTION: Application Booklets—Attorney General's Honor Program, Summer Law Intern Program, Law Student Program.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval is sought for the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** and allowed 60 days for public comment.

The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments from the date listed at the top of this page in the **Federal Register**. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 Code of Federal Regulation, Part 1320.10. Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to 202–395–7285. Comments may also be submitted to the Department of Justice (DOJ), Justice Management Division, Information Management and Security Staff, Attention: Department Clearance Officer, Suite 850, 1001 G Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20530. Additionally, comments may be submitted to DOJ via facsimile to 202–514–1534. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency/component, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies/components estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) Type of information collection: Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

(2) The title of the form/collection: Application Booklets—Attorney General's Honor Program, Summer Law Intern Program, Law Student Program.

(3) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection. Form number: None. Office of Attorney Personnel Management, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract. Primary: Individual or households. Other: None. This data collection is the only vehicle for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to hire graduating law students. This application form is submitted voluntarily, submitted only once a year by students/judicial law clerks who will be in this applicant pool only once; and the information sought only relates to the hiring criteria established as an internal matter by DOJ personnel.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimate for an average respondent to respond: 5,700 respondents at 1 hour per response.

(6) An estimated of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: 5,700 annual burden hours.

Public comment on this proposed information collection is strongly encouraged.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Robert B. Briggs,

Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 97–6875 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–24–M

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to § 1301.43(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that by application dated August 8, 1996, and relevant written statements of fact received January 8, 1997, B.I. Chemical, Inc., 2820 N. Normandy Drive, Petersburg, Virginia 23805, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basis classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Methadone (9250)	II
Methadone-intermediate (9254)	II
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (LAAM) (9648).	II

The firm plans to manufacturer the listed controlled substances in bulk for distribution to its parent company for formulation into finished pharmaceuticals.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacturer such substances may file comments or objectives to the issuance of the above application.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in qunituplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than May 19, 1997.

Dated: February 21, 1997.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6920 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Importation of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to Section 1008 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 958(i)), the Attorney General shall, prior to issuing a registration under this Section to a bulk manufacturer of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II and prior to issuing a regulation under Section 1002(a) authorizing the importation of such a substance, provide manufacturers holding registrations for the bulk manufacture of the substance an opportunity for a hearing.

Therefore, in accordance with Section 1311.42 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), notice is hereby given that on May 6, 1996, Glaxo Wellcome Inc., Attn: Jeffrey A. Weiss, 1011 North Arendell Avenue, P.O. Box 1217, Zebulon, North Carolina 27597–2309, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration to be registered as an importer of remifentanil (9739), which did not become a basic class of controlled substance in Schedule II until November of 1996. Therefore, this application was not processed until remifentanil was controlled and relevant statements of fact dated February 12, 1997, were received.

The remifentanil is being imported for the production of Ultiva dosage forms and for research and new product development.

Any manufacturer holding, or applying for, registration as a bulk manufacturer of this basic class of controlled substance may file written comments on or objections to the application described above and may, at the same time, file a written request for a hearing on such application in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.54 in such form as prescribed in 21 CFR 1316.47.

Any such comments, objections, or requests for a hearing may be addressed to the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than April 18, 1997.

This procedure is to be conducted simultaneously with and independent of the procedures described in 21 CFR 1311.42 (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). As noted in a previous notice at 40 FR 43745–46 (September 23, 1975), all applicants for registration to import basic classes of any controlled substances in Schedule I or II are and will continue to be required to demonstrate to the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration that the requirements for such registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 958(a), 21 U.S.C. 823(a), and 21 CFR 1311.42 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) are satisfied.

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Terrance W. Woodworth,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6921 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated October 28, 1996, and published in the **Federal Register** on November 27, 1996 (61 FR 60305), Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, New Jersey 07110, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of levorphanol (9220), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 923(a) and determined that the registration of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc. to manufacture levorphanol is consistent with the public interest at this time. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 C.F.R. 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic class of controlled substance listed above is granted.

Dated: February 26, 1997.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6919 Filed 3–19–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to § 1301.43(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that on November 22, 1996, Knoll Pharmaceuticals, 30 North Jefferson Road, Whippany, New Jersey 07981, made application by renewal, which was received for processing February 4, 1997, to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of hydromorphone (9150), a basic class of controlled substance in Schedule II.

The firm plans to produce hydromorphone bulk product and finished dosage units of dilaudid for distribution to its customers.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substance may file comments or objections to the issuance of the above application.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than May 19, 1997.

Dated February 26, 1997.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6917 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to § 1301.43(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that on January 27, 1997, Mallinckrodt Chemical, Inc., Mallinckrodt & Second Streets, St. Louis, Missouri 63147, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370)	I
Methylphenidate (1724)	II
Cocaine (9041)	II
Codeine (9050)	II
Diprenorphine (9058)	II
Etorphine Hydrochloride (9059)	II
Dihydrocodeine (9210)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Hydromorphone (9150)	II
Diphenoxylate (9170)	II
Hydrocodone (9193)	II
Levorphanol (9220)	II
Meperidine (9230)	II
Methadone (9250)	II
Methadone-intermediate (9254)	II
Dextropropoxyphene, bulk (non-dosage forms) (9273).	II
Morphine (9300)	II
thebaine (9333)	II
Opium extracts (9610)	II
Opium fluid extract (9620)	II
Opium tincture (9630)	II
Opium powdered (9639)	II
Opium granulated (9640)	II
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (9648)	II
Oxymorphone (9652)	II
Noroxymorphone (9668)	II
Alfentanil (9737)	II
Sufentanil (9740)	II
Fentanyl (9801)	II

The firm plans to manufacture the controlled substances for distribution as bulk products to its customers.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substances may file comments or objections to the issuance of the above application.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than May 19, 1997.

Dated: February 26, 1997.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6918 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Agency Information Collection Activities: Extension of a Currently Approved Collection; Comments Requested

ACTION: Notice of information collection under review; National corrections reporting program.

The Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, has sent the following information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the review procedures of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996. The proposed information collection (60 day notice) was published in the **Federal Register** on January 13, 1997, to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

The purpose of this notice is to publish the collection for an additional 30 days until April 18, 1997. Comments should be directed to OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503.

Request written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) Type of Information Collection: Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) Title of the Form/Collection: National Corrections Reporting Program.

(3) Agency form number, if any,and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: Form: NCRP–1A Prison Admissions Report; NCRP–1B Prison Release Report; NCRP–1C Parol Exit Report. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary: State juvenile corrections agencies. Other: None. This

collection is the only national level data collection, furnishing information on sentencing, time served in State prisons, and time served on parol. The NCRP also contains other individual level of data on prisoners, including offense, admission/release type, and demographics. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Congress, researchers, practioners, and others in the criminal justice community use these data to enumerate and describe annual movements of adult offenders throughout state correctional systems.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond: 41 respondents at an average 2 hours per response.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: 1,643 burden hours.

If additional information is required contact: Mr. Robert B. Briggs, Department Clearance Officer, Information Management and Security Staff, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Suite 850, Washington Center, 1001 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Robert B. Briggs,

Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 97–6874 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

Working Group Studying Soft Dollar Arrangements and Commission Recapture Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefits Plans; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to the authority contained in Section 512 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C. 1142, a public meeting will be held April 8 of the Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans' new Working Group being formed to Study Soft Dollar Arrangements and Commission Recapture.

The session will take place in Room N–5437 A&B, U.S. Department of Labor Building, Second and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20210. The purpose of the open meeting, which will run from 1:00 p.m. to approximately 3:30 p.m., is for Working Group members to begin organizing its study for the year and, it is hoped, to begin taking testimony on the topic.

Members of the public are encouraged to file a written statement pertaining to any topic concerning ERISA by submitting 20 copies on or before April 1, 1997, to Sharon Morrissey, Executive Secretary, ERISA Advisory Council, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N–5677, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20210. Individuals or representatives of organizations wishing to address the Working Group on Soft Dollar Arrangements and Commission Recapture should forward their request to the Executive Secretary or telephone (202) 219–8753. Oral presentations will be limited to 10 minutes, but an extended statement may be submitted for the record. Individuals with disabilities, who need special accommodations, should contact Sharon Morrissey by April 1, at the address indicated in this notice.

Organizations or individuals may also submit statements for the record without testifying. Twenty (20) copies of such statements should be sent to the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council at the above address. Papers will be accepted and included in the record of the meeting if received on or before April 1.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 12 day of March, 1997.

Olena Berg,

Assistant Secretary, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6896 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–29–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 97–029]

NASA Advisory Council (NAC), Space Science Advisory Committee (SScAC), Sun-Earth Connection Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Space Science Advisory Committee, Sun-Earth Connection Advisory Subcommittee.

DATES: Monday, March 24, 1997, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Tuesday, March 25, 1997, 8:30 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Southwest Research Institution, Building 189, Conference Room, San Antonio, TX.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George L. Withbroe, Code SA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, (202) 358–2150.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public up to the capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

—Review of Charge from Space Science Advisory Committee
—Review of Sun-Earth Connection Roadmap
—Solar Terrestrial Probe line goals
—Presentation of Solar B
—Presentation of Geospace Multisats
—Formulation of Prioritization Process
—Develop Consensus on Mission Priorities.

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priories of the key participants, and in order for the Subcommittee to complete its report in May.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Leslie M. Nolan,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–6946 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–M

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–318]

Baltimore Gas and Electric Company; Notice of Consideration of Issuance to Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed no Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–69 isssued to Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BGE), for operation of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 2, located in Calvert County, Maryland.

The proposed amendment would allow a modification to the Unit 2 Service Water System (SWS) which constitutes an unreviewed safety question as described in 10 CFR 50.59. BGE proposes to add a nitrogen system to the SWS head tanks to increase the pressure in the SWS by approximately 15 psi. This proposed modification is in response to the water hammer concerns expressed in Generic Letter (GL) 96–06. The concern of the GL was that a loss-of-offsite power would disable the SWS pumps and stop flow in the SWS for a short time. If this situation should occur concurrent with a loss-of-coolant

accident or main steam line break, the water in the containment air coolers (CACs) could boil as a result of the energy released to containment by the accident. The boiling would form steam voids in the CACs. The voids would collapse when SWS flow was re-established and the collapse, combined with the returning flow, would cause a water hammer, challenging the CAC(s) and/or the related SWS piping. As discussed in a letter from Mr. C. H. Cruse dated January 28, 1997, the CACs and associated equipment were shown to be operable under these conditions.

After considering several options, it was determined that the best method for resolving this concern is to increase the pressure in the SWS above the fluid saturation point, thus providing a means to prevent boiling in the CACs until the SWS pumps automatically restart.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91 (a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

1. Would not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

Neither the [SWS] nor any [SWS] component is an initiator to an accident. The [SWS] provides cooling to safety-related equipment following an accident. It supports accident mitigation functions. Therefore, this proposed modification does not significantly increase the probability of an accident previously evaluated.

The [SWS] provides cooling water to the containment air coolers to mitigate the consequences of a loss-of-accident or main steam line break. A loss of nitrogen pressure to the [SWS] due to a single active failure has been evaluated. Since the nitrogen pressurization system is redundant, a single active failure in the nitrogen system would not prevent the [SWS] from performing its safety function. Therefore this proposed modification does not involve a significant increase in the consequences of an accident.

Therefore, this proposed modification does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

2. Would not create the possibility of a new or different type of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

The [SWS] provides cooling water to the containment air coolers and emergency diesel generators. The purpose of the components which are affected by this proposed modification is to mitigate accidents. This proposed modification does not change equipment function, or significantly alter the method of operating equipment to be modified. The system will continue to operate in essentially the same manner as before the proposed modification was done.

Therefore, the proposed changes does not create the possibility of a new or different type of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

3. Would not involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

The margin of safety in this case is the degree to which a single failure of the nitrogen system can affect the [SWS], since it connects to both [SWS] head tanks. To determine if there would be an adverse effect on plant safety resulting from this proposed modification, an evaluation of malfunctions of the nitrogen pressurization system was conducted. The only credible malfunctions are those related to failure of the pressure regulator. Even if a regulator were to fail open or closed, the [SWS] can perform its safety function. The proposed modification includes design features which ensure that pressure is maintained in each subsystem, even if this single failure occurs. Therefore, this proposed modification maintains the ability of the [SWS] to properly respond to an accident.

Therefore, this proposed modification does not significantly reduce the margin of safety.

The NRC staff has reviewed the licensee's analysis and, based on this review, it appears that the three standards of 10 CFR 50.92(c) are satisfied. Therefore, the NRC staff proposes to determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration.

The Commission is seeking public comments on this proposed determination. Any comments received within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of the 30-day notice period. However, should circumstances change during the notice period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility, the Commission may issue the license amendment before the expiration of the 30-day notice period, provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will consider all public and State comments received. Should the Commission take this action, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance and provide for opportunity for a hearing after issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Chief, Rules Review and Directives Branch, Division of Freedom of Information and Publications Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and should cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. Written comments may also be delivered to Room 6D22, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Federal workdays. Copies of written comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

By April 18, 1997, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.714 which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Calvert County Library, Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678. If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the designated Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.714, a petition for leave to intervene shall set

forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition should specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact or be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to be least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

If a hearing is requested, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Docketing and Services Branch, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, by the above date. Where petitions are filed during the last 10 days of the notice period, it is requested that the petitioner promptly so inform the Commission by a toll-free telephone call to Western Union at 1–(800) 248–5100 (in Missouri 1–(800) 342–6700). The Western Union operator should be given Datagram Identification Number N1023 and the following message addressed to S. Singh Bajwa: petitioner's name and telephone number, date petition was mailed, plant name, and publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. A copy of the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and to Jay E. Silbert, Esquire, Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW., Washington, DC, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)-(v) and 2.714(d).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated March 6, 1997, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Calvert County Library, Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of March 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Alexander W. Dromerick,

Senior Project Manager, Project Directorate I–1, Division of Reactor Projects—I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 97–6881 Filed 3–18– 97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

[Docket No. 50–286]

Power Authority of the State of New York; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed no Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–64 issued to New York Power Authority (NYPA) for operation of the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 3 (IP3) located in Westchester County, New York.

The proposed amendment would add several containment isolation valves to the list of containment isolation valves in the technical specifications and amends the technical specifications to allow the use of performance-based methods described in 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix J, Option B for containment leakage rate testing.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

The Commission has made a proposed determination that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. The proposed amendment changes the TS to implement 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix J, Option B, by referencing Regulatory Guide 1.163, ''Performance-Based Containment Leakage-Test Program.'' Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a

margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

(1) Does the proposed License amendment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated?

The addition of existing Containment Isolation Valves into the Table of Containment Isolation Valves in the Technical Specifications does not change the design, operation or testing of the plant. The valves are currently tested and identified in the Final Safety Analysis Report as Containment Isolation Valves. The addition of the valves is an administrative change with no effect on the probability or consequences of an accident.

The proposed Technical Specification is intended to incorporate a rule change, i.e., 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Option B. Incorporation of the rule change into the Technical Specifications affects the test requirements and frequency by which the containment and containment penetrations are tested to verify that the containment boundary will maintain leakage within the limits assumed in accident analyses. The testing of the containment structure and penetrations under Option B does not increase the probability of an accident previously evaluated. No equipment changes are required for the adoption of Option B so modifications to equipment cannot be an accident initiator. The proposed testing provisions and testing frequency are based on Regulatory Guide 1.63 which endorses the provisions of NEI 94–01 and, by incorporation, ANSI/ANS 56.8. These provisions do not change the way that the plant is operated. Testing is not performed on the containment during plant operations and penetrations are tested in accordance with approved procedures so they are not tested during plant operations if they could initiate an accident. Testing frequency changes do not require physical changes to the plant or alter the manner in which the plant is operated so changed frequencies do not contribute to initiation of an accident. The testing of the containment structure and penetrations under Option B does not increase the consequences of an accident previously evaluated. The test frequency for Type A integrated leak rate testing may be reduced up to ten years and the frequency of Type B and C tests, excluding airlocks, may be reduced up to 3 years. NUREG–1493, a technical basis for the rule adding Option B, assessed the risk associated with increasing the frequency for Type A, B and C testing for a period greater than allowed by Option B. The study concluded that there was a small increase in risk associated with extending the Type A test because the integrated leak rate tests identify only a few leakage paths (i.e., [a] small percentage of the leakages) and that most leaks have marginally above allowable requirements. Given the insensitivity of risk to the containment leak rate and the small fraction of leakage detected solely by Type A testing, increasing the Type A test interval has minimal effect on the public. The NUREG–1493 assessment found that performance based leakage testing would have a small incremental effect on risk even though the majority of leakage was found by Type B and C testing. From the above, NYPA [New York Power Authority] concluded that the proposed change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

(2) Does the proposed License amendment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated?

Changing the list of containment isolation valves for consistency with the Final Safety Analysis Report without changing design, operation or testing of the plant cannot create a new or different type of accident.

The incorporation of 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, Option B, into the Technical Specifications affects the test requirements and frequency by which the containment and containment penetrations are tested. There are no physical changes made to the plant and there are no changes to the operation of the plant so no new failure modes will be introduced and the ability to perform accident mitigating functions will not be altered. The change will not create a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated.

(3) Does the proposed License amendment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?

The addition of four isolation valves to the Table of Containment Isolation Valves in the Technical Specifications has no effect on any margin of safety because the change is strictly to reflect current design, operation and testing of the plant.

The incorporation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix J, Option B, into the Technical Specifications affects the test requirements and frequency by which the containment and containment penetrations are tested. The study in NUREG–1493, a generic study providing technical support for Option B, determined that the effect of increasing surveillance intervals resulted in minimal increased the risk to public [sic]. NUREG–1493 found the design containment leakage rate contributes about 0.1 percent to the individual risk. The decreased frequency of Type A and B testing has minimal effect on this risk since most (about 95 percent) potential leakage paths are detected by Type A testing. The model of component failure with time identified in NUREG–1493 indicates that the number of components tested could be reduced by 60 percent with less than a threefold increase in risk. The extension of Type C tests beyond the current 30 month interval requires successful completion of two consecutive leakage rate tests. NUREG–1493, Appendix A, indicates that a component which does not fail within two operating cycles will have further failures governed by random failure. Table 1 in Appendix A to the NUREG also indicates that, for a representative PWR [pressurized-water reactor], extending Type C tests to the full test interval results in less than a fourfold increase in risk that was originally less than 0.03 percent of the total risk. The change will not involve a significant reduction in the margin of safety because there is a minimal increase in public risk.

The NRC staff has reviewed the licensee's analysis and, based on this review, it appears that the three standards of 10 CFR 50.92 are satisfied. Therefore, the NRC staff proposes to determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration.

The Commission is seeking public comments on this proposed determination. Any comments received within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of the 30-day notice period. However, should circumstances change during the notice period such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility, the Commission may issue the license amendment before the expiration of the 30-day notice period, provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will consider all public and State comments received. Should the Commission take this action, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance and provide for opportunity for a hearing after issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Rules Review and Directives Branch, Division of Freedom of Information and Publications Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, and should cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. Written comments may also be delivered to Room 6D22, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Federal workdays. Copies of written comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

By April 18, 1997, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a

petition for leave to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings'' in 10 CFR Part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.714 which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the White Plains Public Library, 100 Martine Avenue, White Plains, New York 10601. If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the designated Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.714, a petition for leave to intervene shall set forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition should specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

If a hearing is requested, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. The final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Docketing and Services Branch, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, by the above date. Where petitions are filed during the last 10 days of the notice period, it is requested that the petitioner promptly so inform the Commission by a toll-free telephone call to Western Union at 1–(800) 248–5100 (in Missouri 1–(800) 342–6700). The Western Union operator should be given Datagram Identification Number N1023 and the following message addressed to S. Singh Bajwa: petitioner's name and telephone number, date petition was mailed, plant name, and publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. A copy of the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, and to Mr. Charles M. Pratt, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(I)-(v) and 2.714(d).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated January 13, 1997, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the White Plains Public Library, 100 Martine Avenue, White Plains, New York 10601.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 12th day of March 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

George F. Wunder,

Project Manager, Project Directorate I–1, Division of Reactor Projects—I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 97–6882 Filed 3–18– 97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards Subcommittee Meeting on Planning and Procedures; Notice of Meeting

The ACRS Subcommittee on Planning and Procedures will hold a meeting on April 2, 1997, Room T–2B1, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

The entire meeting will be open to public attendance, with the exception of a portion that may be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (2) and (6) to discuss organizational and personnel matters that relate solely to internal personnel rules and practices of ACRS, and information the release of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The agenda for the subject meeting shall be as follows:

Wednesday, April 2, 1997—1:30 P.M. Until 3:30 P.M.

The Subcommittee will discuss proposed ACRS activities and related matters. It may also discuss the qualifications of candidates for

appointment to the ACRS. The purpose of this meeting is to gather information, analyze relevant issues and facts, and to formulate proposed positions and actions, as appropriate, for deliberation by the full Committee.

Oral statements may be presented by members of the public with the concurrence of the Subcommittee Chairman; written statements will be accepted and made available to the Committee. Electronic recordings will be permitted only during those portions of the meeting that are open to the public, and questions may be asked only by members of the Subcommittee, its consultants, and staff. Persons desiring to make oral statements should notify the cognizant ACRS staff person named below five days prior to the meeting, if possible, so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Further information regarding topics to be discussed, the scheduling of sessions open to the public, whether the meeting has been cancelled or rescheduled, the Chairman's ruling on requests for the opportunity to present oral statements, and the time allotted therefor can be obtained by contacting the cognizant ACRS staff person, Dr. John T. Larkins (telephone: 301/415–7360) between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. (EST). Persons planning to attend this meeting are urged to contact the above named individual one or two working days prior to the meeting to be advised of any changes in schedule, etc., that may have occurred.

Date: March 13, 1997.

Noel F. Dudley,

Acting Chief, Nuclear Reactors Branch.

[FR Doc. 97–6880 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

Disposition of Cesium-137 Contaminated Emission Control Dust and Other Incident-Related Material; Final Staff Technical Position

AGENCY: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice: final staff technical position.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is issuing guidance, in the form of a technical position, that may be used, in case-by-case requests, by appropriate licensees, to dispose of a specific incident-related mixed waste. Mixed waste is a waste that not only is radioactive, but also is classified as hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The specific mixed waste addressed in this position is emission control dust from electric arc furnaces (EAFs) or foundries that has been contaminated with cesium-137 (^{137}Cs). The contamination results from the inadvertent melting of a ^{137}Cs source that: (1) Has been improperly disposed of by an NRC or Agreement State licensee; (2) has been commingled with the steel scrap supply; (3) has not been detected as it progresses to the steel-producing process; and (4) is volatilized in the production process and thereby can and has contaminated large volumes of emission control dust and the emission control systems at steel-producing facilities.

The position, which has been coordinated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), provides the possibility of a public health-protective, environmentally sound, and cost-effective alternative for the disposal of a large part of this mixed waste, much of which contains ^{137}Cs in concentrations similar to values that frequently occur in the environment. The position provides the bases that, with the approval of appropriate regulatory authorities (e.g., State-permitting agencies) and others (e.g., disposal site operators), and with possible public input, could be used to allow disposal of stabilized waste at Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted, hazardous waste disposal facilities. NRC believes that disposal, under the provisions of the position or other acceptable alternatives, is preferable to allowing this mixed waste to remain indefinitely at steel company sites.

The position has been developed through an open public process in which working draft documents have been routinely shared with EPA, and also placed in NRC's Public Document Room to allow interested party access. NRC published the proposed position in the **Federal Register** for comment (61 FR 1608, dated January 22, 1996). NRC is now publishing the entire final position, together with its responses to the comments received.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dominick A. Orlando, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, Mail Stop TWFN 8F–37, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Telephone (301) 415–6749.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Disposition of Cesium-137 Contaminated Emission Control Dust and Other Incident-Related Materials; Branch Technical Position

A. Introduction

Emission control (baghouse) dust and other incident-related materials (e.g., clean-up materials or recycle process streams) contaminated with ^{137}Cs [1] are currently being stored as mixed radioactive and hazardous waste at several steel company sites across the country. At any single site, this material typically contains a total ^{137}Cs quantity ranging downward from a little more than 1 curie (Ci) or 37 gigabecquerels (GBq) of activity, distributed within several hundred to a few thousand tons of iron/zinc-rich dust, as well as within much smaller quantities of clean-up or dust-recycle, process-stream materials. In current situations, most, but not all, of this material would be classified as mixed waste and this technical position is intended as a potential disposition alternative for this incident-related material.[2]

Typically, the radioactivity is not evenly distributed among the incident-related materials. Rather, a small fraction (e.g., one-tenth) of the material contains most (e.g., 95 percent) of the radioactivity. Most of the material contains a small quantity of radioactivity at low concentrations and makes up most of the mixed waste, incident-related material volume. This material is classified as hazardous waste under RCRA because it contains lead, cadmium, and chromium which are common to the recycle metal supply. The ^{137}Cs contamination of this hazardous waste results from a series of three principal events: (1) The loss of control of a radioactive source by an NRC or an Agreement State licensee; (2) the inclusion of the source within the recycle metal scrap supply used by the steel producers; and (3) the inability to screen out the radioactive source as it progresses along the typical scrap collection-to-melt pathway (including radiation detectors used at most furnaces, foundries and many ferrous metal recycling facilities). Consequently, irrespective of the quantity or concentration of the radioactivity, most of the current material is subject to joint regulation as mixed waste under RCRA and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or the equivalent law of an Agreement State.

[1] The byproduct material ^{137}Cs does not include the ^{137} Cs, from global fallout, that exists in the environment from the testing of nuclear explosive devices (see Footnote 3).

[2] The term, ''incident-related material,'' is frequently used in this position to refer to the total spectrum of ^{137}Cs-contaminated materials resulting from an inadvertent melting event. Because of its widespread use in radioactive devices and its volatility when subjected to steel melting temperatures, the position is directed solely at incident-related materials involving this radioisotope.

The disposal options for these materials, specifically the large volumes of material with the lower concentrations of ^{137}Cs, have been limited because of their ''mixed-waste'' classification and the costs associated with the disposition of large volumes of mixed or radioactive waste. Long-term solutions addressing the control and accountability of licensed radioactive sources are being considered by NRC and Agreement States. Solutions addressing the disposition of mixed wastes are being considered by various Federal and State regulatory authorities and the U.S. Department of Energy. Nevertheless, the Commission believes that, pending decisions on improved licensee accountability and the ultimate disposition of mixed waste, appropriate disposal of the existing incident-related, mixed-waste material is preferable to indefinite onsite storage.

As a result, this technical position defines the bases that the NRC staff would find acceptable for: (1) Authorizing a licensee, possessing ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials (e.g., the steel company or its service contractor), to transfer treated ^{137}Cs-contaminated material, below levels specified in this position, to a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facility; and (2) not licensing the possession and disposal of these incident-related materials by the RCRA-permitted disposal facility. The position does *not* address disposal at a Subtitle D facility. Because of its radioactivity (i.e., ^{137}Cs concentration levels), some of the incident-related material may not be suitable for disposal at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal facility. This material may be disposed of either: (a) at a licensed low-level radioactive waste disposal facility after appropriate treatment of its hazardous constituents; or (b) at a mixed-waste disposal facility, if applicable acceptance criteria are met.

The regulatory basis for the action is found at 10 CFR 20.2001(a)(1) and 20.2002. The first paragraph authorizes a licensee to dispose of licensed material as provided in the regulations in 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 60, 61, 70, or 72. Paragraph 30.41(b) states the conditions under which licensees are allowed to transfer byproduct material. Paragraph 30.41(b)(7) of Part 30 specifically provides that licensees may transfer byproduct material if authorized by the Commission, in writing. In the case of the ^{137}Cs-contaminated material, the licensing action under 10 CFR 20.2002 would constitute the written authorization required by paragraph 30.41(b)(7).

It should be noted that additional acceptance requirements, beyond those covered in this NRC position for disposal of ^{137}Cs-contaminated incident-related waste at a Subtitle C RCRA-permitted disposal facility, may be established by: (1) An Agreement State; (2) the permit conditions or policies of the RCRA-permitted disposal facility; (3) the regulatory requirements of the RCRA disposal facility's permitting agency; or (4) other authorized parties, including State and local governments. These requirements may be more stringent than those covered in the guidance described in this technical position. The licensed entity transferring the ^{137}Cs-contaminated incident-related materials must consult with these parties, and obtain all necessary approvals, in addition to those of NRC and/or appropriate Agreement States, for the transfers defined in this technical position. Nothing in this position shall be or is intended to be construed as a waiver of any RCRA permit condition or term, of any State or local statute or regulation, or of any Federal RCRA regulation. The position applies to both hazardous and non-hazardous incident-related waste as specifically defined. In addition, the conditions established in this position pertain to NRC staff and licensee actions. Therefore, in those instances where an Agreement State is the sole regulatory authority for the radioactive material, the Agreement State has the option of using this guidance in reviewing requests for the disposal of the material.

B. Discussion

Over the past decade, there has been an increasing number of instances in which radioactive material has been inadvertently commingled with scrap metal that subsequently has entered the steel-recycle production process. If this radioactive material is not removed before the melting process, it could contaminate the finished metal product, associated dust-recycle process streams, equipment (principally air effluent treatment systems), and the dust generated during the process. Some of the contaminant radioactivity is a result of naturally occurring radionuclides that are deposited in oil and gas transmission piping. Other radioactivity may be associated with radioactive sources that are contained in industrial or medical devices. In this latter case, the commingling of the radioactive source with metal destined for recycling can occur if the regulatorily required accountability of these sources fails and a radioactive source is included within the metal scrap supply used by the steel producers. In cases where the radionuclide is naturally occurring, or is already present in the environment as a result of global fallout, the inadvertent melting of a radioactive source could increase the contaminant concentration above that caused by these background environmental levels.[3]

Although many of the steel producers have installed equipment to detect incoming radioactivity, this equipment cannot provide absolute protection because of the shielding of radioactive emissions that may be provided by uncontaminated scrap metal or the shielded ''pig'' that contains the radioactive source. Of special concern, because of the nature and magnitude of the involved radioactivity, are NRC- or Agreement State-licensed sources containing ^{137}Cs.

When ^{137}Cs sources are inadvertently melted with a load of scrap metal, a significant amount of the ^{137}Cs activity contaminates the metal-rich dust that is collected in the highly efficient emission control systems that steel mills have installed to comply with air pollution regulations. Because of hazardous constituents—specifically lead, cadmium, and chromium—EAF emission control dust is a listed waste, KO61, which is subject to regulation under RCRA. If this dust becomes contaminated with ^{137}Cs, the resulting material is classified as a mixed waste. Emission control dust, generated immediately after the melting of a ^{137}Cs source with the scrap metal, can contain cesium concentrations in the range of hundreds or thousands of picocuries per gram (pCi/g) or a few to a few tens of becquerels (Bq) per gram of dust, above typical levels in dust caused by ^{137}Cs in the environment (e.g., 2 pCi/g or 0.074 Bq/g). Several thousand cubic feet (several tens of cubic meters) of dust could be contaminated at these levels. Dust generated days or weeks after a melt of a source (containing hundreds of millicuries or a few curies of ^{137}Cs (~37 GBq)) will contain reduced concentrations, typically less than 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g).

Even after extensive decontamination and remediation activities, newly generated dust may still contain concentrations greater than 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g) background levels, but generally less than 10 pCi/g (0.37 Bq/g). When the melting of a source is not immediately detected, materials related

[3] In a letter to William Guerry, Jr. from NRC's Executive Director for Operations, James M. Taylor, dated May 25, 1993, NRC made a preliminary determination that ^{137}Cs levels in baghouse dust can reasonably be attributed to fallout from past nuclear weapons testing, if concentrations are less than about 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g).

to downstream processes have also been contaminated with relatively low concentrations of ^{137}Cs (e.g., 10 pCi/g (0.37 Bq/g)). In addition, materials used during decontamination may also be contaminated with dust containing ^{137}Cs concentrations at similar levels above background.

As the result of past inadvertent meltings of ^{137}Cs sources, a number of steel producers possess a total of about 10,000 tons (9000 metric tons) of incident-related materials, most of which contains ^{137}Cs concentrations of less than 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g). This material is typically being stored onsite because of the lack of disposal options that are considered cost-effective by the steel companies.[4] It is the disposition of material at these concentration levels that is the subject of this technical position.

C. Regulatory Position

General

Because of the ''incident-related'' origin of the ^{137}Cs-contaminated materials, the Commission has approved a course of action that includes: (1) Exploration of approaches to improve licensee control and accountability to reduce the likelihood of sealed sources entering the scrap metal supply; (2) cooperation with the steel manufacturers and other appropriate organizations to identify the magnitude and character of the problem (with particular emphasis on improving the capability to detect sealed sources before their inadvertent melting); and (3) development of interim guidelines for the disposal of ^{137}Cs contaminated dust and other incident-related materials (the subject of this technical position).

Specific

Bases for Allowing Transfer and Possession of ^{137}Cs-Contaminated, Incident-Related Material

The bases for allowing transfer and possession of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials, under the provisions of existing regulations, are as follows: (1) Any person at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal facility involved with the receipt, movement, storage, or disposal of contaminated materials should not receive an exposure greater than 1 millirem (mrem) or 10 microsievert (μSv) per year (i.e., one-hundredth of the dose limit for individual members of the public as defined at 10 CFR 20.1301(A)(1)), above natural background levels;[5]; (2) members of the general public in the vicinity of storage or disposal facilities should not receive exposures and no individual member of the public should be likely to receive a dose greater than 1 mrem (10 μSv) per year above background as a result of any and all transfers and disposals of contaminated materials; (3) handling or processing of the contaminated materials, undertaken as a result of its radioactivity, should not compromise the effectiveness of permitted hazardous waste disposal operations; (4) treatment of contaminated materials must be accomplished by persons operating under a licensee's radiation protection program (note that the licensee can be the steel facility or the entity that treats the incident-related material, either on- or offsite); and (5) transportation of contaminated materials will be subject to U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations and, as applicable, transportation of contaminated, hazardous materials must be performed by hazardous material employees, as defined in DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart H).

Definition of Contaminated Materials and Initial Incident Response

A melting event generally necessitates extensive decontamination and remediation operations at the EAF or foundry (e.g., replacing refractory bricks and duct work). Subsequent operations include the proper interim handling and management (e.g., accumulation and containment) of emission control dust and other incident-related contaminated materials. Based on a review of several recent incidents, the dust may contain ^{137}Cs concentrations up to hundreds or thousands of pCi/g (a few to a few tens of Bq/g), whereas the other generally limited-volume, incident-related materials typically contain lower concentrations. As a result, the initial clean-up and collection/treatment/packaging of the contaminated emission control dust and other materials at the EAF or foundry must be performed by an NRC or Agreement State licensee operating under an approved radiation protection program. The licensee is also responsible for compliance with other regulatory requirements (e.g., those of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and RCRA Treatment Permitting requirements).

Provisions for Disposal at a Subtitle C, RCRA-Permitted, Disposal Facility

Once the decontamination/remediation and collection/treatment/packaging activities have been completed, one of two paths may be followed for the disposal of the incident-related materials, dependent on ^{137}Cs-concentration levels and whether the final land disposal operation involves the burial of packaged or unpackaged materials.

1. Packaged Disposal of Treated Waste

On this disposal path, contaminated materials must be treated through stabilization to comply with all EPA and/or State waste treatment requirements for land disposal of regulated hazardous waste.[6] The treatment operations must be undertaken by either: (i) The owner/operator of the EAF or foundry (licensed by NRC or appropriate Agreement State to possess, treat, and transfer ^{137}Cs-contaminated, incident-related materials); or (ii) an NRC- or Agreement State-licensed service contractor (operating either on- or offsite). Based on the radiological impact assessment provided in Appendix A, the licensee could be authorized by NRC or an Agreement State to transfer the treated incident-related materials to a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted, disposal facility, provided that all the following conditions are met:

(a) The ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials are the result of an inadvertent melting of a sealed source or device;

(b) The emission control dust and other incident-related materials have been stabilized to meet requirements for land disposal of RCRA-regulated waste, and have been stored (if applicable) and transferred in compliance with a radiation protection program as specified at 10 CFR 20.1101;

(c) The total ^{137}Cs activity, contained in emission control dust and other incident-related materials to be transferred to a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted, disposal facility, has been specifically approved by NRC or the appropriate Agreement State(s) and does not exceed the total activity associated with the inadvertent melting incident.

[4] In April 1995, Envirocare of Utah, Inc., an operator of a mixed-waste disposal site, received authorization from the State of Utah and initiated operations to treat and dispose of ^{137}Cs-contaminated incident-related (mixed-waste) materials at concentrations not exceeding 560 pCi/g (20.7 Bq/g).

[5] The use of 1 mrem/yr (10 μSv/yr) has no significance or precedential value as a health and safety goal. It was selected only for the purpose of analysis of the levels at which the referenced materials could be partitioned to allow the bulk of the material to be transferred to unlicensed persons. It does not represent an NRC position on the generic acceptability of dose levels. Such levels are established only by rule.

[6] For non-hazardous material covered by this position, stabilization equivalent to that provided for hazardous waste would be necessary.

Moreover, NRC or the appropriate Agreement State will maintain a public record of the total incident-related ^{137}Cs activity, received by the facility over its operating life, to ensure that the total disposed of ^{137}Cs activity does not exceed 1 curie (37 GBq);[7]

(d) The RCRA disposal facility operator has been notified in writing of the impending transfer of the incident-related materials and has agreed in writing to receive and dispose of the packaged materials;[8]

(e) The licensee providing the radiation protection program required in paragraph (b), notifies, in writing, the Commission or Agreement State(s) in which the transferor and transferee are located, of the impending transfer, at least 30 days before the transfer;

(f) The stabilized material has been packaged for transportation and disposal in non-bulk steel packagings as defined in DOT regulations at 49 CFR 173.213. (Note that this is a condition established under this technical position and is not a DOT requirement. Under DOT regulations, material with concentrations of less than 2000 pCi/g (74 Bq/g) is not considered radioactive);

(g) In any package, the emission control dust and other incident-related materials, that have been stabilized and packaged as defined in (b) and (f) above, contain pretreatment average concentrations of ^{137}Cs that did not exceed 130 pCi/g (4.8 Bq/g) of material;[9] and

(h) The dose rate at 3.28 feet (1 meter) from the surface of any package containing stabilized waste does not exceed 20 μrem per hour or 0.20 μSv per hour, above background.[10]

Note that, in defining the pretreatment ^{137}Cs-concentration value stated in paragraph (1)(g), a factor of 1.5 has been included as a regulatory margin. This factor adds further assurance to the certainty in protection provided by the licensee's: (1) Sampling of ^{137}Cs concentrations in contaminated materials; (2) measurements of dose rate external to the disposal (and transportation) packagings; and (3) other assumptions included in the radiological impacts assessment.

2. Disposal of Unpackaged (i.e., Bulk) Treated Waste

On this disposal path, contaminated materials must also be treated through stabilization to comply with all EPA and State waste treatment requirements for land disposal of RCRA-regulated hazardous waste.[11] The treatment operations must be undertaken by either (i) the owner/operator of the EAF or foundry (licensed to possess, treat, and transfer ^{137}Cs-contaminated, incident-related materials), or (ii) a licensed service contractor. Based on the radiological impact assessment provided in the appendix, the licensee could be authorized to transfer the stabilized incident-related materials to a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted, disposal facility, provided that all the following conditions are met. (Note that conditions (a) through (e) are identical to those applicable to packaged disposal of treated waste):

(a) The ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials are the result of an inadvertent melting of a sealed source or device;

(b) The emission control dust and other incident-related materials have been stabilized to meet requirements for land disposal of RCRA-regulated waste, and have been stored (if applicable), and transferred in compliance with a radiation protection program as specified at 10 CFR 20.1101;

(c) The total ^{137}Cs activity, contained in emission control dust and other incident-related materials to be transferred to a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted, disposal facility, has been specifically approved by NRC or the appropriate Agreement State(s) and does not exceed the total activity associated with the inadvertent melting incident. Moreover, NRC or the appropriate Agreement State will maintain a public record of the total incident-related ^{137}Cs activity, received by the facility over its operating life, to ensure that the total disposed of ^{137}Cs activity does not exceed 1 curie (37 GBq);[12]

(d) The RCRA disposal facility operator has been notified in writing of the impending transfer of the incident-related materials and has agreed in writing to receive and dispose of these materials;[13]

(e) The licensee providing the radiation protection program required in paragraph (b) notifies, in writing, the Commission or Agreement State(s) in which the transferor and transferee are located, of the impending transfer, at least 30 days before the transfer; and

(f) The emission control dust and other incident-related materials, that have been stabilized as defined in (b) above, contain pretreatment average concentrations of ^{137}Cs that did not exceed 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g) of material.[14]

Note that, in defining the pretreatment ^{137}Cs-concentration value in paragraph (2)(f), a factor of 2 has been included as a regulatory margin. The factor adds further assurance to the certainty of protection provided by the licensee's: (1) Sampling of ^{137}Cs concentrations in

[7] The 1-curie (37-GBq) value represents a reasonable maximum bounding activity, associated with several incidents, that could be transferred to an RCRA-permitted facility under the provisions of this position. It also represents a quantity that would be less than the activity disposed of over the operating life of the RCRA-permitted facility if the facility routinely disposed of non-incident-related emission control dust containing background concentrations of ^{137}Cs.

[8] The NRC staff believes the contract between the licensed facility and the RCRA facility operator is an appropriate vehicle for complying with this provision, provided that the contract specifies the volume of waste, the radionuclide and its average concentration in the waste in picocuries per gram or becquerels per gram, the total aggregated amount of radioactive material in the shipment, the hazardous waste code of the waste, and the EPA identification number of the RCRA disposal facility receiving the waste. The NRC staff will evaluate requests for license amendments to transfer incident-related material based upon the licensee demonstrating that the RCRA disposal facility operator has agreed to the transfer and has made provisions to retain the information about the radioactive material in the waste, along with the information that is required to be retained by the RCRA facility operator under 40 CFR 263.22.

[9] The 130 pCi/g (4.8 Bq/g) value is the concentration, based on the analysis in the appendix and including a regulatory margin of 1.5, that would result in a calculated potential exposure of less than 1 mrem (10 μSv). The disposal of incident-related materials in packaged form allows compliance with this position to be demonstrated through measurement of ^{137}Cs concentrations, as well as direct radiation levels external to the package. Notwithstanding the redundant approaches to ensure compliance with the exposure criterion, the regulatory margin of 1.5 has been included in determining the acceptable measurables defined in the position.

[10] At this exposure rate, for the exposure period as defined in the appendix, total exposure would not exceed 1 mrem (10 μSv) with a regulatory margin of 1.5.

[11] See footnote 6.

[12] See footnote 7.

[13] The NRC staff believes the contract between the licensed facility and the RCRA facility operator is an appropriate vehicle for complying with this provision, provided that the contract specifies the volume of waste, the radionuclide and its average concentration in the waste in picocuries per gram or becquerels per gram, the total aggregated amount of radioactive material in the shipment, the hazardous waste code of the waste and the EPA identification number of the RCRA disposal facility receiving the waste. The NRC staff will evaluate requests for license amendments to transfer incident-related material based upon the licensee demonstrating that the RCRA disposal facility operator has agreed to the transfer and has made provisions to retain the information about the radioactive material in the waste along with the information that is required to be retained by the RCRA facility operator under 40 CFR 263.22.

[14] The 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g) value is the concentration, based on the analysis in the appendix and including a regulatory margin of 2, that would result in a calculated potential exposure of less than 1 mrem (10 μSv). The disposal of incident-related material in unpackaged (bulk) form dictates that compliance with this position would be demonstrated through measurement of ^{137}Cs concentrations. Without the redundant approach to ensure compliance with the exposure criterion inherent with the packaged-disposal approach (see footnote 8), the regulatory margin, included in determining the acceptable measurables defined in the position, has been increased to 2.0.

contaminated materials; and (2) other assumptions included in the radiological impacts assessment.

Treatment, Storage, and Transfer of Emission Control Dust or Other Incident-Related Materials with ^{137}Cs Concentrations Indistinguishable From Background Levels (i.e., 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g) or Less)

The EAF or foundry licensed to possess and transfer ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust, or a licensed service contractor, is authorized to transfer emission control dust and other incident-related materials as if they were not radioactive, provided that the ^{137}Cs concentration within the emission control dust and other incident-related materials is 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g) of material or less. The foundry or licensed service contractor must determine the ^{137}Cs concentration using the sampling program discussed below.

Aggregation of ^{137}Cs-Contaminated Emission Control Dust and Other Incident-Related Materials

If applicable, aggregation of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related material, before stabilization treatment, is acceptable if performed in compliance with a radiation protection program, as described at 10 CFR 20.1101, and provided that:

(1) Aggregation involves the same characteristic or listed hazardous waste and the wastes must be amenable to and undergo the same appropriate treatment for land-disposal restricted waste;

(2) Aggregation does not increase the overall total volume nor the radioactivity of the incident-related waste; and

(3) Materials, when aggregated, are subjected to a sampling protocol that demonstrates compliance with ^{137}Cs-concentration criteria on a package-average [15] basis.

Determination of ^{137}Cs Concentrations and Radiation Measurements

^{137}Cs concentrations may be determined by the licensee by direct or indirect (e.g., external radiation) measurements, through an NRC- or Agreement State-approved sampling program. The sampling program must be sufficient to ensure that ^{137}Cs contamination in the stabilized emission control dust and in other incident-related materials, on a package-average basis, is consistent with the concentration criteria in this technical position. The sampling program must provide assurance that the quantity of ^{137}Cs in any package (see footnote 15) does not exceed the product of the applicable concentration criterion times the net weight of contaminated material in a package.

Appendix A—Assessment of Radiological Impact of Disposal of ^{137}Cs-Contaminated Emission Control Dust and Other Incident-Related Materials at a Subtitle C RCRA-Permitted Disposal Facility

1. Background

In the normal process of producing recycled steel, scrap steel is subjected to a melting process. In this process, most impurities in the scrap steel are removed and generally contained within process-generated slag or off-gas. Typically, the off-gas carries dust, that can contain iron and zinc, together with certain heavy metals, through an emission control system to a ''baghouse,'' where the dust is captured in ''bag-type'' filters. Hazardous constituents within the dust, principally lead, cadmium, and chromium, can cause the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to designate the dust as a hazardous waste, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)—often as the listed waste K061.

Typically, when the scrap consists largely of junk automobiles, the dust contains a high percentage (greater than 20 percent) of zinc, which can be a valuable recovery product. Moreover, the zinc recovery process produces slag and other byproducts that have recycle potential. If economic (e.g., low zinc content) or process considerations preclude these recycle options, the dust may be treated and disposed of in a hazardous waste disposal facility. EPA has specified treatment standards for the various hazardous constituents of the dust in 40 CFR 268.40. Solidification is the treatment process typically used to meet these standards. On the other hand, dust from steel production at basic oxygen furnaces and open hearth furnaces is excluded from regulation as hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.4(b)(7)(xvii)).

Because the recycling of steel involves the addition of natural materials (primarily lime and ferromanganese), very low levels of radioactivity, ubiquitous in the environment, are involved in the production process. One of these radionuclides is cesium-137 (^{137}Cs) which now occurs in the environment as a result of global fallout from past weapons-testing programs. ^{137}Cs has a 30-year half-life (i.e., a quantity of this radionuclide and its associated radioactivity will decrease by half every 30 years). The decay of ^{137}Cs and its very short-lived daughter produces emissions of beta particles and gamma rays.

The principal hazard from the beta particles can only be realized when it enters the human body. The principal hazard from the gamma rays is as an external source of penetrating radiation similar to the type of exposure received from an X-ray. Because of its volatility in the very high-temperature (typically 3000 degrees fahrenheit or ~1650 degrees celsius) steel-making process, ^{137}Cs is volatilized and transported in the furnace off-gas and, as it condenses, becomes a constituent of the emission control (baghouse) dust. Normal background ^{137}Cs concentrations in dust have been measured at picocurie per gram levels (0.024 to 1.23 pCi/g) [1] or thousandths of a becquerel per gram (Bq/g). This concentration is consistent with the general range of background levels measured in soils within the United States whereas concentrations of 10 pCi/g (0.37 Bq/g) are relatively common in drainage areas.[2] As a result of this information, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that ^{137}Cs concentrations in emission control dust below 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g) can be attributed to fallout from past weapons testing.[3]

2. Statement of Problem

The inadvertent melting of a licensed ^{137}Cs sealed source with scrap steel at an electric arc furnace (EAF) or foundry typically results in the contamination of the steel producer's emission control system and the generation of potentially large quantities (e.g., of the order of 1000 tons or 900 metric tons) of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust. Facility cleanup operations will produce an additional quantity of contaminated material and, depending on the effectiveness of cleanup operations, further generation of contaminated dust or cleanup-related materials can occur. Furthermore, if the occurrence of the melting event is not immediately detected, contamination can unknowingly be carried forward with the dust into zinc-recovery process streams. In one case, for example, this has led to ^{137}Cs contamination of the zinc-rich, splash condenser dross residue, referred to as SCDR material. In the incidents to date, total quantities of these contaminated materials have not exceeded 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) per event. The ^{137}Cs concentration in all these materials can vary, but in typical past events, much of the material is contaminated at levels ranging from 2 pCi/g (0.074 Bq/g) to a few hundred pCi/g (most below approximately 100 pCi/g or 3.7 Bq/g). Smaller volumes (typically less than 5 percent of the total volume) have included concentrations at nanocurie/gram levels (thousands of pCi/g or a few tens of Bq/g).

The intent of this analysis is to characterize the potential radiological impacts associated with the alternative options for disposal of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facility. Because RCRA hazardous wastes must be treated to comply with the requirements for land disposal of restricted waste, the potential radiological impacts associated with treatment processes required consideration. To protect against these radiological impacts, the position includes the provision that treatment of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related

[15] The term package, as used here, refers to packages used by the licensee to transfer the material to the disposal facility, irrespective of whether this package is also the disposal container.

[1] A picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie and represents a decay rate of one disintegration every 27 seconds or 1/27 of a becquerel.

[2] Letter to William Lahs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, from Andrew Wallo III, U.S. Department of Energy, dated May 20, 1993.

[3] Letter from James M. Taylor, NRC, to William Guerry, Jr., Collier, Shannon, Rill, and Scott, dated May 25, 1993.

materials be performed by an NRC or Agreement State licensee. The licensee would operate, either on- or offsite, under an approved radiation protection program, as well as any required RCRA treatment permit. Such controls are necessary because of the wide range of contaminated materials and their physical forms, together with the variability in EPA-approved treatment processes. Under this decision, the Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal facility would be receiving the emission control dust and other incident-related materials after their treatment to stabilize the incident-related material. This stabilized material would be, or would be equivalent to, the form necessary to stabilize the RCRA-hazardous constituents (specifically, lead, cadmium, and chromium); that is, a non-dispersible,[4] solid (e.g., cement-type) form. As a result, the potential radiological hazard from the ''treated'' (stabilized) material during disposal operations is associated with its characteristic as an external source of radiation.

After disposal, ^{137}Cs could only become a hazard through water pathways if a sufficient quantity and concentration of ^{137}Cs were to: (1) Become available, (2) be leached from its solid form, (3) be released from the disposal facility, and (4) enter a drinking water supply. No significant radiological hazard would be expected to result from inadvertent intrusion into the disposed of waste after facility closure. Notwithstanding the hazard to the intruder from the hazardous waste constituents, or other hazardous wastes, constraints placed on the total ^{137}Cs activity and concentration, and the waste form, can ensure that radiological exposures would not exceed those that would be received from residing over commonly measured background ^{137}Cs concentrations in the United States (see discussion under ''Intruder Considerations'').

The following analyses will therefore be directed at an evaluation of the potential direct, water pathway, and intruder hazards and will provide a perspective on their significance.

3. Direct Exposure

After the inadvertent melting of a ^{137}Cs sealed source at an EAF or foundry, the relatively volatile ^{137}Cs will leave the furnace as an offgas and be commingled with the normal emission control dust. As a result, concentrations of ^{137}Cs contained in this dust (and other materials associated with furnace clean-up operations or subsequent dust recycle process streams) will increase. Thus, the rate of radiological exposure from this material will be similar in type, but different in magnitude, than that received from the typical background levels of ^{137}Cs. Any change in magnitude of the exposures to workers at the disposal facility from this contaminated material when compared to the exposure received from typical emission control dust would depend on: (1) Differences in ^{137}Cs concentrations; (2) variations in the physical/chemical properties of the materials disposed of; and (3) changes in worker time-integrated interactions with contaminated materials.

The three key variables above are particularly important in the development of this technical position. Of significance to all three variables, the approach defined in the position calls for treatment (stabilization) of incident-related materials (to comply with requirements for land disposal of restricted waste) to take place ''under license,'' at the location where the material was generated, or at the site of a service contractor who has been permitted for stabilization treatment of the material either on or off the steel company site. Complying with the ''Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes,'' defined at 40 CFR 268.40, will result in a solid waste form from which exposure rates will be smaller than those originating from the hazardous waste form (e.g., dust) before treatment. More importantly, treatment of the contaminated materials, under license, will obviate the need to specifically address potential treatment-related radiological exposures at unlicensed, RCRA-permitted, treatment facilities. Thus, under the approach of this technical position, any minimal exposure to workers who have not been trained in radiation safety would be limited to disposal operations.

Furthermore, because the origin of the ^{137}Cs-contaminated materials is the result of a melting incident, upper-bound values can be established for the volume, weight, radioactive material concentration, and total activity of the contaminated material, on an incident basis. The base case analysis in this appendix presumes that the contaminated material involves a volume of 40,000 cubic feet (1132 cubic meters), a weight of 2000 tons (1800 metric tons), and a total activity content of less than a 1 curie (Ci) or 37 GBq of ^{137}Cs. These values are generally consistent with the particulars from the incidents that have occurred to date.

Within these constraints, the starting point in the direct exposure calculation is to estimate the radiation dose rate at a distance of 3.28 feet (1 meter) from the surface of a semi-infinite volume (i.e., infinite in areal extent and depth from the point of exposure) of solidified contaminated material.[5] The calculations assume that the initial ^{137}Cs contamination in all untreated dust is 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g). Direct exposure results scale linearly for other concentration levels, if the waste configuration is unchanged.

Stabilization treatment,[6] conducted under a licensed radiation protection program, is achieved by mixing moist dust with additives (e.g., liquid reagent to adjust oxidation potential and portland cement/ fly ash).[7] These additives (typically presumed to add 30 parts by weight to 100 parts of dust or contaminated material) would result in a solidified product that would contain ^{137}Cs concentrations at about 77 percent of initial concentrations (e.g., 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g)). Because of allowable variations in the solidification processes (e.g., from the production of granularized aggregate to solidified monoliths), the bulk density of the solidified material can range from about 1.4 to 2.5 g/cm^3. A representative dose [rate] conversion factor[8] under these conditions (calculated at a density of 1.5 g/cm^3) would typically be less than 49 microem/hour (µrem/hr) or 0.49 microsieverts/hour (µSv/hr), at a distance of 3.28 feet (1 meter) from the surface of a hypothetical semi-infinite volume of the solidified material.[9]

Because the quantities of treated dust and other incident-related materials are not semi-infinite in volume, the actual dose rate/ distance relationships from finite volumes of contaminated materials will be less. The reduction can be calculated for various volumetric sources through the use of shape factors. Shape factors have been calculated for several configurations that are likely to occur during operations from the time the contaminated treated material is received at the RCRA-permitted disposal facility through its disposal. The shape factors can be determined from Figures 1 through 6 for various distances between a specific source configuration and an exposed individual. Typically, at a distance of 3.28 feet (1 meter), these factors range from about 0.03 to 0.5 (Figures 1 through 5), and have been calculated without accounting for the limited shielding provided by any packaging. As the distance from the contaminated materials increases to 9.84 feet (3 meters), the shape factors for these similar geometries become smaller, ranging from about 0.004 to 0.2. The largest, likely dose rate potentially experienced by an individual involved in the disposal process, measured at 3.28 feet (1 meter), would be from the sides of large containers or shipments of contaminated materials, and would be expected to range from about 10 to less than 14 µrem/hour (0.14 µSv/hr) above background (typically 8 to 12µrem/hr (0.08 to 0.12 µSv/hr).[10] From an open trench (Figure 4), filled with

[4] In the context used, the term ''non-dispersible'' means that any radiological impacts from resuspended material are inconsequential in comparison to the impacts from direct external exposures resulting from the emission of gamma radiation in the ^{137}Cs decay process.

[5] This assessment is generally consistent with the approach employed in ''Risk Assessment of Options for Disposition of EAF Dust Following a Meltdown Incident of a Radioactive Cesium Source in Scrap Steel,'' SELA–9301, Stanley E. Logan, April 1993.

[6] In the context of this position, stabilized treatment does not include either onsite or offsite high-temperature metals recycling processes.

[7] This treatment may include the addition of special stabilization reagents, such as clays, or involve other RCRA-approved stabilization technologies, that reduce the leachability of ^{137}Cs, although the radiological impacts analysis indicates that such processes are not necessary to protect public health and safety, and the environment.

[8] A dose conversion factor represents a value that allows a radionuclide contamination level to be converted to an estimated exposure rate.

[9] The dose rates in this appendix have been calculated through use of the Microshield computer program, Grove Engineering, Inc., version 4.2, 1995. The value of 49 µrem (0.49µSv)/hour represents 0.77 of the 62.9 value shown on Figure 1.

[10] The two-thirds loading of the 30-cubic yard box is related to the typical maximum payload weight that can be transported by truck without an overweight permit. If the boxes referred to in Figures 1 and 2 were full, the dose rate would increase by less than a factor of 1.5. Similarly, if the assumed additive weight percent (i.e., 30 percent) is varied over a reasonable range from 20 to 40 percent, the resulting dose rate would change in an inversely proportional manner.

contaminated materials, the calculated dose rate would also be somewhat less than 13 μrem/hr (0.13 μSv/hr) measured directly over the trench at a 3.28 feet (1 meter) distance. Again, these values represent 0.77 of the respective values indicated on the figures because of solidification additives. Figures 6 and 7, respectively, show the variation in dose rate with the width of the trench and depth of the waste. Figure 8 is provided to show the change in dose rate versus the distance offset from the side of the trailer-type container considered in Figure 3.

A typical disposal rate at a trench within an RCRA-permitted facility would generally exceed 500 tons (450 metric tons) per shift.[11] Assuming this disposal rate of 500 tons (450 metric tons) per shift applies to the disposal of treated, ^{137}Cs-contaminated, incident-related material (approximately 20 to 25 truckloads in 8 hours), it would require approximately 4 times this period of time to dispose of 2000 tons (1800 metric tons). (Note that the rate of arriving material would likely be dictated by transportation arrangements, so that the 32 hours required to dispose of the contaminated material could be spread over several days or weeks.) Facility workers, therefore, would, on average, only be exposed to finite volumes of contaminated material for a maximum period of 32 worker-hours. Applying the highest likely dose rate (approximately 13 μrem/hr (0.13 μSv/hr) from the side of a trailer containing the contaminated materials), and presuming exposure at a 3.28-ft (1-meter) distance for the entire 32-hour period, a worker would receive a dose of less than 0.5 mrem (5 μSv) above background.

Qualitatively descriptive time and motion data gathered from three RCRA-permitted disposal facilities indicate that the above-calculated dose is conservative for two principal reasons: (1) The workers having the most significant exposure to materials, from receipt to disposal, are effectively at greater distances than 3.28 feet (1 meter); and (2) their exposure, at this distance, is over time periods significantly less than the assumed receipt through disposal time period of 32 hours. As a result, actual exposures are expected to be significantly less than 0.5 mrem (5 μSv).

This conservative estimate of potential exposure is based on the aforementioned time-distance assumptions and is expected to bound reasonable interactions of disposal facility workers with the stabilized incident-related materials. For example, incident-related material could be stored at the disposal site or samples of the treated material could be subjected to sampling activities. In the first case, if a 90-day storage period is presumed, the average exposure distance over the entire period needed to ensure a dose less than the position's exposure criteria would be on the order of 10 to 20 meters (see Figures 1 through 3, which illustrate the decrease in dose rate as a function of distance from the source). In the second case, the typical activity in a 100-g sample would be no greater than about 10^{-2} μCi (370 Bq). The dose rate from such a sample would be less than 0.1 μrem/hr (0.001 μSv/hr) at a distance of 1 foot (0.3 meters).

To place the significance of this calculation into perspective, an estimate can be made of worker exposure from the presumed handling, treatment, and disposal of normal emission control dust (i.e., dust that has not been contaminated with ^{137}Cs from a melted source). This dust would contain background levels of ^{137}Cs (approximately 1 pCi/g (0.037 Bq/g)). Therefore, a worker interacting with this material at an effective distance of 3.28 feet (1 meter) over about 300 8-hour shifts (a little more than a working year) would receive a total maximum exposure of about 0.5 mrem (5 μSv). The magnitude of this exposure is in the same range as the exposure calculated for the disposal of the contaminated materials from a single melting event. Moreover, the potential exposure from the ''melting event'' was estimated under the extremely conservative assumption that all materials were contaminated at levels of 100 pCi/g (3.7 Bq/g).

The imposition of a 1–Ci (37–GBq) criterion on the total incident-related activity that could be disposed of at any one Subtitle C, RCRA facility (see following discussion on water-pathway considerations) should further ensure that worker exposures from ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials will not exceed 1 mrem/year (10 μSv/year) integrated over the lifetime of the facility.

4. Water-Pathway Considerations

The proposed approach to manage ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials presumes licensee treatment of these materials to comply with requirements for land disposal of restricted waste. Thus, the radiological, and potentially hazardous chemical constituents of these materials, will be incorporated into a stable, solid (e.g., cement-type) form, similar to that required for routine RCRA-permitted disposal of emission control dust. As a result, the possibility of ^{137}Cs presenting a hazard through a water pathway requires consideration of: (1) the quantity of ^{137}Cs available; (2) the degree to which the ^{137}Cs could be leached from its waste matrix; and (3) the extent that any leached ^{137}Cs could migrate into a water supply.

The disposal of ^{137}Cs in treated emission control dust and other incident-related materials would be constrained by this policy to a total activity of 1 Ci (37 GBq). In the previous reference-basis analysis, an effective concentration, in the treated waste, of 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g) was evaluated—the originally assumed contaminated material concentration reduced by 30 percent as a result of the added mass associated with treatment. Both the quantity and position-defined concentration values place bounds on any potential water pathway hazard. In the actual wastes that are subject to potential disposal under the provisions of this position, the concentration of ^{137}Cs averaged over all the treated waste would typically be significantly less than the defined concentration criteria.

Furthermore, because the ^{137}Cs is contained in a solid matrix and buried within a facility in which the amount of water infiltration is minimized, any ^{137}Cs removal from its final disposal location would be limited while these conditions remain in effect. The chemistry of any water interacting with the solidified, ^{137}Cs-contaminated waste would also be expected to limit the leaching process (e.g., avoidance of acidic environments), because of the controlled nature of the Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal site and the types and nature (e.g., no liquids) of the wastes accepted for disposal. Any water that leached ^{137}Cs from the waste would normally be collected in a leachate collection system at volumetric concentrations expected to be far less than those existing in the treated waste. The chemistry of the fill materials used at the disposal site could also provide a sorbing medium if any ^{137}Cs leached from the solidified waste. Finally, the location of Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal sites is such that the source of any water supply would typically be some distance from the disposal site.

These chemistry and distance factors are also likely to be major factors in delaying the arrival of ^{137}Cs at a receptor well because of retardation effects. This retardation, in terms of its effect on the time required, under a worst-case scenario, for the ^{137}Cs to reach a water supply, is such that significant radioactive decay of the ^{137}Cs inventory is likely (the radioactive half-life of ^{137}Cs is 30 years) before the ^{137}Cs could potentially reach the water supply.

Although qualitative in nature, and based on considerations that can vary among Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal sites, the previous discussion has focused on the factors that are likely to prevent any significant water-pathway hazard. The following, more quantitative assessment, is provided to conservatively bound any water-pathway hazard that could potentially occur under extremely unlikely conditions.

The leachability of ^{137}Cs from any solid waste form that complies with the land disposal restrictions for the waste's non-radiological hazardous constituents is likely to be extremely limited after initial waste placement. After the end of operations and a post-closure care period of 30 years, a worst-case scenario presumes that processes take place to degrade the site so that infiltrating water from the surface passes unimpeded through the contaminated waste. In predicting the dissolution of ^{137}Cs under these conditions, a critical process is the partitioning of the ^{137}Cs that takes place between the waste, soil, and infiltrating water. Conservatively assuming that the partitioning from the solid waste form is similar to that from the interstitial backfill soil to water, an estimate can be made of the amount of ^{137}Cs that can leach into the infiltrating water.

The most important parameter in estimating this transfer, as well as the subsequent movement of the ^{137}Cs in groundwater, is the distribution coefficient, ''K_d.'' This parameter expresses the ratio at equilibrium of ^{137}Cs sorbed onto a given weight of soil particles to the amount

[11] Note that if treatment at an RCRA-permitted facility were required, the limiting operational handling rate for the treated materials may be limited to 100 to 200 tons (90 to 180 metric tons) per shift.

remaining in a given volume of water. The higher the value of the distribution coefficient, the greater the concentration of ^{137}Cs remaining in the soil. The K_d value can be affected by factors such as soil texture, pH, competing cation effects, soil porewater concentration, and soil organic matter content.[12] For the non-acidic, sand/clay/soil environments presumed to represent the RCRA-permitted disposal facilities, a K_d value of 270 milliliter (ml)/g was selected from the Footnote 12 reference as being appropriate for the subsequent bounding, conservative analysis.

To model the potential groundwater impacts, the RESRAD[13] code was used. For the representative case, the bounding 40,000 cubic feet (ft^3) or 1132 cubic meters (m^3) of treated material were presumed to be disposed of in a volume measuring 100-ft (30.4-m) length × 20-ft (6.09-m) width × 20-ft (6.09-m) depth. All this material was assumed to contain a ^{137}Cs concentration of 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g). Notwithstanding the actual layouts of Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facilities, a well was presumed to be located and centered at the downgradient edge of this specific volume of waste. To maximize the hazard as calculated by the RESRAD model, the hydraulic gradient was considered to be parallel to the length of the disposed volume of material. Infiltration representative of a humid site was presumed and a minimal unsaturated zone thickness of 3.28 ft (1 m) was assumed to separate the contaminated zone from the saturated zone. The value assigned to K_d in the unsaturated zone was 270 ml/g. Assessments beyond this representative case evaluation are subsequently discussed.

The results from this bounding analysis indicate that drinking water dose rate would be insignificant (e.g., far less than a microrem (10^{-2} μSv) per year). This result is not surprising because the retardation provided, even in the 3.28-ft (1-m) deep unsaturated zone and the saturated zone, is sufficient to preclude drinking water doses for almost 700 years. During this period, the activity of ^{137}Cs would decay (i.e., be reduced by radioactive decay) by a factor of about 10 million.

Note that, although it is considered an unrealistic scenario, the drinking of the leachate directly from the disposal trench after a period of 30 years would only result in a calculated exposure of about 7 mrem/year (70 μSv/year).[14]

To consider the effects of a range of parameters, including other K_d values, on the results of this bounding analysis, the following analyses are presented. Based on the typical existing volumes and ^{137}Cs concentrations of incident-related materials, the imposition of a constraint on ^{137}Cs concentration effectively bounds the total activity that could be disposed of at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facility, from a single steel company site, to a few tens of millicuries (a few GBq).[15] Material at higher concentrations would require disposal at either a mixed-waste disposal facility or a licensed low-level waste disposal site. Thus, for the potential disposals at the Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted site to approach the 1–Ci (37–GBq) incident-related material constraint in this position, disposals of materials from several incidents would have to occur. The total volume of material, in this case, would still represent only a small fraction of an RCRA-permitted facility's disposal capacity. Repeating the RESRAD analysis discussed above under these assumptions, but respectively considering lower K_d values in the contaminated, unsaturated, and saturated zones, would still result in drinking water doses of less than 1 mrem (10 μSv) per year unless the K_d values in all zones approach single-digit values. Even in these cases (e.g., K_d equal to 2.7), separation of the hypothesized well location from the disposed material by about 328 feet (100 meters) would reduce dose rates below 1 mrem (10 μSv) per year because of the decay of ^{137}Cs brought about by the increased retardation times.

The concentration constraints in this position, coupled with the limited number of inadvertent melting situations to which this position could be applicable, and the case-by-case NRC or Agreement State approval of the proposed material transfers, are believed to provide a sufficient basis to ensure protection of public health and safety, and the environment from water-pathway considerations. Nevertheless, to provide further protection, should a single Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted disposal facility accept incident-related material from more than one incident, the position includes a total incident-related ^{137}Cs activity constraint of 1 Ci (37 GBq). The magnitude of this constraint is based on the typical bounding activity associated with an inadvertent melting of ^{137}Cs sources that have occurred to date at EAFs or foundries. In large measure, it has been included to provide assurance that the position is only directed at the ultimate disposition of radioactive material that exists in the environment as a result of specific inadvertent melting incidents. However, it also provides a constraint on the extent of volumetric contamination as a function of concentration. The practical effect, as previously alluded to, is to limit the disposal volumes of incident-related contaminated materials to a small fraction of total disposal site capacity for hazardous waste. As a result of this volumetric limit, the constraint would further ensure that any exposures occurring offsite over the operating life of the Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facility would be equal to or less than 1 mrem/year (10 μSv/year), if integrated over the facility's operating life.

Again, the activity constraint and the water pathway considerations can be placed in perspective by evaluating the potential normal disposal of EAF emission control dust at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facility. If this dust includes a background ^{137}Cs concentration of 1 pCi/g (0.037 Bq/g), and the facility can treat 200 tons (180 metric tons) of dust per day, the total quantity of ^{137}Cs disposed of annually would be about 50 mCi (1.85 GBq). Thus, over a facility operating period of about 20 years, the total quantity of ^{137}Cs disposed of could equal the 1-Ci (37 GBq) incident-related material activity constraint.

5. Intruder Considerations

In the development of its licensing requirements for land disposal of radioactive waste in 10 CFR Part 61, NRC considered protection for individuals who might inadvertently intrude into the disposal site, occupy the site, and contact the waste. In the context of this position, this possibility has been considered although the greater risk to the intruder would likely result from the non-radiological hazardous constituents at the site.

In the intruder scenarios applied in the development of NRC's LLW standards,[16] an inadvertent intruder was assumed to dig a 3-m (9.9-ft) deep foundation hole for construction of a house. The top 2 m (6.6 ft) of the foundation were assumed to be trench cover material and the bottom 1 m (3.28 ft) was assumed to be waste. Based on the details of the scenarios, which included these and other considerations, the intruder interacted with material whose concentration had been reduced from the waste concentration by a factor of 10. Presuming similar scenarios and assuming intrusion occurs immediately after a post-closure care period of 30 years, the intruder would be exposed to a 137Cs concentration of about 4 pCi/g (0.15 Bq/g); that is, 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g) reduced by the factor of 10 and an additional factor of 2 to account for radioactive decay). Even for this worst-case situation in which all the incident-related waste was presumed to have initial 137Cs concentrations of 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g), the projected intruder exposure would range from 0.8 to 3.8 mrem (8 to 38 μSv/year).[17] As noted above, the average concentrations over large volumes of incident-related material would be expected to be far less than 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g).

6. Conclusions

These bounding analyses indicate that some significant volume of ^{137}Cs-contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials from an inadvertent melting of a sealed source can be disposed of at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted

[12] ''Default Soil Solid/Liquid Partition Coefficients, K_ds, for Four Major Soil Types: A Compendium,'' M. Sheppard and D. Thibault, *Health Physics*, Vol. 59, No. 4, October 1990, pp. 471–482.

[13] RESRAD, Version 5.0, Argonne National Laboratory, September 1993.

[14] This dose estimate is based on comparing leachate concentrations with the water effluent concentration in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B.

[15] For example, the total activity contained in 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) of material, contaminated at a level of 77 pCi/g (2.84 Bq/g), would be about 0.14 curies (5.2 GBq). It would be unlikely that all the material from a particular incident would be at the maximum concentration defined in the technical position.

[16] See NUREG–0782, Vol. 4, Draft Environmental Impact Statement on 10 CFR Part 61, ''Licensing Requirements for Land Disposal of Radioactive Waste,'' September 1981.

[17] These estimates are based on the concentration to dose conversion values in NUREG–1500, ''Working Draft Regulatory Guide on Release Criteria for Decommissioning: NRC Staff's Draft for Comment,'' August 1994. Appropriate adjustments of the tabulated information were made to reflect the occupancy and shielding assumptions made in NUREG–0782 (see Footnote 16).

facility with negligible impacts to public and worker health and safety and the environment. This method for disposal, if implemented according to the limitations stipulated in this position, is very unlikely to cause worst-case exposures that exceed 1 mrem (10 μSv) to any worker at the disposal facility or to any member of the public in the vicinity of the facility. The design, operations, and post-closure activities that take place at Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facilities will ensure that radiological impacts from ^{137}Cs will also be negligible in future timeframes. Proper disposal of these materials would protect public health and safety, and the environment to a greater degree than the alternative of indefinitely storing these materials at a steel company facility. The calculated public health and safety and environmental impacts of disposition of specified incident-related materials at a Subtitle C, RCRA-permitted facility can also be used to determine an optimum course for disposal, if disposition alternatives exist.

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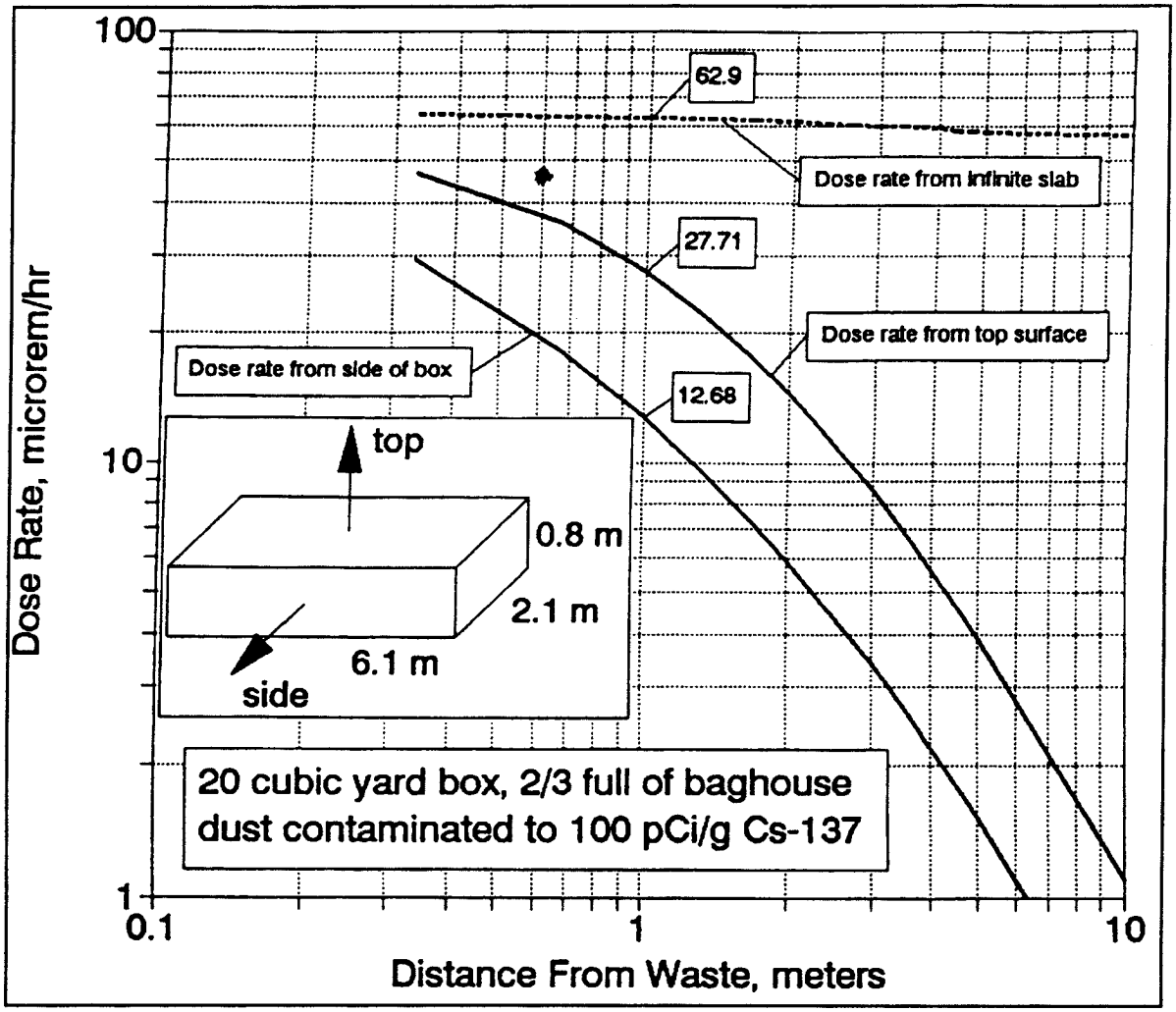

Figure 1. Shape Factor Plot for 20 Cubic Yard Container

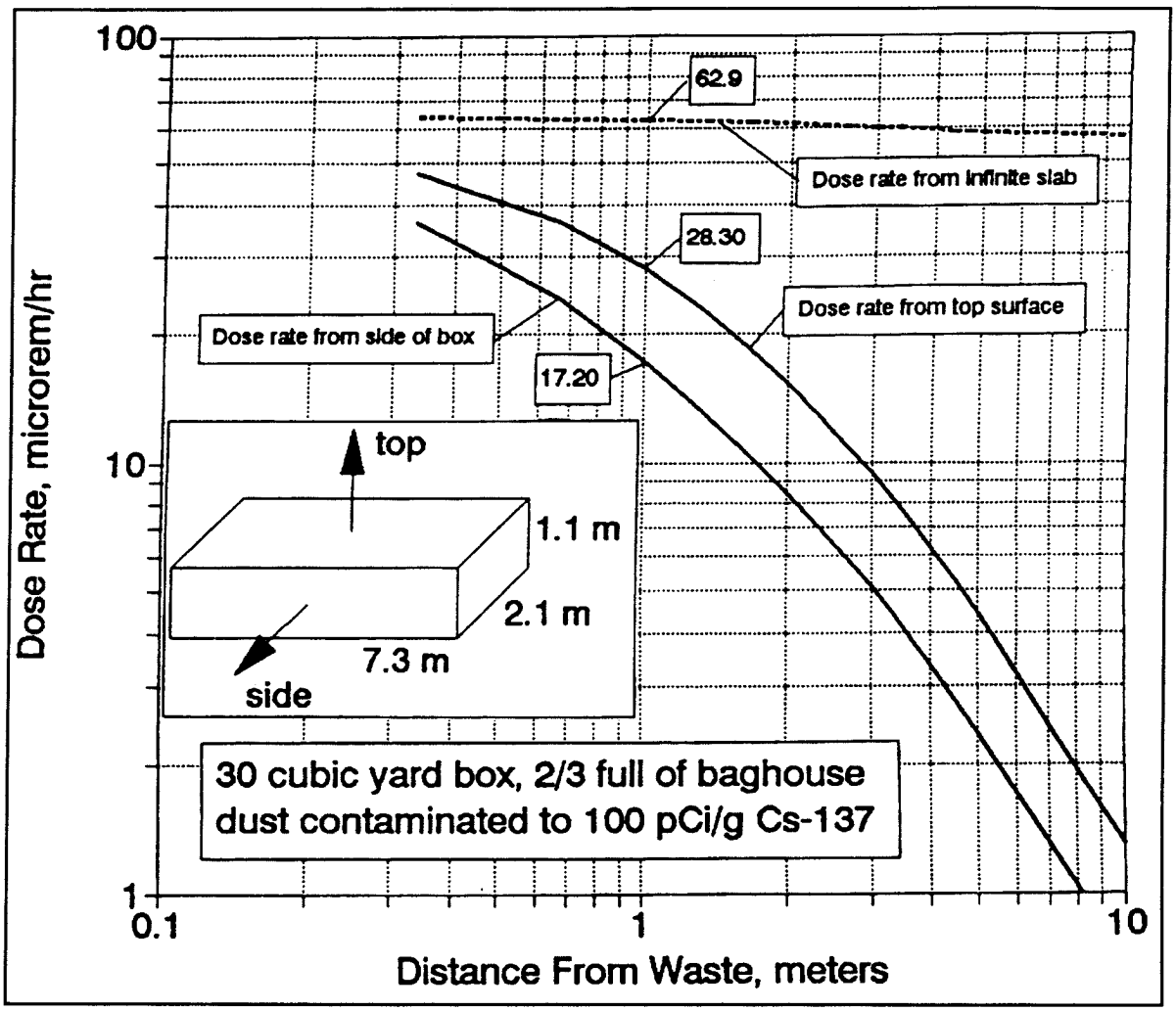

Figure 2. Shape Factor Plot for 30 Cubic Yard Container

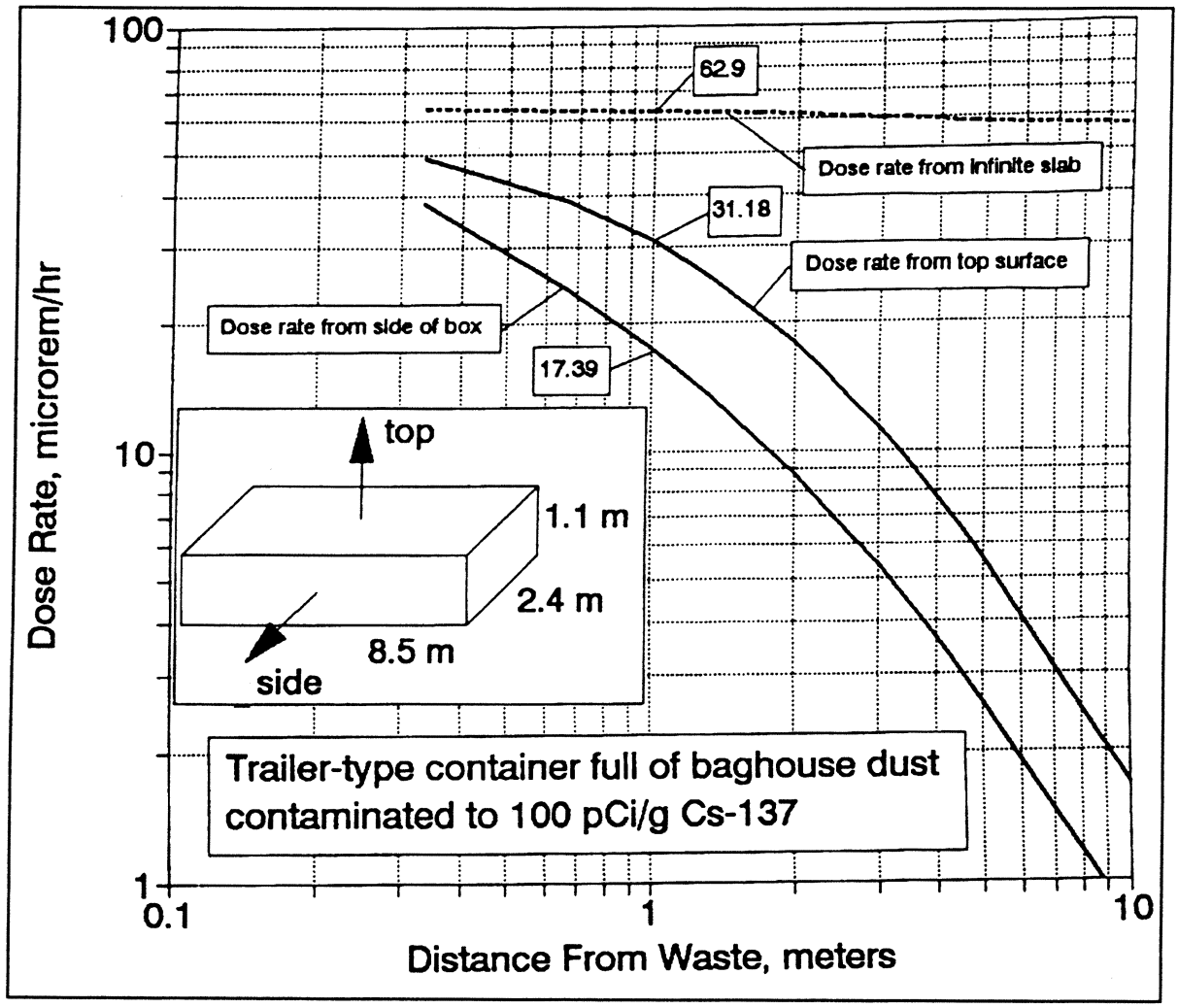

Figure 3. Shape Factor Plot for Trailer-Type Container

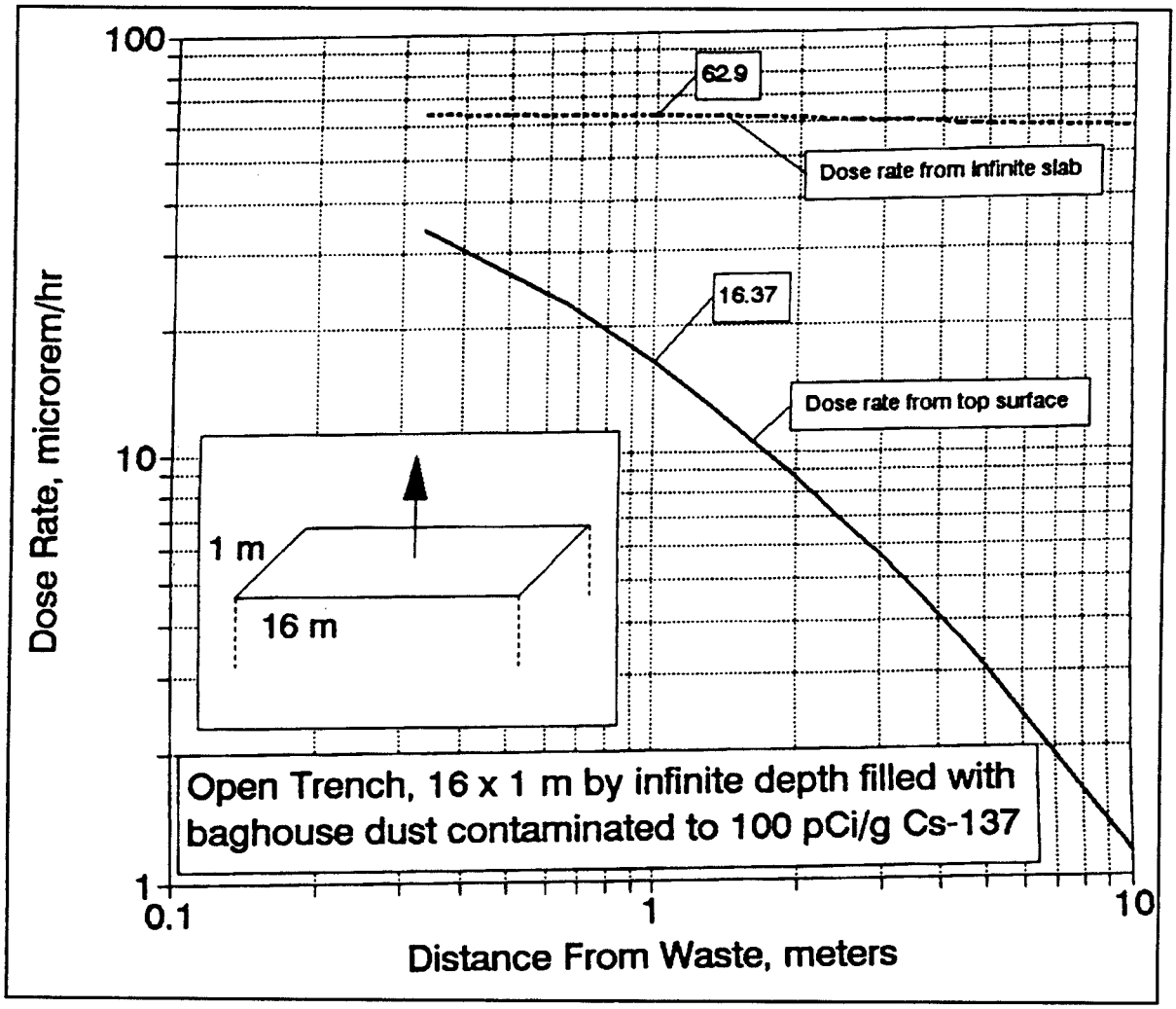

Figure 4. Shape Factor Plot for Reference Open Trench

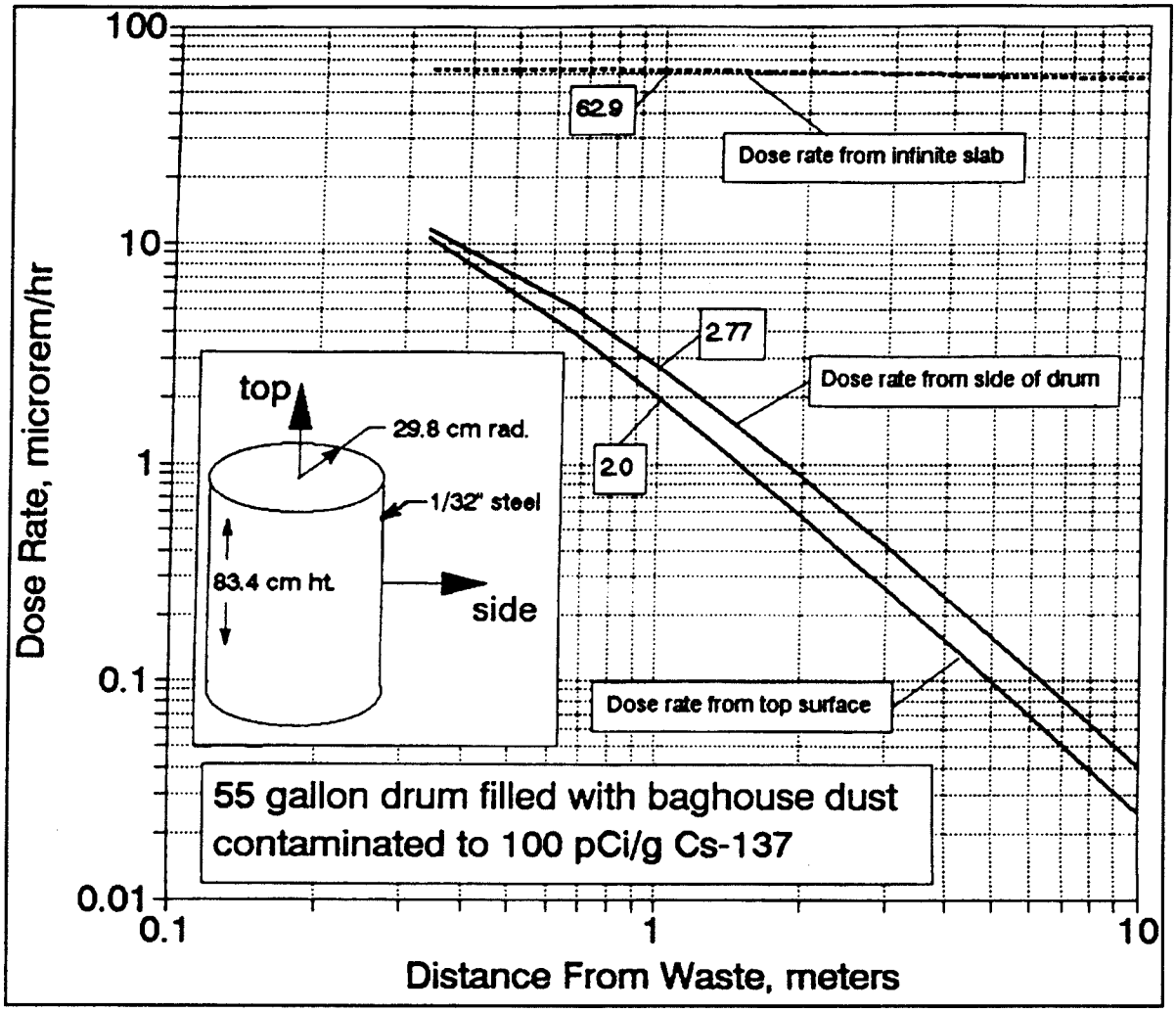

Figure 5. Shape Factor Plot for Standard 55 Gal. Drum

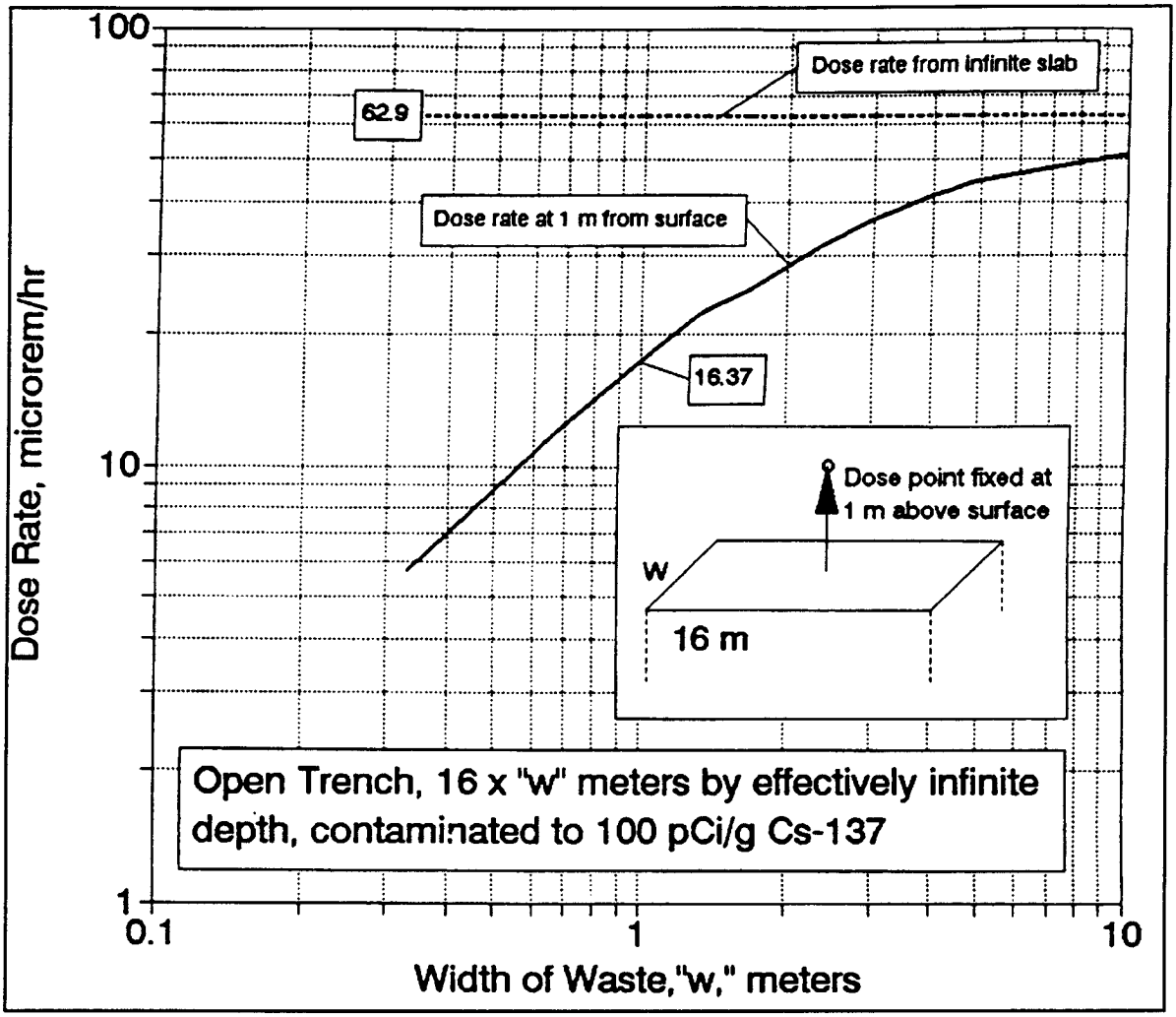

Figure 6. Dose Rate as a Function of Trench Width

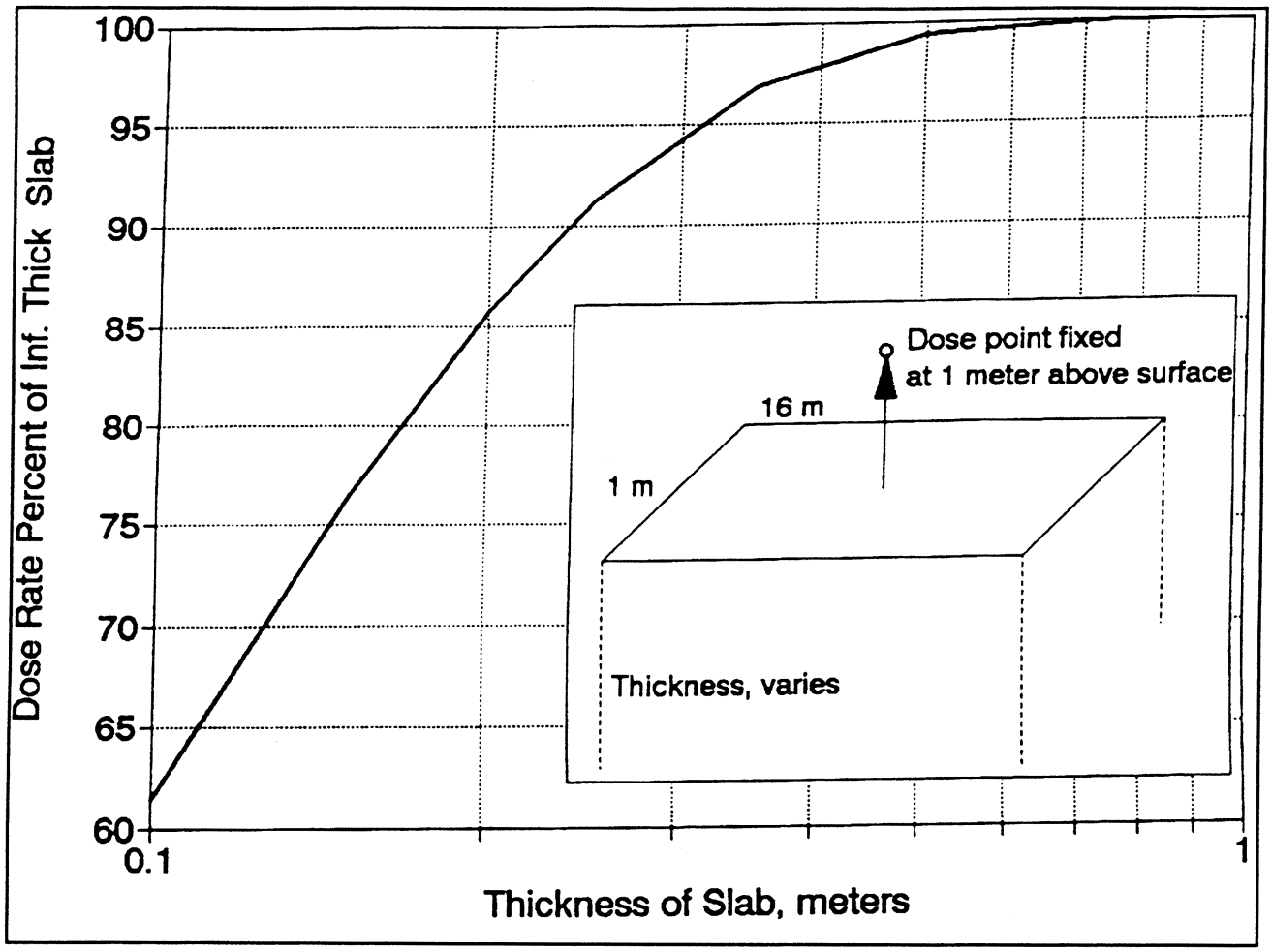

Figure 7. Dose Rate (Expressed as a Percentage of an Infinite Slab Dose Rate) as a Function of Trench Thickness

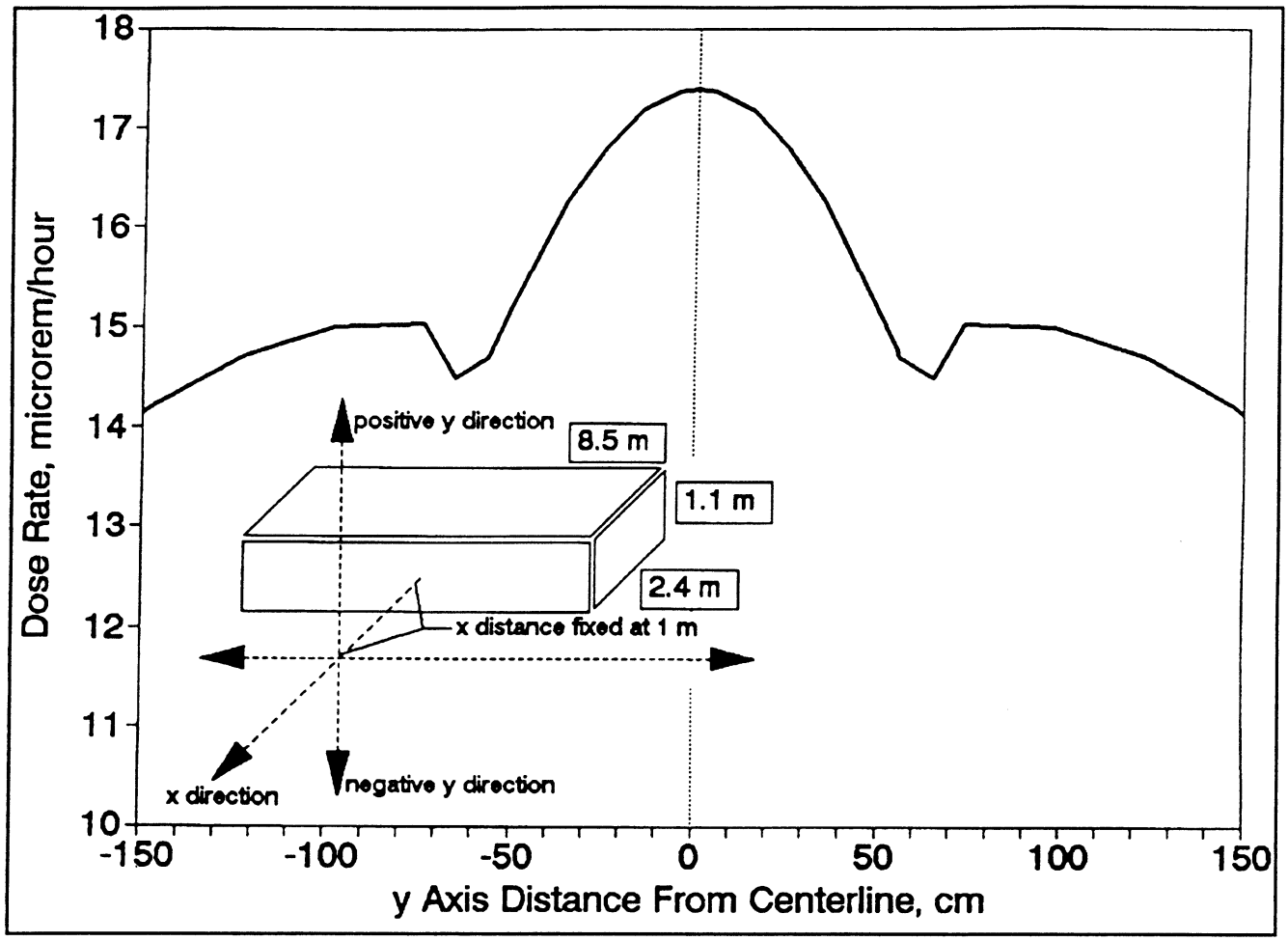

Figure 8. Dose Rates as a Function of Vertical Distance Offset from Center Point of Trailer-Type Container

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Analysis of and Response to Comments on Staff Technical Position ''Disposition of Cesium-137 Contaminated Emission Control Dust and Other Incident-Related Material''

On January 22, 1996, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission published a proposed technical position on the disposition of Cesium-137 (^{137}Cs) contaminated emission control dust and other incident-related materials in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 1608). Comments were solicited and, in response, 22 comment letters were received. These comment letters included: six from State nuclear safety, human resources, environmental conservation, and health offices; five from the steel industry (three from industry associations); four from hazardous waste disposal facility operators; one from a mixed-waste disposal facility operator; two from other industry associations; two from environmental groups; one from a member of the public; and one from a member of Congress. These letters raised a number of issues ranging from policy and legal concerns to specific comments on the conservatisms in the position's supporting radiological assessments. The responses to these submitted comments have been grouped into the following categories: (1) Position justification, precedence, and relationship to ''below regulatory concern'' (BRC) policy considerations and constraints; (2) regulatory approach (i.e., rulemaking versus technical position) and the implementation process; (3) legal considerations; (4) related health, safety, and environmental concerns; (5) technical considerations; (6) other issues; and (7) clarifications.

1. Justification, Precedence, and Relationship to BRC

a. *Comment:* The comments on the justification issue were intertwined with several other issues. Basically, however, the comments from the steel and other industries (associations), three States, the Subtitle C, hazardous waste facility operators, and the Congressman supported the disposal concept, proposed in the position, as a necessary adjunct to a regulatory program that should improve licensee control of the devices, whose inadvertent meltings have caused the problem. They believe that the position is safe, environmentally sound, and cost-effective, and a reasonable alternative to disposal at the existing mixed-waste disposal facility (available since April 1995 for disposal of the subject waste). These commenters, plus those from the disposal facility operators, expressed the view that there was a serious lack of competition in the business of disposing of mixed waste, resulting in unacceptably high disposal costs. Several of these commenters, including one State, suggested that the disposal costs could affect the financial viability of certain facilities.

Comments from two of the States, the environmental groups, the member of the public, and the mixed-waste disposal facility operator stated that the justification (or combined justification and regulatory approach) for the position was weak, with most emphasizing the conflict with the current policy on, and approach to, mixed-waste disposal. One State and the mixed-waste disposal facility operator noted that the time, effort, and resources expended to effect mixed-waste disposal at the existing facility will be undermined by the precedent being established in the position. The disposal facility operator also believed that the position relied on unsubstantiated economic assumptions and assertions, which NRC had accepted at face value without any independent investigation, and that the justification had changed with position development from a public-health to a cost-effective rationale. This commenter also stated the belief that the position was not in the public's interest because of potential exposures to transportation workers, members of the public, and Subtitle C facility workers. One of the environmental group commenters stated that saving a few cents per ton of steel may not be in the public's best interests.

a. *Response:* Because the subject disposition option was being proposed in the form of a ''permissive'' technical position (i.e., an option, likely requiring multiple approvals, that would be initiated by a request from an NRC or Agreement State licensee on a case-by-case basis) and not a rule, the broad policy justification, stated in the **Federal Register** notice (61 FR 1609, column 1) was as follows: ''NRC believes that disposal, under the provisions of the position or other acceptable alternatives (emphasis added), is preferable to allowing this mixed waste to remain indefinitely at steel company sites.'' Another acceptable alternative referred to in the **Federal Register** notice (61 FR 1610, column 3) is the mixed waste disposal facility operated by Envirocare of Utah. As the footnote indicated, this facility received authorization to accept the subject waste at concentrations not exceeding 560 picocuries (pCi)/gram (g) (20.7 becquerel (Bq)/g) during April 1995, after the work on the technical position was initiated. With the availability of this facility, the NRC staff believes its aforementioned public health justification became enmeshed with cost considerations, as described below.

Notwithstanding the availability of the mixed-waste disposal facility option, which has been used by several steel facilities with ^{137}Cs-contaminated, incident-related material, other steel companies did not consider this option cost-effective. Contrary to the commenter's statement, NRC staff did contact the industry, as well as the mixed-waste and Subtitle C disposal facility operators, to comprehend the possible cost differentials of the disposal alternatives. Although contractual privacy and market considerations prevented exact determination, NRC staff concluded that the differential costs between the mixed-waste and Subtitle C disposal options could be significant. In fact, the comment letters from the mixed-waste disposal facility operator and the Subtitle C facility operators appear to confirm this assessment. But whatever the actual cost differences may be for specific situations, the process, as envisioned in the potential use of the position, would identify the cost differentials, if any, in the environmental assessment that would support any decision to implement the position's disposition alternative (One State commenter stated that it should be made clear that an environmental assessment, under the National Environmental Policy Act, would be required for each disposal). The significance of any cost differential could be judged by appropriate regulatory authorities, in their selection of the most reasonable and proper disposal alternative (e.g., whether saving a few cents per ton of steel is in the public interest).

In its decision to pursue what, the Commission believes, is a health-protective and environmentally sound disposition alternative, the Commission also considered the origin of the radioactive source melting problem (a problem being addressed under a separate NRC program) and the significant efforts of the steel industry to detect incoming radioactive material. In the Commission's view, these factors provided further justification for its ongoing actions. Thus, although the Commission is aware of the substantial efforts, time, and resources expended by all parties involved in the licensing of the mixed-waste disposal facility, the Commission's primary focus is to achieve ultimate disposition of the incident-related material. The Commission believes that the real or imagined cost differentials, from lack of competition or other causes, may be resolved through issuance of the position, and lead to a resolution of the disposal problem. The Commission has coordinated its actions with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and believes it has the support of EPA in the position, at this proposal stage.

The potential exposures to workers and members of the public are addressed in the responses to comments 3.a. and 4.f.

b. *Comment:* Two State commenters, the mixed-waste disposal facility operator, the environmental group commenters, and the member of the public raised concerns about the precedent-setting nature of the technical position. By establishing a ''default'' value for ^{137}Cs in incident-related material, it was questioned why a similar argument could not be made for ^{137}Cs in soil, or some other radionuclide in another medium. It was further pointed out that the cumulative effect of similar actions would need to be addressed. An environmental group commenter opposed the creation of exemptions that could be used by others, specifically the Department of Energy, as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements, in settings for which the drafters of the [position] did not intend or anticipate. The member of the public claimed a possible relationship to issues involving disposals from the U.S. Enrichment Corporation.

Commenters from the steel and other industry associations supported the position as a proper precedent, and suggested that other circumstances could justify similar actions. It was pointed out, for example, that although Basic Oxygen Furnaces (BOFs) also process scrap and are subject to the same kinds of incidents as Electric Arc Furnaces, BOF dust may be neither a listed hazardous waste nor a characteristic hazardous waste. It was suggested that the position be clarified regarding its applicability to the potential

disposal of ^{137}Cs-contaminated BOF material and incident-related material that may not be classified as mixed waste. Another industry commenter questioned whether the position would apply to a steel producer who is not an NRC or Agreement State licensee. This same commenter questioned what approach would be used for meltings involving other radionuclides, and whether the position could not be broadened to other industries that have large volumes of mixed waste. In a broader sense, a few of these commenters applauded NRC and EPA efforts to minimize dual regulation of mixed waste.

b. *Response:* The Commission strongly believes that broad-based exemptions, or creation of specific positions outside of established policies, should be implemented through the rulemaking process. In fact, efforts to provide the technical analyses to support a broad recycle rulemaking, that would include consideration of incident-related material, are underway. However, under its specific regulations, cited in the technical position, the Commission can, and has, in case-by-case determinations, approved actions that it believes are in the best interests of public health and safety and protection of the environment. In the case of this ''permissive'' technical position, NRC is putting forward a disposition option, whose implementation and approval can be considered by applicable regulatory authorities and others. The advantages and disadvantages of alternatives would be addressed in appropriate environmental assessments that would accompany license amendment requests, and the choice would require acceptance by various regulatory authorities and others, and would be contingent on State laws and permit conditions.

The Commission believes the precedent being suggested, in this case, is reasonable and proper, based on the circumstances and the justification, as described in 1.a. above. The disposition option, however, applies only to disposals at Subtitle C facilities; only to treated (stabilized) ^{137}Cs-contaminated, incident-related material (inclusive of material that may not be classified as mixed waste) that constitutes the greatest part of the problem; and only to companies, or their service contractors, that will treat the incident-related material, under NRC or Agreement State license, to meet the land disposal requirements that would apply if the material contained hazardous constituents. This last provision was considered necessary to avoid the difficult task of generically defining bounds on the potential radiological exposures that could occur during treatment or disposal, and could involve consideration of inhalation and ingestion, as well as direct exposure pathways.

With regard to other possible situations for which this position may be considered a precedent, such as the disposal of BOF material, the Commission believes these situations should be judged on their own merit. Any interactions among combined actions would require consideration, as one of the State commenters pointed out. The staff is also aware of EPA interests, identified in its proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule, and has encouraged EPA efforts to identify mixed wastes that may be regulated as low-level radioactive waste (LLRW), outside of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. The response to comment 2 is also pertinent to the question of developing a broader technical position. The staff has had no interactions with U.S. Enrichment Corporation issues that affected development of this position.

c. *Comment:* Several commenters either requested clarification on the relationship of this position to BRC policy or stated their belief that the position contravenes public law.

c. *Response:* In 1992, in response to the Commission's publication of a BRC policy statement in 1990, Congress, in Public Law 102–486, Energy Policy Act of 1992, stated that the [BRC] policy shall have no effect. The BRC policy basically stated the bases that the Commission would apply to determine if broad practices should be considered for exemption from regulatory control. The NRC staff does not believe that the subject technical position is a BRC policy for the following reasons: (1) The technical position is a ''permissive'' guidance statement, basically stating Commission views on safe implementation of existing regulations on licensed material disposal in 10 CFR Part 20; (2) the position specifically ''directs'' the disposal to a regulated disposal entity, and includes approval, notification, and total activity provisions that, the staff believes, are inconsistent with the concept of BRC; (3) the position is narrow in scope (i.e., directed at specific material, caused by specific circumstances); and (4) if implemented, the actions under the position are consistent with other case-by-case determinations made by the Commission.

2. Regulatory Approach and the Implementation Process

Comment: Although related to the BRC issue discussed above, a State commenter questioned why, if the proposal is sound in protecting public health and safety, the regulatory approach is a technical position, as opposed to a rulemaking—the latter providing a broader review process. Another State commenter believed NRC should define the ''life expectancy'' of the guidelines in the technical position. Industry comments generally supported the technical position as the approach needed to address a real problem in a timely manner, as opposed to a rulemaking that would be very time-consuming. They believe the steel companies should not be put in the middle of a political tug-of-war over appropriate administrative procedures to follow, given that the position has been made available for public scrutiny in a manner similar to a proposed rule.

Response: As referred to in 1.b. above, NRC staff intends to re-address the Subtitle C-disposal option, proposed in the technical position, in conjunction with a broad recycle rulemaking. At that time the need to broadly address disposal options will be revisited. However, because this rulemaking is in an early development stage, with finalization unlikely in the next couple of years, and because of the desirability of properly disposing of specific incident-related material in a timely manner, the Commission directed that the staff should work with EPA to develop interim guidelines and associated technical bases. This is the process that has been followed to date. The guidelines proposed in the technical position would be in effect until this rulemaking is finalized.

To address the concern of the State commenter regarding a broader review process, the staff has not only worked with EPA, but has made early versions of the position available directly to a number of affected parties and States. The Commission's intentions were openly discussed and the early versions of the position, together with early exchanges of views, were placed in NRC's public document room. The staff published the proposed technical position in its entirety in the **Federal Register** to obtain the broader review that the commenter suggests. Furthermore, contrary to interpretation of one commenter, NRC is not asserting the adoption of the technical position as a matter of Agreement State compatabilty. In fact, recognizing the likely involvement of many parties, if the position's alternative is implemented, the staff's intent was that this wide review and approval could be helpful in gaining general understanding and acceptance of the merits of the proposed alternative. Case-by-case reviews and approvals of individual applications to use the position's disposal approach will still be necessary even with the final technical position in place.

3. Legal Considerations

a. *Comment:* In several comment letters from the States and a Subtitle C disposal facility operator, and in staff discussions with other Subtitle C disposal facility representatives, it was pointed out that the legal applicability of the technical position's disposal alternative, in specific States, could be determined by how the incident-related material is defined. If the waste were defined as LLRW, requiring disposal as specified in the Low-Level Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985, the disposal alternative described in the position could be precluded, absent an appropriate change to State law or regulations, or permit conditions. One State commenter stated that, if the treated incident-related material is considered contaminated ash, it would be subject to permit and manifesting requirements.

Another State commenter pointed out that State LLRW regulations require demonstration that design, operation, and closure of any class of LLRW facility ensure protection against inadvertent intrusion and provide for an institutional control period. There was concern about States being open to lawsuits if the incident-related material were considered LLRW and if the aforementioned provisions were not addressed. The mixed-waste disposal facility operator pointed out that Subtitle C facilities are not required to have radiation training programs. Another State commenter questioned the differences that would exist between the Subtitle C and mixed waste disposal facility requirements and their rationale, in the context of the position.

a. *Response:* In the ''Regulatory Position'' text in Section C, the waste that could be

transferred to the Subtitle C disposal facility was described as incident-related material, and was not referred to as low-level radioactive waste. In developing the proposed position, this was not a decision based on legal considerations, but the terminology selected to best characterize the waste, in a technical position whose principal purpose was to demonstrate, through a conservative assessment, the minimal radiological significance of the proposed disposal option. It was recognized, however, that State laws and permit conditions would need to be satisfied, and that numerous approvals may be required, including those of appropriate State regulatory bodies and the disposal facility operator.

Among other provisions, implementation of the disposal option proposed in the position: (1) Involves a licensee's request and regulatory approvals on a case-by-case basis pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2002; (2) includes notification and disposal-site operator-approval provisions; and (3) includes accounting of the single and total incident-related material received at a Subtitle C disposal site. As a result, the position does not allow a licensee to dispose of the incident-related material as if it were not radioactive, a concept that applies only to disposal of certain wastes defined in NRC regulations at 10 CFR 20.2005(a). Instead, if the provisions of the position are followed, including the specific provision for disposal at a Subtitle C facility, the position provides a basis for disposing of incident-related material at a site other than one specifically licensed for disposal of low-level radioactive waste.

Furthermore, although not taking a position on what LLW disposal requirements could be reasonably applied to the disposal of this incident-related material at a Subtitle C hazardous waste disposal facility, the staff did specifically address groundwater and intruder considerations. Groundwater and intruder assessments were provided to allow others to judge the significance of these scenarios and the need for additional regulatory provisions (including radiation protection training). NRC staff has concluded that, with the constraints provided in the position, specific regulatory actions (e.g., groundwater monitoring for ^{137}Cs, intruder barriers, institutional controls beyond those applicable to Subtitle C disposal facilities) directed at these scenarios are not necessary.

The NRC staff has also concluded that the position's dose criterion, and the conservative assessment of allowable ^{137}Cs concentrations, obviates the need for radiation protection training for the Subtitle C facility workers. In this regard, the staff would point out that the material defined by the technical position would not be considered radioactive, for transportation purposes, under the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT's) regulations. In fact, the concentration criteria in the position are a factor of about 20 less than the value used by DOT to define radioactive material.

b. *Comment:* Two State commenters pointed out that the position does not address specific permitting provisions pertaining to dust treatment to meet land disposal requirements for the dust's hazardous constituents. One of these commenters stated that NRC cannot assume sole jurisdiction for [hazardous] waste treatment, if such treatment were conducted at the steel company sites.

b. *Response:* The commenter is correct. The position calls for compliance with RCRA land disposal requirements. In the situations being addressed, the NRC staff believes appropriate RCRA authorities may approve various options for carrying out the treatment of the incident-related material. Therefore, only a general statement of compliance was included in the technical position. The staff acknowledges and agrees with the comment regarding NRC's jurisdiction over hazardous waste treatment, no matter where conducted. This would be an issue for the State-permitting agencies or EPA to decide. In essence, the presumption in the position is that the Subtitle C *disposal* facility would be disposing of waste that had been treated under applicable RCRA requirements.

4. Related Safety, Health, and Environmental Concerns

a. *Comment:* An environmental group, a State commenter, and the member of the public suggested that the best approach to solve the problem is a better accounting of the sources causing the incidents, and more rigorous regulation appears warranted. The suggestion was made that worker exposure at the foundries should be a principal NRC concern. As indicated in the discussion in comment 1.a., the steel industry commenters also strongly requested NRC action to improve accountability.

a. *Response:* The Commission, in its directions to the staff on October 18, 1994, approved several concurrent courses of action. One of these has led to the development of the proposed position, while another has led to an Agreement State-NRC Working Group that is developing recommendations to address the accountability issue. The Working Group has held several meetings and a workshop, and recommendations were sent to the Commission in late 1996. The NRC staff is in the process of evaluating the NRC/Agreement States Working Group's recommendations for increased control over, and accountability for, devices containing radioactive material. Once the NRC staff completes its evaluation, it will submit an action plan to the Commission outlining measures to improve control over, and accountability for, devices. Thus, the Commission agrees with the commenter's worker safety and ''front-end'' concerns but, recognizing that incident-related material currently exists, and future incidents may not be prevented with 100 percent confidence, believes the ''back end'' of the problem also requires Commission action.

b. *Comment:* A State and an environmental group commenter viewed the policy, in its granting of a ''regulatory exemption'' for the incident-related waste, as counterproductive to the desire to improve detection capabilities at the steel facilities. Three industry commenters, one who responded directly to the State view, pointed out that the steel company facilities have installed state-of-the-art radiation-detection capabilities at considerable expense, not to meet any regulatory requirement, but to reduce the likelihood of experiencing the consequences of inadvertent-melting events that result in significant shutdown, cleanup, and disposal costs, as well as the possibility of incident-related exposures to plant personnel. Furthermore, these detection systems have been coupled with comprehensive scrap inspection programs.

b. *Response:* Although the policy provisions may require NRC or appropriate Agreement States to not require licensing of the Subtitle C facility for the radioactive material, the main feature of the policy is the NRC determination that the incident-related material can be transferred, under existing regulations (10 CFR 20.2001 and 20.2002), from a licensed to an unlicensed entity. The position not only provides a conservative NRC assessment of the radiological impacts of the disposal alternative, but also evaluates certain hypothetical situations to provide a frame of reference for the calculated impacts. Contrary to the connotation, ''regulatory exemption,'' used by the commenters, NRC staff does not consider the proposed position to be an exemption action, but an assessment that could allow case-by-case decisions on incident-related material disposals under current regulations (also see response 1.c.).

The staff also believes that this policy has no impact on a steel company's selection of ''source'' detection capabilities. The costs associated with shutdown (downtime) and cleanup alone can exceed millions of dollars, far in excess of the costs of effective detection systems and programs.

c. *Comment:* The environmental group commenters and the mixed-waste disposal facility operator suggested that the position could lead the steel companies to continue operations after a melting for the purpose of generating additional contaminated dust in sufficient volume to meet the position's concentration criteria. A State commenter stated that this issue should be addressed. The mixed-waste disposal facility operator postulated other abuses (e.g., the mixing of other regulated waste with [incident-related] material) and asked whether prevention measures were being proposed.

c. *Response:* The staff believes that the cost disincentives alone are sufficient to consider the former suggestion unreasonable. For example, the dilution necessary at one of the facilities with this material, such that all the contaminated material would comply with the position's criteria, would be about a factor of 5. The costs of disposing of this increased volume at a Subtitle C facility, even with an optimistic estimate of disposal costs, could reach millions of dollars. The staff would note that its development of this position has been enmeshed with cost-effective considerations because of the real or imagined excessive differential costs of the disposal alternatives. Furthermore, based on the operation of the steel facilities' emission control systems, with their dust-collection systems, the staff can not conceive of a scenario that would allow real time comprehension of the extent of the contamination or total quantity of ^{137}Cs involved in an incident.

With regard to the question of protective measures, the staff believes the NRC, Agreement State(s), permitting agencies, or the Subtitle C disposal facility operator could, if warranted, require or strongly recommend testing requirements to address any concerns on disposal of unauthorized radioactive material. The NRC staff believes that a licensee's measurement and sampling program, as approved by NRC or the Agreement State, will be sufficient to preclude unauthorized radioactive material disposals.

d. *Comment:* An environmental group commenter stated that the concentration criteria in the position appear to be inconsistent and less strict than criteria imposed by EPA on mill tailings at 40 CFR Part 192. The mixed-waste disposal facility commenter questioned the position's comparisons with environmental ^{137}Cs concentrations. The member of the public claimed the proposal would exempt 10 times the amount of material that would have been exempted under the BRC policy.

d. *Response:* The staff presumes that reference is being made to the 5 and 15 pCi/g or 135 and 405 Bq/g remedial action criterion for radium=226 (^{226}Ra) in soil. These are criteria that would apply to soil that could be released for unrestricted use. The concentrations in the position are those for material that would be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal facility. Because radium is about 2.5 times more hazardous from a direct exposure standpoint than ^{137}Cs, the position's bounding ^{137}Cs values for Subtitle C facility disposal are only about 3 to 4 times a value that would be found acceptable for *unrestricted release.* In fact, the typical incident-related material at under 20 pCi/g (540 Bq/g) would be within the criteria range cited and applicable to *unrestricted release* situations. Note also that the position contains a total-quantity criterion which is not a part of the 40 CFR Part 192 regulations.

The comparison referred to by the mixed-waste disposal facility commenter was between ''much of the mixed waste'' that contains concentrations below 20 pCi/g (540 Bq/g). This concentration was being compared with actual environmentally measured concentrations of 11 and 12 pCi/g (6300 Bq/g) and statistically-predicted concentrations (95 percent value of distribution) up to 19 pCi/g (513 Bq/g). The reference in footnote 13 of the final technical position is the source of these values.

The staff was not certain about the intended context of the comment from the member of the public, but has presumed it is related to other issues addressed in the response to this comment, comment 1.a., 4.e., or 4.f..

e. *Comment:* The mixed-waste disposal facility operator, among others, suggested that the position, if adopted, may have adverse health, safety, and environmental consequences. One issue involved the disposition of higher-activity material that would not be covered by the position's criteria. The commenter cites an example where the ^{137}Cs concentration, if averaged over all the incident-related material, could be 551 pCi/g (14,900 Bq/g)—[below the acceptance criteria at the mixed waste facility]. If the material with concentrations below the position's values is disposed of under the position's provisions, the commenter asks what would be the disposition of the higher concentration material and, if it remains onsite, would this violate NRC's intent in promulgating the position.

In a somewhat related comment, a State questioned whether material delisted from hazardous material regulations, and meeting the concentration values in the position, could be disposed of at a Subtitle D facility.

e. *Response:* For incident-related material remaining after ''position-allowed-'' and economically feasible blending of contaminated material, the staff is aware of only one disposition option at this time (see 61 FR 1616, column 2). That option would involve treatment and delisting of the material under hazardous material regulations, and disposal of the material as LLW. In two situations where incident-related material existed or currently exists at steel facilities, about 90 percent of the activity was contained in a few percent of the material volume. Given that, in many cases, it may not be feasible to blend the ^{137}Cs in this small volume to concentrations acceptable at either the mixed waste or the Subtitle C facility (under the provisions of the position), treatment and delisting of this small volume may not be onerous. In any event, the staff does not believe the uncertainty or current feasibility of addressing a small percentage of the problem affects the merits of the position, especially as it relates to the mixed-waste or Subtitle C disposal alternatives.

In response to the State query, the position does not justify disposal at a Subtitle D sanitary waste landfill because the radiological assessment was based on a Subtitle C facility disposal. Any such disposal, if justified, would have to address the differences, if any, between facilities and their operations.

f. *Comment:* A series of comments from the mixed-waste disposal facility operator questioned NRC's appreciation of the potential effects of exposure to low levels of radiation. On the other hand, most other commenters either considered the regulatory basis for the position of 1 mrem (10 microsievert (μSv)) per year (yr) to be reasonable or very conservative. Among several comments, one commenter suggested a modest increase in the position's dose basis from 1 mrem (10 μSv)/yr to 4 mrem (40 μSv)/yr, corresponding to the value in EPA drinking water standards.

f. *Response:* For a number of years, the Commission has used the linear no-threshold hypothesis as providing a reasonable and prudent basis to assess the radiological risk associated with its actions. In essence, this hypothesis involves an extrapolation of the statistically significant health effects that can be attributed to high-level, short-duration exposures (e.g., the Japanese atomic bomb survivors) to levels of exposure at or below what the earth's population receives from background sources (e.g., cosmic radiation and exposure to radiation emanating from naturally occurring materials). Notwithstanding the scientific controversy regarding the reality of these hypothetical risks, the Commission's radiation protection standards are consistent with standards, recommended by international and national advisory bodies, that reflect this hypothesis.

In the case of the technical position, a dose rate of 1 mrem/yr (one-hundredth of the public dose limit and about one three-hundredth of the average exposure rate received year in and year out by the population of the United States) was chosen as the regulatory basis, because, in the staff's view, it was suitably conservative and, from a practical standpoint, provided a disposition solution for most of the incident-related material currently existing at steel company sites. Footnote 5 of the final technical position reflected this view.

With respect to the mixed waste disposal facility operator's comments on the NRC staff's appreciation of the effects of low-level radiation and the 1 mrem/yr (10 μSv/yr) regulatory basis, the staff believes that the conservatisms in its selection of a dose criterion, with appropriate regulatory margins, can be appropriate, if the resulting position can lead to resolution of an outstanding incident-related waste disposition problem. Although selection of 4 mrem (40 μSv)/yr could be justified, staff's view is that selecting a drinking water standard for this position, which staff believes does not present a drinking water issue, would create more concern and confusion than the value selected, and its associated basis.

5. Technical Considerations

a. *Comment:* A State commenter suggested that the position should specify acceptable methods for averaging the waste within a container.

a. *Response:* The staff recognizes that the incident-related material in a particular container may not be homogeneous in terms of ^{137}Cs concentration. However, because the principal radiological hazard being addressed is related to direct exposure, complying with the concentration values, as determined on a container average basis, is acceptable. The specifics of the characterization program directed at defining treated-material (^{137}Cs concentrations) would be defined when approving the licensee's request for transfer of the incident-related material. The characteristics of the treated material, the decision to pursue packaged or unpackaged disposal, the statistical confidence desired, the regulatory margins provided in the position, and the views of the approving parties would need to be considered. The response to comment 7.c. could also be applicable in determining a characterization program.

b. *Comment:* The mixed waste facility operator noted that if one considered exposure to a plane source of 60 μrem (0.6 μSv) per hour for 8 hours per day for over 4 weeks, the result would be a total exposure exceeding EPA's maximum allowable dose. An industry association commenter noted that the dose rate limit applied to shipments of radioactive material is a factor 500 times higher than the value applied in the position to packaged disposal.

b. *Response:* The staff does not believe this calculation is pertinent. Although the staff is not certain what maximum allowable dose is being referred to, the critical point in the calculation is that it presumes continuous exposure at 1 meter (~3 feet) to a plane of material that is all at the maximum concentration criterion. As a point of reference, exposure to ''normal'' dust could be calculated to cause an exposure that would be a factor of 65 or lower, or presuming the possibility of greater exposure periods associated with the greater volumes of material, equivalent exposure would be reached over a period of about 5 years. The need to consider the applicable exposure scenario on which a regulatory position is based is brought out by the industry association commenter. To make this point, the staff would note that under similar assumptions, DOT's allowable exposure rate of 10 mrem (0.1 mSv) per hour at 1 meter (~3 feet) could be translated into a dose estimate of 1.6 rem (16 mSv).

c. *Comment:* An industrial association commenter suggested that the 1-curie (Ci) or 3.7×10^{4} MBecquerel (MBq) total activity limit be modified to a per disposal cell basis (i.e., if the cell were larger than 100,000 cubic meters (3.5×10^{6} ft^{3})), on the grounds that the proposed constraint may be too limiting if one facility would accept the incident-related material from more than a single event.

c. *Response:* Although this change could be justified, it has not been accepted for the following reasons: (1) The procedural difficulties for the NRC or Agreement State to require a particular disposal constraint at an unlicensed facility, and (2) the belief that individual incident disposals under the position's provisions are, in most cases, unlikely to approach the quantity constraint (one-tenth is expected to be more typical).

d. *Comment:* An industrial association commenter suggested that the area/shape factors used by NRC were overly restrictive by a factor of 2. d.

d. *Response:* NRC became aware of area/shape factor differences between different codes. Staff has checked its calculations and does not believe its estimates are in error.

e. *Comment:* A State commenter questioned whether a discrepancy existed in NRC's source term assumption, in that dividing a 1–Ci (3.7×10^{4} MBq) source over 2000 tons (1814 metric tons) of contaminated material would result in an average concentration of 551 pCi/g (1.49×10^{4} Bq/g).

e. *Response:* The commenter's calculation is correct. However, in actual events, a significant fraction of the activity is generally contained in a small volume of incident-related material at high concentrations. As discussed in the response to comment 4.e., the disposition of this material will likely require treatment of its hazardous properties, so that the material can be delisted and disposed of at a licensed LLRW disposal facility. Although the position's provisions do allow blending of contaminated material, NRC staff recognized that providing the required reduction in average concentration to meet the position's concentration criteria would likely not be practical in all cases. Staff believed this was reflected in the proposed position (e.g., see ''Introduction'' (61 FR 1609, column 3) and ''Discussion'' (61 FR 1610, columns 2 and 3)). This reality is why the activity that could be disposed of at the Subtitle C facility, for the specific events that have taken place to date, is unlikely to exceed 100 mCi (3.7×10^{3} MBq).

f. *Comment:* A State commenter raised several questions about the groundwater modeling and the input parameters.

f. *Response:* The commenter noted that these comments applied to an earlier version of the position; however, a few still have relevance to the proposed version. In the context of this position, the staff was faced with the task of bounding a specific potential radiological impact, that staff believed was relegated to a status of insignificance by the position's defined concentration and quantity criteria. Nevertheless, the approach taken in the position was to perform simple bounding analyses and comparisons, so as to provide a perspective on the specific hazard. For example, in staff's view, a very conservative dose estimate was provided under the hypothesis that an individual could and would drink trench leachate. Contrary to the commenter's apparent view, staff considers the very conservatively calculated 7-mrem (70-μSv) dose from directly drinking trench leachate, with a bounding concentration of radioactive material, to be a *prima facie* rationale for claiming that EPA's drinking water standards would be met with significant margin, not only at the ''tap,'' but at any point in the groundwater.

6. Other Issues

Comment: A State commenter suggested that the position should state whether NRC [would] allow import or export of incident-related material for disposal.

Response: The position did not address the import/export issue. To the extent that the position's assumptions remain valid, the technical basis could be applied to export. However, any imports or exports could involve decisions by responsible parties, beyond NRC, including non-U.S. regulatory authorities. To the extent that appropriate U.S. regulatory authorities agree, and determine that they can legally support NRC's views that the treated incident-related material is not LLRW, the material could be considered for disposal under the provisions of the position, giving consideration to its hazardous properties, if applicable. The staff does not believe this issue needs to be addressed in the context of the position itself.

7. Clarifications

a. *Comment:* A State commenter stated that the licensee transferring the treated incident-related material should notify the Agreement State Program or, in the case where an Agreement State Program does not exist, the appropriate solid or hazardous waste regulatory authority.

a. *Response:* The position's provisions are intended to ensure such notifications. In the case of Agreement States, their approval of the transfer is called for in the position's provisions, as is written notification from the licensee at least 30 days before any actual transfer. The position also calls for disposal facility operator notification and acceptance, in writing. Thus, there are two avenues through which the solid or hazardous waste regulatory authorities would likely be apprised of actions to implement the position. In non-Agreement States, NRC would be the initial, but possibly not the only, radiological approving authority. In these cases, State-permitting authorities may seek the advice and approval of their respective State radiological or public health organizations. NRC would work with these authorities and others to determine if implementing the position's disposition alternative is reasonable and prudent, and legally acceptable.

b. *Comment:* In the comments from one State, there appeared to be some confusion on what entity would track the total quantity constraint (i.e., 1 Ci or 3.7×10^{4} MBq).

b. *Response:* Under the position's provisions, the total quantity constraint would be tracked by NRC or the appropriate Agreement State, although others could also track this inventory value.

c. *Comment:* A State commenter queried who would confirm that the position's concentration constraints were being met. An environmental group commenter suggested that accurate characterization presents a considerable challenge.

c. *Response:* In the staff's view, NRC or the appropriate Agreement State would have a significant incentive to provide some independent verification of the concentration criteria. However, the specifics of this verification would be addressed when approving the licensee's request to make the transfer of incident-related material under the provisions of the position. Other parties, including the Subtitle C facility operator and the permitting agency, whose approvals are required, could also dictate a specific confirmation process. On this point, the staff would note the inclusion of regulatory margins in the position that, staff believes, should be considered in developing a reasonable confirmation program.

d. *Comment:* An industry association commenter requested clarification regarding the shipment of pretreated incident-related material to offsite licensed treatment facilities.

d. *Response:* Under the provisions of the position, NRC would have no objection to incident-related material being transferred offsite for permitted treatment by an NRC or Agreement State licensed entity. The position only addresses the transfer of incident-related material that has been properly treated, under a Commission or Agreement State license, to a Subtitle C disposal facility.

e. *Comment:* An industry group commenter suggested that the position should provide allowance for licensed service contractors to be brought in to supervise implementation operations. It was further suggested that treatment should not be a prior condition to transport.

e. *Response:* The position, and NRC regulations, allow the possibility of service contractors operating under the contracting entity's license. Treatment is only required before transport to an unlicensed Subtitle C disposal facility. See the response to comment 7.d. above.

f. *Comment:* An industrial association commenter questioned the accuracy of the

dose rates associated with the 55-gallon drum.

f. *Response:* The publication of the figures in the **Federal Register** caused some blurring that has caused the commenter to misread the indicated dose rate. Comparisons with the scale on the ordinate indicate that the commenter's figure is high by a factor of 10.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 13th day of March, 1997.

For the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

John W. N. Hickey,

Chief, Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning Projects Branch, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 97–6884 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

Individual Plant Examination Program: Perspectives on Reactor Safety and Plant Performance Volume 1, Part 1 and Volume 2, Parts 2–5, Draft

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Workshop Agenda for Draft NUREG–1560.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has published a draft of ''Individual Plant Examination Program: Perspectives on Reactor Safety and Plant Performance,'' NUREG–1560, Volumes 1 and 2. Volume 1, Part 1 is a summary report from a review of the Individual Plant Examinations (IPE) submitted to the agency in response to Generic Letter 88–20. Volume 2, Part 2–5 provides an in-depth discussion of the insights and findings summarized in Volume 1, Part 1. The NRC staff will conduct a public workshop (April 7, 8, 9, 1997) to discuss the contents of the draft NUREG and to solicit comments (See FR notices 61 FR 58429 and 61 FR 65248). The agenda of the workshop is listed in this notice.

WORKSHOP MEETING INFORMATION: A 3-day workshop will be held to address comments and answer questions.

DATES: April 7, 8, 9, 1997.

LOCATION: Austin, Texas.

HOTEL: Hyatt Regency, 208 Barton Springs Rd., Austin, Texas, 78704. Please make your reservations directly with the Hyatt Regency Hotel, phone (512) 477–1234 (or 1 800 233–1234). Mention that you will be attending the NRC–IPE Workshop to receive the meeting group rate of $113/night plus tax (single/double). Hotel reservations by March 7, 1997 are required in order to receive the group rate (subject to availability).

REGISTRATION: The workshop registration fee is $100 USD. Registration fee is payable by check or money orders drawn on U.S. banks payable to Sandia National Laboratories; no credit cards accepted. Mail registration fees to Martha Lucero, Sandia National Laboratories, PO Box 5800, MS 0129, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185–0129. Please include name, organization, address and phone number with your registration fee. Registration fee includes reception, daily continental breakfast, and one lunch. Late registration fee ($100) is due no later than the time of workshop/meeting registration (cash is accepted for late registration payment at workshop).

Workshop Agenda

Sunday

3:00 pm to 7:00 pm
Registration
6:00 pm to 9:00 pm
Reception

Monday

Time and Topic

7:00 am to 5:00 pm
Registration/information
8:00 am to 8:30 am
Opening remarks (NRC staff)
8:30 am to 8:45 am
Introduction, Roadmap for meeting (Chapter 1)
8:45 am to 9:15 am
Perspectives on impact of IPE program on reactor safety* (Chapters 2 and 9)
9:15 am to 10:25 am
Perspective on Reactor Design* (Chapters 3, 10 and 11)
10:25 am to 10:40 am
BREAK
10:40 am to 11:50 am
Perspectives on Containment Design* (Chapters 4, 10, and 12)
11:50 am to 1:20 pm
LUNCH (part of registration fee), also key-note speech by Joseph Callan, EDO
1:20 pm to 2:00 pm
Operational perspectives* (Chapters 5 and 13)
2:00 pm to 3:00 pm
Perspectives on IPEs with respect to risk-informed regulation* (Chapters 6, 14 and 15)
3:00 pm to 3:15 pm
BREAK
3:15 pm to 4:00 pm
Perspectives on IPEs with respect to Commission's Safety Goals and impact of Station Blackout rule on CDFs* (Chapters 7, 16 and 17)
4:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Open discussion
5:00 pm
Adjourn
5:30 pm to 6:30 pm
IPE Database demonstration, Part 1 (Basic Queries: Basic structures of the user friendly program including examples of general queries)

*Each ''presentation'' is comprised of: (1) NRC presentation of overview of perspectives and staff's interpretation of comments received and staff's response. (2) Open time for questions and comments.

Tuesday

Time and Topic

7:45 am to 5:00 pm
registration/information
8:10 am to 8:15 am
Introductory remarks (NRC)
8:15 am to 9:15 am
Presentation by Wolfgang Werner on insights from PRAs of European nuclear power plants*
9:15 am to 10:15 am
Presentation by Westinghouse Owner's Group*
10:15 am to 10:30 am
BREAK
10:30 am to 11:30 am
Presentation by CE Owner's Group*
11:30 am to 1:00 pm
LUNCH
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm
Presentation by B&W Owner's Group*
2:00 pm to 3:00 pm
Presentation by BWR Owner's Group*
3:00 pm to 3:15 pm
BREAK
3:15 pm to 3:45 pm
Presentation by Northeast Utilities*
3:45 pm to 5:00 pm
Open Discussion
5:00 pm
Adjourn
5:30 pm to 6:30 pm
IPE Database demonstration, Part 2 (Advanced queries: use of ACCESS to query the database, program setup and discussion)

*Includes time for questions and answers.

Wednesday

Time and Topic

8:15 am to 3:00 pm
Registration/information
8:30 am to 8:35 am
Introductory remarks (NRC)
8:35 am to 9:35 am
Presentation by NEI*
9:35 am to 10:00 am
NRC presentation on NRC Potential Regulatory Follow-up Activities
10:00 am to 10:15 am
BREAK
10:15 am to 11:30 pm
Open discussion on NRC Potential Regulatory Follow-up activities
11:30 am to 1:00 pm
LUNCH
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm
Wrap-up Discussion (NRC and public) on NUREG–1560 covering such issues as:
- Validity and accuracy of NUREG information, conclusions and observations
- Future NRC activities
- Future industry activities

3:00 pm
Adjourn

*Includes time for questions and answers.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Draft NUREG–1560 (Volume 1, Part 1 and Volume 2, Parts 2–5) is available for inspection and copying for a fee at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L

Street N.W. (Lower Level), Washington D.C. 20555–0001. A free single copy of Draft NUREG–1560, to the extent of supply, may be requested by writing to Distribution Series, Printing and Mail Services Branch, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

Any additional public comments after the workshop are due within 30 days after the workshop, by May 9, 1997. Mail comments on Draft NUREG–1560 (Volumes 1 and 2) to Mary Drouin, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Mail Stop T–10 E50, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Chow, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, MS: T10–E50, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC 20555, (301) 415–6571.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 13th day of March, 1997.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mark Cunningham,

Chief, Probabilistic Risk Analysis Branch, Division of Systems Technology, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.

[FR Doc. 97–6883 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Notice of Public Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Retirement Board will hold a meeting on March 26, 1997, 9:00 a.m., at the Board's meeting room on the 8th floor of its headquarters building, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60611. The agenda for this meeting follows:

(1) Letter to Ken Apfel, Office of Management and Budget, re Bulletin No. 96–02, Consolidation of Agency Data Centers.

(2) Administrative Circular REF (RRB)–2, Committees at the Railroad Retirement Board.

(3) Year 2000 Issues.

(4) Revision and Codification of Consolidated Board Orders Pursuant to Executive Order 12861.

(5) Commerce Business Daily Notice for Procurement of Mailroom Processing Services.

(6) Chief Information Officer Recruitment/Selection Process.

(7) Appeal of Northeastern Railroad Company.

(8) Coverage Determinations:

A. CSX Sea-Land Terminals, Inc.

B. Triple Crown Services Company.

(9) Regulations—Part 211, Pay for Time Lost.

(10) Labor Member Truth in Budgeting Status Report.

The entire meeting will be open to the public. The person to contact for more information is Beatrice Ezerski, Secretary to the Board, Phone No. 312–751–4920.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Beatrice Ezerski,

Secretary to the Board.

[FR Doc. 97–7003 Filed 3–17–97; 10:20 am]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Investment Company Act Release No. 22555; 811–2392]

Bunker Hill Income Securities, Inc.; Notice of Application

March 12, 1997.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'').

ACTION: Notice of application for an Order under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'').

APPLICANT: Bunker Hill Income Securities, Inc.

RELEVANT ACT SECTION: Section 8(f).

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicant seeks an order declaring that it has ceased to be an investment company.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on April 16, 1996, and amended on February 20, 1997.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary and serving applicant with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on April 7, 1997, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicant, in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons may request notification of a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, SEC, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549. Applicant, 125 West 55th Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine M. Boggs, Senior Counsel at (202) 942–0572 (Division of Investment Management, Office of Investment Company Regulation).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained for a fee from the SEC's Public Reference Branch.

Applicant's Representations

1. Applicant is a closed-end, diversified management investment company that was organized under the laws of Maryland. Applicant registered under the Act on July 10, 1973 and filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 on July 11, 1973. Applicant's registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 was declared effective on October 16, 1973, and applicant commenced a public offering of its shares immediately thereafter.

2. On December 7, 1993, applicant's board of directors considered and approved a plan of reorganization in which applicant would transfer all of its assets and liabilities to the Pacific Horizon Corporate Bond Fund (the ''Fund'') in exchange for shares of the Fund. The Fund is a series of the Pacific Horizon Funds, Inc., a registered open-end investment company. The board of directors made the findings required by rule 17a–8 under the Act, *i.e.*, that the reorganization was in the best interest of applicant and that there would be no dilution, by virtue of the proposed exchange, in the value of shares held at that time by applicant's shareholders.[1]

3. In determining that applicant should enter into the reorganization, the directors considered, among other things, that applicant's ratio of total expenses to average net assets exceeded that of most other investment companies with similar objectives. After consideration of various alternatives, including conversion of applicant to an open-end investment company, the directors concluded that the reorganization would be the most advantageous course of action of applicant and its shareholders.

4. Definitive proxy materials were filed with the SEC on or about February 28, 1994. On April 4, 1994, applicant mailed proxy materials to its shareholders. On April 11, 1994, applicant's shareholders approved the reorganization.

5. On April 25, 1994, applicant transferred all of its assets and liabilities to the Fund in exchange for shares of

[1] Rule 17a–8 provides an exemption from section 17(a) for certain reorganizations among registered investment companies that may be affiliated persons, or affiliated persons of an affiliated person, solely by reason of having a common investment adviser, common directors, and/or common officers.

the Fund. Applicant received shares of common stock of the Fund with a net asset value equal to the net value of the assets and liabilities of applicant transferred to the Fund. The shares of the Fund received by applicant were distributed to the shareholders of applicant, *pro rata.* As of April 22, 1994, there were 2,774,788 shares of applicant outstanding with a net asset value of $42,673,139.53 and a per share value of $15.38.

6. The expenses incurred in connection with the liquidation and dissolution of applicant, including legal and accounting fees, custodian and transfer agent commissions, and taxes, totaled approximately $285,576, all of which were borne by applicant's investment adviser, Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. No brokerage fees were paid in connection with the reorganization.

7. Applicant was liquidated and dissolved under the laws of the State of Maryland on April 12, 1994.

8. There are no securityholders to whom distributions in complete liquidation of their interests have not been made. Applicant has retained no assets. Applicant has no debts or other liabilities that remain outstanding. Applicant is not a party to any litigation or administrative proceeding.

9. Applicant is not now engaged, nor does it propose to engage, in any business activities other than those necessary for the winding up of its affairs.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6834 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[Rel. No. IC–22557; International Series Rel. No. 1063; 812–10338]

Old Mutual South Africa Equity Trust, et al.; Notice of Application

March 12, 1997.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (the ''SEC'' or the ''Commission'').

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the ''Act'').

APPLICANTS: Old Mutual South Africa Equity Trust (the ''Trust'') and Old Mutual Global Assets Fund Limited (''Old Global'').

RELEVANT ACT SECTIONS: Order requested under section 17(b) of the Act to exempt applicants from the provisions of section 17(a).

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants seek an order to permit Old Global to sell certain shares of Investec Bank Ltd. (''Investec'') to the Trust.

FILING DATES: The application was filed on September 11, 1996, and amended on December 18, 1996, and March 7, 1997.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary and serving applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on April 7, 1997, and should be accompanied by proof of service on applicants, in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons may request notification of a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, SEC, 450 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Applicants, Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elaine M. Boggs, Senior Counsel, at (202) 942–0572, or Elizabeth G. Osterman, Assistant Director, at (202) 942–0564 (Division of Investment Management, Office of Investment Company Regulation).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained for a fee at the SEC's Public Reference Branch.

Applicants' Representations

1. The Trust is a registered open-end management investment company organized as a trust under Massachusetts law. The investment objective of the Trust is long-term total return in excess of that of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (the ''JSE'') Actuaries All share Index through investment in equity securities of South African issuers that are listed on a securities exchange. Beneficial interests in the Trust are issued solely in private placement transactions to investment companies, common or commingled trust funds, or similar entities which are ''accredited investors'' within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 19332, as well as to certain investment funds organized outside the United States. As of December 4, 1996, 91.21% of the voting securities of the Trust was owned by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the south African Mutual Life Assurance Society (''Old Mutual'').

2. The Global Fund is a mutual fund organized under the laws of Bermuda that invests in a portfolio of South African and international securities. A wholly-owned subsidiary of Old Mutual is the sole shareholder of the Global Fund. The Global Fund is not required to be registered under the Act because its securities are not owned by United States residents. The Trust and the Global Fund are managed by Old Mutual Asset Managers (Bermuda) Limited (the ''Adviser''), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Old Mutual.

3. Investec is a South African registered bank. Its ordinary shares and convertible debentures are listed on the JSE. In July of 1996 Investec conducted a private placement of its ordinary shares for the purpose of funding two acquisitions. Old Mutual received an offer from Investec to purchase 1.6 million Investec ordinary shares at U.S.$19.52. Consistent with practice in South Africa,[1] the price was a 9.46% discount to the shares' closing market price on the trade date. Old Mutual allocated the 1.6 million shares among various portfolios and funds managed by Old Mutual and its affiliates. The Adviser originally wanted the Trust to participate in the Investec placement and informed Old Mutual that it wished to purchase 685,000 shares of Investec for the Trust. However, the Trust was not allocated shares because such an allocation might have violated section 17(a) of the Act and instead the shares were allocated to the Global Trust (the ''Investec Shares'').

4. The purchase of the Investec Shares by the Global Fund was originally scheduled to close on July 23, 1996 at a purchase price of U.S.$19.52 per share (the ''July Price''). Investec agreed to defer the settlement date to December 2, 1996 (the ''Initial Purchase Settlement Date''). In consideration of Investec's agreement to defer the settlement date, the Global Fund agreed to purchase the Investec Shares from Investec on the Initial Purchase Settlement Date at the July Price, which represented a 16.20% discount from the market price per share, plus carrying costs of $.40 per share. The carrying costs were calculated at a rate of overnight dollar LIBOR from July 23, 1996 through September 30, 1996, and thereafter at a

[1] It is common practice in the South African equity markets for placing my issuers to be offered to large institutional holders of their shares at a discount to the market price.

rate of overnight dollar LIBOR plus 0.5%.

5. Applicants propose that the Global Fund sell the Investec Shares to the Trust. The purchase price to be paid by the Trust will be the July Price plus carrying costs relating to such investment. These carrying costs will consist of (a) reimbursement of the carrying costs actually paid by the Global Fund to Investec in consideration of the deferral of the Global Fund's purchase of the Investec Shares and (b) reimbursement of the Global Fund of its cost of funds (the overnight LIBOR plus 0.5%) from the Initial Purchase Settlement Date through the date on which the Trust purchases the Investec Shares (the ''Trust Purchase Date'').

Applicants' Legal Analysis

1. Section 17(a) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that it is unlawful for any affiliated person of a registered investment company, or any affiliated person of such an affiliated person, acting as principal, knowingly to sell or purchase securities to or from such registered company.

2. Section 2(a)(3) of the Act defines the term ''affiliated person'' of another person to include, in pertinent part (a) any person directly or indirectly owning, controlling, or holding with power to vote 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of such other person, (b) any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such other person or (c) if such other person is an investment company, any investment adviser thereof.

3. The Trust and the Global Fund are both subject to control, as defined in section 2(a)(9) of the Act,[2] by Old Mutual. Also, the Trust and the Global Fund share a common investment adviser. Thus, the Trust and the Global Fund are ''affiliated persons'' within the meaning of section 2(a)(3). As a result, sales of securities on a principal basis by the Global Fund to the Trust are prohibited by section 17(a) of the Act.

4. Section 17(b) of the Act provides that the SEC may exempt a transaction from the prohibitions of section 17(a) if evidence establishes that the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned, and that the proposed transaction is consistent with the policy of the registered investment company concerned and with the general purposes of the Act.

5. Applicants believe that the requested relief meets the standards set forth in section 17(b). Applicants believe that the proposed transaction is consistent with the objective and policies of the Trust and that the proposed transaction is consistent with the general purposes of the Act. In addition, the terms of the transaction were presented to the board of trustees of the Trust and at a meeting on February 14, 1997, the board of trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the independent trustees, approved the purchase of the Investec Shares. In evaluating the terms of the transaction, the trustees of the Trust considered the fact that the proposed purchase price to be paid by the Trust will include reimbursement of Global Fund for its payment of Investec's carrying costs and for its own carrying costs.

6. Applicants state that the proposal does not involve dumping. Further, applicants state that the transaction is consistent with the requirements of rule 17a–7,[3] except that the purchase price will be below market price and the Trust and the Global Fund are not affiliated persons solely by reason of having a common investment adviser or investment advisers which are affiliated persons of each other, common directors, and/or common officers.

7. Applicants state that if the Trust were not able to purchase the Investec Shares from the Global Fund on the basis proposed, it would be disadvantaged relative to other portfolios and funds managed by Old Mutual and its affiliates because, unlike those other portfolios and funds that have been allocated shares of the placing, the Trust would, in order to increase its investment in Investec, have to purchase shares on the open market without the benefit of the discount negotiated by Old Mutual. Applicants state that the Trust is not obligated to purchase the Investec Shares if the market price of the shares falls below the proposed purchase price. Thus, the Global Fund bears the investment risk of holding the Investec Shares. Applicants state that the Global Fund has in effect granted an option to the Trust and the Trust has not paid, and is not required to pay, any fee to the Global Fund or any other party for this option.

[2] Section 2(a)(9) defines ''control'' as the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. The section creates a presumption that owners of 25% or more of a company's voting securities control such company.

[3] Rule 17a–7 permits certain purchase and sale transactions between an investment company and certain of its affiliated persons provided that certain conditions are met, including that the transaction be effected at the current market price of the security.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6837 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[Release No. 34–38393; File No. SR–CBOE–97–12]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change by the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. To Amend the Exchange's Rule Concerning the Pre-Opening Application of the Intermarket Trading System

March 12, 1997.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''), 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), notice is hereby given that on February 26, 1997, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (''CBOE'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the self-regulatory organization. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The CBOE proposes to amend CBOE Rule 30.72, Pre-Opening Application Rule, with respect to the Pre-Opening Application in the Intermarket Trading System (''ITS''). The proposed amendment is to enhance the operation of the Pre-Opening Application by effectively including circuit breakers as a trading halt situation that will trigger the Pre-Opening Application.[1]

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received

[1] The Commission notes that the majority of other ITS Participants (the American Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cincinnati Stock Exchange, National Association of Securities Dealers, New York Stock Exchange, Pacific Stock Exchange) have filed essentially the same proposals to amend each of their rules concerning the Pre-Opening Application. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 38285 (February 13, 1997), 62 FR 8065 (February 21, 1997).

on the proposed rule change. The text of these statement may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The self-regulatory organization has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to enhance the operation of CBOE Rule 30.72, the ITS Pre-Opening Application. The CBOE's Pre-Opening Application rule contains basic definitions pertaining to ITS, prescribes the sorts of transactions that may be effected through ITS and the pricing of commitments to trade, and specifies the procedures pertaining to the Pre-Opening Application, whereby an Exchange Designated Primary Market-Maker (''Exchange DPM'') who wishes to open a market in an ITS stock may obtain any pre-opening interest in that stock by other market-makers registered in that stock in other Participant markets.

CBOE's current Pre-Opening Application prescribes that if an Exchange DPM anticipates that the opening transaction on the Exchange will be at a price that represents a change from the security's previous day's consolidated closing price of more than the ''applicable price change,'' the Exchange DPM shall notify other Participant markets by sending a pre-opening notification through the ITS. The ''applicable price changes'' are:

Consolidated closing price [2]	Applicable price change (more than)
Network A:[3]	
Under $15	1/8 point.
$15 or over	1/4 point.
Network B:	
Under $5	1/8 point.
$5 or over	1/4 point.

[2] If the previous day's closing price of an eligible listed security exceeded $100 and the security does not underlie an individual stock option contract listed and currently trading on an exchange, the ''applicable price change'' is one point.

[3] Network A is comprised of New York Stock Exchange securities; Network B is comprised of American Stock Exchange securities.

Thereafter, the Exchange DPM shall not open the market in the security until not less than three minutes after the transmission of the pre-opening notification. Once an Exchange DPM has issued a pre-opening notification, other Participant markets may transmit ''pre-opening responses'' to the Exchange DPM through the ITS that contain ''obligations to trade.'' The Exchange DPM is then obligated to combine these obligations with orders it already holds in the security, and, on the basis of this aggregated information, decide upon the opening transaction in the security.

The Pre-Opening Application also applies whenever an ''indication of interest'' is sent to the Consoldiated Tape Association (''CTA'') Plan Processor prior to the opening of trading in the relevant security or prior to the reopening of trading in the relevant security following the declaration of a trading halt for certain defined reasons, even if the anticipated opening or re-opening price is not greater than the ''applicable price change.'' The current Pre-Opening Application provides that the Pre-Opening Application Rule applies when an indication of interest is disseminated following five defined trading halt situations; reopenings following order imbalance, order influx, equipment, communications or technical problems, news pending and news dissemination, and for a delayed opening.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to amend the CBOE's Pre-Opening Application rule to provide that the Pre-Opening Application would be triggered whenever any ''indication of interest'' (i.e., an anticipated opening price range) is sent to the Consolidated Tape System prior to the opening or reopening of trading in the relevant security. Under the proposed change, the Pre-Opening Application would also be triggered when indications of interest are disseminated in situations other than those five defined trading halts, including the resumption of trading following the activation of market-wide circuit breakers. In particular, the proposed amendment would delete the definition of ''Trading Halt,'' which is limited to the five defined trading halt situations mentioned above, and replace all references to ''Trading Halt'' with ''halt or suspension in trading.'' As a result, one standard procedure would then goven all trading halt situations and would include suspensions of trading pursuant to circuit breakers.

2. Statutory Basis

The proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [4] in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and to perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. The proposed rule change is also consistent with Section 11A(a)(1)(D) [5] of the Act which provides that the linking of all markets for qualified securities through communications and data processing facilities will foster efficiency, enhance competition, increase the information available to brokers, dealers, and investors, facilitate the offsetting of investors' orders, and contribute to the best execution of such orders.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any inappropriate burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 35 days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve the proposed rule change, or

(B) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW., Washington, DC 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying at

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78k–1(a)(1)(D).

the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All submissions should refer to File No. SR–CBOE–97–12 and should be submitted by April 9, 1997.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6892 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[Release No. 34–38383; File No. SR–Phlx–97–12]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc. Relating to the Maintenance Criteria for the PHLX Phone Index

March 11, 1997.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on March 5, 1997, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Inc. (''Phlx'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change.

The Phlx, pursuant to Rule 19b–4 of the Act, proposes to amend the maintenance standards applicable to the PHLX Phone Index (''Index'') to allow the number of stocks in the index to decline to six stocks without having to delist the index.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Phlx included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. the Phlx has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Index is a capitalization weighted index composed of eight widely held U.S. companies created as a result of the divestiture of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (''AT&T'') in 1983. The Index includes seven regional telephone companies spun off from AT&T and AT&T itself.[3] Currently, the Index would not meet the maintenance standards if less than 90% of the component stocks in the Index, by weight, are eligible for Exchange options trading or if the number of stocks in the index ever decreases to less than eight or increases to more than ten. In such case, the Exchange is required to wind down the Index by restricting trading to closing only transactions and not opening any new series of options on the Index unless a new Rule 19b–4 filing is submitted to the Commission and approved.

The Exchange is proposing, herein, to amend the maintenance standards to allow the number of component stocks in the index to decrease to six without having to wind down the Index. Thus, if the number of stocks in the index decreases to less than six or increases to more than ten, the Exchange would restrict trading to closing only transactions and not open any new series of options on the Index until it seeks and gains approval for such a revised index. The 90% Exchange options eligibility maintenance standard will still apply.

The Exchange expects that in the near future, two separate mergers involving four of the components may occur. NYNEX and Bell Atlantic are proposing a merger with Bell Atlantic as the survivor and SBC Communications is proposing to merge with Pacific Telesis with SBC Communications as the survivor. If these two mergers are consummated, the Index would only have six component issues which would still pass the new proposed maintenance criteria.

2. Basis

The Phlx believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6 of the Act in general and furthers the objective of Section 6(b)(5) in particular[4], in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, as well as to protect investors and the public interest.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on the Burden on Competition

The PHLX does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any inappropriate burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 35 days of the date of the publication of this notice in the Federal Register or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory agency consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve the proposed rule change; or

(B) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying at the Commission's Public Reference Section, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of such

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34345 (July 11, 1994), 59 FR 36245 (July 15, 1994) (approval for index options on the Phone Index).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the PHLX. All submissions should refer to File No. SR–PHLX–97–12, and should be submitted by April 9, 1997.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6893 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[Release No. 34–38394; File No. SR–PHLX–97–09]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc. Relating to a New Technology Fee and Amended Transfer Fee

March 12, 1997.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on February 27, 1997, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc. (''PHLX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the PHLX. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The PHLX proposes to amend its schedule of dues, fees and charges to: (a) increase the existing transfer fee from $300 to $500; and (b) adopt a technology fee of $100 per month applicable to all members and foreign currency option participants not also holding legal title to a PHLX regular membership.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the PHLX included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The PHLX has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to amend the PHLX's fee schedule in two ways. First, the Exchange's transfer fee, currently $300, will be increased to $500. This fee is imposed on the transferee at the time of transfer of legal or equitable title to any PHLX regular membership or foreign currency option participation. Transfers require significant staff time to process. Processing involves drafting letters and invoices to the parties, posting the notice in the membership bulletin, creating and updating membership files and changing the Exchange's data base to reflect the transfer. Over the last eight years, the number of transfers each week has dramatically increased, thus, placing an increased burden on staff time and resources. The transfer fee increase reflects the higher costs of processing these transfers. This fee was last increased from $200 to $300 in 1989.[3] The new fee will go into effect on March 1, 1997.

The second change will be to adopt a technology fee which will be assessed upon all PHLX regular membership holders and foreign currency option participants who do not also possess a PHLX regular membership. The fee will be a monthly $100 fee which will be billed on March 1, 1997, for the period March 1 to June 30, 1997, ($400) and on July 1, 1997, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1997 ($600). The new technology fee will reflect the costs of needed upgrades to the operating systems on the three trading floors, system software modifications, year 2000 modifications and hardware upgrades to handle expected increased trading volumes and anticipated increases due to Securities Industry Automation Corporation and Options Price Reporting Authority's communication changes. Additionally, system development costs for new risk management systems, order handling rule revisions, specialized quote feeds and new products will be captured by this fee.

The proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6 of the Act in general, and in particular, with Section 6(b)(4), in that it provides for the equitable allocation of reasonable dues, fees and other charges among its members and other persons using its facilities.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The PHLX does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any inappropriate burden on competition.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

No written comments were either solicited or received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The foregoing rule change has become effective on February 27, 1997, pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act[4] and subparagraph (e)(2) of Rule 19b–4[5] thereunder, because the proposed rule change establishes or changes a due, fee, or other charge. At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission may summarily abrogate such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the PHLX. All submissions should refer to File No. SR–PHLX–97–09 and should be submitted by April 9, 1997.

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[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1) (1988).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4 (1991).

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 26468 (January 18, 1989), 54 FR 3713 (January 25, 1989) (File No. SR–PHLX–88–45).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[5] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(e).

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6894 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster #2932]

State of Arkansas

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 2, 1997, and amendments thereto on March 4 and 5, I find that Clark, Cross, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Jackson, Lonoke, Mississippi, Nevada, Poinsett, Pulaski, Saline, and White Counties in the State of Arkansas constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by severe storms and tornadoes beginning on March 1 and continuing through March 4, 1997. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 1, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 2, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 3 Office, 4400 Amon Carter Blvd., Suite 102, Fort Worth, TX 76155.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Arkansas, Clay, Cleburne, Columbia, Craighead, Crittenden, Dallas, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Howard, Independence, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Little River, Montgomery, Miller, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Prairie, Randolph, Sevier, St. Francis, and Woodruff Counties in Arkansas; Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties in Missouri; and Dyer, Lauderdale, Shelby, and Tipton Counties in Tennessee.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.625
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	8.00
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Others (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.250
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293212. For economic injury the numbers are 939000 for Arkansas, 939100 for Missouri, and 942900 for Tennessee.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 11, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6907 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2925; Amendment #3]

State of California

In accordance with information received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the above-numbered Declaration is hereby amended to extend the deadline for filing applications for physical damages as a result of this disaster. The new deadline is April 11, 1997.

All other information remains the same, i.e., the termination date for filing applications for loans for economic injury is October 6, 1997.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 11, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6840 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2935]

State of Indiana

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 6, 1997 I find that the following counties in the State of Indiana constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by severe storms and flooding beginning on February 28, 1997 and continuing: Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Ohio, Perry, Posey, Spencer, Switzerland, Vanderburgh, and Warrick. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 4, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 8, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Dubois, Franklin, Gibson, Jennings, Orange, Pike, Ripley, Scott, and Washington in Indiana, and Gallatin and White Counties in Illinois. Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary counties and not listed herein have been covered under a separate declaration for the same occurrence.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.625
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Others (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.250
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293506. For economic injury the numbers are 942700 for Indiana and 942800 for Illinois.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6842 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2933]

Commonwealth of Kentucky

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 4, 1997, and amendments thereto on March 6 and 8, I find that the following counties in the Commonwealth of Kentucky constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding beginning on March 1, 1997 and continuing: Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Bracken, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Christian, Daviess, Elliott, Fleming, Franklin,

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

Gallatin, Grant, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henderson, Henry, Hopkins, Jefferson, Kenton, Lewis, Mason, McLean, Meade, Menifee, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Pendleton, Powell, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble, and Washington. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 3, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 4, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Anderson, Boyle, Butler, Clark, Crittenden, Estill, Fayette, Grayson, Hart, Larue, Lawrence, Lee, Lyon, Marion, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Robertson, Rowan, Todd, Trigg, Union, Webster, Wolfe, and Woodford in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary counties and not listed herein have been covered under a separate declaration for the same occurrence.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
HOMEOWNERS WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	7.625
HOMEOWNERS WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	3.875
BUSINESSES WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	8.000
BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	4.000
OTHERS (INCLUDING NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS) WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	7.250
For Economic Injury:	
BUSINESSES AND SMALL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293306 and for economic injury the number is 939200.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6839 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2934]

State of Ohio

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 4, 1997, and an amendment thereto on March 5, I find that the following counties in the State of Ohio constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by severe storms and flooding beginning on February 28, 1997 and continuing: Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Hamilton, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, and Washington. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 3, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 4, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Belmont, Butler, Clinton, Fairfield, Fayette, Highland, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, and Warren in the State of Ohio. Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary counties and not listed herein have been covered under a separate declaration for the same occurrence.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.625
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Others (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.250
For Economic Injury:.	
Businesses and Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293406 and for economic injury the number is 939400.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6844 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2937]

State of Tennessee

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 7, 1997, I find that the following counties in the State of Tennessee constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by heavy rain, tornadoes, flooding, hail and high winds beginning on February 28, 1997 and continuing: Dyer, Obion, McNairy, Madison, Carroll, Cheatham and Montgomery. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 6, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 8, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 2 Office, One Baltimore Place, Suite 300, Atlanta, GA 30308.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Benton, Chester, Crockett, Davidson, Decatur, Dickson, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Houston, Lake, Lauderdale, Robertson, Stewart, Weakley, and Williamson Counties in Tennessee; Pemiscot County, Missouri; Mississippi County, Arkansas; Alcorn and Tishomingo Counties in Mississippi; and Fulton, Hickman, and Logan Counties in Kentucky. Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary counties and not listed herein have been covered under a separate declaration for the same occurrence.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
Homeowners With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.625
Homeowners Without Credit Available Elsewhere	3.875
Businesses With Credit Available Elsewhere	8.000
Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000
Others (Including Non-Profit Organizations) With Credit Available Elsewhere	7.250
For Economic Injury:	
Businesses and Small Agricultural Cooperatives Without Credit Available Elsewhere	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293706. For economic injury the numbers are 943100 for Tennessee; 943200 for Missouri; 943300 for Arkansas; 943400 for Mississippi; and 943500 for Kentucky.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6843 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

[Declaration of Disaster #2938]

State of West Virginia

As a result of the President's major disaster declaration on March 7, 1997 I find that the following counties in the State of West Virginia constitute a disaster area due to damages caused by heavy rains, wind driven rain, high winds, flooding, and slides beginning on February 28, 1997 and continuing: Braxton, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wood. Applications for loans for physical damages may be filed until the close of business on May 6, 1997, and for loans for economic injury until the close of business on December 8, 1997 at the address listed below or other locally announced locations: U.S. Small Business Administration, Disaster Area 1 Office, 360 Rainbow Blvd. South, 3rd Fl., Niagara Falls, NY 14303.

In addition, applications for economic injury loans from small businesses located in the following contiguous counties may be filed until the specified date at the above location: Boone, Doddridge, Fayette, Harrison, Lewis, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mingo, Monongalia, Nicholas, Pleasants, Raleigh, Ritchie, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; Greene County, Pennsylvania; and Martin County, Kentucky. Any counties contiguous to the above-named primary counties and not listed herein have been covered under a separate declaration for the same occurrence.

Interest rates are:

	Percent
For Physical Damage:	
HOMEOWNERS WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	7.625
HOMEOWNERS WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	3.875
BUSINESSES WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	8.000
BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	4.000
OTHERS (INCLUDING NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS) WITH CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	7.250
For Economic Injury:	
BUSINESSES AND SMALL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES WITHOUT CREDIT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE	4.000

The number assigned to this disaster for physical damage is 293806. For economic injury the numbers are 943600 for West Virginia; 943700 for Pennsylvania; and 943800 for Kentucky.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: March 12, 1997.

Herbert L. Mitchell,

Acting Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance.

[FR Doc. 97–6841 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Reports, Forms and Recordkeeping Requirements; Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act 1995 (44 USC Chapter 35), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the following collection of information was published on December 19, 1996 [FR 61, page 67092].

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 18, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Thomas Klimek, Office of Motor Carriers (202) 366–2212, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Title: Certification of Enforcement of Vehicle Size and Weight Laws.

OMB Number: 2125–0034.

Affected Public: States, Local or Tribal Government.

Abstract: The following information collection is required annually from each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: (1) A certification that they are enforcing their size and weight laws on Federal-aid highways; (2) information to verify that the certification is accurate; and (3) information on penalties assessed for violation of their size and weight laws and requirements for oversize and overweight permits.

Need: Title 23, U.S.C., section 141 requires all States to file an annual certification that they are enforcing their size and weight laws on Federal-aid highways and that their Interstate System weight limits are consistent with Federal requirements to be eligible to receive an apportionment of Federal highway trust funds. Section 141 also authorizes the Secretary to require States to file such information as is necessary to verify that their certifications are accurate. To determine whether States are adequately enforcing their size and weight limits, each must submit an updated plan for enforcing their size and weight limits to the FHWA at the beginning of each fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, they must submit their certifications and sufficient information to verify that the enforcement goals established in the plan have been met. Failure of a State to file a certification, adequately enforce its size and weight laws, and enforce weight laws on the Interstate System that are inconsistent with Federal requirements, could result in a specified reduction of its Federal highway fund apportionment for the next fiscal year. In addition, section 123 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–599, 92 Stat. 2689, 2701) requires each jurisdiction to inventory (1) its penalties for violation of its size and weight laws, and (2) the term and cost of its oversize and overweight permits.

Estimated Annual Burden: 4,160 hours.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725–17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503, Attention DOT Desk Officer. Comments are invited on: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection

techniques or other forms of information technology.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 14, 1997.

Diane Litman,

Clearance Officer, United States Department of Transportation.

[FR Doc. 97–6929 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

Notice of Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits Filed Under Subpart Q During the Week Ending June 23, 1995

The following Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits were filed under Subpart Q of the Department of Transportation's Procedural Regulations (See 14 CFR 302.1701 *et seq.*). The due date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motions to modify Scope are set forth below for each application. Following the Answer period DOT may process the application by expedited procedures. Such procedures may consist of the adoption of a show-cause order, a tentative order, or in appropriate cases a final order without further proceedings.

Docket Number: OST–95–240.

Date filed: June 23, 1995.

Due Date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motion to Modify Scope: July 21, 1995.

Description: Application of United Air Lines, Inc., pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 41101 of the Act and Subpart Q of the Regulations, applies for renewal of Segment 5 of its Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for Route 566 authorizing services between Miami, Florida and Mexico City, Mexico. This authority is due to expire on January 6, 1996.

Docket Number: OST–95–252.

Date filed: June 20, 1995.

Due Date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motion to Modify Scope: July 18, 1995.

Description: Application of LTU Lufttransport-Unternehmen GmbH. Co. KG. pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 41302, applies to add Daytona Beach, Florida to its foreign air carrier permit as a coterminal point for scheduled service between Germany and the United States.

Paulette V. Twine,

Chief, Documentary Services.

[FR Doc. 97–6912 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–M

Coast Guard

[CGD 97–017]

Navigation Safety Advisory Council

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Navigation Safety Advisory Council (NAVSAC) will meet to discuss various issues relating to commercial and recreational boat safety. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The meeting of NAVSAC will be held on Friday, April 18, 1997, from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., Saturday, April 19, 1997, from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. and Sunday, April 20, 1997, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. A public meeting on Prevention Through People will be held on Friday, April 18, 1997, from 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Written material and requests to make oral presentations should reach the Coast Guard on or before April 11, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the DoubleTree Hotel, Goat Island, Newport, RI 02840. Written material and requests to make oral presentations should be sent to Margie G. Hegy, Commandant (G–MOV–3), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margie G. Hegy, Executive Director, telephone (202) 267–0415 or Diane Appleby, Executive Secretary; telephone (202) 267–0352, fax (202) 267–4826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting is given pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2.

Agenda of Meeting

The agenda includes the following:

(1) Review of ''Analysis of Propulsion Casualty Data'' prepared by the Fifth Coast Guard District, Portsmouth, VA.

(2) Update on electronic navigational aids.

(3) Meeting of Prevention Through People Committee.

(4) Meeting of Navigation Rules Committee.

Procedural

All sessions are open to the public. At the Chairperson's discretion, members of the public may make oral presentations during the meeting. Persons wishing to make oral presentations at the meeting should notify the Executive Director no later than April 11, 1997. Written material for distribution at the meeting should reach the Coast Guard no later than April 11, 1997. If a person submitting material would like a copy distributed to each member of the Council or Committee in advance of the meeting, that person should submit 25 copies to the Executive Director no later than April 4, 1997.

Information on Services for the Handicapped

For information on facilities or services for the handicapped or to request special assistance at the meeting, contact Diane Appleby as soon as possible.

Dated: March 13, 1997.

G.N. Naccara,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Director of Field Activities, Marine Safety and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 97–6937 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–M

Federal Aviation Administration

RTCA, Inc.; Minimum Operational Performance Standards for Airborne Navigation Equipment Using Global Positioning System (GPS)

Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2), notice is hereby given for a Special Committee 159 meeting to be held April 7–11, 1997, starting at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be held at RTCA, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036.

The agenda will be as follows:

Specific Working Group (WG) Sessions

April 7: WG 4A, Precision Landing Guidance (LAAS CAT I/II/III); WG 4B, Airport Surface Surveillance (morning only for a ''first hour'' joint session of WG's 4A and 4B); April 8: Working Group 4A, Precision Landing Guidance (LAAS CAT I/II/III). April 9: WG 2, WAAS Precision and Change 1 to DO–229; WG 2A, GPS/GLONASS; WG 4B, Airport Surface Surveillance (WG 4B will meet at ALPA, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, 8th Floor, Washington, DC).

Plenary Session

April 10–11: (1) Chairman's Introductory Remarks; (2) Review/Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting; (3) Review WG Progress and Identify Issues for Resolution: GPS/WAAS (WG 2); GPS/GLONASS (WG 2A); GPS/Precision Landing Guidance and Airport Surface Surveillance (WG 4); (4) Review for Approval Change 1 to DO–229, Proposed Final Draft; (5) Review of EUROCAE Activities; (6) Assignment/Review of Future Work; (7) Other Business; (8) Date and Location of Next Meeting.

Attendance is open to the interested public but limited to space availability.

With the approval of the chairman, members of the public may present oral statements at the meeting. Persons wishing to present statements or obtain information should contact the RTCA Secretariat, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 1020, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833–9339 (phone); (202) 833–9434 (fax); or http://www.rtca.org (web site). Members of the public may present a written statement to the committee at any time.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 13, 1997.

Janice L. Peters,

Designated Official.

[FR Doc. 97–6931 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–13–M

Situational Awareness for Safety (SAS) System Requirements Team (SRT) Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration is working toward the rapid implementation of advanced avionics using Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS–B). The Agency currently has an ADS–B Avionics Management Plan in development. The purpose of the Plan is to focus Agency action on the process leading to implementation of selected initial air-to-air ADS–B applications. The FAA is planning to hold a meeting to reach public consensus on initial ADS–B applications, identify the time frames necessary to develop and operationally approve these applications, and establish funding requirements.

DATES: The meeting will be held May 7, 1997 from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and May 8, 1997 from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESS: The meeting will be held at the Arlington Hilton Hotel, 950 Stafford Street, Arlington, VA 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark Cato, Crown Communications, Inc., 1133 21st Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 785–2600, extension 3020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463; 5 U.S.C. app. II), notice is hereby given of a meeting to reach industry and government consensus on a process that will result in near-term implementation of selected ADS–B applications for oceanic, en route, and terminal airspace, as well as airport surface operations. This SAS–SRT is the third in a series of public meetings to facilitate the introduction of advanced avionics promoting situational awareness and enhanced aviation safety. The scope of this third meeting is focused on ADS–B and the implementation of initial ADS–B operational applications.

The Arlington Hilton Hotel is located at the Ballston Metro Station on the Orange Line. A block of 50 rooms has been reserved. For reservations, contact the hotel at 703–528–6000 and ask for the ''FAA SAS–SRT'' group rate. Reservations must be made by April 30, 1997.

Attendance is open to the interested public, but may be limited to the space available. An agenda and background material will be available on the Internet at http://sas-srt.crown.com after April 2, 1997. Request for hard copies should be submitted to Crown Communications. In addition, sign and oral interpretation can be made available at the meeting, as well as an assistive listening device, if requested 10 calendar days before the meeting. Arrangements may be made by contacting the meeting coordinator listed under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 13, 1997.

James I. McDaniel,

Program Manager, Situational Awareness for Safety.

[FR Doc. 97–6932 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–13–M

Flight Service Station at Marysville, California, Notice of Closure

Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1997, the Flight Service Station at Marysville, California will close. Services to the general aviation public of Marysville, formerly provided by this facility, will be provided by the Automated Flight Service Station (AFSS) in Rancho Murieta, California. This information will be reflected in the next issue of the FAA Organization Statement.

(Sec. 313(a), 72 Stat. 752, 49 U.S.C. 1354)

Issued in Lawndale, California, on March 11, 1997.

William C. Withycombe,

Regional Administrator, Western-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. 97–6935 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–13–M

Maritime Administration

[Docket S–943]

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; Notice of Application for Written Permission Pursuant to Section 805(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as Amended

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc. (Lykes), by letter of March 14, 1997, requests written permission pursuant to section 805(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (Act), and Lykes' Operating-Differential Subsidy Agreement (ODSA), Contract MA/MSB–451 to become affiliated after the confirmation of its Chapter 11 plan of reorganization (Reorganization Plan), when it will emerge from Chapter 11 as a reorganized entity (Reorganized Lykes), with American Steamship Company (American). Lykes'' operating-differential subsidy (ODS) is effective through December 31, 1997, for seven vessels. American is a vessel operator in the U.S. Great Lakes trade and is the sole owner of the following single-vessel ship holding companies:

Bell Steamship Company, Inc.
Armstrong Steamship Company, Inc.
Franklin Steamship Company, Inc.
Fulton Steamship Company, Inc.
Edison Steamship Company, Inc.
Whitney Steamship Company, Inc.
Lawrence Steamship Company, Inc.
Morse Steamship Company, Inc.
Cooper Steamship Company, Inc.
Goodyear Steamship Company, Inc.

American and these 10 companies own 11 vessels which operate on the Great Lakes as follows:

M/V Indiana Harbor
M/V Walter J. McCarthy, Jr.
M/V St. Clair
M/V American Mariner
M/V H. Lee Wilson
M/V Charles E. Wilson
M/V Adam E. Cornelius
M/V American Republic
M/V Buffalo
M/V Sam Laud
STR John J. Boland

The issue of section 805(a) permission arises from a reorganization of Lykes being administered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division. As part of that reorganization, Lykes will become a subsidiary of one of its creditors, Blue Water Associates, L.P. (Blue Water), which when restructured at the time of the closing, will itself become a subsidiary of GATX Capital Corporation. GATX Capital Corporation is in turn owned by GATX Corporation, which owns 100 percent of the stock of American. Because of these ownership

arrangements, Reorganized Lykes and American may become ''affiliates'' as that term is used in section 805(a) by virtue of their ownership by a common ultimate parent company.

Lykes indicates that although section 805(a) requires written permission from the Secretary before ODS may be paid to a contractor affiliated with a domestic operator, that section also includes a ''grandfather'' exception that modifies the permission requirement:

Provided, that if such contractor *or other person above-described or a predecessor in interest* was in bona-fide operation as a common carrier by water in the domestic, intercoastal, or coastwise trade in 1935 over the route or routes or in the trade or trades for which application is made and has so operated since that time or if engaged in furnishing seasonal service only, was in bona-fide operation in 1935 during the season ordinarily covered by its operations, except in either event, as to interruptions of service over which the applicant or its predecessor in interest had no control, *the Secretary of Transportation shall grant such permission without requiring further proof that public interest and convenience will be served by such operation, and without further proceedings as to the competition in such route or trade.* (Emphasis added)

American was founded in 1907 as a vessel owning company. The partnership of Boland and Cornelius acted as vessel manager for the American vessels. American has owned vessels in continuous seasonal service in the Great Lakes trade from 1907 until the present. In 1966, American was merged with Oswego Shipping Corporation to form Oswego Steamship Company. The name of Oswego Steamship Company was then immediately changed to American. No change in operations or customer relationships occurred at that time. Since 1966, American has taken over from Boland and Cornelius the vessel management tasks originally performed by Boland and Cornelius. Boland and Cornelius continues to exist as a separate company wholly owned by American, but its remaining functions are largely as a payroll and retirement fund administrator.

Lykes contends that as the foregoing demonstrates, American, with which Reorganized Lykes may become affiliated as a result of the Reorganization Plan in the bankruptcy case, has engaged in continuous seasonal domestic operations in the Great Lakes trade since 1907, and the transaction is thus covered by the grandfather exception to section 805(a). Accordingly, Lykes believes that Secretary must grant this request for permission without further proceedings.

Lykes concludes that because the application of the ''grandfather'' exemption precludes review by the Secretary of competition and public interest issues, there is no requirement for a hearing (because only competitors have standing to challenge requests), and publication of notice of this request can and must be waived pursuant to 46 C.F.R. 380.5 and the final sentence of the first paragraph of section 805(a).

Lykes contends that this permission request is subject to the grandfather exemption and therefore must be granted without further analysis of competition or public interest issues. In the interest of completeness, however, Lykes addresses the substantive issues that would be considered in the absence of the applicable exemption. According to Lykes, pursuant to 46 C.F.R. 380.4(6), the substantive issues to be addressed by the Secretary in considering a section 805(a) permission request are (i) whether the proposed operations would result in unfair competition to parties operating exclusively in the coastwise or intercoastal trades and (ii) whether such operations would be contrary to the objections and policies of the Act.

According to Lykes, the ''affiliation'' giving rise to this request for permission will be created as part of a restructuring under the supervision of the United States Bankruptcy Court. Lykes states that the operational facts of this situation should be distinguished from the more common section 805(a) situation in which an ODS contractor wishes to directly or indirectly establish a domestic service. Here the domestic service at issue has been provided for some ninety years by a company that until now has had no affiliation whatever with the ODS contractor, and the circumstances giving rise to the need for section 805(a) permission will have absolutely no impact on the way in which that domestic service is provided.

Lykes and American currently have no operational relationship whatsoever. The situation will continue after approval of the Reorganization Plan and acquisition of ownership of Lykes by Blue Water. Reorganized Lykes will continue as the ODS contractor, and American will not be involved in any way in Reorganized Lykes' operations. Reorganized Lykes and American will have separate management, separate books, and separate operational staff, and will provide geographically separate services. The only relationship between the companies will be that they will have common ultimate parent. In the case of Reorganized Lykes, that ultimate parent (GATX Corporation) is three companies ''upstream'' in the corporate ownership hierarchy. According to Lykes, no subsidy paid to Reorganized Lykes will be diverted directly or indirectly to American, nothing in American's finances or operations will change as a result of the reorganization and there will be no impact on any competitor.

Lykes states that the objects and policies of the Act include maintenance of a U.S.-flag merchant marine manned by U.S. personnel and maintenance of a fleet capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in times of national emergency. Lykes believes the creation of the affiliation here involved will not contradict any of the objects or policies of the Act. Lykes contends that to the contrary, grant of the requested permission will allow Lykes' Reorganization Plan to move forward, thus preserving U.S.-flag service in the U.S. foreign commerce and preserving jobs for U.S. seamen that would otherwise be lost. According to Lykes, approval will also allow Reorganized Lykes to make its vessels available to the military under the Maritime Security Act and VISA programs. Lykes concludes that failure to grant the permission, on the other hand, would undermine the reorganization being overseen by the Bankruptcy Court and would result in the loss of U.S.-flag vessels and the jobs of a number of U.S. seamen. Lykes emphasizes that in light of these realities, the objects and policies of the Act clearly require that the permission request be granted.

For the foregoing reasons, and in light of the degree of separation between Reorganized Lykes and American and the short remaining term of Lykes' ODS contract, Lykes requests that the Secretary issue written permission pursuant to section 805(a) for Reorganized Lykes to become affiliated with American. Because this permission is an integral part of the Reorganization Plan under consideration by the Bankruptcy Court, Lykes respectfully requests that its application be given the most expeditious possible consideration and that written permission be granted no later than March 28, 1997.

The application may be inspected in the Office of the Secretary, Maritime Administration. Any person, firm or corporation having any interest (within the meaning of section 805(a)) in Lykes' request and desiring to submit comments concerning the request must by 5:00 PM on March 25, 1997, file written comments in triplicate with the Secretary, Maritime Administration,

together with petition for leave to intervene. The petition shall state clearly and concisely the grounds of interest, and the alleged facts relied on for relief.

If no petition for leave to intervene is received within the specified time or if it is determined that petitions filed do not demonstrate sufficient interest to warrant a hearing, the Maritime Administration will take such actions as may be deemed appropriate.

In the event petitions regarding the relevant section 805(a) issues are received from parties with standing to be heard, a hearing will be held, the purpose of which will be to receive evidence under section 805(a) relative to whether the proposed operations (a) could result in unfair competition to any person, firm, or corporation operating exclusively in the coastwise or intercoastal service, or (b) would be prejudicial to the objects and policy of the Act relative to domestic trade operations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 20.805 (Operating-Differential Subsidy).)

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

Dated: March 17, 1997.

Edmund T. Sommer, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–7073 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9410–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

March 10, 1997.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

U.S. Customs Service (CUS)

OMB Number: 1515–0109.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Proof of the Use for Rates of Duty Dependent on Actual Use.

Description: The Proof of the Use for Rates of Duty Dependent on Actual Use declaration is needed to ensure Customs control over merchandise which is duty free. The declaration shows proof of use and must be submitted within 3 years of the date of entry or withdrawal for consumption.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, individuals or households, not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents/ Recordkeepers: 700.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent/Recordkeeper: 20 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting/ Recordkeeping Burden: 4,025 hours.

Clearance Officer: J. Edgar Nichols (202) 927–1426, U.S. Customs Service, Printing and Records Management Branch, Room 6216, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20229.

OMB Reviewer: Alexander T. Hunt (202) 395–7860, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dale A. Morgan,

Departmental Reports Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 97–6855 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820–02–P

Treasury Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of the U.S. Customs Service

AGENCY: Department Offices, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the date and time for the next meeting and the agenda for consideration by the Committee.

DATES: The next meeting of the Treasury Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of the U.S. Customs Service will be held on Friday, April 4, 1997 at 8:30 a.m. at the Rio Rico Resort and Country Club, 1069 Camina Caralampi, Rio Rico, Arizona 85648 (Nogales area), Tel.: (520) 281–1901, 1–800–288–4746. The duration of the meeting will be approximately four hours. The precise meeting room can be ascertained at the Hotel the day of the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis M. O'Connell, Director, Office of Tariff and Trade Affairs, Office of the Under Secretary (Enforcement), Room 4004, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20220. Tel.: (202) 622–0220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: At the April 4, 1997 session, the regular quarterly meeting of the Advisory Committee, the Committee is expected to consider the agenda items listed below. The agenda may be modified prior to the meeting.

1. Review of issues and 1997 priorities facing Mexican Customs. The Honorable Lic. Luis Manuel Guierrez Levy, Administrator General of Customs, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Republic of Mexico.

2. Review of international efforts to establish model best practices for national customs services.

3. The International Trade Data System: Where does it stand?

4. Review of progress in international forums to harmonize customs procedures. The meeting is open to the public; however, participation in the Committee's deliberations is limited to Committee members and Customs and Treasury Department staff. A person other than an Advisory Committee member who wishes to attend the meeting, should give advance notice by contacting Theresa Manning at (202) 622–0220 no later than March 28, 1997.

Dated: March 14, 1997.

Dennis M. O'Connell,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff and Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 97–6936 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–M

Office of Thrift Supervision

[AC–5; OTS Nos. H–2666 and 2311]

Heartland Community Bank, Camden, Arkansas; Approval of Conversion Application

Notice is hereby given that on March 11, 1997, the Director, Corporate Activities, Office of Thrift Supervision, or her designee, acting pursuant to delegated authority, approved the application of Heartland Community Bank, Camden, Arkansas, to convert to the stock form of organization. Copies of the application are available for inspection at the Dissemination Branch, Office of Thrift Supervision, 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552, and the Midwest Regional Office, Office of Thrift Supervision, 122 W. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 600, Irving, Texas 75039–2010.

Dated: March 13, 1997.

By the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Nadine Y. Washington,

Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–6854 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6720–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Wage Committee, Notice of Meetings

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), in accordance with Pub. L. 92–463, gives notice that meetings of the VA Wage Committee will be held on:

Wednesday, April 9, 1997, at 2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, April 23, 1997, at 2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, May 21, 1997, at 2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, June 4, 1997, at 2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, June 18, 1997, at 2:00 p.m.

The meetings will be held in Room 246, Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420.

The Committee's purpose is to advise the Under Secretary for Health on the development and authorization of wage schedules for Federal Wage System (blue-collar) employees.

At these meetings the Committee will consider wage survey specifications, wage survey data, local committee reports and recommendations, statistical analyses, and proposed wage schedules.

All portions of the meetings will be closed to the public because the matters considered are related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Department of Veterans Affairs and because the wage survey data considered by the Committee have been obtained from officials of private business establishments with a guarantee that the data will be held in confidence. Closure of the meetings is in accordance with subsection 10(d) of Pub. L. 92–463, as amended by Pub. L. 94–409, and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2) and (4).

However, members of the public are invited to submit material in writing to the Chairperson for the Committee's attention.

Additional information concerning these meetings may be obtained from the Chairperson, VA Wage Committee (05), 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420.

Dated: March 11, 1997.

By Direction of the Secretary.

Heyward Bannister,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 97–6838 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–M

Corrections

Federal Register
Vol. 62, No. 53
Wednesday, March 19, 1997

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER97-828-000]

Resource Energy Services Company, LIC; Notice of Issuance of Order

Correction

In notice document 97–3760, beginning on page 6964, in the issue of Friday, February 14, 1997, make the following corrections.

1. On page 6964, in the first column, in the second document, in the second line of the title, ''**LIC**'' should read ''**LLC**''.

2. On the same page, same column, same document, in the first paragraph, in the second line, ''LIC'' should read ''LLC''.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Parts 611 and 615

RIN 3052-AB61

Organization and Functions; Privacy Act Regulations; Organization; Loan Policies and Operations; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; General Provisions; Definitions

Correction

In rule document 96–32309 beginning on page 67181 in the issue of Friday, December 20, 1996, make the following corrections:

§ 611.1135 [Corrected]

1. On page 67185, in the third column, in § 611.1135(b)(1), in the second line, ''organizating'' should read ''organizing''.

§ 615.5280 [Corrected]

2. On page 67187, in the third column, in § 615.5280(a), in the fourth line, after ''land'' insert ''bank''.

3. On the same page, in the same column, in the same section, in the fifth line, ''agriculture'' should read ''agricultural''.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414]

Duke Power Company, et al.; Notice of consideration of Isuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

Correction

In notice document 97–6343 beginning on page 11931 in the issue of Thursday, March 13, 1997, make the following correction:

On page 11932, in the third column, in the third full paragraph, in the first line, ''March 14, 1997'' should read ''April 14, 1997''.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

5 CFR Part 2638

RIN 3209-AA07

Executive Agency Ethics Training Program Regulation Amendments

Correction

In rule document 97–6160 beginning on page 11307 in the issue of Wednesday, March 12, 1997 make the following corrections.

On page 11307, in the second column, in the **DATES** section the effective date is corrected to read June 10, 1997. This corrected date should also appear on page 11308, in the first column, page 11309, in the second column, and on page 11311, in the second column.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 242

[Release Nos. 33–7400; 34–38363; IC–22540; International Series Release No. 1061; File No. S7–11–96]

RIN 3235–AF54

Anti-Manipulation Rules Concerning Securities Offerings; Corrections

Correction

In rule document 97-5837, in the issue of Wednesday, March 12, 1997, make the following correction:

§242.104 [Corrected]

On page 11323, in the second column, in amendatory instruction 13., in the second line, ''(j)(2)(i)'' should read ''(f)(2)(i)''.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

Federal Register

Wednesday
March 19, 1997

Part II

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 401, et al.

Commercial Space Transportation Licensing Regulations; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 401, 411, 413, 415 and 417

[Docket No. 28851; Notice No. 97–2]

RIN 2120–AF99

Commercial Space Transportation Licensing Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation (the Office) of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (DOT) is proposing to amend the licensing regulations for launching commercial launch vehicles. The Office proposes to amend its licensing regulations in order to clarify its license application process for launch vehicles launching from federal launch ranges. The proposed regulations are intended to provide applicants and licensees greater specificity and clarity regarding the scope of a license, and regarding licensing requirements and criteria.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: An original and four copies of comments on this NPRM should be addressed to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket (AGC–200), Docket No. 28851, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. Comments may also be sent electronically to the Rules Docket by using the following internet address: nprmcmt@mail.hq.faa.gov. Comments may be examined in the Rules Docket in Room 915G on weekdays between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., except federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Randall Repcheck, Licensing and Safety Division, (AST–200), Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, DOT, Room 5402a, 400 Seventh Street, Washington, DC 20590; telephone (202) 366–2258; or Laura Montgomery, Office of the Chief Counsel, (AGC–200), Federal Aviation Administration, DOT, Room 10424, 400 Seventh Street, Washington, DC 20590; telephone (202) 366–9305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of NPRM: Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9677. Communications must identify the notice number of this NPRM. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future FAA NPRMs should request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, which describes application procedures.

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the FAA regulations section of the Fedworld electronic bulletin board service (telephone: 703–321–3339) or the Federal Register's electronic bulletin board service (telephone 202–512–1661). Internet users may reach the FAA's web page at http://www.faa.gov or the Federal Register's webpage at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su—docs for access to recently published rulemaking documents.

I. Introduction

By this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Notice or NPRM), the Office proposes to clarify license application procedures and requirements for conducting commercial space launches. This Notice provides information regarding the scope of a launch license with respect to expendable launch vehicles (ELVs) launching from federal launch ranges, the criteria for obtaining a license, and the underlying safety rationale for the Office's launch licensing regime.

II. Background

The Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984, as codified at 49 U.S.C. Subtitle IX—Commercial Space Transportation, ch. 701, Commercial Space Launch Activities, 49 U.S.C. 70101-70119 (1994) (the Act), authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to oversee, license and regulate commercial launch activities and the operation of launch sites as carried out by U.S. citizens or within the United States. 49 U.S.C. 70104, 70105. The Act directs the Secretary to exercise this responsibility consistent with public health and safety, safety of property, and the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. 49 U.S.C. 70105. The Office carries out the Secretary's responsibilities for licensing launches and the operation of launch sites, and for encouraging, facilitating and promoting commercial space launches by the private sector. 49 U.S.C. § 70103. Prior to November 15, 1995, the Secretary's responsibilities were implemented by the Office of Commercial Space Transportation, which was located within the Office of the Secretary in the Department of Transportation. Now, the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation is part of DOT's Federal Aviation Administration. When this administrative change was effected, the Secretary delegated this authority to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Administrator redelegated this authority to the Associate Administrator.

On August 4, 1994, President Clinton announced a new National Space Transportation Policy reaffirming the government's commitment to the commercial space transportation industry and the critical role of the Department of Transportation in encouraging and facilitating private sector launch activities. The Office's proposed rules, by offering greater specificity and certainty regarding licensing requirements and the scope of a license, should assist the launch industry in its business and operational planning. This will facilitate the private sector's launch activities by increasing certainty and by easing its regulatory burden.

A. Background on the Office's Commercial Launch Licensing

The Office licenses commercial launches and the commercial operation of launch sites in accordance with 14 CFR Ch. III. In April 1988, when the Office first issued final rules, no commercial launches had yet taken place. Accordingly, the Office established a flexible regime intended to be responsive to an emerging industry while at the same time ensuring public safety. The Office noted that it would ''continue to evaluate and, when necessary, reshape its program in response to growth, innovation and diversity in this critically important industry.'' *Commercial Space Transportation; Licensing Regulations*, 53 FR 11004, 11006 (1988). Under the 1988 regulations the Office implemented a case-by-case approach to evaluate launch license applications. All commercial launches at the time took place from federal launch ranges. In conjunction with information guidelines describing the Office's application process, the Office's regulations reflected the intent of Congress that the Office evaluate the policy aspects and safety of a proposed launch. The Office followed a case-by-

case approach to performing these reviews, tailoring its information requests to the specifics of a given launch proposal.

Since then, the Office has taken further steps designed to simplify the licensing process for launch operators with established safety records. For example, before issuing its final rules in 1988, the Office issued interim regulations, in which it had contemplated the possibility that ''one license could cover a specified series of launches where the same safety resources [would] support identical or similar missions.'' *Commercial Space Transportation; Licensing Regulations; Interim Final Rule and Request for Comments*, 51 FR 6870, 6872 (1986).

In 1991, the Office implemented this option by instituting a launch operator license for similar launches carried out by a single licensee. The launch operator license currently authorizes a licensee to conduct any number of launches within defined parameters over the course of a two year period. The Office has continued to apply a case-by-case analysis to licenses authorizing a single launch or to licenses authorizing a set of specific launches.

The Office, in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 70112, imposes financial responsibility requirements on a licensee, commensurate with the scope of the license, pursuant to which a licensee is required either to purchase insurance to protect launch participants in the event of claims by third parties and to protect against damage to government property, or to otherwise demonstrate financial responsibility. In the event that there were a launch accident and third party claims arising out of that launch exceeded the financial responsibility required by the Office, the Act contains procedures through which the government of the United States may pay those excess claims up to a statutory ceiling. See 49 U.S.C. 70113. The possible payment of excess claims by the government for damages related to a particular launch is commonly referred to, albeit erroneously, as ''indemnification'' of the launch industry. The payment of excess claims constitutes, in fact, only a provisional agreement by the government of the United States subject to conditions, including Congressional appropriation of funds.

In order to enhance the Office's communications with the public, the Office developed an internet-based information system which provides the public with electronic access to the Office. The system provides on-line information to interested parties, and allows applicants, through a secure portion of the system, to submit applications and related documents electronically and to check the status of applications and licenses. The system currently contains a limited amount of information, but includes schedules of upcoming commercial launches, the Office's regulations, guidance documents, and research studies. The address is: http://www.dot.gov/faa/cst/.

B. Growth and Current Status of Launch Industry

The number of commercial space launches has increased over the years since the first licensed commercial launch in 1989. As of February 21, 1996, fifty-seven licensed launches have taken place from five different federal launch ranges. Launch vehicles have included traditional orbital launch vehicles such as the Atlas, Titan and Delta, as well as suborbital vehicles such as the Starfire. New vehicles using traditional launch techniques include the Lockheed Martin Launch Vehicle (LMLV1) and Conestoga. Unique vehicles such as the Pegasus are also included in this count.

New concepts for launch vehicles are proposed every year. For example, the Pegasus air-launched rocket has been developed since the passage of the Act. On the horizon are sea-launched rockets, balloon-launched rockets, and partially reusable single-stage-to-orbit vehicles. McDonnell Douglas is developing the Delta III, the next in the Delta family of launch vehicles. Several companies are participating in partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to develop the DC-XA and X-33 launch vehicles incorporating reusable and single-stage-to-orbit technology.

Currently, commercial launches take place from federal launch ranges operated by the Department of Defense and NASA. Launch operators bring launch vehicles to federal ranges such as Cape Canaveral Air Station, Vandenberg Air Force Base, White Sands Missile Range or Wallops Flight Facility for launch. A launch operator obtains a number of services from a federal range, including radar, tracking and telemetry, flight termination and other launch services. Pursuant to an agreement between the federal range and the launch operator, the federal range has final authority over decisions regarding whether to allow a launch to proceed. A federal range operates pursuant to its own internal rules and procedures, and the launch operator must comply with those rules and procedures.

The U.S. commercial space transportation industry faces strong international competition. Ariane, the European launch vehicle, continues to be the market leader, with other competition coming from China, Russia, and Ukraine. The U.S. industry still obtains a significant percentage of launch contracts, and approximately thirty commercial launches are planned within the next three years.

Additionally, U.S. participation in international ventures is increasing. For example, International Launch Services (ILS), comprised of Lockheed Martin Corporation, Khrunichev Enterprise and NPO Energia, markets Russia's Proton rockets and the U.S. Atlas. Another partnership, Sea Launch Limited Partnership (Sea Launch), involves Boeing Commercial Space Company, S.P. Korolev Rocket and Space Corporation Energia, KB Yuzhnoye and PO Yuzhnoye Mashinostroitelny Zavod, and Kvaerner Moss Technologies a.s., which are U.S., Russian, Ukrainian and Norwegian companies, respectively. Sea Launch plans to launch commercial rockets from a modified oil rig located in the Pacific Ocean.

C. Current Proposal to Revise Licensing Rules

With six years of experience in regulating the commercial launch industry, the Office initiated a process for standardizing its licensing regulations. Originally, when the Office first initiated its licensing program, the Office did not possess standardized rules or requirements. Accordingly, it evaluated each application individually to ensure that a proposed launch would not jeopardize public health and safety, the safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests or international obligations of the United States. Over the course of time, and with the input of licensees and federal launch ranges, the Office has evolved a standardized approach to licensing launches from federal launch ranges. Accordingly, the Office now proposes to implement that approach through revisions to its regulations.

On October 13, 1994, in anticipation of issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking, the Office announced that it was holding a public meeting to obtain industry's views to assist the Office in developing an NPRM addressing specific requirements for launch and launch site operator licenses. Notice of Public Meeting, 59 FR 52020 (1994). The Office stated that it would streamline its launch licensing process by standardizing requirements and by codifying certain information requirements in its regulations. *Id.* The Office also advised the public that it would promulgate rules concerning

licensing the operation of a launch site. *Id*. Recently, the Office has been advised of a number of proposals for commercial operation of a launch site. The Office proposes to implement rules of general applicability for launch site operation through an additional notice of proposed rulemaking in order to foster certainty for this new industry as well. *Id*.

The public meeting took place on October 27, and 28, 1994, and was attended by representatives of the commercial launch industry, payload companies, prospective commercial launch site operators, interested government agencies and the public. Comments received at the meeting and in subsequent written submissions to the docket proved informative and helpful. Public meeting participants expressed views on a number of topics, including the appropriate scope of a launch license and whether Office oversight duplicates that of the federal ranges. Comments on the nature of a safety review were directed for the most part to proposed new vehicle systems such as reusable and single-stage-to-orbit vehicles. Prospective launch site operators expressed their interest in a flexible licensing program, and addressed some of the particulars of risk management.

After the meeting, participants took advantage of the opportunity to submit written comments. A total of thirteen written comments were received from a broad spectrum of the aerospace industry, including launch services providers such as Lockheed Martin, McDonnell Douglas and Orbital Sciences, and from prospective site operators such as Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation, Spaceport Florida Authority and the Western Commercial Space Center. The topics focussed mainly on integration of federal ranges into the licensing process, the scope of launch and site licenses, and the relationship between site operators and launch operators. The ideas expressed were consistent with those voiced at the public meeting, including the desire for a flexible regulatory regime, performance standards rather than design standards, and a strong interest in avoiding overlapping or conflicting government requirements.

D. Subsequent Changes to the Office's Rules

The Office's regulatory agenda includes other issues as well as the launch licensing rule amendments proposed in this Notice. The first phase of the Office's agenda addresses industry's two most pressing needs: the Office's financial responsibility requirements, which are addressed in a separate notice of proposed rulemaking, and standardization of the Office's licensing requirements for launches from federal launch ranges. This Notice proposes to codify the Office's current launch licensing program, and to clarify how federally operated launch site services and approval processes fit within the Office's licensing regime.

Future efforts will address other issues. The Office is aware that enterprises contemplating international ventures are interested in determining when a license is required. For example, if a U.S. citizen plans to launch from a foreign country, the Act requires that the U.S. citizen obtain a license to do so. If a U.S. citizen is conducting the launch in conjunction with a foreign entity, when does the involvement of the U.S. citizen reach the point that the U.S. citizen should be considered to be launching the launch vehicle? Must the U.S. launch operator have the right to make the lift-off decision or have control over the flight termination system before the Office considers the U.S. company to be launching the launch vehicle? Must the U.S. company participate in the manufacture or integration of the launch vehicle? Must the U.S. company possess the ability to impose requirements on the operator of the launch site? If the launch site operator is a foreign government does that divest the U.S. citizen of control over its launch to the extent that it cannot be said to be conducting the launch?

To date, the Office has not received concrete proposals on these issues, but has instead dealt only with the paradigm situation of launch from a federally owned and operated range. There, the launch operator provides a launch vehicle, integrates the vehicle and payload, and prepares for launch. Although the federal range has final authority over whether flight may occur, the launch operator has the final decision over whether to commit to flight. As the Office has interpreted its responsibilities to date, this combination of activities and responsibilities amounts to the launch of a launch vehicle by the launch operator. Some or all of the activities which provide a basis for this conclusion may be necessary for the Office to make a determination that a launch operator is conducting a launch. Which specific activities are considered necessary elements of the conduct of a launch and which are not is a question the Office has yet to confront in the context of foreign involvement.

The Office expects that the issue will arise not only in the international context but also in the context of launches occurring from commercial launch sites. The Office's initial view is that it does not want to compel the formation of business ventures in particular ways or distort business decisions by issuing rules regarding hypothetical situations, and will make decisions only on the basis of facts before it. The Office would, however, be interested in receiving additional information or opinions on this issue.

The Office will also propose rules regarding licensing the operation of a launch site not operated by a federal launch range. The Office is conducting research on safety standards to govern the operation of a launch site. It is also analyzing the question of who requires a license to operate a launch site either at or near a federal launch range or at a location not associated with federal operations.

The commercial launch industry has recently begun work on the development of reusable components or launch vehicles, although none are commercially available yet, and no applications to launch a reusable launch vehicle have been filed. In anticipation of future commercial development, and in order to develop standards in this area, the Office has begun a research program to develop safety regulations and standards. Until such safety standards and regulations are developed, the Office recognizes that licensing of reusable launch vehicles would be conducted on a case by case basis. The Office's recent move to the FAA should provide access to helpful ''lessons learned'' from regulation of aircraft. In the meantime, an applicant for a license to launch a reusable launch vehicle may rely upon parts 413 and 415 to the extent applicable.

The Office will address other issues in future rulemakings as well. The Office intends to update its administrative procedures and will institute new rules regarding compliance monitoring, enforcement, and investigation procedures. It also plans to update the amateur rocket exemption. In the longer term, the Office is also actively pursuing, through research and coordination with industry and other government agencies, regulatory concepts for reusable and single-stage-to-orbit vehicles.

III. Launch License

The proposed changes to the launch licensing regulations address licensing requirements, including payload determinations and policy reviews, and information required from applicants

proposing to launch vehicles employing established technology and procedures from federal launch ranges. It is this segment of the industry with which the Office has the greatest experience and which has the most immediate need for greater specificity. The Office intends at this time to formalize its practice of issuing two different types of launch licenses, the launch operator license pursuant to which a licensee may perform any launches that fall within broad parameters as described in its license, and the launch-specific license, which allows a licensee to conduct only those launches enumerated in the license. The Office also intends to advise the industry of a proposed change in the Office's interpretation of the definition of ''launch'' and thus of the scope of a launch license.

A. Scope of Launch License and Definition of ''Launch''

The Act requires a launch operator to obtain a license for the launch of a launch vehicle. Accordingly, the definition of ''launch'' reveals the scope of a launch license. Greater certainty regarding this definition will allow licensees to plan better regarding a number of issues. Because the Office's financial responsibility requirements and eligibility for payment by the United States of excess claims for liability for damages to third parties are coextensive with licensed activities, knowledge of the scope of a license allows a licensee to manage its risks appropriately and to make its own provisions for financial responsibility or insurance coverage in addition to that required under the statute.

The Office's licensing authority derives from the Act, which states that a license is required ''to launch a launch vehicle.'' 49 U.S.C. 70104(a). The Act defines ''launch'' as ''to place or try to place a launch vehicle and any payload—(A) in a suborbital trajectory; (B) in Earth orbit in outer space; or (C) otherwise in outer space.'' 49 U.S.C. 70102(3). The word ''launch'' is commonly understood to mean ignition, lift-off and flight of a launch vehicle, as well as, perhaps, certain immediately preliminary activities such as countdown and other final steps necessary to effectuate flight.

The Act does not provide for the licensing of all pre-launch activities. That the Act addresses pre-launch activities without mandating that they be licensed indicates that the statute did not contemplate licensing all pre-launch ground operations. For example, the Act discusses pre-launch activities in its definition of ''launch services.'' See 49 U.S.C. 70102(5). ''Launch services'' mean ''(A) activities involved in the preparation of a launch vehicle and payload for launch; and (B) the conduct of a launch.'' Id. The Act does not require, however, a license to provide launch services. The Act treats as distinct activities the preparation of a launch vehicle for launch and the conduct of a launch, but provides for the licensing of only the latter of those activities. Likewise significant is that preparatory activities described in the Act's ''launch services'' definition do not also appear within the Act's definition of ''launch.''

The Office's current practice of licensing site operations associated with the conduct of a launch, commonly referred to as ''gate to gate,'' is to license all commercial, launch related activities by a launch operator operating within the gates of a federal range. Under this view, a launch operator's operations are licensed, even if ignition and flight are not imminent and even if the launch vehicle itself is not present at the range.

''Gate to gate'' evolved out of an industry desire for broad license coverage. Launch licensees requested some pre-flight coverage, and the question arose as to when that coverage began. The Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee (COMSTAC), which is composed of industry and public interest representatives, has historically advised the Secretary of Transportation that pre-flight activities should be eligible for indemnification because the risks could well exceed available private insurance. As is evident from testimony by the Director of the Office to Congress in March 1990, COMSTAC recommended as early as April 1989, that a licensee's insurance requirements cover third party claims from the time the licensee enters the federal range to conduct authorized launch activities. In September 1992, COMSTAC reaffirmed this view when it adopted the recommendation of its Risk Management Working Group regarding the scope of a launch license. The working group recommended that the Office's licensing authority ''applies without limitation to all operations conducted by a commercial launch operator at a federal launch facility in connection with a licensed launch, commencing with entry onto the facility'' and the COMSTAC adopted this recommendation. COMSTAC Risk Management Working Group Recommendation (adopted Sept. 19, 1992, Full Meeting Transcript 83). In 1992, the Office reached an accommodation with the Air Force that an Office license extended ''gate to gate.'' At that time, the Air Force questioned whether the Office had licensing authority ''gate to gate.'' The Air Force agreed to accommodate the Office and industry by allowing the Office to evaluate a licensee's financial responsibility requirements gate to gate.

This approach has been the Office's official position with respect to the scope of its licenses. On March 6, 1990, in testimony to the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, Stephanie Lee-Miller, then Director of the Office, stated that the insurance requirements of an Office license covered claims from the time a licensee entered a federal range to perform authorized launch site operations.

Other government sectors, including NASA, have criticized this approach as overly broad. In 1995, House Science Committee Report No. 104–233, accompanying H.R. 2043, the NASA Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, noted that members of Congress view with concern this approach to covering all licensee activities within the gates of a federal range, and considered it too broad.[1] Although recognizing that the report language does not carry the force and effect of law, the Office is concerned that launch operators might be pursuing their pre-launch activities in reliance on an indemnification that must be enacted by Congress and that may or may not be available from Congress. This prompted the Office to revisit the issue of the scope of a license and, thus, necessarily, of the definition of ''launch.'' Accordingly, the Office hopes to reach a new and clear understanding of the meaning of ''launch'' and thus of the scope of a launch license through public discussion of these issues.

Specifically, the Office proposes to revise its current policy of licensing all commercial activities within the gate and to license only, as the Act mandates, the ''launch of a launch vehicle.'' Id. The definition of ''launch'' must therefore be stated with specificity. The Office has taken into account the views expressed at its public meeting and in subsequent written comments favoring an expansive approach, and proposes to define ''launch'' as broadly as possible while still remaining within the confines of the Act.

At the public meeting, commenters' concern over the scope of a license was often grounded in the availability of indemnification. The then Martin Marietta advocated a very broad license

[1] In 1994, a House Space, Science and Technology Committee Report expressed the same sentiments. The report accompanied H.R. 4489, the NASA Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, a bill that was not enacted into law.

to allow indemnification to attach. Tr. II at 26.[2] Orbital Sciences Corporation (OSC) requested that government indemnification be provided for preparatory activities as well as for flight. *Comments of OSC* at 5. Likewise, the 45th Space Wing of the Air Force favored extending the scope of a license to cover off-site payload processing in order for indemnification to apply. Tr. II at 43–44. The Air Force Space Command recommended that the Office license all commercial pre-launch processing activity occurring on federal ranges in order for the Office to impose its financial responsibility requirements. Tr. II at 36, *Comments of Air Force Space Command* at 2, 4. This recommendation stems from the Air Force's interest in minimizing any adverse impacts of a commercial launch accident on national assets. *Comments of Air Force Space Command* at 4.

Several commenters, including the 45th Space Wing of the Air Force, Orbital Sciences Corporation and the Western Commercial Space Center (WCSC)/California Spaceport Authority, suggested tying the license to hazardous activities rather than to geographical location or proximity in time to flight. Tr. II at 31, 43, 46, 53, *Comments of OSC* at 6, *Comments of WCSC, Inc.* at 2. USAIG, an insurance company, thought the point at which risks change the most appropriate means of definition. Tr. 53, 65. OSC advocated the inclusion of specific activities, such as integration, testing, fueling and mating of launch vehicles to carrier aircraft, in a license because the risks of fire or explosion are just as great for certain pre-ignition activities as they are subsequent to ignition. *Comments of OSC* at 6. OSC also advocated that air and ground launched vehicles be treated in an equivalent manner under the definition of ''launch.'' *Comments of OSC* at 6. Although not defining ''launch'' in this fashion, OSC recommended that the Office license commence with the arrival of motors at the launch site for ground launched vehicles and aircraft roll forward on the runway for air-launched vehicles. *Comments of OSC* at 1.

Other public meeting participants urged the adoption of a more narrow definition of ''launch'' and thus of the scope of the license. For example, Spaceport Florida Authority (Spaceport Florida), deeming overly inclusive the licensing of any activity on a federal range, suggested that ''a launch activity is the final assembly of a launch vehicle with the intent to fly.'' Tr. II at 50. According to Spaceport Florida, the storage and maintenance of ordnance, while hazardous, is less dangerous than physical assembly of the launch vehicle. Tr. II at 50. Martin Marietta Commercial Launch Services, opined that each launch vehicle possesses a significant launch event that begins its launch process, and that for an Atlas rocket that event might be when the booster is placed on the stand. Tr. II at 62.

Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation (AADC) warned that even as industry received ''indemnification'' for a license with a broader scope, so would industry receive more regulation, which might, in the long run, prove more expensive than the benefits received from an expansive license coverage. Tr. II at 64, *AADC Comments* at 1. Likewise, Texas Rocket Company argued against licensing ''small sounding type rockets'' or any vehicle ''which at its maximum calculated range will not cross the launch range perimeter,'' thus exhibiting a lack of interest in the benefits of indemnification. *Texas Rocket Company Comments* at 1. Goddard Space Flight Center and Wallops Flight Facility of NASA and California Spaceport Authority noted that if hazardous activities occur outside of a federal range, other regulatory regimes exist to ensure safety, and did not consider necessary a DOT license extending beyond the boundaries of a federal range. Tr. II at 47, 53.

In 1995, the House Science Committee also expressed an opinion on this issue, suggesting that ''launch'' could include ''activities that precede flight that (i) are closely proximate in time to ignition or lift-off, (ii) entail critical steps preparatory to initiating flight, (iii) are unique to space launch, and (iv) are inherently so hazardous as to warrant the Department's regulatory oversight under Chapter 701.'' NASA Authorization Act, FY 1996, H.R. Rep. No. 233, 104th Cong., 1st Sess., at 60 (1995).

The Office considered three possible options in defining ''launch'' for purposes of developing proposed regulations. The Office considered adopting its current ''gate to gate'' definition but was concerned that ''gate to gate'' created a false impression that indemnification would be available for all commercial pre-launch activities taking place within the confines of a federal range. The Office also weighed the most narrow approach, which would employ the ordinary definition of ''launch'' as only those flight activities beginning at ''T minus 0 (T–0),'' or intentional first stage ignition; but the Office concluded that this approach failed to provide regulatory oversight of hazardous activities and that policy reasons in the form of international competition weighed against this formulation. A less expansive approach than ''gate to gate,'' one within the scope of the Office's mandate, would include within a license those activities that are part of a launch as contemplated by the Act's directive to license the ''launch of a launch vehicle.'' Under the approach the Office proposes in this Notice, because risks change shortly after the launch vehicle or its hazardous components enter the gate of a federal launch range, launch would begin, for purposes of licensing, upon the arrival of that vehicle at the federal launch range. The following discussion describes each of these three options and summarizes their advantages and disadvantages.

1. ''Gate to Gate''

Certain equities favor continuation of ''gate to gate'' as the definition of ''launch.'' The ''gate to gate'' approach constitutes an attempt to treat different launch vehicles similarly. Whether a launch vehicle undergoes hazardous integration significantly in advance of flight, as the Delta and Pegasus do, or closer in time as an Atlas does, a license covers the same pre-launch activities: all launch related activities performed by a launch operator within the gates of a federal range. Additionally, ''gate to gate'' licensing ensures that the Office requires launch operators to demonstrate financial responsibility through the purchase of insurance coverage or other appropriate measures for possible damage arising out of commercial activities to government property. ''Gate to gate'' licensing also receives support because of the view that a launch operator would be indemnified for damage to third parties caused by pre-flight and post-flight ground operations.

The Office will not define ''launch'' to encompass all pre-flight activities by a launch operator on a federal range because not all activities are part of the launch of a launch vehicle. A launch operator may be present on the range, and engaged in preparatory activities, but not be working on a launch vehicle or its component parts in preparation for flight. A licensed launch operator may be present at a federal range between launches. The Office is aware of launch operators who perform

[2] References to ''Tr.'' mean that the information cited is contained in the transcript for October 27, 1994, the first day of the Office's public meeting. References to ''Tr. II'' mean that the information cited is contained in the transcript for October 28, 1994, the second day of the Office's public meeting. The transcripts are available for public review and copying in Room PL 401, 7th Street SW, Washington, DC 20590.

construction activities within the gates of a federal range months or years prior to any anticipated flight of a launch vehicle. At that point, the launch operator may or may not be engaged in the type of hazardous activities warranting DOT oversight or indemnification because construction activity, however hazardous, is not part of the process of preparing the vehicle itself for flight.

In support of ''gate to gate'' licensing it has been suggested that pre-launch licensing authority arises out of the Act's directive to license ''operation of a launch site.'' See 49 U.S.C. 70104(a). This argument does not, however, accord with the Office's interpretation of what it means to ''operate a launch site.'' Now that the Office is preparing to license commercial operation of launch sites, it is necessary to differentiate between safety and control issues. The party in control of a site must be authorized by license to operate that site. In the case of a launch taking place from a federal range, the launch operator is not, in fact, operating a launch site. The site is operated by the federal range, under whose rules the launch operator operates and from which launch operators must obtain clearances and approvals. Range personnel perform services, make decisions regarding the activities of the launch operator and enforce the range's rules. Control over the site rests with the federal range rather than with the launch operator, and the launch operator does not operate the site.

In addition to exceeding the mandate of the statute, ''gate to gate'' also results in contradictory treatment of similarly situated persons. The situation of Astrotech Space Operations, L.P. (Astrotech), a payload processing facility, highlights this problem because Astrotech is located on a federal range, or ''within the gate,'' at Vandenberg and ''outside the gate'' at Cape Canaveral. Astrotech's licensee customers at Vandenberg may well believe they would be indemnified were there an accident arising out of hazardous vehicle integration activities in light of the fact that current license coverage is so extensive. Yet Astrotech in Florida, which is not located on a federal range, is unable to offer its customers comparable benefits, even though it performs the same functions.

In sum, although there are benefits to ''gate to gate'' licensing, because ''gate to gate'' appears to encompass activities outside of the definition of ''launch,'' the Office proposes that a launch license for launch of a launch vehicle will not commence when the launch operator enters a federal range.

2. ''T Minus 0 (T–0)'' or Intentional First Stage Ignition

The Office also considered defining ''launch'' as the word is ordinarily understood. This would limit the scope of a launch license to activities commencing at intentional first stage ignition. Were a launch license to cover only those activities, the launch industry would no longer be eligible for so-called indemnification for damages arising out of any preparatory activities. The regulatory burden, however, would be correspondingly less. A licensee would not, for instance, be required to obtain a license as early in the process as it must for gate to gate, nor would it be required to provide the Office as much information. Likewise, this approach would result in similar treatment of licensees regardless of the type of vehicle employed or the timing or location of hazardous activities. The Office carefully weighed this approach.

Statutory support for a narrow definition of ''launch'' and a correspondingly limited scope for a launch license is strong. As discussed previously, the Act does not provide for the licensing of all activities related to launch. The statute distinguishes between the conduct of a launch and preparation for a launch, characterizing the combination as ''launch services,'' for which no license is intended. See 49 U.S.C. 70102(5). ''Launch'' may be defined using the ordinary meaning of the word. In fact, Arianespace provides an even later onset for the commencement of indemnification, defining the commencement of launch as the time at which cable clamps open and release the launch vehicle.[3] This takes place after intentional ignition by several seconds. That launch starts at intentional ignition is supported by industry practice and by comments made at the Office's public meeting in October 1994.

Public meeting participants displayed consensus on the definition of ''launch.'' The Space Transportation Association (STA), which includes a number of launch providers as members, recommended that the Office's regulation of launches be limited to the transport elements of a launch. Tr. 67, 108–09. STA observed that once a ''transportation service has been completed, * * *, at that point the service has been terminated and it's up to the user to complete whatever it has to do,'' noting that in other transportation industries other agencies deal with the particularities of the cargo. Tr. 108–09. According to STA, only if the payload itself were hazardous would there be a role for the Office. Tr. 109. McDonnell Douglas thought that not all on-site operations should be considered pre-launch. Tr. 115. McDonnell Douglas noted that OSHA already regulates much of the ground activity. Tr. 116. With respect to Orbital Science Corporation's Pegasus vehicle, NASA Wallops stated that the takeoff of an airplane does not constitute the beginning of a launch, and recommended that ''launch'' for such a vehicle commence when the rocket is released. Tr. 141–42. Orbital Sciences Corporation preferred a ''wheels up'' definition of launch not only ''because of the indemnification that it provides but because 'wheels up' has been defined collectively as the stage zero of the mission.'' Tr. 144. In written comments, OSC, in the context of recommending that a license consist of two parts, suggested that launch begin at ignition or aircraft roll forward. *Comments of OSC* at 1. In short, there is not a great deal of variation regarding what ''launch'' is commonly understood to mean.

Despite this consensus, the Office proposes to define launch more broadly, and, as the commenters suggested in the context of license coverage, define ''launch'' in accordance with the point in time at which risks change. Weighing the burden to industry of more regulatory oversight against the benefits to it of indemnification and the benefit to the public of enhanced public safety, the Office proposes to define ''launch'' more expansively than the ordinary definition of the word would suggest. This would mean that the Office may license more than simply the ignition, lift-off and flight portions of a launch. ''Launch'' would commence when vehicle components enter the federal range. Were the Office to define ''launch'' only in terms of ignition and flight, it would ignore the fact that it is shortly after the arrival of the vehicle or its component parts that the risks to government property and to the public increase. With the arrival of the vehicle begin the inherently hazardous vehicle integration activities such as fuel tank testing, fueling, solid rocket motor handling and processing, and the installation of ordnance.

A strict construction of the Act would also ignore considerations of international competition. The Act charges the Office with encouraging, facilitating and promoting launches by the commercial launch industry of the United States. 49 U.S.C. 70103(b)(1). The U.S. launch industry competes internationally with European, Russian,

[3] Arianespace indemnification for third party liability takes effect the day of the launch and continues for thirty-six months.

Ukrainian and Chinese launch vehicles. The European launch vehicle, Ariane, which is the market leader, provides indemnification to its payload customers commencing the day of launch and extending for thirty-six months on orbit thereafter. It is commonly understood that the French government would accept responsibility for the payment of damages that may be awarded for damage caused by Arianespace launches. For certain launches, the member states of the European Space Agency in turn indemnify the French government, and Arianespace is obligated to reimburse the French government for amounts up to 400 million French francs per launch for any damages the French government is required to pay. As the report of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation noted, foreign government support of national launch systems provides advantages to vehicles such as the European Ariane and the Russian Proton. See S. Rep. No. 593, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. (1988). Although the Act does not provide indemnification for on-orbit activities of customers of U.S. launch vehicles, greater coverage of preparatory activities would provide U.S. companies some measure of competitiveness with respect to their foreign competitors. In the interest of providing American launch companies competitive parity, the Office proposes to define ''launch'' more broadly than the common definition.

3. Vehicle at the Gate

The Office proposes to license as launch those preparatory activities that may be considered part of a launch. The Act defines ''launch'' to mean ''to place or try to place a launch vehicle and any payload—(A) in a suborbital trajectory; (B) in Earth orbit in outer space; or (C) otherwise in outer space.'' 49 U.S.C. 70102(3). Although the Act differentiates between the conduct of a launch and launch services, and only directs the licensing of launches, the definition of ''launch'' itself speaks only of placing or trying to place a launch vehicle and any payload into an orbit or otherwise in outer space. This definition is silent as to when the act of launching or of ''placing'' commences. Because the statutory definition is as broad as it is, this lack of specificity requires the Office to determine, in the implementation of its rulemaking authority and on the basis of its experience and expertise, when ''launch'' begins.

The Office proposes to include within the definition of ''launch'' the flight of a launch vehicle, and those hazardous pre-flight activities that are closely proximate in time to flight and are unique to space flight. There are certain pre-flight activities so integral to the launch of a launch vehicle that they should be considered part of the launch itself even though they do not constitute flight. Additionally, there are hazards associated with pre-flight activity that are proximate in time to flight and unique to space flight. The Office's regulatory charter encompasses more than flight.

In order to advance the interests of safety, the Office proposes to define the commencement of launch as the moment at which hazardous activities related to the assembly and ultimate flight of the launch vehicle begin, which, for purposes of consistency and clarity, the Office deems to be when the major components of a licensee's launch vehicle enter, for purposes of preparing for flight, the gate of a federal launch range from which flight will occur.

Defining ''launch'' as the arrival of the vehicle at the gate is in accord with the proposals of a number of commenters, who suggested that the Office define ''launch'' to begin when hazardous activities start. The Office is charged by statute with protecting the public, and a definition that recognizes hazards will address concerns regarding public health and safety. Only if an activity is so hazardous as to pose a threat to third parties should regulatory oversight by the Office be exercised, and ''indemnification'' to recompense third parties be available. Because shortly after vehicle components arrive, hazardous activities related to the assembly and ultimate flight of the launch vehicle begin, the arrival of the vehicle or its parts is a logical point at which the Office should ensure that a launch operator is exercising safe practices and is financially responsible for any damage it may cause. These hazardous activities include, but are not limited to, fuel tank wet testing, ordnance installation, spin balancing and the stacking of motors. They are hazardous because they expose third parties and government property to risk of damage or loss.

For purposes of ascertaining the start of launch, the Office reviewed the hazardous activities associated with the launch of a launch vehicle to determine when those hazardous activities started. It is the experience of the Office that commercial launch vehicles share a number of hazardous procedures, and that most of those procedures take place once the vehicle is at the launch site in order to minimize hazardous transport and exposure time.

The Office prepared a study in 1994, available in draft, titled ''Prelaunch Hazardous Operations for the Delta, Atlas, Titan at Cape Canaveral Air Station, Pegasus at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Conestoga at Wallops Flight Facility and Black Brant at White Sands Missile Range.'' Copies are available through the docket. The study analyzed similarities in the risk profiles for pre-flight processing of these vehicles, and compared the pre-flight processing timelines for the various vehicles. The results complement information available in the Office's ''Hazard Analysis of Commercial Space Transportation,'' May 1988. The amount of damage that a vehicle may cause varies among vehicles, depending upon such factors as the mass of the vehicle, the number of stages, the presence and number of solid rocket motors, and the type and quantity of propellants. The launch vehicles studied and their pre-flight processing procedures are similar in that each has a similar hazardous potential.

The study showed that even though pre-flight processing procedures and the sequence of those procedures may vary among vehicles, the vehicles studied share such pre-flight processing procedures as solid rocket motor handling and processing, flight termination system or separation ordnance installation and checkout, and fueling. These activities occur at different times for different vehicles. The likelihood of a mishap [4] resulting from these procedures is similar for each vehicle. These procedures constitute hazardous operations that have an identifiable or otherwise quantifiable probability of occurrence (P_o) of a mishap. The probabilities that these operations will result in a mishap are approximately $P_o=10^{-4}$ to 10^{-5} for solid rocket motor handling and processing; $P_o=10^{-5}$ for flight termination system or separation ordnance installation and checkout, and $P_o=10^{-3}$ to 10^{-6} for fueling. ''Eastern Launch Site Safety Programs,'' Louis J. Ullian (Commercial Space Risk and Insurance Symposium, Cocoa Beach, Florida, Oct. 26, 1988). These probabilities are relied upon by launch companies, federal agencies and federal ranges for their analyses of hazardous operations.

The operations are considered hazardous because their processes may lead to identifiable mishaps and dangerous consequences. Solid rocket motor handling and processing may result in ignition of the propellant,

[4] The term ''mishap'' encompasses unplanned events resulting in injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property, or damage to the environment.

either explosively or otherwise. This may be caused by the unconstrained burning of a major portion of the propellant if a situation were to develop that did not allow the proper venting of the burning propellant. Casualties and property damage may result if an installed igniter initiates and causes an engine or solid rocket motor to become fully propulsive, as during flight. Casualties or damage may result from fire, explosion or toxic fumes that may be a by-product of combustion. These events may result in direct damage or casualties as the consequence of blast and debris effects. These events may also lead to secondary effects such as fires or explosions that may be caused by the direct blast and debris effects.

Flight termination system or separation ordnance installation and checkout may result in lethal or damaging releases of energy. The inadvertent ignition of installed or uninstalled ordnance, including that of the flight termination system and explosive bolts installed on various separation systems could result in explosion and debris.

Fueling may result in a range of consequences, including fires, either pool fires or fireballs, or the release of vapor clouds, which may be toxic or which may ignite. These events may occur because of leakage during fueling or spills during an accident. If such a mishap involves toxic propellants, toxic components of the fuels may be released into the atmosphere or spilled on the ground. If a vehicle releases its hazardous materials into the atmosphere, it could expose people at a launch site or in the public at large to those hazards.

These findings are based on the Office's 1994 review of launch vehicle manufacturers' data, commercial launch baseline assessments, past maximum probable loss determination analyses and Ullian's 1988 presentation at the Commercial Space Risk and Insurance Symposium. As a general rule, hazardous operations begin as soon as, or shortly after, a launch vehicle's major systems arrive at a government launch facility.

The Office will continue to employ a geographic element by using entry of the launch vehicle onto a federal range as part of its definition of ''launch.'' This ensures consistency and clarity of interpretation. Consistency is guaranteed by the fact that regardless of vehicle type, each vehicle will receive the same regulatory coverage. Although some commenters maintain that launch begins at different points for different vehicles, because the Office wishes to treat launch operators in an equivalent fashion, the Office will not define ''launch'' on the basis of the launch vehicle. Moreover, reliance on a geographic element provides clarity of interpretation even for a launch operator of a new vehicle using different technology. An applicant seeking a license for a new vehicle will know to plan for license coverage at the time its vehicle enters a federal range.

Additionally, the Office considers it inappropriate to license pre-flight activities located outside of the federal range. Before the vehicle components are brought together at a federal range for integration or assembly in anticipation of flight, flight is not imminent and the separate components are thus not part of the process which Congress intended to protect through the risk management scheme of the Act. Additionally, it has not been shown that insurance is unavailable for manufacturing activities. Indeed, that commercial operations exist off-range to manufacture and process vehicle components and payloads indicates to the Office that the hazards are not so extreme as to stifle the development of facilities and services off a federal range.

There are pre-flight activities that are unique to space flight and that may be considered part of launch, as the term is commonly understood. Countdown, for example, occurs prior to ignition and flight, yet may be considered part of a launch. Many of the activities that take place once major systems of a launch vehicle arrive at a federal range are unique to space flight as well. These include vehicle integration and testing, fueling and the other activities discussed earlier as hazardous.

Another aspect of the Office's definition attempts to capture those activties that are proximate in time to flight. If activities are close in time to flight they are more likely to constitute necessary or integral elements of the launch. For example, fueling for liquid-fueled vehicles usually takes place not long before flight to minimize the risks attendant to the exposure of a fueled vehicle, and the Office would consider that activity to be a component of launch under the Act. On the other hand, the Office does not intend to license components stored at a federal range for a considerable period of time prior to flight. The Office is aware that the definition of launch may be construed to encompass motor storage as well. However, if motors arrive at a federal range for purposes of storage rather than as part of a launch campaign, the Office does not consider that storage part of a launch. The Office is interested in views regarding the ramifications of this approach to motor storage and with respect to any other activity which might arguably not constitute part of a pending launch campaign.

Although initially producing licenses of considerable duration, the Office believes that its proposed ''vehicle at the gate'' definition of launch may, over time, result in licenses of shorter duration. As industry practices evolve, a vehicle's arrival at the range will be more closely proximate to the time of flight. Comments at the public meeting described industry's evolution toward ''just in time'' processing. A representative of the 45th Space Wing of the Air Force noted that launch operators are attempting to bring vehicle components to the range in final form with only some assembly required. Tr. II at 33. Therefore, the arrival of vehicle components may eventually occur closer in time to ignition, lift-off and flight.

Of interest to the Office are the answers to a number of related questions. For example, is it likely that the proposed definition of ''launch'' might result in changed activity on the part of licensees? Would a licensee wait until its vehicle arrives to perform unrelated hazardous activities? If so, what are those activities?

4. When Does Launch End?

The current practice of the Office is to define the end of a launch as the point after payload separation when the last action over which the licensee has direct or indirect control over the launch vehicle occurs. For a liquid-fueled stage, that point may be when any remaining fuel is emptied from the upper stage, and the vehicle tank is vented and otherwise ''safed.'' For solid rocket motors, that point may be when the upper stage is dead or inert and the payload is released.

Others apply different definitions to the end of launch. The 1994 House Committee Report suggests that launch ends when the payload is placed into orbit or in its planned trajectory in outer space. The 45th Space Wing considers a launch complete when all hazardous activities are secured and, for purposes of flight safety, upon orbital insertion. Tr. II at 66. Orbital insertion takes place when a launch vehicle achieves orbital velocity, or when its instantaneous impact point leaves the earth. McDonnell Douglas pointed out that there are a number of post-flight ground operations which would apply to reusable launch vehicles, such as draining propellants, pressuring down gas systems, securing all systems and refurbishing the launch pad. Tr. 90.

The Office believes that defining launch to end at orbital insertion terminates oversight of a launch too soon for safety. Damage to other orbiting material may still ensue as the result of activities subsequent to orbital insertion. Risk exists of the possible collision of a launch vehicle or its components with other objects in space. The orbit of a launch vehicle may decay, and its possible reentry would endanger public health and safety and the safety of property on earth. Additionally, dangerous orbital debris might be generated.

The Office proposes to retain its current practice of defining the cessation of launch. From a practical point of view, the Office believes that this definition keeps pace with technology. As the one with control over the launch vehicle, the licensee is in the best position to minimize the probability that the vehicle will cause harm. If improvements in technology increase a licensee's ability to control its vehicle, then the Office will expect the licensee to do so in a safe manner.

With respect to ground operations, the Office's current practice is to consider post-flight ground operations part of a launch license and thus as part of launch. The Office does not propose to continue to regard post-flight ground operations for expendable launch vehicles as part of ''launch.'' The Office considered several options as to when ground operations were no longer considered part of a launch. Under the first option, ground operations would not be considered part of launch once the launch vehicle left the ground. Reentry activities aside, it has not been the Office's experience that post-flight activities involve the same levels of risk as pre-flight activities, where the handling, integration and fueling of the vehicle pose substantial hazards. Alternatively, ground operations for launch could end when launch ends in the context of flight, namely, when the last act over which the licensee has control occurs. This alternative would allow for at least part of the post-flight ground operations to be covered by the license. The end of launch for purposes of flight is not, however, related to activities on the ground. The Office is concerned that attempting to create such a connection would be arbitrary and might inappropriately influence a licensee's post-flight ground operation procedures. The third option considered by the Office was to define the end of ground operations for launch as that point at which all personnel may resume operations at the launch pad and related environs. This approach recognizes that hazardous operations do occur subsequent to ignition and lift off. These operations include securing ground propellant and pneumatic systems and verifying through inspection of the pad that no post-flight hazards exist. The operations cease upon a determination that the launch pad and other launch related facilities no longer endanger personnel.

Because the hazards associated with ground operations subsequent to lift off are not related to the preparation of the vehicle for flight, the Office proposes to define the end of launch for purposes of ground operations as the point at which the launch vehicle leaves the ground. This analysis applies to expendable launch vehicles. For the time being, judgment is reserved with respect to reusable launch vehicles.

B. Formalizing Launch and Launch Operator Licenses

In order to enable the Office to issue a license for a single mission or for multiple missions, the proposed licensing structure provides for two types of launch licenses, the launch-specific and the launch operator license.

A launch specific license authorizes the licensee to conduct a single launch, or a specified number of identical launches, from a single launch site. The launch vehicle for each authorized launch must be the same and launch parameters must present no unique public safety issues or other issues affecting U.S. national interests. The licensee's authorization to conduct launches would terminate upon completion of all launches authorized by the license or the expiration date set forth in the license, whichever came first.

A launch operator license authorizes the licensee to conduct launches from a specified launch site, using the same family of launch vehicles, carrying specified classes of payloads, within the range of launch parameters defined by the license. A launch operator license would authorize the conduct of launches for five years from the date of issuance.

The option of issuing a launch operator license provides advantages both to the licensee and to the Office. Although the application preparation for and review of a launch operator license will be more extensive than for a launch specific license, use of this class of license will ultimately result in cost reductions and efficiency gains for licensees by reducing the number of applications that a company with an active launch schedule must submit, and that the Office must review. The Office's proposal to increase the term of a launch operator license from the current practice of two years to five years reflects the Office's experience with its licensees during the past few years.

During that time, the Office has encountered no serious safety problems with launch operator licensees. On the basis of this record, the Office believes that a launch operator with a safe launch record should not be required to apply for a new license every two years. The Office will continue to verify, through compliance monitoring, that a licensee is operating in accordance with the terms and conditions of its license. In this regard, the longer the license term, the more important compliance monitoring is to enable the Office to remain informed regarding how a licensee implements its procedures.

C. Relationship Between DOT and Federal Government Launch Ranges

The Office's proposed launch rules are limited to launches as they currently take place from Department of Defense (DOD) or NASA launch ranges. The Office intends to be receptive to the commenters' express desire to avoid duplication between the Office and the federal launch ranges in overseeing the safety of launches. The participants in the public meeting strongly supported avoidance of duplication of effort. The proposed rule is consistent with that desire. Although the Office proposes to require information and analyses not required by federal ranges to ensure that all flight safety issues are addressed, and to impose certain additional requirements derived from a National Transportation Safety Board investigation, the Office will not duplicate the safety assessments performed by federal launch ranges.

Federal launch ranges manage the launch facilities from which commercial launches now take place. The federal ranges act, in effect, both as landlords and as providers of launch facilities and services. The ranges require compliance with their safety rules as a condition of using their facilities and services. Because different federal ranges confront different safety issues, practices are not always standardized, although recent Air Force efforts resulted in a joint set of documentation requirements and procedures, Eastern and Western Range Requirements 127–1 (Mar. 1995). In addition to protecting public safety, the federal launch range procedures protect government property and launch capability, and are designed, to some extent, to ensure mission success.

Public meeting participants requested that the Office not duplicate federal range oversight. The Air Force itself

advised against a ''redundant set of requirements on commercial space activities on Federal ranges,'' and recommended that the Office ''accept the approval of the responsible government agency at the launch site to satisfy all OCST safety approval requirements,'' with the exception of any information required to perform a financial responsibility analysis. *Comments of Air Force Space Command* at 1, 4. Orbital Sciences Corporation noted that ''National Range safety requirements have been developed over 30 years and OCST should feel comfortable adopting them as the core set of safety requirements needed to protect the public safety.'' *Comments of OSC* at 2. Others suggested that ''[l]aunch licensing should continue the general approach of requiring the minimal information needed to fulfill the mandates of the Act with regard to public safety, defense and international treaty, and environmental concerns.'' *Weaver Aerospace Comments* at 4.

The Office fully recognizes the comprehensive and responsible safety oversight that DOD and NASA have exercised at their ranges for over thirty years. The Office also recognizes the scope of information that a launch operator employing federal range services must submit for approval in order to conduct launch operations. Therefore, for launches that take place from DOD or NASA launch ranges, the Office has designed its proposed regulatory program to make maximum use of information provided by an applicant to the federal launch range and of federal launch range analyses and approvals. This means that the Office would rely on the processes of the federal range and would not duplicate those safety analyses conducted by a federal range.

Federal launch ranges require a launch operator to provide data regarding its proposed launch. The range evaluates the data to ascertain whether the launch operator will comply with range requirements. The range also uses the data to prepare range support for the mission. DOD ranges require that a launch operator apply for and obtain specific mandatory approvals from the range in order to conduct certain specified operations. For example, the Air Force's Eastern and Western Range Requirements 127–1 require a launch operator to obtain approvals for hazardous and safety critical procedures before the range will allow those operations to proceed. In the event that a launch operator's proposal does not fully comply with range requirements, a range may issue a deviation or a waiver if the mission objectives of the launch operator could not otherwise be achieved. A range may issue a deviation to allow a launch even when a launch operator's designs or proposed operations do not comply with range requirements. A range may issue a waiver when it is discovered after production that hardware does not satisfy range requirements or when it is discovered that operations do not meet range requirements after operations have begun at a federal range. A range will allow a deviation or grant a waiver only under unique and compelling circumstances.

The Office performed baseline assessments of various federal launch ranges and found their safety services adequate. The Office will not require an applicant to demonstrate the adequacy of the range services it proposes to employ if the applicable baseline assessment included those services and if those services remain adequate. Certain showings regarding the applicant's own capabilities are still required. The Office proposes to require specific information regarding the interface between the safety organizations of a federal launch range and of an applicant. In the event that a service or procedure upon which an applicant proposes to rely is not within the documented experience of the federal launch range that the applicant proposes to utilize, the applicant would have to demonstrate the safety of that particular aspect of its launch. This is also true if a documented range safety service has changed significantly or has experienced a recent failure. In those cases, the burden of demonstrating safety shifts to the applicant.

The proposed rules also codify Office guidelines containing National Transportation Safety Board recommendations concerning launch readiness and countdown procedures. The Office's guidelines implement National Transportation Safety Board recommendations made following an investigation of a commercial launch anomaly occurring during a launch from a federal launch range. These guidelines are designed to ensure that a launch licensee has clear lines of authority and communication during launch, and has specific procedures governing other safety aspects of its launch operations.

IV. Section-by-Section Analysis

A. Part 401—Organization and Definitions

Section 401.5 contains definitions of significant terms used in the Office's regulations. Proposed amendments include both changes to existing definitions and the addition of new terms. Certain changes are intended only to reflect changes resulting from the 1994 codification of the Act. Others are editorial.

Deletions

The Office proposes to remove the terms ''Director,'' ''launch activity,'' ''mission,'' and ''safety operations.''

''Director'' no longer constitutes a title within the Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation and is therefore deleted.

''Launch activity'' refers to activities licensed by the Office. The term is overly broad and unnecessary.

''Mission'' is no longer necessary because the Office proposes to modify and rename the mission review contained in part 415, subpart C.

''Safety operations'' does not appear in the proposed regulations and the Office therefore proposes to remove it.

Revisions

Some of the proposed revisions merely reflect the codification of the Act. These include ''Act,'' ''launch site,'' ''launch vehicle,'' ''payload,'' and ''person.''

The Office proposes to revise the term ''launch,'' not only to reflect the codification of Pub. L. 98–575, but to clarify that launch, for purposes of licensing, includes the flight of a launch vehicle and those hazardous pre-flight activities that are closely proximate in time to flight and are unique to space flight. For launches from federal launch ranges, hazardous activities begin with the arrival of the launch vehicle at a federal launch range for purposes of preparation for flight. The term ''launch'' is addressed in greater detail earlier in this Notice.

The definition of ''launch site'' reflects changes resulting from the codification of the Act, but additional clarification is in order. The definition of ''launch site'' in the original Commercial Space Launch Act includes ''facilities *located on a launch site* which are necessary to conduct a launch.'' 49 U.S.C. App. 2603(5) (emphasis added). The codified definition of ''launch site'' merely includes ''necessary facilities'' with no mention of their location. 49 U.S.C. 70102(6). According to a House Report explaining the codification, the statute omitted as surplus the words ''includes all * * * located on a launch site which are * * * to conduct a launch.'' *Revision of Title 49, United States Code, ''Transportation,''* H.R. Rep. No. 180, 103rd Cong., 1st Sess., at 463 (Jul. 15, 1994). Although no substantive changes were intended by the codification (*see id.* at 5), omission of ''located on a

launch site'' from the law may create the impression that facilities may be located anywhere and still require a license under the statute. This is not the case. The Office does not believe that Congress intended to change the substance of the statute to provide for the licensing of all necessary facilities regardless of their location.

Additions

New terms include ''Associate Administrator,'' ''federal launch range,'' ''hazardous materials,'' ''launch accident,'' ''launch incident,'' ''launch operator,'' ''mishap,'' ''Office,'' and ''regulations.''

''Associate Administrator'' reflects a change in title of the person in charge of the Office and arises out of the transfer of the Office from the Office of the Secretary to the Federal Aviation Administration. The term describes the FAA's Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

''Federal launch range'' means an installation from which launches take place that is owned and operated by the government of the United States. Federal launch ranges include Cape Canaveral Air Station, Vandenberg Air Force Base, White Sands Missile Range and Wallops Flight Facility.

''Hazardous materials'' means hazardous materials as defined in 49 C.F.R. 172.101.

''Launch accident,'' ''launch incident,'' and ''mishap'' all address related issues. The term ''mishap'' is a general term for all unplanned events at a launch site or a launch resulting in injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property. Mishaps include but are not limited to launch accidents and launch incidents. Launch accidents and launch incidents are included in the term ''mishap.'' ''Launch accident'' and ''launch incident'' derive from the Office's current definition of ''accident'' and ''incident'' as the terms appear in the Office's accident investigation plan. Both terms encompass unplanned events occurring during flight. ''Launch accident'' is defined by the seriousness of the results, and ''launch incident'' focusses on the failure of a safety system or process that may or may not have caused serious harm. Special reporting and investigation requirements attach if a launch accident or incident occurs. ''Accident'' is also defined in a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). A launch accident requires NTSB involvement. A ''launch incident'' may or may not require NTSB involvement, depending on the seriousness of the safety issues involved. Other mishaps, such as a mission failure, have fewer reporting and investigation requirements.

''Launch operator'' is defined as a person who launches or plans to launch a launch vehicle and any payload. The term is required in order to distinguish a launch operator from a ''site operator,'' a term that the Office intends to define in a future rulemaking concerning the operation of a launch site.

''Office'' means the office of the Associate Adminsitrator for Commercial Space Transportation of the Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

''Regulations'' means regulations adopted by the Office pursuant to the Act, and describes those regulations contained in 14 CFR Chapter III.

B. Part 411—Policy

The Office proposes to delete as unnecessary and to reserve part 411, which establishes the policies of the Office for licensing commercial launch activities. This part identifies two reviews, safety and mission reviews, which, pursuant to the proposed rules, would be addressed in parts 413, 415 and 417.

C. Part 413—License Application Procedures

Proposed part 413 continues to describe those license application procedures applicable to all license applications. The procedures apply to license applications to launch a launch vehicle or to operate a launch site. More specific requirements applicable to obtaining a launch license or site operator license are set forth in parts 415 and 417, respectively. The majority of the revisions to this part are editorial or self-explanatory. A few revisions bear individual mention.

Proposed § 413.3 identifies who must obtain a license to launch a launch vehicle or to operate a launch site. Any person proposing to launch a launch vehicle or to operate a launch site within the United States must obtain a license authorizing the launch or the operation of the launch site. A U.S. citizen or entity proposing to launch outside the United States or to operate a launch site outside of the United States must obtain a license authorizing the launch or the operation of the launch site. A foreign corporation, partnership, joint venture, association or other foreign entity controlled by a U.S. citizen and proposing to launch from, or to operate a launch site within, international territory or waters must obtain a license if the United States does not have an agreement with a foreign nation providing that the foreign nation shall exercise jurisdiction. A foreign corporation, partnership, joint venture, association or other foreign entity controlled by a U.S. citizen does not require a license to launch from foreign territory, unless that foreign nation has agreed that the U.S. shall exercise jurisdiction over the launch.

Proposed § 413.5 requires a prospective applicant to consult with the Office prior to submitting an application. This pre-application consultation would become mandatory in order to allow both the applicant and the Office the opportunity to identify potential issues relevant to the Office's licensing determination. Consultations may be made by telephone.

Proposed § 413.7 contains a change in the name of the Office. Effective November 15, 1995, the Office became a part of the Federal Aviation Administration, where it now operates as the FAA's seventh line of business. With that move, the Office name was changed from the Office of Commercial Space Transportation to the Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation. Proposed § 413.5(a) reflects that change.

Proposed § 413.7(b)(2) requires an applicant to provide the Office with one or more points of contact who should receive notices from the Office.

Proposed § 413.9 describes how an applicant may request confidential treatment for trade secrets or proprietary commercial or financial data.

Proposed § 413.11 describes the process by which applications are accepted or rejected. Proposed § 413.11(a) provides for an initial screening of an application in order for the Office to determine whether the application is sufficiently complete to allow the Office to initiate the required reviews. The Act requires the Office to complete its review of an application within 180 days. The Office determines when an application is sufficiently complete for the 180 days review period to commence and how those 180 days will be measured. If the Office receives an application which fails to provide sufficient information for the Office to conduct a meaningful review, then a review cannot be performed. Accordingly, the 180-day review period will start to run only upon receipt of an acceptable application. The Office considered the option of not commencing any review of an application and thus of not starting to count the 180-day statutory time limit until the application was complete to ensure that the Office did not receive piecemeal applications. The Office also considered rejecting or denying an incomplete application, which would

also prevent the 180-day review period from commencing. The Office determined that if an applicant presented sufficient material to allow at least some meaningful review to commence, the Office would do so in the interests of the applicant. Commencing the review of even an incomplete application should allow for earlier identification of required information not addressed, hasten the process and increase efficiency. In order for the Office to review an application, the application must be sufficiently complete to allow review to commence. Although review of an incomplete application may commence, proposed § 413.13 requires an applicant to complete an incomplete application.

Proposed § 413.15 tolls the review period of 180 days when an applicant fails to provide information required for the Office to complete its review. If an application does not address requests for required information in sufficient detail, or if the application contains inconsistencies, the Office may advise the applicant and provide a time by which the requested information must be provided. Once the deadline has passed, and while the Office waits for any information necessary to complete its review, the 180-day time limit on the Office does not run. The Office considered the option of returning the application for resubmission if the requested information were not submitted within the time provided. Because of the new submission of the application, a new 180-day review period would commence. This course would provide the applicant a strong incentive to respond to the Office's information request in a timely fashion, and, perhaps, result in the processing of only those applications where the applicant possesses the actual capacity to respond. This would accordingly discourage frivolous applications. The Office determined that most applicants, provided with information regarding how soon the Office would require information necessary to complete a review, would respond in the time allotted. Thus, so extreme an incentive would not be required. However, it has been the Office's experience that applicants do not always respond in a timely fashion to requests from the Office for clarification or additional information. Accordingly, some incentive to respond promptly is necessary, and in the event an applicant fails to respond within the time provided, the Office proposes to toll the 180-day statutory review period.

Proposed § 413.17 describes an applicant's responsibility for the continuing accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the applicant's license application. The applicant must advise the Office of any proposed material change in any representation contained in its application, including its launch plans or operations, launch procedures, classes of payloads, orbital destinations, safety requirements, the type of launch vehicle, flight path, and range, or any safety related system, policy, procedure, requirement, criteria or standard, related to commercial space launch or launch site operation activities, that may affect public health and safety, the safety of property, including government property, or hazards to the environment. Because the Office proposes to rely upon federal ranges for safety considerations, as discussed in other parts of this Notice, the applicant must also notify the Office in the event the applicant applies to the federal range for a waiver to, or deviates from the federal range's safety requirements or procedures.

This section also, while permitting an applicant to modify or supplement its license application, notes that changes to an application may lengthen the time that the Office requires to complete its reviews. The Office will reserve to itself the right to toll the 180-day review period in the event that modifications to an application so radically change the applicant's proposal that the change, in effect, constitutes a new application. The Office's experience, however, has been that most modifications, while important, have a relatively minor impact on the processing time, particularly if those modifications are submitted in a timely manner.

Proposed § 413.19 addresses issuance of a license.

Proposed § 413.21 contains the procedures employed by the Office when it denies an applicant a license, and describes the recourse available to that applicant. The applicant may attempt to correct the deficiencies which resulted in the denial of its application and request reconsideration of its application, or it may request a hearing to show why the application should not be denied.

Proposed § 413.23 allows a licensee to apply for renewal of an expiring license. A licensee seeking authorization to conduct activities that are substantially or significantly different from those authorized under the expiring license is not eligible for renewal of the license and must apply for a new license.

D. Part 415—Launch License

Proposed part 415 establishes requirements applicable to obtaining a license to launch a launch vehicle and establishes post-licensing requirements. The provisions of this part apply to prospective and licensed launch operators and, possibly, to prospective payload owners and operators, and should be read in conjunction with the general application requirements of part 413. A flow chart of the launch license application process is provided in Figure 1.

Proposed subpart A describes the scope and types of launch licenses, required approvals or determinations and procedures governing issuance or transfer of a launch license. Proposed § 415.1 explains that part 415 prescribes requirements for obtaining a launch license and prescribes post-licensing requirements. Proposed § 415.3 addresses the types of launch licenses issued, as discussed previously in this Notice.

Proposed §§ 415.5 and 415.7 identify the approvals and determinations required to qualify for a launch license. These sections would require a license applicant to obtain policy and safety approvals from the Office. The applicant would also be required to obtain a payload determination unless the payload were otherwise exempt from Office consideration. The owner or operator of the proposed payload may also apply for a payload determination. In addition to these approvals or determinations that the Office requires of an applicant for a launch license, an applicant should bear in mind that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the Office, prior to considering a license application, to perform environmental reviews of major federal actions such as issuing a launch license. Accordingly, if a proposed launch vehicle is not otherwise already encompassed by the Office's 1986 Programmatic Environmental Assessment of Commercial Expendable Launch Vehicle Programs, then NEPA may direct the Office to perform the requisite environmental review. No other approvals or determinations are required from the Office in order for an applicant to obtain a license for launch of a launch vehicle.

This subpart also contains provisions for issuance and transfer of a launch license. Once an applicant has obtained all required approvals, the Office will issue a launch license under proposed § 415.9. Proposed § 415.11 allows the Office to amend a launch license at any time by modifying or adding terms and conditions to the license to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations. Although standard license terms and conditions, as proposed in subpart E, apply to all licensees, it is the experience of the Office that a particular

launch proposal or a particular licensee may present unique circumstances which apply only to that licensee. In that event, the Office may issue or amend a license with terms and conditions not identified in subpart E to protect public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security and foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States. Should a licensee wish to protest an Office modification of its license, it is entitled to a hearing pursuant to § 406.1(a)(3) of part 406. In the event safety requires that additional terms and conditions be applied to all licensees, the Office would revise subpart E by rulemaking to implement any such standardized terms. A licensee may also initiate license modification. As provided in part 413, a licensee may request modification of its license to reflect changes in its proposed launches.

Under proposed § 415.13 only the Office may issue or transfer a license, and only upon application by the transferee. The prospective transferee must satisfy all requirements for obtaining a license as specified in parts 413 and 415.

Subpart B describes the proposed requirements for a policy review. The proposed policy review is currently known as a mission review under 14 CFR part 411. Because the Office proposes to separate a payload determination from any mission review, it proposes to change the name of the review to policy review to more accurately identify its purpose. Under proposed §§ 415.21 and 415.23, a policy review would address whether some aspect of a proposed launch presented an issue affecting U.S. national security or foreign policy interests or is inconsistent with international obligations of the United States. Launch safety issues would be addressed only in the safety review although the Office proposes to address payload safety issues in the course of a payload determination. Only a launch license applicant may request a policy approval. An applicant must provide the information required by subpart B so that the Office may review those aspects of an applicant's launch proposal that are not related to safety. The Office coordinates this review with other government agencies, including the Departments of Defense, State, and Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Communications Commission. An applicant may choose to submit an application for policy review separately from its license application, or, as do most applicants, it may submit a complete license application. The Office proposes to allow separate submission of a request for a policy review because of the possibility that an applicant might be uncertain about policy issues surrounding its proposal, and might wish to allay concerns over reactions to its proposed launch. An applicant might then request only a policy review prior to undertaking the additional effort necessary to prepare a complete license application. Past experience indicates that the Office accomplishes mission reviews relatively quickly in comparison with a safety review.

Proposed § 415.25 describes the information an applicant would be required to provide to obtain a policy approval. The information requested reflects current Office information requests. The Office requires this information in order to inform itself and other agencies as to what is being launched, by whom, for what purpose, and where a vehicle and its payload are going. The State Department, for example, may be interested in overflight issues regarding particular countries. Accordingly, the Office proposes to require that an applicant supply it with sufficient information to describe a proposed launch vehicle and its mission.

The information requested by proposed § 415.25(b) is required in the event there are any policy issues surrounding the launch vehicle itself. The Office requires a brief description of the launch vehicle, including the propellants used and the vehicle's major systems, such as its structural, pneumatic, propulsion, electrical or avionics systems. For example, policy questions may arise over the use of nuclear power. The Department of Defense may have concerns over the allocation of resources to a commercial launch if a sole source manufacturer is involved. The Office is interested in views regarding whether this level of detail is overly burdensome.

The information requested by proposed § 415.25(c)(2) is intended to provide the Departments of State and Defense the identities of any foreign interests involved in a licensed launch. These agencies express interest in foreign involvement in the U.S. launch industry. Also, there may be issues with respect to whether possible government payment of excess third-party claims is available to foreign launch participants. The Office proposes to request the identity of any foreign owners possessing a ten percent or greater interest in a license applicant. The Office believes that a ten percent ownership interest is sufficiently high for a foreign owner to be able to influence a prospective licensee. The Office is aware that a publicly traded corporation will not always know the identity of each of its smaller shareholders. However, such an applicant should be aware of any shareholders possessing that significant an interest in the corporation. Reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Defense are often triggered by an ownership interest of ten percent or more and the Office believes that this constitutes a reasonable threshold. The Office is interested in comments addressing whether a ten percent threshold provides sufficient information concerning the ability of foreign interests to influence licensee decisions.

Proposed § 415.25(d)(3) requires information regarding the sequence of major launch events during flight. In this regard, the Office expects to be informed of events such as approximate engine burn times of all stages, stage separation events, yaw maneuvers and engine cutoff. The applicant may provide this information through a text explanation or through diagrams and charts.

Proposed § 415.25(d)(4) requests a description of the range of nominal impact areas for all spent motors and other discarded mission hardware. The area identified for each impacting component shall include that area within three standard deviations of the nominal impact point, a calculation otherwise known as a 3-sigma footprint.

Proposed section 415.27 contains procedures employed by the Office when it denies an applicant a policy approval and describes the recourse available to that applicant. If an applicant fails to obtain a policy approval, the applicant may attempt to correct the deficiencies which resulted in the denial and request reconsideration of the denial, or, upon denial of a license, it may request a hearing.

Proposed subpart C addresses the Office's safety evaluation process for license applications for launches from a federal launch range. Because of the history and safety record of the federal launch ranges, and because the Office's baseline assessments provide a written record of the federal launch range's experience relevant to commercial space transportation, the Office accepts that a federal launch range will perform its safety role. Accordingly, the Office's information requirements are directed more toward an applicant's own safety capabilities. The Office requires information regarding the applicant's safety organization, vehicle design and operational safety practices. In this

subpart the Office proposes standards regarding acceptable flight risk and requires an applicant to submit procedures and plans that demonstrate that it will satisfy certain other safety requirements if it obtains a license.

The Office recognizes that federal launch ranges provide a number of safety services for launch operators, and that these sites have an historically good record of safety. Proposed § 415.31 explains that the Office will issue a license to an applicant proposing to launch from a federal launch range if the applicant satisfies the requirements of subpart C and has contracted with the federal launch range for the provision of launch services and property, as long as the launch services and proposed use of property are within the experience of the federal launch range. All other safety services and property associated with an applicant's proposal are evaluated on an individual, case by case basis.

The Office has assessed the four federal launch ranges which provide launch services and facilities. The federal ranges assessed include Cape Canaveral Air Station, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Wallops Flight Facility and White Sands Missile Range. The Office does not duplicate federal launch range analyses nor routinely review those analyses during the launch safety review conducted by the Office. Instead, the Office relies on its knowledge of the range processes as documented in the Office's baseline assessments. The Office's assessments provide a basis for the Office's reliance on the adequacy of the services provided by each of the federal launch ranges. Some safety issues, however, may not be adequately addressed by a federal launch range. The failure of federal launch range safety systems or procedures may, for example, affect the Office's ability to rely on a federal launch range. The Office may ascertain this during the course of a pre-application consultation or once an applicant submits its application. The Office may then require the applicant to demonstrate safety with respect to those specific areas of concern on an individual or case by case basis. In addition to requiring a showing of safety from the applicant, the Office will also work with the federal launch range to address the issue, and will update the Office's baseline assessment as appropriate.

The Office also makes maximum use of the information an applicant must provide a federal launch range. The applicant, to save paperwork, may submit to the Office either entire, or appropriate sections of, documents it prepares and submits to the federal launch range that are relevant to the applicant's launch application. It has been the Office's experience that because information requested by federal launch ranges provides greater detail than the Office requires, the Office's requirements may be satisfied by this material.

To aid applicants in identifying those sections of documents submitted to federal launch ranges that are relevant to the applicant's launch application, the Office has prepared ''Comparison of OCST Safety Approval Requirements for Launches from a Federal Launch Range with Air Force Range User Requirements.'' Figure 2. This comparison may be used by an applicant as a guide to satisfying subpart C requirements. It is illustrative only, and where it appears to conflict with the proposed regulations, the regulations govern. Although the comparison applies only to launch ranges operated by the Air Force, the Office intends it to be helpful for applicants using all federal launch ranges. The Office plans to prepare similar matrices for other federal launch ranges in the near future, and invites industry comments on this approach.

Proposed § 415.33 requires an applicant to document its safety organization. The applicant must possess a functioning safety organization because an applicant cannot ensure safety without someone designated as responsible for safety issues. The Office will evaluate whether the structure, lines of communication, and approval authority the applicant establishes will enable the applicant to identify and address safety issues and to ensure compliance with the requirements of range safety and the Office's regulations. How the federal launch range's safety services are integrated with the licensee is also relevant. The Office expects that for launches from federal launch ranges the applicant will structure its safety organization to ensure compliance with federal launch range requirements, such as, for example, Eastern and Western Range Regulation 127–1 for Air Force launch ranges. The Office believes that charts are the most efficient way to depict much of the required information. An applicant should include one or more, as appropriate, organizational charts that will delineate the lines of communication and the internal decision making process. In providing this information, the applicant should include those services of the federal launch range upon which the applicant proposes to rely, and those of any other organization providing flight safety services. The applicant's description must include interfaces with the federal launch range and should explain how the safety policies and procedures of all segments of the safety organization identified above will be implemented.

Proposed § 415.33(b) would require an applicant to have a safety official possessing safety authority. In order to keep safety concerns separate from mission goals, the person responsible for safety should have the ability to perform independently of those parts of the applicant's organization responsible for mission assurance, and should also have the authority to report directly to the person in charge of licensed launches. The safety official should be identified by title or position and by qualifications rather than by name.

Although risk is inherent in the launch of a launch vehicle, proposed § 415.35 establishes limits on how much risk the Office will allow for a commercial launch. Proposed § 415.35 explains that acceptable flight risk through orbital insertion is measured in terms of collective risk. Collective risk constitutes the sum total risk to that part of the public which constitutes an exposed population over a region exposed to a launch. The public includes everyone except essential launch area personnel. Accordingly, government personnel who are not essential to a launch are defined as the public for purposes of measuring acceptable risk. The Office proposes to prohibit certain eventualities to reduce flight risk following orbital insertion.

Pursuant to proposed § 415.35(a), the collective risk associated with an applicant's proposed launch, measured by expected casualty (E_c), shall not exceed 30×10^{-6}. The Office's proposed risk threshold reflects acceptable collective risk. Individual annual risk describes the probability of serious injury or death to a single person, and is, perhaps, the more common measure of risk. The launch industry's common measure of risk is collective risk, which may then be measured as individual risk in light of the factors associated with any given launch. Individual risk may be correspondingly less than collective risk, depending on the size of the population exposed. This means that a collective risk of E_c of 30×10^{-6} is more strict than an individual risk of $1 \times 10-6$ (1 per million). For example, with a collective risk of 30×10^{-6}, and a population of one hundred thousand exposed to a particular launch, the risk to any one individual is $.3 \times 10^{-9}$ (three tenths per billion). For purposes of comparison, the Office notes that the Air Force describes the collective risk level proposed as no greater than that

voluntarily accepted in normal daily activity. *Eastern and Western Range 127–1 Range Safety Requirements,* Sec. 1.4, 1–12 (Mar. 31, 1995). For example, a person has a one in 600,000 chance over a lifetime of being hit by lightning, which is a greater risk than the Office proposes to allow for launch. The Office invites public comment regarding the adequacy, for purposes of safety, of the standard it proposes.

This standard derives from launch risk guidance employed by the Air Force at Cape Canaveral Air Station and Vandenberg Air Force Base to define acceptable risk. The Office proposes to adopt this standard because the Office believes that commercial launches should not expose the public to risk greater than normal background risk. NASA employs an E_c of 1×10^{-6} at its Wallops Flight Facility, for the launch of small launch vehicles. Only a few commercial launches have taken place at Wallops since 1988. Rather than employing the standard used by NASA for its Wallops launches, the Office decided to use the Air Force standard, reflecting as it does the standard already in place for the majority of commercial U.S. launches, and for the majority of government launches of vehicles of a comparable size. No casualties arising out of a government or commercial launch have occurred to the public under this standard.

The Office is aware that the Air Force implements this standard as ''acceptable launch risk without high management (Range Commander) review.'' *Eastern and Western Range 127–1 Range Safety Requirements,* Sec. 1.4.1, 1–12. This means that based on national need and the approval of a range or wing commander the Air Force may allow a launch with a predicted expected casualty risk of greater than 30×10^{-6}. *Id.* The Office believes that the proposed standard should be met for all commercial launches, however, so that the general public will not be exposed to a higher than normal risk from a commercial activity. The Office recognizes that many commercial launches carry government payloads, and that there may be a national need to launch a critical national payload with a predicted launch risk of greater than 30×10^{-6}. An applicant proposing to launch such a payload would have to request a waiver from the Office and show that national need warranted waiver of this standard. The Office would also work with any government payload owner or operator to resolve such an issue.

Proposed § 415.35(c) requires an applicant to submit an analysis identifying hazards and assessing risks for flight under nominal and non-nominal conditions. A federal launch range will sometimes perform a quantitative analysis for flight until orbital insertion, or, for a suborbital mission, until impact, or, for example, may determine that an analysis of previously approved missions applies or may serve as a basis for a comparative analysis. If an applicant's previously submitted application contains a risk assessment, the applicant need not submit additional analyses for similar launches. In such cases, a comparative analysis may be supplied. So long as a federal launch range's analysis takes into account all aspects of an applicant's proposed launch, the Office will accept a hazard identification and risk analysis performed by a federal launch range.

As an alternative to relying on federal launch range procedures, an applicant may perform its own quantitative risk analysis. Pursuant to proposed § 415.35(c), although an applicant may submit a federal range risk analysis, the applicant bears the burden of demonstrating that predicted risk does not exceed an expected casualty of 30×10^{-6}. To assist applicants, the Office has documented the range safety process for each of the federal ranges. A launch hazard event tree, such as the one described in the Office's *Hazard Analysis of Commercial Space Transportation,* provides an acceptable method for identifying hazards and assessing risks.

The Office is interested in comments on this proposed approach. Two other approaches were considered. One was to have no application requirements for hazard identification or risk analysis at all. This approach was not selected because it would not provide the Office with the necessary assurance that predicted risk would remain within acceptable levels, namely $E_c \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$. The second approach the Office considered was to require an applicant to develop its own criteria and procedures for identifying hazards and assessing risks for flight until orbital insertion, and to demonstrate compliance with the Office's standard without the use of any federal launch range analysis. The Office, however, believed that requiring an applicant to invent its own procedures would ignore the experience and capability of the federal launch ranges as documented in the Office's baseline assessments and would put an unnecessary burden on the industry. Instead, the approach chosen maximizes the use of federal launch range analyses, while at the same time ensuring that the Office licenses only those applicants who do not expose the public to risks greater than $E_c \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$.

Under proposed § 415.35(b), an applicant's launch proposal must ensure that for all launch vehicle stages or components that reach earth orbit that there is no unintended physical contact of the vehicle or its components with the payload after payload separation. The applicant's proposal must also ensure that debris generation will not result from the conversion of energy sources into energy that fragments the vehicle or its components. Those involved in commercial, defense and scientific uses of space are voicing a growing space safety concern due to the increasing number of objects being placed in orbit, which increases the potential for collisions between objects in space. Collisions in turn create additional space debris. The operation of launch vehicles in space affects and is affected by hazards associated with space debris. Accordingly, the Office proposes the requirements of paragraph (b) to mitigate hazards associated with space debris.

Federal launch ranges do not evaluate risks posed by either the launch vehicle upper stages or the attached payload while on orbit or reentering. Federal launch ranges perform a collision avoidance analysis, commonly referred to as a COLA, prior to launch to ensure that manned or potentially manned spacecraft will not be affected during the first 24 hours following orbital insertion of the launch vehicle.

Proposed § 415.37 requires that an applicant design and operate its launch vehicle to ensure that the flight of the launch vehicle does not exceed acceptable flight risk. This means that integration of the applicant's launch vehicle, procedures, personnel, support equipment, and facilities with a federal launch range's flight support resources and services will result in a calculated flight risk, measured by expected casualty, for any one launch that does not exceed 30×10^{-6}, and that the requirements of § 415.35(b) are satisfied as well.

Section 415.37(a) proposes to require an applicant to identify and describe its launch vehicle structure, the vehicle's hazardous and safety-critical systems and provide drawings and schematics for each system identified. Because federal launch ranges require an applicant to provide a detailed description of the applicant's launch vehicle and its systems, including drawings and schematics, the requirements of paragraph (a) may be satisfied by providing the Office with a copy of all or appropriate portions of the documentation provided to a federal

launch range. The Office would not use the data to duplicate the federal launch range's design approval process, but to document the characteristics of the launch vehicle being licensed.

Section 415.37(b) proposes to require a description of the information necessary for ensuring that launch operations satisfy the criteria contained in proposed § 415.35. Section 415.37(b) proposes to require an applicant to describe the launch operations and procedures that the applicant will employ to mitigate risks for flight both before and after orbital insertion. The applicant should eliminate or control by design all identified hazards to acceptable levels. Typical hazard controls for flight until orbital insertion used at current launch ranges include flight termination systems, azimuth and elevation adjusting based on real-time wind weighting analysis, evacuating personnel from high risk areas, modifying vehicle trajectory to avoid high risk areas, and delaying launch until more favorable conditions exist. Applicants may rely on the methods used by federal launch ranges to identify hazard controls and to ensure that the hazard controls will be effective. A number of standard industry practices reduce potential on-orbit risks arising out of flight following orbital insertion. A launch operator may maneuver its launch vehicle orbital stage after payload separation to minimize the likelihood that the orbital stage will recontact the payload. This avoids the consequences of either a malfunctioning payload or orbital debris. In order to reduce the possibility of future explosions that could create orbital debris, a launch operator may render liquid fueled orbital stages as inert as possible by expelling all propellants and pressurants and protecting batteries from spontaneous explosion. A launch operator may keep stage-to-stage separation devices and other potential debris sources captive to a stage with lanyards or other means. Also, a launch operator may choose launch times to geosynchronous earth orbit designed to align the final orbit of the orbital stage so as to lower the perigee of the stage more quickly than other orbits.

Section 415.37(c) proposes to implement the Office's current flight readiness guidelines. The requirements proposed arise out of recommendations from a National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)[5] investigation of an anomaly that occurred during a commercial launch from a federal launch range. Requirements intended to ensure the readiness of a launch team include designation of an individual responsible for flight readiness, launch readiness reviews, use of a safety directive, countdown checklists, dress rehearsals procedures, and procedures for crew rest.

The Office recognizes that there are many reviews conducted of a launch system from its initial design up to flight. However, in proposed section 415.37(c)(1), the Office places special emphasis on a flight readiness review, or its equivalent. A review is typically conducted not more than one or two days prior to scheduled flight. In most cases a flight readiness review is standard practice at federal launch ranges, but the Office considers the review, and the topics required in this section, to be so important that the applicant must, in its application, commit to a meeting and identify the topics to be addressed. This review must ensure that all system and personnel readiness problems are identified and are associated with a plan to resolve them, that all systems needed for launch have been checked out and are ready, and that each participant is cognizant of his or her role on the day of launch. If this review revealed unresolved issues, the licensee would be able to assess its ability to resolve those issues before the intended launch time or to delay the launch, as appropriate.

Proposed § 415.37(c)(2) would require an applicant to possess procedures that ensure mission constraints, rules and abort procedures are contained in a single document approved by licensee flight safety and federal launch range personnel.

Proposed § 415.37(c)(3) would require an applicant to employ procedures that ensure that all launch countdown checklists are current and consistent. Past inconsistencies in critical countdown checklists and procedures have raised serious safety concerns. The Office recognizes that it may be impractical for all launch participants to have identical checklists due to differences in the roles of launch participants. The applicant should, however, have some process, such as a master countdown manual, to ensure the currency and consistency of all participants' checklists during countdown to flight. This will ensure that confusion and uncertainties on launch day are minimized, that flight safety critical procedures are completed successfully, and that those individuals with launch decision authority know what is going on and are able to make sound decisions.

Proposed § 415.37(c)(4) requires an applicant to have procedures for the conduct of dress rehearsals. As demonstrated in the past, the poor performance of a dress rehearsal may indicate the lack of readiness of individuals or systems responsible for safety. The applicant's procedures should include criteria for determining when dress rehearsals are not necessary. The Office recognizes that although dress rehearsals may not be necessary in every case, they may be critical to those launch companies which are new to a launch site, or to those that are launching a new launch vehicle. A number of launch companies have been conducting routine launches of the same vehicle for many years. If an applicant does not plan to hold dress rehearsals prior to any of its launches under any circumstances, the applicant should explain why rehearsals are not necessary. However, even those launch operators that routinely conduct launches typically have certain criteria and procedures in place to verify that the launch team is ready for launch, especially if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last launch took place.

For those situations where dress rehearsals are necessary, the dress rehearsal should simulate both nominal and non-nominal conditions, induced not only by the launch vehicle or payload, but by the range safety system as well. Anomalies introduced during the rehearsal should exercise and prove the abilities of all launch participants, including federal launch site personnel, to recognize an event that compels a launch hold or delay. The Office is interested in views as to any need for future standards relating to rehearsals and the criteria for deciding, based on performance during the rehearsal, that it is acceptable to proceed with the launch.

Proposed § 415.37(c)(5) responds to another NTSB recommendation, and requires that an applicant ensure that its flight safety personnel adhere to federal launch range crew rest rules. Experience has shown that launch crew rest criteria for all those involved in supporting launch operations are extremely important and can have a significant impact on public health and safety. Federal launch ranges typically have such requirements. Based on current knowledge and the demonstrated safety history of the federal ranges, the Office would consider adequate a commitment by the applicant to adhere to these requirements. Other rest criteria proposed by an applicant may be acceptable if the applicant requests a waiver of the Office's rules and

[5] The NTSB is an independent agency, and is not part of the Department of Transportation.

demonstrates that the criteria would be adequate. The Office is interested in any opinions regarding the need for established minimum standards for crew rest.

Proposed § 415.39 requires an applicant to submit a communications plan that ensures that licensee and federal launch range personnel receive safety-critical information during countdown and flight. The NTSB, after its investigation of a launch anomaly, concluded that effective communications are critical to the conduct of a safe flight. Everyone involved in a launch needs to know not only what channel has been assigned for particular communications, but the proper protocol for communicating on that channel. The Office recognizes that a number of different individuals typically have input and decision authority with respect to the readiness of various launch and safety systems. Past experience has shown that serious mishaps could result if these relationships are not clearly defined and understood by all parties. These relationships should therefore be identified by the applicant. Identifying persons with authority to make ''hold'' and ''go/no-go'' decisions is critical to ensuring that on launch day, everyone knows who can call a ''hold'' and, more importantly, who has the authority to authorize the resumption of the countdown. This will help eliminate confusion and cross-talk that could cause a miscommunication leading to an unsafe condition. In addition, at approximately five or ten minutes prior to flight, the Office requires that everyone who has a decision-making role, or who, by action or inaction can either prevent or allow a launch to take place, be on the same predetermined channel.

Proposed § 415.41 requires an applicant to submit an accident investigation plan. The accident investigation plan should comply with the reporting requirements identified in proposed section 415.41(b), and should contain procedures for responding to a launch accident, incident or other mishap.

Proposed § 415.43 contains procedures employed by the Office when it denies an applicant a safety approval and describes the recourse available to that applicant. If an applicant fails to obtain a safety approval, the applicant may attempt to correct the deficiencies which resulted in the denial and request reconsideration of the denial, or, upon denial of a license, it may request a hearing.

The Office proposes to conduct a payload review and determination pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 70104(c) of the Act. The Act provides that the Secretary of Transportation may prevent the launch of a particular payload if the Secretary determines that the payload's launch would jeopardize the public health and safety, safety of property, or national security or foreign policy interests or international obligations of the United States. Proposed subpart D explains when a payload review and determination are required and the elements of that review. Addition of this subpart constitutes a change from current practice because the payload review would no longer be performed as part of the policy review proposed by the new rules. This subpart would also allow either a launch license applicant or a payload owner or operator to apply for a payload determination separately from a launch operator's license application. A launch license applicant's decision to seek a payload determination separately from a license application might be based on uncertainty with respect to payload issues and a desire to gain a payload determination before undertaking the additional effort required to prepare a complete launch license application.

Although a payload determination is required for a license, it is not necessarily a requirement imposed on a license applicant. A license applicant may not receive a license without a payload determination, unless the payload is otherwise exempt, but an applicant need not itself apply for a payload determination if it has otherwise been issued. In addition to the fact that many payloads are exempt from Office consideration, an applicant may incorporate by reference a payload determination issued earlier to the applicant or to a payload owner or operator. Alternatively, an applicant may reference a separate application submitted by another launch license applicant for a payload determination and request that the Office incorporate its earlier determination.

The Office does not believe that this flexible approach would affect the statutory requirement that the Office complete its license application review within 180 days. Submission of a request for a payload determination does not constitute the filing of a complete application, and a license application is not complete without a request for a payload determination. The Office is considering issuing conditional licenses on those occasions when a request for a payload determination has yet to be completed. This would mean that a license would be issued subject to or conditional upon issuance of a payload determination. The Office once issued a conditional license to an applicant who proposed to launch a reentry vehicle as its payload. The reentry vehicle was still under development, but the Office issued a launch license conditioned upon eventual submission of all required payload information and a final determination by the Office regarding the payload.

The Office also addresses payload safety issues because payload safety is not otherwise part of the safety evaluation of the launch. Payload issues considered during the review include, but are not limited to, unique launch safety issues, the payload owner(s), and the payload function. For example, a past payload issue included the nature of the cargo. In that case the payload cargo consisted of cremains, which are human remains reduced to small pellets. A safety issue addressed was whether the pellets would be dispersed while in orbit.

Proposed § 415.51 describes the scope of an Office payload review. Pursuant to proposed § 415.53, the Office will not review payloads owned and operated by the government of the United States or those that are subject to the regulation of the Federal Communications Commission or the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Proposed § 415.55 allows the Office to make a determination regarding a proposed class of payloads, including, for example, communications, remote sensing or navigation satellites. When an applicant requests an operator license to conduct unspecified but similar launches over a period of five years, the applicant will not always be able to identify specifically each payload to be launched. The applicant must describe the class or classes of payloads proposed for launch under the license and general characteristics of those payloads. In these cases, the licensee must later provide additional descriptive information regarding the specific payload prior to flight as described in § 415.79(a).

Proposed § 415.57 provides procedures an applicant must follow to obtain a payload determination. The Office coordinates a payload review with other government agencies such as the Departments of Defense, State, and Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Communications Commission. The information requested under proposed § 415.59 is required to identify and address possible safety and policy issues related to the payload, and to

conduct any necessary interagency review. In most instances, the information submitted may be brief, but in cases which present potential unique safety concerns considerable detail may be necessary regarding the physical characteristics, functional description and operations of the payload.

Proposed § 415.61(a) explains that the Office will issue a payload determination unless policy or safety considerations prevent launch of the payload. Proposed § 415.61(b) contains the procedures employed by the Office were it to deny an applicant a payload determination and describes the recourse available to that applicant. If an applicant fails to obtain a payload determination, the applicant may attempt to correct the deficiencies which resulted in a denial and request reconsideration of the denial, or, upon denial of a license, it may request a hearing.

Proposed § 415.63 addresses incorporation of a payload determination into subsequent license reviews. It also explains that any change in information provided to the Office must be reported in accordance with applicable rules.

Proposed subpart E addresses post-licensing requirements, including license terms and conditions. This subpart describes a licensee's public safety responsibilities under proposed § 415.71. Proposed § 415.73 describes the circumstances which require a licensee to apply for an amendment to its license. A launch licensee must ensure the continuing accuracy of representations contained in its application for the term of its license, and must conduct its licensed launches as it has represented that it will. This means that if any information a licensee provides pursuant to part 415 is no longer accurate, a licensee must apply for an amendment to its license. For example, if a licensee intends to alter its accident investigation plan, it must request an amendment to do so.

The remainder of subpart E contains license terms and conditions applicable to all licensees. Proposed § 415.75 requires a licensee to enter into an agreement with the federal launch range from which it proposes to launch. Proposed § 415.77 requires a licensee to maintain those records that pertain to activities carried out under a license issued by the Office. Proposed § 415.79 requires a licensee to report certain information before each launch. Proposed § 415.81 contains requirements for registration of space objects, including a new provision that a licensee need not register objects owned and registered by the government of the United States. Proposed § 415.83 requires a licensee to comply with financial responsibility requirements as specified in a license or license order. Proposed § 415.85 explains that a licensee is required to cooperate with the compliance monitoring responsibilities of the Office.

Proposed subpart F describes the Office's safety review for a proposed launch from a launch site not operated by a federal launch range. The Office will conduct a review on an individual, case by case basis until it issues regulations of general applicability.

Proposed subpart G incorporates the Office's environmental review requirements, current §§ 415.31 and 415.33, which require the Office to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations, and state that the applicant must provide the Office with the information required for doing so. The proposed relocation represents no substantive change from the current regulations.

E. Part 417—Site Operator License

Because the Office proposes to remove and reserve part 411, which contains § 411.3 governing the licensing of the operation of a launch site, the Office proposes part 417 to govern the licensing of the operation of a launch site. The Office will license the operation of a launch site on an individual, case by case basis until it issues regulations of general applicability. Until then, an applicant for a site operator license should refer to the Office's draft guidelines for application requirements.

V. Statutory Authority for Proposed Rules

These proposed rule changes are proposed pursuant to 49 U.S.C. Subtitle IX, Commercial Space Transportation, ch. 701—Commercial Space Launch Activities, §§ 70101–70119, formerly the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984, as amended.

VI. Regulatory Burden and Costs

This NPRM has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866. Under regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation, this proposed rule is considered significant because there is substantial public interest in the rulemaking. 44 FR 11034 (Feb. 26, 1979).

A. Regulatory Evaluation

An assessment of the potential costs and benefits of the proposed regulatory action was performed as is required by Executive Order 12866. A baseline case was stipulated which assumes that every licensed commercial space launch is issued one and only one license, and that that license covers all activities (beginning when the launch operator commences launch-related activities on the federal range).[6] This baseline was then compared to current practice under which launch operator licenses for up to two years are issued to cover launch activities beginning when the licensee begins preparation for launch on the federal range. Then the provisions of the proposed regulation were compared to current practice.

The primary impacts of the proposed regulations are on licensees (generally launch firms) as the primary regulated community and on the government of the United States (the Office as the implementer of the regulations and the U.S. Treasury). The effects on launch companies are reduced paperwork costs, and increased business certainty (i.e., reduced uncertainty relating to license requirements and resulting costs). Specific impacts on launch firms include:

- Reduced paperwork and administrative costs resulting from the availability of the launch operator license,
- Increased certainty regarding requirements attendant with obtaining and maintaining a license,
- Increased certainty that would result from being issued a launch operator license covering multiple launches as compared with a license for each launch,
- Greater certainty regarding the scope of a launch license,
- Possibly increased risk due to narrower definition of launch period (and consequently narrower period during which licensee might be indemnified by the government).

The more narrow definition of launch would result in less time during which the activities of a licensee would be subject to the financial responsibility and risk allocation scheme of the Act. This means that the possibility of indemnification is correspondingly shorter. During the time that a launch company is present at a federal launch range, but its launch vehicle is not present, there would be no possibility of indemnification under the proposed definition of launch were an accident to occur. Instead, a launch operator would

[6] Although the Office practice has evolved toward the multiple license approach contained in the proposed regulations, it was believed that it would be more appropriate to use the previous Office practice as a baseline, so the economic impacts identified in such a comparison would reflect the real impacts of the changes from current regulations.

have to make its own evaluations regarding the necessity for and amount of insurance required for its activities. The Office believes that insurance for industrial operations is available, but does not have information regarding its necessity or the impacts, if any, on the price of insurance, financial risk investment decisions or other financial impacts of the Office's proposal to truncate the possibility of indemnification. Accordingly, the Office requests comments regarding these issues.

Annual savings to industry resulting from the paperwork and administrative impacts were estimated to be $536,000 when current practice is compared with the baseline and $180,000 when the proposed regulation is compared with current practice. The benefits of increased certainty were not quantifiable. The impact of possibly higher risk was considered to be so low as to be considered inconsequential.

The specific impacts on the Office are greater certainty about future operations and better ability to plan due to the institution of launch operator licenses. Another impact is reduced paperwork and administrative costs that result from processing fewer, albeit more costly licenses. This is expected to result in cost savings to the Office of about $1,266,000 annually when current practice is compared with the baseline, and $177,000 annually when the proposed regulation is compared with current practice. Over the four-year time horizon [7] of this analysis, total benefits to both industry and government total approximately $7,208,000 when current practice is compared with the baseline and about $1,428,000 when the proposed regulation is compared with current practice. There is also a slightly lower risk to the U.S. Treasury that it would be called upon to indemnify for third-party damages under the indemnification provision of the statute, because the launch phase is more limited under the regulation. This risk is expected to be extremely low and has not been quantified. The overall primary impacts of the regulation are expected to result in net benefits to industry and the government.

Limited secondary impacts on payload owners, new market entrants, and insurance firms were found but were not quantified. It was impossible to predict the direction of impacts on insurance firms, while identified potential impacts on payload owners and new market entrants were likely to provide net benefits.

A copy of the regulatory evaluation analysis is filed in the docket and may also be obtained from the Office.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

I certify that this rule would not, if adopted as proposed, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Small Business Administration has defined small businesses in the space industry as entities composed of fewer than 1000 employees. The Office licenses approximately half a dozen entities for launch from federal ranges. Only one licensee has fewer than 1000 employees. In addition, a modest annual savings to industry resulting from paperwork and administrative impacts were estimated to be $536,000 when current practice is compared with the baseline and $180,000 when the proposed regulation is compared with current practice. Accordingly, the proposed rules are not expected to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. International Trade Impact Assessment

The impact of the proposed rule on international trade is expected to be beneficial. The proposed rule streamlines the launch license procedures to the benefit of U.S. industry, and provides prospective site operators greater information and certainty to the ultimate benefit of their ability to plan. These approaches should redound to the benefit of U.S. industry as it confronts foreign competition.

D. Federalism Implications

The proposed regulations would not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the federal government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that the proposed regulation does not have sufficient federalism impacts to warrant the preparation of a federalism assessment.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

Parts 413 and 415 of the proposed rules contain information collection requirements. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the information collection requirements associated with these proposed rules are being submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for approval under OMB No. 2105–0515, TITLE: Commercial Space Transportation Licensing Regulations. The information to be collected includes data to support policy and safety reviews, data to support payload reviews, and environmental impact information. The required information will be used to determine if a license applicant is eligible for a license to launch a launch vehicle.

The annual cost per year is calculated by multiplying the estimated cost per application by the total number of applications received on a yearly basis. The estimated cost per application is calculated by multiplying the estimated hourly wage rate by the estimated average hours required for processing by the government and for industry preparation of an application. The unit cost for each launch license application is calculated by employing a cost of $59.00 per hour. This cost includes programmatic costs associated with government personnel and overhead. The industry rate is also $59.00 per hour for industry managerial, engineering and clerical personnel involved in gathering, reviewing and formatting the information required for each application. Burden hours were obtained based on engineering information. The burden is expected to decrease compared with existing paperwork requirements because the proposed regulations clarify the application requirements. Average burden hours per application are expected to approximate 518 hours for a launch operator license and 421 hours for a launch specific license.

Comments on the proposed information collection requirements should be submitted to: Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for the Federal Aviation Administration. It is requested that comments sent to OMB also be sent to the rulemaking docket for this proposed action, FAA Rules Docket Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket (AGC–200), Docket No. 49815, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591.

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[7] The Statute has a five-year sunset clause of which one year has already passed—hence the four year consideration.

Figure 1
Launch Licensing Process Flow Chart

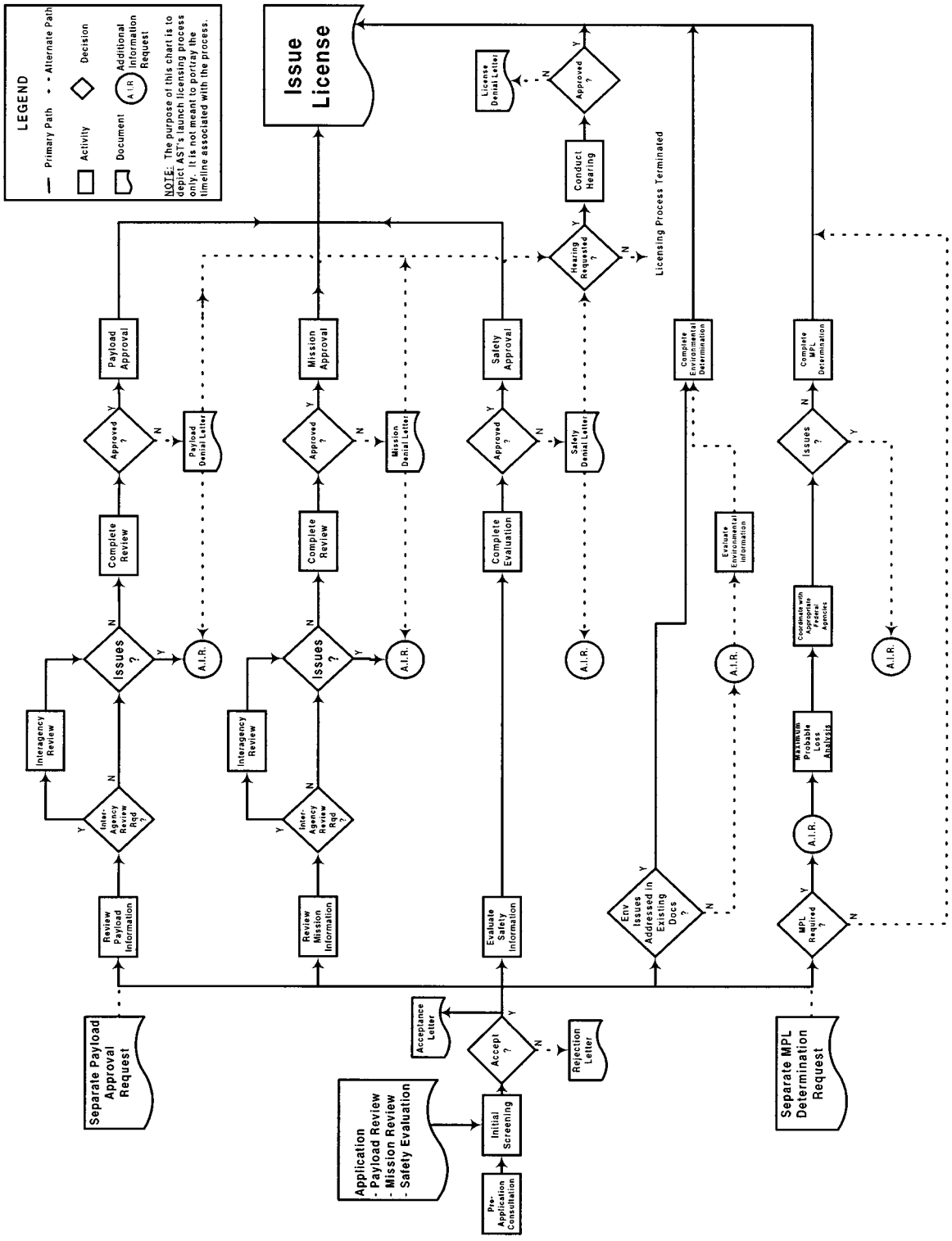

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FIGURE 2.—COMPARISON OF FAA/CST SAFETY APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAUNCH FROM A FEDERAL LAUNCH RANGE WITH AIR FORCE RANGE USER REQUIREMENTS

Proposed FAA/CST regulations	Related Air Force range requirements (Eastern and Western Range Regulation (EWRR) 127–1, Mar. 31, 1995)	Requirement comparison
415.33 Safety Organization		
(a) Maintain a safety organization and document it by identifying lines of communication and approval authority for all flight safety decisions. Lines of communication shall ensure that personnel perform flight safety operations in accordance with range safety and subpart C requirements. Approval authority shall ensure compliance with range safety and subpart C requirements.	§1B.1.3.1: The range user is required to describe its system safety organization in a System Safety Program Plan (SSPP), to include: • safety organizational and functional relationships; • lines of communication (§1B.1.2c); • responsibility and authority of personnel; • staffing of the safety organization; • the decision process for safety related issues; • and identification of the organizational unit responsible for performing each task.	The parts of the SSPP related to flight safety may meet FAA's requirement if all of FAA's required elements are addressed.
(b) Safety Official. Identify a qualified safety official authorized to: • examine all aspects of flight safety operations, • monitor independently personnel compliance with safety policies and procedures, and • report directly to the person responsible for approval of launches, who shall ensure that all of the safety official's concerns are addressed prior to launch.	§1B.1.1.2: The range user is required to establish and maintain a key system safety position for each program. The individual in this position must be directly responsible to the range user program manager for safety matters.	The safety official required by the combination of §1B.1.1.2 and §1B.1.3.1 may meet FAA's requirement if all of FAA's required elements are addressed.
415.35 Acceptable Flight Risk		
(a) Flight risk through orbital insertion. Acceptable risk level: $E_C \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$.	§1.4.1: Acceptable launch risk without high management review is $E_C \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$.	The Federal Range Commander may approve risk levels higher than $E_C \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$ where national interests require.
(b) Flight risk following orbital insertion. Prevent physical contact between vehicle or its components and payload. Prevent debris generation from conversion of energy sources into energy that fragments the vehicle or its components.	§1.3.7.2: Range safety control ends at orbital insertion. A range uses Collision Avoidance (COLA) data to determine the risk of collision with a manned or mannable object.	FAA's requirements are not required by the range.
(c) Hazard analysis and risk assessment. Submit an analysis assessing risks to public health and safety and safety of property associated with nominal and non-nominal flight.	§2.6, 2.8, 2.11: The range user is required to provide the data necessary for range safety to perform a hazard analysis and risk assessment for the range user's specific vehicle.	If the applicant submits the hazard analysis and risk assessment performed by the range, the hazard analysis and risk assessment addresses all flight risks and the risk meets the requirement of $E_C \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$ for a single launch, the FAA requirement is met.
415.37 Launch Safety Design and Operations		
(a) Provide overview of launch vehicle, including structure and hazardous and safety-critical subsystems. Include drawings and schematics for each system.	§3A.2.3: The range requires the user to provide an overview of the launch vehicle.	A copy of the overview that satisfies the range requirements will satisfy FAA's requirement.
(b) Identify all launch operations and procedures that must be performed to ensure acceptable flight risks.	§1.3.8: The range requires the user to submit documents regarding flight safety for review and approval. These documents must include the information the range needs in order to conduct flight safety operations.	The portions of the documents provided to the range that identify launch operations and procedures related to flight safety may meet FAA's requirement if all of FAA's required elements are addressed. Range flight safety procedures documented in the FAA's Baseline Assessment may also be referenced to identify launch operations and procedures performed by a range.

FIGURE 2.—COMPARISON OF FAA/CST SAFETY APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAUNCH FROM A FEDERAL LAUNCH RANGE WITH AIR FORCE RANGE USER REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Proposed FAA/CST regulations	Related Air Force range requirements (Eastern and Western Range Regulation (EWRR) 127–1, Mar. 31, 1995)	Requirement comparison
(c) Flight readiness requirements. Designate an individual responsible for flight readiness, and submit (1) through (5):	§7.2.2: The Chiefs of Safety of the 45th and 30th Space Wings, or their designated representatives, are responsible for: • Providing range users with a Range Safety Launch Operations Approval Letter no later than a Launch Readiness Review (LRR); and • Providing the final range safety approval to launch. Issuance of the Launch Operations Approval Letter depends on the range user having obtained the previously required approvals (e.g., §1.5.2.1 items a through f; §1.5.2.2 items a through n). §7.2.3: During countdown, a Missile Flight Control Officer is responsible for determining whether a launch should proceed.	FAA's requirement for the applicant to designate an individual responsible for flight readiness is not a range requirement.
(1) Procedures that ensure a launch readiness review is conducted with applicant's flight safety personnel and federal launch range personnel involved in the launch. The review must provide the following to the individual responsible for flight readiness: • Flight readiness of federal launch range property and services; • Flight readiness of launch vehicle and payload; • Flight readiness of flight safety systems; • Mission rules and launch constraints; • Abort, hold, and recycle procedures; • Results of dress rehearsals and simulations; • Unresolved safety issues and plans for resolution; and • Other safety information to determine flight readiness.	The range holds a LRR to determine if the range is ready to support a particular launch operation. This review covers all elements of support that the range will provide to the range user. The requirement for the LRR is contained in AFSPACECOM Regulation 55–32 ''Operations Readiness Review of Space and Missile Systems.''	FAA requires the applicant to conduct a meeting to verify readiness of the vehicle and launch team, which includes range support. The LRR held by the range may meet FAA's requirement if all of FAA's required elements are addressed.
(2) Procedures that ensure mission constraints, rules, and abort procedures are listed and consolidated in a safety directive or notebook;	§6.17 At a minimum, procedures for the launch countdown and prelaunch count shall contain the operations safety functions for the specific launch vehicle and payload systems. §6A.2.4a List all non-hazardous, hazardous, and safety critical procedures. . . . §7.4.5 A copy of the final range user countdown checklist for each operation shall be provided. . . . §7.2.4.1: The range develops mission rules in conjunction with the range user. §7.4: Range safety develops a Range Safety Operations Requirement (RSOR) and an Operations Supplement (OpsSup).	The FAA requirement is not required by the range, but an applicant may rely on the mission rules and operations requirements developed by the range to satisfy a portion of the FAA requirement and may employ them in the applicant's safety directive or notebook.
(3) Procedures that ensure currency and consistency of applicant and federal range countdown checklists;	§7.2.8: The range user is required to provide telemetry measurement lists, countdown checklist, and special command requirements and requests. §6B1.5: One copy of procedures involving hazardous or safety critical operations shall be submitted to range safety and one copy to operations safety for review and approval. . . . Final approved, published procedures incorporating range safety comments shall be submitted to range safety. . . .	The FAA requirement is not required by the range, because the range requirement does not require procedures that specifically ensure currency and consistency of checklists.
(4) Dress rehearsal procedures;	The range does not require dress rehearsals.	The FAA requirement is not required by the range.
(5) Procedures for ensuring the applicant's flight safety personnel adhere to federal launch range crew rest rules.	§6.5.1.4: The range user is required to comply with range work time restrictions.	The FAA requirement is satisfied when the applicant commits to meeting the range requirements.

FIGURE 2.—COMPARISON OF FAA/CST SAFETY APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAUNCH FROM A FEDERAL LAUNCH RANGE WITH AIR FORCE RANGE USER REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Proposed FAA/CST regulations	Related Air Force range requirements (Eastern and Western Range Regulation (EWRR) 127–1, Mar. 31, 1995)	Requirement comparison
415.39 Communications Plan		
(a) Submit communications plan providing applicant and federal launch range personnel communications procedures during countdown and flight. Plan must ensure effective issuance and communication of safety-critical information during countdown including hold/resume, go/no go, and abort commands, and describe authority of personnel to issue these commands. Ensure that: (1) Communication networks are assigned so that personnel have direct access to real-time safety-critical information; (2) Personnel monitor common intercom channels during countdown and flight; and (3) A protocol is established for utilizing clearly defined communications terminology.	The range user requests all range support, including communications support in an Operations Requirement (OR) document; the range responds in an Operations Directive (OD). This is a Universal Documentation System requirement. § 7.11: The flight control communication circuits shall be specified in the applicable Range Safety Operations Requirements (RSOR). An RSOR shall be developed and published for each applicable Program Requirements Document (PRD) or OR prepared by a range user.	The federal range sets up a communications system to support launch operations. The range also provides any additional communications capabilities required by the range user as specified in the OR and OD. The range support may serve as a portion of the applicant's communications plan, but because the range does not address the requirements of § 415.39(a)(1)–(3), an applicant must satisfy those additional requirements.
(b) Submit procedures that ensure applicant and federal launch range personnel receive the communications plan that has been concurred in by the federal launch range.	§ 7.4.1: The range user requests communications support in an Operations Requirement (OR) document; the range responds in an Operations Directive (OD). This is a Universal Documentation System requirement.	The FAA requirement is not required by the range.
415.41 Accident Investigation Plan (AIP)		
(a) Submit an AIP containing the applicant's procedures for reporting and responding to launch accidents, launch incidents, or other mishaps.	§ 1.10.1: The range investigates all mishaps involving Air Force personnel and resources in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 91–204.	The range does not require the range user to submit an AIP.
(b) Reporting requirements. The AIP shall provide for immediate notification to the FAA Operations Center, and submission of a written preliminary report in the event of a launch accident or launch incident.	§ 6.4.7.2: The range user must include an accident notification plan in its Ground Operations Plan, and must provide proper and timely notification to the range of mishaps involving Air Force property and all significant mishaps.	The FAA's requirement is not required by the range.
(c) Response Plans. The AIP shall contain procedures that: • ensure the consequences of a launch accident, launch incident, or other mishap are contained and minimized; • ensure data and physical evidence are preserved; • require applicant to report to and cooperate with the FAA and NTSB; • designate point(s) of contact; and • identify and adopt preventive measures.	§ 6.4.7.2: The range user notifies the range if a mishap occurs. § 1.10.1: If a mishap involves Air Force personnel or resources, the range responds and investigates.	If the range conducts a portion of FAA's required response, then range involvement would be a component of an applicant's response plans.
(d) Investigation Plans. The AIP shall contain procedures for investigating the cause of a launch accident, launch incident, or other mishap, for reporting investigation results to the FAA, and delineation of responsibilities for personnel assigned to conduct investigations.	§ 1.10.1: The range investigates all mishaps involving Air Force personnel and resources. § 1.10.2: Range safety may participate in non-Air Force mishap investigations and must be provided investigation results.	If the range conducts a portion of FAA's required investigation, then range involvement would be a component of an applicant's investigation plans.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 401, 411, 413, 415 and 417

Confidential business information, Environmental protection, Organization and functions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rockets, Space transportation and exploration.

Proposed Regulation

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 14, Chapter III of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended to read as follows:

PART 401—ORGANIZATION AND DEFINITIONS.

1. The authority citation for part 401 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 70102.

2. Section 401.5 is amended by removing the terms *Director, Launch activity, Licensee, Mission,* and *Safety operations,* by revising the terms *Act, Launch, Launch vehicle, Payload,* and *Person,* and by adding the terms *Associate Administrator, Federal launch range, Hazardous materials, Launch accident, Launch incident, Launch operator, Launch site, Mishap,* and *Office:*

§ 401.5 Definitions.

* * * * *

Act means 49 U.S.C. Subtitle IX, Commercial Space Transportation, ch. 701—Commercial Space Launch Activities, 49 U.S.C. §§ 70101–70119 (1994).

* * * * *

Associate Administrator means the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, or any person designated by the Associate Administrator to exercise the authority or discharge the responsibilities of the Associate Administrator.

Federal launch range means an installation from which launches take place that is owned and operated by the government of the United States.

Hazardous materials means hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR § 172.101.

Launch means to place or try to place a launch vehicle and any payload in a suborbital trajectory, in Earth orbit in outer space, or otherwise in outer space. The term launch includes the flight of a launch vehicle, and those hazardous pre-flight activities that are closely proximate in time to flight and are unique to space flight. For launches from a federal launch range, hazardous pre-flight activities begin with the arrival of a launch vehicle at a federal launch range.

Launch accident means an unplanned event occurring during the flight of a launch vehicle resulting in the known impact of a launch vehicle, its payload or any component thereof outside designated impact limit lines; or a fatality or serious injury (as defined in 49 CFR § 830.2) to any person who is not associated with the flight; or any damage estimated to exceed $25,000 to property not associated with the flight where the property is not located at the launch site or designated recovery area.

Launch incident means an unplanned event occurring during the flight of a launch vehicle, other than a launch accident, involving a malfunction of a flight safety system or failure of the licensee's safety organization, design or operations.

Launch operator means a person who conducts or who will conduct the launch of a launch vehicle and any payload.

Launch site—means the location on Earth from which a launch takes place (as defined in a license the Secretary issues or transfers under this chapter) and necessary facilities located at the site.

Launch vehicle means a vehicle built to operate in, or place a payload in, outer space and a suborbital rocket.

Mishap means an unplanned event or series of events resulting in injury, occupational illness, or damage to or loss of equipment or property. Mishaps include, but are not limited to, launch accidents and launch incidents.

Office means the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation of the Federal Aviation Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation.

* * * * *

Payload means an object that a person undertakes to place in outer space by means of a launch vehicle, including components of the vehicle specifically designed or adapted for that object.

Person means an individual or an entity organized or existing under the laws of a state or country.

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER C—LICENSING

PART 411—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

3. Part 411 is removed and reserved.

4. Part 413 is revised to read as follows:

PART 413—LICENSE APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Sec.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 70101–70119.

§ 413.1 Scope.

This part prescribes the procedures applicable to all applications submitted under this chapter to conduct licensed activities. These procedures apply to applications for issuance of a license, transfer of an existing license and renewal of an existing license. More specific requirements applicable to obtaining a launch license or a site operator license are contained in parts 415 and 417 of this chapter, respectively.

§ 413.3 Who must obtain a license.

(a) Any person must obtain a launch license to launch a launch vehicle from the United States or a site operator license to operate a launch site within the United States.

(b) An individual who is a United States citizen or an entity organized or existing under the laws of the United States or any state must obtain a launch license to launch a launch vehicle outside of the United States or a site operator license to operate a launch site outside of the United States.

(c) A foreign entity in which a United States citizen has a controlling interest, as defined in § 401.5 of this chapter, must obtain a launch license to launch a launch vehicle from or a site operator license to operate a launch site within——

(1) Any place that is both outside the United States and outside the territory of any foreign nation, unless there is an agreement in force between the United States and a foreign nation providing that such foreign nation shall exercise jurisdiction over the launch or the operation of the launch site; or

(2) The territory of any foreign nation if there is an agreement in force between the United States and that foreign nation providing that the United States shall exercise jurisdiction over the launch or the operation of the launch site.

§ 413.5 Pre-application consultation.

Prospective applicants shall consult with the Office before submitting an application to discuss the application process and potential issues relevant to the Office's licensing decision. Early consultation enables the applicant to identify potential licensing issues at the planning stage when changes or modifications to a license application or to proposed licensed activities are less likely to result in significant delay or costs to the applicant.

§ 413.7 Applications.

(a) *Form.* An application must be in writing and filed in duplicate with the Federal Aviation Administration, Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation, AST–200, Room 5402a, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. Attention: Licensing and Safety Division, Applications Review.

(b) *Administrative information.* The application must identify the following:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of person(s) to whom inquiries and correspondence should be directed; and

(3) The type of license for which the applicant is applying.

(c) *Signature and certification of accuracy.* The application must be legibly signed, dated, and certified as true, complete, and accurate by one of the following:

(1) For a corporation: an officer authorized to act for the corporation in licensing matters.

(2) For a partnership or a sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a joint venture, association, or other entity: an officer or other individual duly authorized to act for the joint venture, association, or other entity in licensing matters.

§ 413.9 Confidentiality.

(a) Any person furnishing information or data to the Office may request in writing that trade secrets or proprietary commercial or financial data be treated as confidential. The request must be made at the time the information or data is submitted, and state the period of time for which confidential treatment is desired.

(b) Information or data for which any person or agency requests confidentiality must be clearly marked with an identifying legend, such as ''Proprietary Information,'' ''Proprietary Commercial Information,'' ''Trade Secret,'' or ''Confidential Treatment Requested.'' Where this marking proves impracticable, a cover sheet containing the identifying legend must be securely attached to the compilation of information or data for which confidential treatment is requested.

(c) If a person requests that previously submitted information or data be treated confidentially, the Office will do so to the extent practicable in light of any prior distribution of the information or data.

(d) Information or data for which confidential treatment has been requested or information or data that qualifies for exemption under section 552(b)(4) of Title 5, United States Code, will not be disclosed unless the Associate Administrator determines that the withholding of the information or data is contrary to the public or national interest.

§ 413.11 Acceptance of applications.

The Office will initially screen an application to determine whether the application is sufficiently complete to enable the Office to initiate the reviews or evaluations required under any applicable part of this chapter. After completion of the initial screening, the Office notifies the applicant, in writing, of one of the following:

(a) The application is accepted and the Office will initiate the reviews or evaluations required for a licensing determination under this chapter; or

(b) The application is so incomplete or indefinite as to make initiation of the reviews or evaluations required for a licensing determination under this chapter inappropriate, and the application is rejected. The notice will state the reason(s) for rejection and corrective actions necessary for the application to be accepted. The Office may return a rejected application to the applicant or may hold it pending additional submissions by the applicant.

§ 413.13 Complete application.

Acceptance by the Office of an application does not constitute a determination that the application is complete.

§ 413.15 Review period.

(a) *180-day review.* Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, the Office reviews and makes a determination on a license application within 180 days of receipt of an accepted application.

(b) *Review period tolled.* If an accepted application does not provide sufficient information to continue or complete the reviews or evaluations required by this chapter for a licensing determination, or an issue exists that would affect the licensing determination, the Office notifies the applicant, in writing, and informs the applicant of any information required to complete the application. If further review is impracticable, the 180-day review period shall be tolled pending receipt by the Office of the requested information.

(c) *120-day notice.* If the Office has not made a licensing determination within 120 days of receipt of an accepted application, the Office informs an applicant, in writing, of any outstanding information needed to complete the reviews or evaluations required by this chapter for a licensing determination, or of any pending issues that would affect the licensing determination.

§ 413.17 Continuing accuracy of applications; supplemental information; modification.

(a) An applicant is responsible for the continuing accuracy and completeness of information furnished to the Office as part of a pending license application. If at any time information provided by an applicant as part of a license application is no longer accurate and complete in all respects, the applicant shall submit a statement furnishing the new or corrected information. As part of its submission, the applicant shall recertify the accuracy and completeness of the application in accordance with § 413.7. An applicant's failure to comply with any of the requirements set forth in this paragraph is a sufficient basis for denial of a license application.

(b) An applicant may modify or supplement a license application at any time prior to issuance or transfer of a license.

(c) Willful false statements made in applications and documents relating to applications or licenses are punishable by fine and imprisonment under section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code, and by appropriate administrative sanctions in accordance with part 405 of this chapter.

§ 413.19 Issuance of a license.

After the Office completes its reviews and issues the approvals and determinations required by this chapter for a license, the Office issues a license to the applicant in accordance with this chapter.

§ 413.21 Denial of a license application.

(a) The Office informs a license applicant, in writing, if its application has been denied and states the reasons for denial.

(b) An applicant whose license application is denied may do either of the following:

(1) Attempt to correct any deficiencies identified by the Office and request reconsideration of the revised application. The Office has 60 days or the number of days remaining in the 180-day review period, whichever is greater, within which to reconsider its licensing determination; or

(2) Request a hearing in accordance with the applicable rules in part 406 of this chapter, for the purpose of showing why the application should not be denied.

(c) An applicant whose license application is denied after reconsideration under paragraph (b)(1) of this section may request a hearing in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

§ 413.23 License renewal.

(a) *Eligibility.* A holder of a launch operator or site operator license may apply to renew the license by submitting to the Office a written application for renewal of the license at least 90 days before the expiration date of the license.

(b) *Application.* (1) A license renewal application shall satisfy the requirements set forth in this part and and any other applicable part of this chapter.

(2) The application may incorporate by reference information provided as part of the application for the expiring license or any amendment to that license.

(3) The applicant must describe any proposed changes in its conduct of

licensed activities and provide any additional clarifying information required by the Office.

(c) *Review of application.* The Office conducts the reviews required under this chapter for a license to determine whether the applicant's license may be renewed for an additional term. The Office may incorporate by reference any findings that are part of the record for the expiring license.

(d) *Grant of license renewal.* After completion by the Office of the reviews required by this chapter for a license and issuance of the requisite approvals and determinations, the Office issues an order amending the expiration date of the license. The Office may impose additional or revised terms and conditions necessary to protect public health and safety and the safety of property and to protect U.S. national security and foreign policy interests.

(e) *Denial of license renewal.* The Office informs the licensee, in writing, if the licensee's application for renewal has been denied and states the reasons for denial. A licensee whose application for renewal is denied may follow the procedures set forth in § 413.21 of this part.

PART 415—LAUNCH LICENSES

5. The authority citation for part 415 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 70101–70119.

6. In part 415, subpart D is redesignated as subpart G.

7. Sections 415.31 and 415.33 are redesignated as sections 415.101 and 415.103, respectively.

8. In part 415, subparts A through C are revised and new subparts D through F are proposed to be added to read as follows:

Subpart A—General

Sec.

Subpart B—Policy Review and Approval

Subpart C—Safety Review and Approval for Launch From a Federal Launch Range

Subpart D—Payload Review and Determination

Subpart E—Post-Licensing Requirements—Launch License Terms and Conditions

Subpart F—Safety Review and Approval for Launch From a Launch Site Not Operated by a Federal Launch Range

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 70101–70119.

Subpart A—General

§ 415.1 Scope.

This part prescribes requirements for obtaining a launch license and post-licensing requirements with which a licensee shall comply to remain licensed. Requirements for preparing a license application are contained in part 413 of this subchapter.

§ 415.3 Types of launch licenses.

(a) *Launch-specific license.* A launch-specific license authorizes a licensee to conduct one or more launches, having the same launch parameters, of one type of launch vehicle from one launch site. The license identifies, by name or mission, each launch authorized under the license. A licensee's authorization to launch terminates upon completion of all launches authorized by the license or the expiration date stated in the license, whichever occurs first.

(b) *Launch operator license.* A launch operator license authorizes a licensee to conduct launches from one launch site, within a range of launch parameters, of launch vehicles from the same family of vehicles transporting specified classes of payloads. A launch operator license remains in effect for five years from the date of issuance.

§ 415.5 Policy and safety approvals.

To obtain a launch license, an applicant must obtain policy and safety approvals from the Office. Requirements for obtaining these approvals are contained in subparts B and C of this part. Only a launch license applicant may apply for the approvals, and may apply for either approval separately and in advance of submitting a complete license application, using the application procedures contained in part 413 of this subchapter.

§ 415.7 Payload determination.

A payload determination is required for a launch license unless the proposed payload is exempt from payload review under § 415.53 of this part. The Office conducts a payload review, as described in subpart D of this part, to make the determination. Either a launch license applicant or a payload owner or operator may request a review of its proposed payload using the application procedures contained in part 413 of this subchapter. Upon receipt of an application, the Office may conduct a payload review independently of a launch license application.

§ 415.9 Issuance of a launch license.

(a) The Office issues a launch license to an applicant who has obtained all approvals and determinations required under this chapter for a license.

(b) A launch license authorizes a licensee to conduct a commercial space launch or launches in accordance with the representations contained in the licensee's application, subject to the licensee's compliance with terms and conditions contained in license orders accompanying the license, including financial responsibility requirements.

§ 415.11 Additional license terms and conditions.

The Office may amend a launch license at any time by modifying or adding license terms and conditions to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations.

§ 415.13 Transfer of a launch license.

(a) Only the Office may transfer a launch license.

(b) An applicant for transfer of a launch license shall submit a license application in accordance with part 413 of this subchapter and shall meet the requirements of part 415 of this subchapter. The Office will transfer a license to an applicant who has obtained all of the approvals and determinations required under this

chapter for a license. In conducting its reviews and issuing approvals and determinations, the Office may incorporate by reference any findings made part of the record to support the initial licensing determination. The Office may amend a license to reflect any changes necessary as a result of a license transfer.

§ 415.15 Rights not conferred by launch license.

Issuance of a launch license does not relieve a licensee of its obligation to comply with other applicable requirements of law or regulations that may apply to its activities, nor does issuance confer any proprietary, property or exclusive right in the use of any federal launch range or related facilities, airspace, or outer space.

§§ 415.16–415.20 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Policy Review and Approval

§ 415.21 General.

The Office issues a policy approval to a license applicant unless the Office determines that a proposed launch would jeopardize U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States. A policy approval is part of the licensing record on which the Office's licensing determination is based.

§ 415.23 Policy review.

(a) The Office reviews a license application to determine whether it presents any issues affecting U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States.

(b) *Interagency consultation.* (1) The Office consults with the Department of Defense to determine whether a license application presents any issues affecting U.S. national security.

(2) The Office consults with the Department of State to determine whether a license application presents any issues affecting U.S. foreign policy interests or international obligations.

(3) The Office consults with other federal agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, authorized to address issues identified under paragraph (a) of this section, associated with an applicant's launch proposal.

(c) The Office advises an applicant, in writing, of any issue raised during a policy review that would impede issuance of a policy approval. The applicant may respond, in writing, or revise its license application.

§ 415.25 Application requirements for policy review.

In its launch license application, an applicant shall—

(a) Identify the model and configuration of any launch vehicle(s) proposed for launch by the applicant.

(b) Identify structural, pneumatic, propellant, propulsion, electrical and avionics systems used in the launch vehicle and all propellants.

(c) Identify foreign ownership of the applicant as follows:

(1) For a sole proprietorship or partnership, identify all foreign ownership;

(2) For a corporation, identify any foreign ownership interests of 10% or more; and

(3) For a joint venture, association, or other entity, identify any participating foreign entities.

(d) Identify proposed vehicle flight profile(s), including:

(1) Launch site;

(2) Flight azimuths, trajectories, and associated ground tracks and instantaneous impact points;

(3) Sequence of planned events or maneuvers during flight;

(4) Range of nominal impact areas for all spent motors and other discarded mission hardware, within three standard deviations of the mean impact point (a 3-sigma footprint); and

(5) For orbital missions, the range of intermediate and final orbits of vehicle upper stages, and their estimated orbital lifetimes.

§ 415.27 Denial of policy approval.

The Office notifies an applicant, in writing, if it has denied policy approval for a license application. The notice states the reasons for the Office's determination. The applicant may respond to the reasons for the determination and reapply for policy approval.

§§ 415.28–415.30 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Safety Review and Approval for Launch From a Federal Launch Range

§ 415.31 General.

(a) The Office conducts a safety review to determine whether an applicant is capable of launching a launch vehicle and its payload without jeopardizing public health and safety and safety of property. The Office issues a safety approval to a license applicant proposing to launch from a federal launch range if the applicant satisfies the requirements of this subpart and has contracted with the federal launch range for the provision of safety-related launch services and property, as long as those launch services and the proposed use of launch property are within the federal launch range's experience. The Office evaluates on an individual basis all other safety-related launch services and property associated with an applicant's proposal. A safety approval is part of the licensing record on which the Office's licensing determination is based.

(b) The Office advises an applicant, in writing, of any issue raised during a safety review that would impede issuance of a safety approval. The applicant may respond, in writing, or revise its license application.

§ 415.33 Safety organization.

(a) An applicant shall maintain a safety organization and document it by identifying lines of communication and approval authority for all launch safety decisions. Lines of communication, both within the applicant's organization and between the applicant and a federal launch range, shall be employed to ensure that personnel perform launch safety operations in accordance with range safety requirements and with plans and procedures required by this subpart. Approval authority shall be employed to ensure compliance with range safety requirements and with plans and procedures required by this subpart.

(b) *Safety official.* An applicant shall identify a qualified safety official authorized to examine all aspects of the applicant's launch safety operations and to monitor independently personnel compliance with the applicant's safety policies and procedures. The safety official shall report directly to the person responsible for an applicant's licensed launches, who shall ensure that all of the safety official's concerns are addressed prior to launch.

§ 415.35 Acceptable flight risk.

(a) *Flight risk through orbital insertion.* Acceptable flight risk through orbital insertion is measured in terms of the probability of occurrence and the expected average number of casualties (E_c) to the collective members of the public for any one launch. To obtain safety approval, the risk level associated with an applicant's launch proposal shall not exceed a collective risk of 30 casualties in one million launches ($E_c \leq 30 \times 10^{-6}$).

(b) *Flight risks following orbital insertion.* An applicant's launch proposal shall ensure that for all vehicle stages or components that reach earth orbit—

(1) There is no unplanned physical contact between the vehicle or its

components and the payload after payload separation; and

(2) Debris generation will not result from the conversion of energy sources into energy that fragments the vehicle or its components. Energy sources include chemical (e.g., fuel), pressure (e.g., pneumatic), and kinetic (e.g., gyroscopes) energy.

(c) *Hazard analysis and risk assessment.* An applicant shall submit an analysis assessing risks to public health and safety and safety of property associated with nominal and non-nominal flight under its launch proposal. The methodology used shall ensure that all flight hazards are identified and risks to public health and safety and safety of property are assessed.

§ 415.37 Launch safety design and operations.

(a) A launch vehicle, including its safety systems, shall be designed to ensure that flight risks satisfy the criteria set forth in § 415.35 of this part. An applicant shall identify and describe the following:

(1) Launch vehicle structure, including physical dimensions and weight;

(2) Hazardous and safety critical systems, including propulsion systems; and

(3) Drawings and schematics for each system identified under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(b) A launch vehicle shall be operated in a manner that ensures that flight risks satisfy the criteria set forth in § 415.35 of this part. An applicant shall identify all launch operations and procedures that must be performed to ensure acceptable flight risks.

(c) *Flight readiness requirements.* An applicant shall designate an individual responsible for flight readiness. The applicant shall submit the following flight readiness procedures for verifying readiness for safe flight:

(1) Launch readiness review procedures involving the applicant's flight safety personnel and federal launch range personnel involved in the launch. The procedures shall ensure a launch readiness review is conducted during which the individual designated under paragraph (c) of this section is provided with the following information to make a judgement as to flight readiness:

(i) Flight-readiness of safety-related launch property and services to be provided by a federal launch range;

(ii) Flight-readiness of launch vehicle and payload;

(iii) Flight-readiness of flight safety systems;

(iv) Mission rules and launch constraints;

(v) Abort, hold and recycle procedures;

(vi) Results of dress rehearsals and simulations conducted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) of this section;

(vii) Unresolved safety issues as of the launch readiness review and plans for addressing and resolving them; and

(viii) Any additional safety information required by the individual designated under paragraph (c) of this section to determine flight readiness.

(2) Procedures that ensure mission constraints, rules and abort procedures are listed and consolidated in a safety directive or notebook approved by licensee flight safety and federal launch range personnel;

(3) Procedures that ensure currency and consistency of licensee and federal launch range countdown checklists;

(4) Dress rehearsal procedures that—

(i) Ensure crew readiness under nominal and non-nominal flight conditions;

(ii) Contain criteria for determining whether to dispense with one or more dress rehearsals; and

(iii) Verify currency and consistency of licensee and federal launch range countdown checklists.

(5) Procedures for ensuring the licensee's flight safety personnel adhere to federal launch range crew rest rules.

§ 415.39 Communications plan.

(a) An applicant shall submit a communications plan providing licensee and federal launch range personnel communications procedures during countdown and flight. Effective issuance and communication of safety-critical information during countdown shall include hold/resume, go/no go and abort commands by licensee and federal launch range personnel during countdown. The communications plan shall describe the authority of licensee and federal launch range personnel, by individual or position title, to issue these commands. The communications plan shall also ensure that—

(1) Communication networks are assigned so that personnel identified under paragraph (a) of this section have direct access to real-time safety-critical information required for issuing hold/resume, go/no go and abort decisions and commands;

(2) Personnel identified under paragraph (a) of this section monitor common intercom channel(s) during countdown and flight; and

(3) A protocol is established for utilizing clearly defined radio telephone communications terminology.

(b) An applicant shall submit procedures that ensure that licensee and federal launch range personnel receive a copy of the communications plan and that the federal launch range concurs in the communications plan.

§ 415.41 Accident investigation plan (AIP).

(a) An applicant shall submit an accident investigation plan (AIP) containing the applicant's procedures for reporting and responding to launch accidents, launch incidents, or other mishaps, as defined in § 401.5 of this chapter. The AIP shall be signed by an individual authorized to sign and certify the application in accordance with § 413.7(c) of this chapter, and the safety official designated under § 415.33(b) of this subpart.

(b) *Reporting requirements.* An AIP shall provide for—

(1) Immediate notification to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations Center in case of an event identified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Submission of a written preliminary report in the event of a launch accident or launch incident, as defined in § 401.5 of this chapter, within five days of the event. The report shall identify the event as either a launch accident or launch incident, and shall include the following information:

(i) Date and time of occurrence;

(ii) Description of event;

(iii) Location of launch;

(iv) Launch vehicle;

(v) Payload(s), if applicable;

(vi) Vehicle impact points outside designated impact lines, if applicable;

(vii) Number and general description of any injuries;

(viii) Property damage, if any, and an estimate of its value;

(ix) Identification of hazardous materials, as defined in § 401.5 of this chapter, involved in the event, whether on the launch vehicle, payload, or on the ground;

(x) Action taken by any person to contain the consequences of the event; and

(xi) Weather conditions at the time of the event.

(c) *Response plan.* An AIP shall contain procedures that—

(1) Ensure the consequences of a launch accident, launch incident or other mishap are contained and minimized;

(2) Ensure data and physical evidence are preserved;

(3) Require the licensee to report to and cooperate with Office or National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigations and designate one or more points of contact for the Office or NTSB; and

(4) Require the licensee to identify and adopt preventive measures for avoiding recurrence of the event.

(d) *Investigation plan.* An AIP shall contain—

(1) Procedures for investigating the cause of a launch accident, launch incident or other mishap;

(2) Procedures for reporting investigation results to the Office; and

(3) Delineated responsibilities, including reporting responsibilities for personnel assigned to conduct investigations and for any unrelated entities retained by the licensee to conduct or participate in investigations.

§ 415.43 Denial of safety approval.

The Office notifies an applicant, in writing, if it has denied safety approval for a license application. The notice states the reasons for the Office's determination. The applicant may respond to the reasons for the determination and reapply for safety approval.

§§ 415.44–415.50 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Payload Review and Determination

§ 415.51 General.

The Office reviews a payload proposed for launch to determine whether a license applicant or payload owner or operator has obtained all required licenses, authorization, and permits, unless the payload is exempt from review under § 415.53 of this subpart. If not otherwise exempt, the Office reviews a payload proposed for launch to determine whether its launch would jeopardize public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States. A payload determination is part of the licensing record on which the Office's licensing determination is based.

§ 415.53 Payloads not subject to review.

The Office does not review payloads that are—

(a) Subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) or the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); or

(b) Owned or operated by the U.S. Government.

§ 415.55 Classes of payloads.

The Office may review and issue findings regarding a proposed class of payload, e.g., communications, remote sensing or navigation. However, each payload is subject to compliance monitoring by the Office before launch to determine whether its launch would jeopardize public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States. The licensee is responsible for providing current information, in accordance with § 415.59, regarding a payload proposed for launch not later than 60 days before a scheduled launch.

§ 415.57 Payload review.

(a) *Timing.* A payload review may be conducted as part of a license application review or may be requested by a payload owner or operator in advance of or apart from a license application.

(b) *Interagency consultation.* The Office consults with other agencies to determine whether launch of a proposed payload would present any issues affecting public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States.

(1) The Office consults with the Department of Defense to determine whether launch of a proposed payload would present any issues affecting U.S. national security.

(2) The Office consults with the Department of State to determine whether launch of a proposed payload would present any issues affecting U.S. foreign policy interests or international obligations.

(3) The Office consults with other federal agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, authorized to address issues identified under paragraph (b) of this section, associated with an applicant's launch proposal.

(c) The Office advises a person requesting a payload determination, in writing, of any issue raised during a payload review that would impede issuance of a license to launch that payload. The person requesting payload review may respond, in writing, or revise its application.

§ 415.59 Information requirements for payload review.

(a) A person requesting review of a particular payload or payload class shall identify the following:

(1) Payload name;

(2) Payload class;

(3) Physical dimensions and weight of the payload;

(4) Payload owner and operator, if different from the person requesting payload review;

(5) Orbital parameters for parking, transfer and final orbits;

(6) Hazardous materials, as defined in § 401.5 of this chapter, and radioactive materials, and the amounts of each;

(7) Intended payload operations during the life of the payload; and

(8) Delivery point in flight at which the payload will no longer be under the licensee's control.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 415.61 Issuance of payload determination.

(a) The Office issues a favorable payload determination unless it determines that launch of the proposed payload would jeopardize public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States. The Office advises any person who has requested a payload review of its determination, in writing. The notice states the reasons for the determination in the event of an unfavorable determination.

(b) Any person issued an unfavorable payload determination may respond to the reasons for the determination and request another payload review.

§ 415.63 Incorporation of payload determination in license application.

A favorable payload determination issued for a payload or class of payload may be included by a license applicant as part of its application. However, any change in information provided under § 415.59 of this subpart must be reported in accordance with § 413.15 of this chapter. The Office determines whether a favorable payload determination remains valid in light of reported changes and may conduct an additional payload review.

§ 415.64–415.70 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Post-Licensing Requirements—Launch License Terms and Conditions

§ 415.71 Public safety responsibility.

A launch licensee is responsible for ensuring the safe conduct of a licensed launch and for ensuring that public safety and safety of property are protected at all times during the conduct of a licensed launch.

§ 415.73 Continuing accuracy of license application; application for amendment.

(a) A launch licensee is responsible for the continuing accuracy of representations contained in its application for the entire term of the license. A launch licensee must conduct a licensed launch and carry out launch safety procedures in accordance with its application. A licensee's failure to comply with the requirements of this paragraph is sufficient basis for revocation of a license.

(b) After a launch license has been issued, a licensee must apply to the Office to amend the license if:

(1) The launch licensee proposes to conduct a launch or carry out a launch safety procedure or operation in a manner that is not authorized by the license; or

(2) Any representation contained in the license application that is material to public health and safety or safety of property is no longer accurate and complete or does not reflect the launch licensee's procedures governing the actual conduct of a launch. A change is material to public health and safety or safety of property if it alters or affects the licensee's launch plans or procedures submitted in accordance with subpart D of this part, class of payload, orbital destination, safety requirements, type of launch vehicle, flight path, launch site, or any safety system, policy, procedure, requirement, criteria or standard.

(c) An application to amend a launch license shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with part 413 of this chapter. The launch licensee shall indicate any part of its license or license application that would be changed or affected by a proposed amendment.

(d) The Office reviews approvals and determinations required by this chapter to determine whether they remain valid in light of the proposed amendment. The Office approves an amendment that satisfies the requirements set forth in this part.

(e) Upon approval of an amendment, the Office issues either a written approval to the launch licensee or a license order amending the license if a stated term or condition of the license is changed, added or deleted. A written approval has the full force and effect of a license order amendment and is part of the licensing record.

§ 415.75 Agreement(s) with federal launch range.

For a license to launch from a federal launch range, prior to conducting a licensed launch, a launch licensee or applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with a federal launch range providing for access to and use of U.S. Government property and services required to support licensed launch from the facility and for public safety related operations and support. The agreement(s) shall be in effect for the term of the license. A launch licensee shall comply with any requirements of the agreement(s) that may affect public safety and safety of property during the conduct of a licensed launch, including flight safety procedures and requirements.

§ 415.77 Records.

(a) A launch licensee shall maintain all records, data and other material necessary to verify that licensed launches are conducted in accordance with representations contained in the licensee's application. A launch licensee shall retain records for three years after completion of all launches conducted under the license.

(b) In the event of a launch accident or launch incident, as defined in § 405.1 of this chapter, a launch licensee shall preserve all records related to the event. Records shall be retained until completion of any federal investigation and the Office advises the licensee that the records need not be retained. The licensee shall make available to federal officials for inspection and copying all records required to be maintained under the regulations.

§ 415.79 Launch reporting requirements.

(a) Not later than 60 days before each launch conducted under a launch operator license, a licensee shall provide the following launch-specific information:

(1) Payload information in accordance with § 415.59 of this part;

(2) Flight information, including the launch vehicle, planned flight path, including staging and impact locations, and on-orbit activity of the launch vehicle including payload deliver point(s); and

(3) Mission specific launch waivers, approved or pending, from a federal launch range from which the launch will take place, that are unique to the launch and may affect public safety.

(b) Not later than 15 days before each licensed launch a licensee shall submit a completed Department of Transportation/U.S. Space Command (DOT/USSPACECOM) Launch Notification Form.

(c) A launch licensee shall report a launch accident, launch incident, or other mishap immediately to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations Center and provide a written preliminary report in the event of a launch accident or launch incident, in accordance with the accident investigation plan (AIP) submitted as part of its license application under § 415.41 of this part.

§ 415.81 Registration of space objects.

(a) In accordance with Article IV of the 1975 Convention on Registration of Objected Launched into Outer Space, each licensee shall register with the Office all objects placed in space by a licensed launch, including a launch vehicle and any components, except:

(1) Objects owned and registered by the U.S. Government; and

(2) Objects owned by a foreign entity. Registration of objects owned by a foreign entity is the responsibility of the foreign entity.

(b) For each object that must be registered in accordance with this section, not later than thirty (30) days following the conduct of a licensed launch a licensee shall submit the following information:

(1) The international designator of the space object(s);

(2) Date and location of launch;

(3) General function of the space object; and

(4) Basic final orbital parameters, including:

(i) Nodal period;

(ii) Inclination;

(iii) Apogee; and

(iv) Perigee.

§ 415.83 Financial responsibility requirements.

A launch licensee shall comply with financial responsibility requirements specified in a license or license order.

§ 415.85 Compliance monitoring.

A launch licensee shall allow access by and cooperate with federal officers or employees or other individuals authorized by the Office to observe any activities of the licensee, or of the licensee's contractor or subcontractors, associated with the conduct of a licensed launch.

§ 415.86–415.90 [Reserved]

Subpart F—Safety Review and Approval for Launch From a Launch Site not Operated by a Federal Launch Range

§ 415.91 General.

The Office evaluates on an individual basis the safety-related elements of an applicant's proposal to launch a launch vehicle from a launch site not operated by a federal launch range. The Office issues a safety approval to a license applicant proposing to launch from a launch site not operated by a federal launch range whose launch proposal satisfies the criteria for acceptable flight risk set forth in subpart C of this part. A safety approval is part of the licensing record on which the Office's licensing determination is based.

§ 415.93 Denial of safety approval.

The Office notifies an applicant, in writing, if it has denied safety approval for a license application. The notice states the reasons for the Office's determination. The applicant may respond to the reasons for the

determination and reapply for safety approval.

§§ 415.94—415.100 [Reserved]

9. Subchapter C of Chapter III, Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, would be amended by adding a new part 417 to read as follows:

PART 417—SITE OPERATOR LICENSE

Sec.
417.101 General.
417.103 Issuance of a site operator license.
417.105 Denial of a site operator license.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 70101–70119.

§ 417.101 General.

The Office evaluates on an individual basis an applicant's proposal to operate a launch site.

§ 417.103 Issuance of a site operator license.

(a) The Office issues a license to a license applicant proposing to operate a launch site whose operation does not jeopardize public health and safety, safety of property, U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, or international obligations of the United States.

(b) A site operator license authorizes a licensee to operate a launch site in accordance with the representations contained in the licensee's application, subject to the licensee's compliance with terms and condition contained in license orders accompanying the license.

§ 417.105 Denial of a site operator license.

The Office notifies an applicant, in writing, if it has denied a license application. The notice states the reasons for the Office's determination. The applicant may respond to the reasons for the determination and reapply for a license.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 26th day of February 1997.

Patricia G. Smith,

Acting Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

[FR Doc. 97–6607 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

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March 19, 1997

Part III

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 21, et al.

Operating Requirements: Domestic, Flag, Supplemental, Commuter, and On-Demand Operations: Editorial and Other Changes; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 21, 25, 91, 119, 121, 125 and 135

[Docket No. 28154; Amendment Nos. 21–74, 25–90, 91–253, 119–3, 121–262, 125–28, 135–66, and SFAR No. 80]

RIN 2120–AG26

Operating Requirements: Domestic, Flag, Supplemental, Commuter, and On-Demand Operations: Editorial and Other Changes

March 10, 1997.

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is amending parts 21, 25, 91, 119, 121, 125, and 135 to correct errors, make terminology consistent, or clarify the intent of the regulations published on December 20, 1995 (60 FR 65832). A few changes are to clarify existing rules or to deal with other long-standing exemptions). A new Special Federal Aviation Regulation is being issued to address three problems that relate to compliance with requirements for communications facilities and aircraft dispatchers by operators in Alaska and other areas.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 12, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katherine Hakala, Flight Standards Service (AFS); Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8166 or 267–3760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of the Final Rule

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the FAA regulations section of the Fedworld electronic bulletin board service (telephone: 703–321–3339) or the Federal Register's electronic bulletin board service (telephone: 202–512–1661).

Internet users may reach the FAA's web page at http://www.faa.gov or the Federal Register's webpage at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su__docs for access to recently published rulemaking documents.

Any person may obtain a copy of this final rule by mail by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9677. Communications must identify the docket number of this final rule.

Persons interested in being placed on the mailing list for future NPRM's should request from the FAA's Office of Rulemaking a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, that describes the application procedure.

Background

On December 20, 1995, new part 119, Certification: Air Carriers and Commercial Operators, was published in the Federal Register (60 FR 65832; December 20, 1995). Part 119 reorganizes, into one part, certification and operations specifications requirements that formerly existed in SFAR 38–2 and in parts 121 and 135. The final rule for new part 119 also deleted or changed certain sections in part 121, Subparts A through D, and part 135, Subpart A, because the requirements in those subparts have been recodified in part 119. On January 26, 1996, another final rule was published (61 FR 2608) affecting parts 119, 121, and 135. That amendment made editorial and terminology changes in the remaining subparts of parts 121 and 135 to conform those parts to the language of part 119 and to make certain other changes. Additional documents making editorial changes and corrections were published on March 11, 1996 (61 FR 9612), and June 14, 1996 (61 FR 30432).

Part 119 was issued as part of a large rulemaking effort, known as the ''commuter rule,'' to upgrade the requirements that apply to scheduled operations conducted in airplanes that have a passenger seat configuration of 10 to 30 passengers. As of March 20, 1997, these operations will be conducted under the requirements of part 121, in accordance with the final rule published on December 20, 1995.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

On February 3, 1997, the FAA published an NPRM (62 FR 5076; Notice No. 97–1) proposing changes to correct errors, make terminology consistent, clarify the intent of part 119 and the commuter rule published on December 20, 1995, as well as make other minor changes not directly related to the commuter rule. These proposed changes are considered important because, as a result of the implementation of part 119 and the completion of the transition process for commuter operations affected by the final rule, a number of questions of interpretation have been raised and errors in previous final rules have been identified. In addition, a new Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) is needed to address three problems that relate to compliance with requirements for communications facilities and for aircraft dispatchers by operators in Alaska and other areas.

Public Comment

The FAA requested comments, within 30 days of publication of Notice No. 97–1, on a number of proposals contained in the NPRM. Interested persons were invited to participate in this rulemaking action by submitting written data, views, or arguments. All comments received were considered before issuing this final rule.

The FAA received 19 comments in response to Notice No. 97–1. Comments were received from operators affected by the proposed rule, aircraft dispatchers, industry associations, and a manufacturer of communications system. Many commenters stressed the importance of having the final rule issued before March 20, 1997, when the majority of the commuter rule provisions go into effect. Other specific comments are summarized in the following section-by-section discussion of the final rule, which includes the FAA's responses to these comments.

Explanation of Amendments

A number of changes are necessary in parts 21, 25, 91, 119, 121, 125, and 135 to correct typographical errors, to make minor editorial changes that help clarify the intent of the rules, or to make editorial changes that make related rules consistent with each other. These types of changes are not individually explained. However, a number of changes requires some explanation, which follows:

1. The proposal revised the definitions of ''on-demand operation,'' ''scheduled operation,'' and ''supplemental operation'' in § 119.3 to make it clear that public charter operations conducted under 14 CFR part 380 are not considered scheduled operations.

No comments were received on the proposed definitions and the changes to § 119.3 are adopted as proposed.

2. The proposal amended § 119.5 to add new paragraph (k), which incorporated former § 135.31 into part 119. As proposed, this section prohibited advertising or otherwise offering to perform any operation unauthorized by the FAA, and it was applicable to any person, including certificate holders operating under part 121, as well as those operating under part 135.

The proposal also added § 119.5(l) which stated that, for safety purposes, people who operate aircraft under parts 121 and 135 must comply with the provisions in a certificate holder's

operations specifications. This paragraph was proposed to prevent an employee of a certificate holder (with or without other certificate holder's knowledge) from violating the provisions of the certificate holder's operations specifications. For example, if a certificate holder is only authorized to carry cargo, a flight crewmember would not be allowed to bring along a friend as a passenger on the commercial flight.

No comments were received on these proposals and the changes to § 119.5 are adopted as proposed.

3. The proposal amended § 119.9 to allow displaying the air carrier or operating certificate number on an aircraft instead of the name of the certificate holder. As described in the NPRM, a petition by the National Air Transportation Association (NATA) and supporting comments requested that, for security and financial reasons, operators be allowed to display the air carrier or operating certificate number in lieu of the name of the certificate holder. In the NPRM, the FAA agreed that display of an air carrier or operating certificate number would meet the intent of this requirement, which is to provide a ready means of identifying a responsible certificate holder when an aircraft is parked and the FAA has reason to identify or contact the certificate holder. Therefore, the FAA proposed to amend § 119.9(b)(4) as requested by NATA.

The proposal also deleted the provision allowing the Assistant Administrator for Civil Aviation Security to grant deviations from the requirements of this section because the FAA no longer believed that these deviations were necessary.

NATA, Helicopter Association International (HAI), and individual operators affected by the proposed change to § 119.9(b) comment in support of allowing part 135 operators to display their air carrier or operating certificate number on an aircraft instead of the name of the certificate holder. Commenters emphasize that, if the FAA adopts the proposed amendment, it is imperative to make the amendment effective before March 20, 1997, so that they will not need to apply the certificate holder's name temporarily on the aircraft, and then remove it when the amendment takes effect later. One operator comments that even having the operating certificate number on the aircraft creates a security risk for some customers.

As discussed above, the FAA must be able to readily identify the responsible certificate holder conducting an operation, and having the air carrier or operating certificate number on an aircraft will provide the necessary identification. Therefore, the changes to § 119.9 are adopted as proposed and are effective as of the date of issuance of this final rule.

4. The proposal amended § 119.21(a)(1) to allow domestic operations conducted from the Pribilof Islands and the Shumagin Islands to request permission to comply with the dispatching requirements of subpart U of part 121 applicable to flag operations. The NPRM also stated that, in the final rule, the FAA may include other Alaskan island locations in this provision, if requested to do so by commenters and if adding the names of those islands is consistent with safety considerations.

No comments were received on the proposal and the changes to § 119.21 are adopted as proposed.

5. The proposal amended § 119.35 to clarify that the additional financial and contract reporting requirements of this section apply only to commercial operators. The proposal split § 119.35 into two sections: Proposed § 119.35 contained just the certificate application procedures that apply to all applicants, and new § 119.36 contained the additional requirements for commercial operators.

In the NPRM, the FAA proposed that § 119.36 distinguish between requirements for all commercial operators and those applicable only to commercial operators under part 121. In addition, the FAA proposed to delete the financial reporting requirements of § 135.64(b), but to retain the contract retention requirements in § 135.64(a).

No comments were received on the proposal and §§ 119.35 and 119.36 are adopted as proposed.

6. The proposal revised § 119.67 (c) and (d) to amend the qualification requirements applicable to Directors of Maintenance and Chief Inspectors under part 121. The proposal also revised § 119.71(e) to amend the qualification and experience requirements applicable to the Director of Maintenance under part 135.

Both proposals established requirements for a person becoming the Director of Maintenance or Chief Inspector for the first time. These proposals were designed to ensure that persons holding these required management positions have the measure of experience and the demonstrated capability of effectively managing these programs.

The FAA proposed that, under §§ 119.67(c)(1) and 119.71(e)(1), the Director of Maintenance must have held the airframe and powerplant ratings for 3 years.

The proposal also amended § 119.67(c)(2) by changing the existing 1 year of maintenance experience in a supervisory capacity in maintaining the category and class of airplane used by the certificate holder, to 3 years of supervisory experience within the last 6 years in a position that exercised operational control over maintenance program functions.

In addition, the proposal amended § 119.67(c)(4)(i)(B) by replacing the word ''repairing'' with the word ''maintaining'', as the latter is consistent with the definition of maintenance as defined in 14 CFR 1.1. In addition, the word ''maintaining'' reflects the broader experience level more appropriate to the Director position.

For the Chief Inspector position, the proposal changed § 119.67(d)(2) to require 3 years of supervisory or managerial experience within the last 6 years.

The proposal also revised § 119.67(e) to clarify that certificate holders may request a deviation from the experience requirements of the section, but not from the airman certificate requirements of the section. Therefore, a certificate holder would not be allowed to employ a person who does not hold the required airman certificates (e.g., ATP certificate, commercial pilot certificate, mechanic certificate).

Proposed § 119.71 contained the management qualification requirements that formerly appeared in 0135.39. Section 119.71 (b) and (d) required that the Director of Operations and the Chief Pilot, respectively, must hold at least a commercial pilot certificate with an instrument rating. However, under former § 135.39 the instrument rating was required only if any pilot in command for that certificate holder was required to have an instrument rating. For operations such as a VFR only helicopter operation, the pilot in command is not required to hold an instrument rating. Therefore the FAA proposed that § 119.71 (b) and (d) be revised to match the intent of former § 135.39.

HAI comments in support of the proposed amendment of § 119.71 (b) and (d) on behalf its membership, which includes a substantial number of VFF-only helicopter operations. HAI states that without the amendment to § 119.71 (b) and (d) many operators would be forced to suspend operations until personnel that meet the current requirements can be identified and hired, and that there may not be enough such personnel available. HAI believes that this burden would be onerous and inappropriate in view of the fact that the

operators in question do not conduct instrument operations.

The FAA agrees with HAI's comments and the amendments to § 119.71 (b) and (d) are adopted as proposed. No comments were received on the proposal to revise §§ 119.67(e) and 119.71(f) and those amendments are adopted as proposed. The FAA has reviewed the proposed changes to the experience requirements for Director of Maintenance and Chief Inspector in light of issues raising during implementation of the commuter rule and the determined that further study of these proposal is necessary. Therefore the FAA withdraws the proposal amendments to §§ 119.67(c) and (d) and 119.71(e), for consideration in a future rulemaking.

7. In the NPRM, the FAA proposed that anew Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR) be added to part 121 to address two problems that relate to compliance with § 121.99 and a third problem that relates to compliance with 0121.395. These are outlined below.

(1) The first problem involves certain communications difficulties in Alaska and other areas affecting certificate holders who are required by § 121.99 to ''show that a two-way air/ground communication system is available at all points that will ensure reliable and rapid communications under normal operating conditions over the entire route (either direct or via approved point to point circuits) between each airplane and the appropriate dispatch office and between each airplane and the appropriate air traffic control unit.''

The NPRM pointed out that, in certain areas, the lack of infrastructure or appropriate technology has prevented certificate holders from establishing such systems. For other certificate holder the nature of their operations (e.g., flying at low altitudes or in mountainous terrain) has prevented them from using current communication systems that may be reliable only at higher altitudes.

If a certificate holder shows to the Administrator that communications gaps exist due to such reasons as lack of infrastructure, ATC operating restrictions, the terrain, operating altitude, or feasibility of a certain kind of communications system, the certificate holder would be allowed to continue to operate over that route if the certificate holder establishes alternative procedures for prompt re-establishment of communication, for establishment that the airplane arrived at its destination, and for flight locating purposes. Under the SFAR, relief would only be granted after the certificate holder shows that it would meet the requirements to the maximum extent possible. In granting such approval, the Administrator would consider certain factors that are listed in the SFAR.

Under the proposed SFAR, the certificate holder would obtain the approval of the Administrator in its operations specifications. The requests will be processed through the certificate-holding district office, with concurrence by the FAA's Air Transportation Division (AFS–200). This type of alternative compliance approval would only be available for scheduled operations with airplanes having a passenger-seat configuration of 30 seats of fewer, excluding each crewmember seat, and a physical capacity of 7,500 pounds of less under part 121 of this chapter.

(2) The second § 121.99-related problem involves certificate holder who have conducted or who might in the future conduct scheduled intrastate operations in Alaska. Under the pre-commuter rule amendments these operations under the rules applicable to flag air carriers and thus, under the last sentence of § 121.99, were not prohibited from using a communications system operated by the United States. For certificate holders operating intrastate in Alaska, whether certificate before or after January 19, 1996, it was considered impractical at that time to mandate that the required communications systems be independent of any system operated by the United States.

Therefore even though these certificate holder would otherwise have been required to comply with the operating rules for domestic operations, under the proposed SFAR they would be allowed to use systems operated by the United States, when there is no practical alternative, for the 4-year effective period of the SFAR. The FAA further propose to amend § 121.99 to require that, concurrent with the expiration of the SFAR, all flag operations in Alaska, not just those affected by the commuter rule change mentioned above, have communications systems that re independent of any system operated by the United States.

(3) The third issue addressed by the proposed SFAR relates to the use of aircraft dispatchers by former computer operations in Alaska who are required by the computer rule to have a part 121 dispatch system. It is long-standing FAA policy that each certificate holder subject to § 121.395 have aircraft dispatchers that are employed exclusively by that certificate holder. However, small operations located in remote areas have found it hard to attract qualified, certificated aircraft dispatchers to work and live in those areas.

Therefore the FAA proposed to allow certificate holders conducting scheduled operations in Alaska with airplanes having a passenger-seat configuration of 30 seats or fewer, excluding each crewmember seat, and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less under part 121 of this chapter, to share aircraft dispatchers if they are authorized to do so by the Administrator in their operations specifications. The requests will be processed through the certificate-holding district office, with concurrence by the FAA's Air Transportation Division (AFS–200). Before granting such an authorization, the Administrator would consider certain factors that are listed in the SFAR.

The FAA proposed that the SFAR would expire 4 years after it is issued because the FAA expects that adequate communications facilities would become available in all parts of Alaska and other areas within that time.

Several commenters address the provisions in the proposed SFAR. The Air Transport Association (ATA) sees no reason why the SFAR should be so restrictive and limited to commuter operations, because from a safety standpoint, larger aircraft have greater fuel capacity and alternate airport capability, and generally have a larger safety margin built in than small commuter aircraft. NATA believes that the proposed SFAR does not adequately address the special nature of flight operations in rural Alaskan areas, because the inherent problem is that Alaska simply does not have the infrastructure to guarantee communications in remote areas. Also NATA believes that operations in designated remote areas, where flights are mainly VFR, flight plans frequently change, and airports are often unattended, should not be subjected to the same stringent dispatching requirements applied to other part 121 operations. An aeronautical communications company disagrees with FAA's statements on lack of infrastructure and availability of appropriate technology. This commenter believes that there is a wide variety of choices available to meet the communication needs for positive operational control and that operators in remote geographical areas may need to make a combination of choices to allow them to meet the requirements of the current rules.

The Airline Dispatchers Federal (ADF) and an individual aircraft dispatcher address the relationship between the communications system

required by § 121.99 and the role of the aircraft dispatcher in providing information that may affect the safety of the flight to the pilot in command. ADF believes that adequate air ground communication technology is available for Alaskan operations, but that if there is a lack of weather reporting along their routes, air carriers can provide station and other personnel with telephone, dial access radio, HF, VHF, or SatComm communications and provide them with the training to provide accurate weather and aerodrome information. ADF further suggests that Alaskan air carriers cooperate to build their own radio network to cover their routes or that the State of Alaska may want to help finance any additional infrastructure required for scheduled air service in Alaska.

ADF suggests that Alaskan pilots, operating under a ''bush'' mentality, have knowingly flown in IMC or VFR flights in response to operational pressures, and that when adequate communication systems are in place and aircraft dispatchers are able to obtain accurate information on weather and other local conditions, the pilots will no longer be able to decide on their own whether or not to initiate or continue a particular flight, because, if the information does not show the operation can be conducted safely, the dispatcher may not authorize the flight.

ADF and the aircraft dispatcher object to FAA's proposal to allow Alaskan air carriers to share aircraft dispatchers under certain conditions. The commenters fear that a dispatcher working under contract or exercising operational control on a competitor's flight may have his or her actions second-guessed by the management of the other airline. ADF comments that a shared dispatcher may be kept at a distance from the operations and only told what company employees want the dispatcher to know.

ADF and the dispatcher believes that part 135 operators who have faced the challenge of complying with the communications and dispatching rules of part 121 should be commended and not effectively penalized economically by competitors who take advantage of the provisions in the proposed SFAR.

After careful consideration of these comments, the FAA has decided to issue the SFAR as proposed. The FAA disagree with ATA's assertion that the SFAR should also apply to air carriers operating larger planes, but instead agrees with ADF that the rules in part 121 requiring adequate communications system and a full aircraft dispatching system for scheduled operations have contributed for many years to a high level of safety that should be applied as well to scheduled operations affected by the commuter rule. The purpose of the SFAR is to allow the FAA, the affected commuter operators, and the communications equipment industry to work together to bring every commuter operator into compliance with part 121 as soon as possible. However, the FAA's experience in implementing the commuter rule has been that there are gaps in certain remote areas that could not be remedied before the March 20, 1997, deadline for implementing the commuter rule. This is the exception rather than the rule. The limited number of commuter operators who have not been able to close the communications gaps along all of their routes have been evaluating systems and trying to develop plans for complying with § 121.99. The SFAR will allow extra time for the installation of ground-based systems, the development of satellite systems, or the development and approval of technology appropriate to the needs of remote operators.

The FAA agrees with commenters that the role of aircraft dispatchers is critical to ensuring the safety of flight, particularly in areas such as Alaska that are subject to difficult and changing weather conditions. That is why the FAA is not excepting Alaskan carriers from the dispatcher requirement. However, under section 1205 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–264), when modifying regulations affecting intrastate aviation in Alaska, the FAA Administrator must consider the extent to which Alaska is not served by transportation modes other than aviation, and must establish such regulatory distinctions as the Administrator considers appropriate. Also, in implementing the commuter rule, the FAA has found that in the unique environment of Alaska, it is difficult to recruit and retain qualified certificated aircraft dispatchers. The commenters' fears about the potential for contract dispatchers or dispatchers exercising operational control over competitors' flights are unwarranted because the SFAR allows for the sharing of dispatchers by 2 companies would be authorized to share a dispatcher only when the companies can show the FAA that they have joint plans for complying with the dispatcher training and qualification rules and that the number of flights for which the dispatcher would be responsible would not be beyond the capacity of a single dispatcher.

The FAA does not think that authority to operate under the SFAR would provide an economic advantage to a commuter operator because the authority will be granted in a very limited number of cases and only when the operator has shown to the FAA that it is proceeding on a plan and has a schedule for coming into full compliance with the part 121 rules within 4 years.

8. The proposal amended § 121.99 to allow for ''other means of communication approved by the Administrator'' as an alternative to the tow-way radio communication system required by that section. This would allow certificate holders to use other types of technology, such as datalink or telephonic communication systems, to comply with this section.

No comments were received on the proposal and the changes to § 121.99 are adopted as proposed.

9. The proposal amended the manual requirements in §§ 121.137, 121.139, 125.71, 135.21, and 135.427 to make these sections compatible with § 121.133. (Section 121.133 had been revised in the commuter rule to allow a certificate holder to prepare its maintenance manual in any form acceptable to the Administrator.) Therefore, the FAA proposed in the NPRM to include the language ''any form acceptable to the Administrator'' in the sections above.

The proposal also amended these sections to clarify that, regardless of the form of the maintenance manual, it must be retrievable in the English language. Certificate holders who purchase equipment from foreign manufacturers or previous foreign owners must ensure that the maintenance instructions to be followed by their employees and reviewed by the FAA are in English.

No comments were received on the proposal and the changes to the manual requirements are adopted as proposed.

10. The proposal revised § 121.305(j) to clarify the requirements for third attitude indicators for turbopropeller powered airplanes having a passenger seat configuration of 30 seats or fewer and turbopropeller powered airplanes with more than 30 seats. The latter have been required to have third attitude indicators since October 1994.

No comments were received on the proposal and the changes to § 121.305 are adopted as proposed.

11. The FAA proposed to allow 2 years from the date of the final rule for the affected operators to install emergency exit locating signs that comply with § 121.310(b)(1). The additional 2 years for compliance would be granted to both in-service 10–19 seat airplanes and newly manufactured 10–19 seat airplanes. Paragraph (b)(1) of § 121.310 requires that the identity and

location of each passenger emergency exit must be marked so that the exit is recognizable from a distance equal to the width of the cabin and that the location of the exit must be indicated by a sign visible to occupants approaching along the main passenger aisle. Paragraph (b)(1)(i) requires that one of the locating signs must be on the ceiling of the cabin. Because of limited headrooms, most of the 10–19 seat airplanes used by operators subject to the commuter rule do not have locating signs mounted flush to the cabin sidewalls. For these 10–19 seat airplanes with limited headroom, the simplest means of complying may be to replace the two-dimensional signs with beveled or three-dimensional signs that can be read easily at the cabin extremes; that type of sign would function to both identify and locate the corresponding exit.

The FAA also proposed adding a paragraph (b)(2)(iii) to § 121.310; this paragraph identifies the certification requirements for passenger emergency exit marking and locating signs. The proposal addressed the 10–19 passenger seat nontransport category airplanes. Similar to paragraph (b)(2)(i), it would mandate that the sign luminescence be 160 microlamberts at the time of manufacture; it would also prohibit the use of a sign in service if the luminescence decreases to below 100 microlamberts. Proposed paragraph (b)(2)(iii) should provide adequate levels of luminescence; the signs would have the same brightness as signs in some transport category airplanes currently manufactured and currently operated under part 121, which have no longer distances between exits than the 10–19 passenger seat airplanes.

No comments were received on the proposals and the changes to § 121.310 are adopted as proposed.

12. The proposal amended § 121.133(c) to correct an omission concerning the use of quick-donning oxygen masks at flight levels above 250 as a substitute for having one pilot at the controls wear and use an oxygen mask at all times. For pressurized turbine engine powered airplanes, § 121.333(c) has allowed the availability of a quick-donning mask to be a substitute for wearing and using a mask at all times at or below flight level 410. However, under § 135.89(b)(3) at least one pilot at the controls of a pressurized airplane is required at altitudes above flight level 350 to wear and use an oxygen mask at all times.

For those 10–30 passenger airplanes that will be operating under part 121 as a result of the commuter rule amendments, the proposal stated that flight level 350 rather than flight level 410 would continue to be the appropriate altitude at which at least one pilot at the controls would be required to wear an oxygen mask at all times.

Since the commuter rule was not intended to relax this requirement, the FAA proposed to amend § 121.333(c) to incorporate the requirements of § 135.89(b)(3) for airplanes with less than 31 seats, excluding any required crewmember seat, and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less.

No comments were received on the proposal and the changes to § 121.333 are adopted as proposed.

13. The proposal amended § 121.437 to eliminate a redundancy that was created by an earlier corrective amendment and by adding a new sentence that would have the effect of codifying an existing exemption that had been in effect since 1980.

The FAA granted the ATA an exemption from § 121.437 (Exemption No. 2965), allowing a pilot employed by a part 121 certificate holder as a flight crewmember to be issued additional category and class ratings to the pilot's certificate if the pilot had satisfactorily completed the appropriate training requirements of subpart N and the proficiency check requirements of § 121.441 by presenting proof of this to the Administrator. This exemption was extended 9 times and is due to expire on July 31, 1997.

Over the 16 years that the exemption has been in effect, there has been no known derogation of safety. Therefore, since the FAA has not had the resources to conduct each proficiency check required by the rule, the FAA proposed to codify Exemption 2965 into § 121.437.

ATA supports the proposed changes to § 121.437 and adds that codifying the exemption will also reduce the administrative burden on both the airlines and the FAA. The final rule is adopted as proposed.

Tables 1–4 From the Commuter Rule

In the preamble of the NPRM for this final rule, the FAA corrected and republished 3 tables that were a part of the original commuter rule preamble: Table 2, Comparable Sections in Parts 121 and 135, and Tables 3 and 4, the Derivation and Distribution Tables for Part 119. There have been no changes to these informational tables since the NPRM was published (February 3, 1997; 62 FR 5076). The FAA is in the process of updating Table 1, Summary of New Equipment and Performance Modifications for Affected Commuters, originally published in the commuter rule, to present the delayed compliance dates for the equipment and performance modifications required by the commuter rule and subsequent amendments.

Any person may obtain a copy of Tables 1–4 by mail by submitting a request to: Linda Williams, Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20691, or by calling (202) 267–9685.

Federalism Implications

The regulations herein do not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)), there are no new requirements for information collection associated with this rule.

Good Cause Justification for Immediate Adoption

This amendment is needed to make editorial corrections and other changes to the commuter rule that must be in place before the commuter rule takes final effect on March 20, 1997. In view of this need to expedite these changes, and because the amendments would impose no additional burdens on the public, I find that the amendment should be made effective in less than 30 days after publication. Therefore, this final rule is effective as of the date of issuance.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this final rule imposes no additional burden on any person. Accordingly, it has been determined that the action: (1) Is not a significant rule under Executive Order 12866; and (2) is not a significant rule under Department of Transportation Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979). No cost impact is expected to result and a full regulatory evaluation is not required. In addition, the FAA certifies that the final rule will not have a significant cost impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects

14 CFR Part 21

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

14 CFR Part 25

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety, Gusts.

14 CFR Part 91

Agriculture, Air traffic control, Aircraft, Airmen, Airports, Aviation safety, Freight, Noise control, Political candidates, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

14 CFR Part 119

Administrative practice and procedures, Air carriers, Air taxis, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Charter flights, Commuter operations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

14 CFR Part 121

Air carriers, Aircraft, Airmen, Aviation safety, Charter flights, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

14 CFR Part 125

Aircraft, Airmen, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

14 CFR Part 135

Aircraft, Airplanes, Airworthiness, air transportation.

Adoption of Amendments

Accordingly, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) amends 14 CFR parts 21, 25, 91, 119, 121, 125, and 135 as follows:

PART 21—CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR PRODUCTS AND PARTS

1. the authority citation for part 21 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7572; 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40105, 40113, 44701–44702, 44707, 44709, 44711, 44713, 44715, 45303.

§ 21.431 [Amended]

2. Section 21.431 is amended in paragraph (b) by removing the parenthetical ''except air taxi operators)''.

PART 25—AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: TRANSPORT CATEGORY AIRPLANES

3. The authority citation for part 25 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702 and 44704.

§ 25.1303 [Amended]

4. Section 25.1303(b)(4) is amended by removing the reference to ''§ 121.305(j)'' and adding in place thereof a reference to ''§ 121.305(k).''

PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES

5. The authority citation for part 91 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120, 44101, 44111, 44701, 44709, 44711, 44712, 44715, 44716, 44717, 44722, 46306, 46315, 46316, 46502, 46504, 46506–46507, 47122, 47508, 47528–47531.

6. Section 91.23 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 91.23 Truth-in-leasing clause requirement in leases and conditional sales contracts.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) The party furnishing the aircraft is a foreign air carrier or a person operating under part 121, 125, and 141 of this chapter, or a person operating under part 135 of this chapter having authority to engage in on-demand operations with large aircraft.

* * * * *

7. Section 91.323 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 91.323 Increased maximum certificated weights for certain airplanes operated in Alaska.

(a) * * *

(1) A certificate holder conducting operations under part 121 or part 135 of this chapter; or

* * * * *

PART 119—CERTIFICATION: AIR CARRIERS AND COMMERCIAL OPERATORS

8. The authority citation for part 119 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 1153, 40101, 40102, 40103, 44105, 44106, 44111, 44701–44717, 44722, 44901, 44903, 44904, 44906, 44912, 44914, 44936, 44938, 46013, 46105.

9. Section 119.3 is amended by revising paragraph (1) introductory text of the definition for ''on-demand operation,'' by revising the definition for ''scheduled operation,'' and by revising paragraph (2) of the definition of ''supplemental operation'' to read as follows:

§ 119.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

On-demand operation * * *

(1) Passenger-carrying operations conducted as a public charter under part 380 of this title or any operations in which the departure time, departure location, and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative that are any of the following types of operations:

* * * * *

Scheduled operation means any common carriage passenger-carrying operation for compensation or hire conducted by an air carrier or commercial operator for which the certificate holder or its representative offers in advance the departure location, departure time, and arrival location. It does not include any passenger-carrying operation that is conducted as a public charter operation under part 380 of this title.

Supplemental operation * * *

(2) Types of operation:

(i) Operations for which the departure time, departure location, and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative;

(ii) All-cargo operations; or

(iii) Passenger-carrying public charter operations conducted under part 380 of this title.

* * * * *

10. Section 119.5 is amended by adding paragraph (k) and (l) to read as follows:

§ 119.5 Certifications, authorizations, and prohibitions.

* * * * *

(k) No person may advertise or otherwise offer to perform an operation subject to this part unless that person is authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct that operation.

(l) No person may operate an aircraft under this part, part 121 of this chapter, or part 135 or this chapter in violation of an air carrier operating certificate, operating certificate, or appropriate operations specifications issued under this part.

11. Section 199.9(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 119.9 Use of business names.

* * * * *

(b) No person may operate an aircraft under part 121 or part 135 of this chapter unless the name of the certificate holder who is operating the aircraft, or the air carrier or operating certificate number of the certificate holder who is operating the aircraft, is legibly displayed on the aircraft and is clearly visible and readable from the outside of the aircraft to a person

standing on the ground at any time except during flight time. The means of displaying the name on the aircraft and its readability must be acceptable to the Administrator.

12. Section 119.21 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 119.21 Commercial operators engaged in intrastate common carriage and direct air carriers.

(a) * * *

(1) Domestic operations in accordance with the applicable requirements of part 121 of this chapter, and shall be issued operations specifications for those operations in accordance with those requirements. However, based on a showing of safety in air commerce, the Administrator may permit persons who conduct domestic operations between any point located within any of the following Alaskan islands and any point in the State of Alaska to comply with the requirements applicable to flag operations contained in subpart U of part 121 of this chapter:

(i) The Aleutian Islands.

(ii) The Pribilof Islands.

(iii) The Shumagin Islands.

* * * * *

13. Section 119.35 is revised to read as follows:

§ 119.35 Certificate application requirements for all operators.

(a) A person applying to the Administrator for an Air Carrier Certificate or Operating Certificate under this part (applicant) must submit an applicaiton—

(1) In a form and manner prescribed by the Administrator; and

(2) Containing any information the Administrator requires the applicant to submit.

(b) Each applicant must submit the application to the Administrator at least 90 days before the date of intended operation.

14. Section 119.36 is added to read as follows:

§ 119.36 Additional certificate application requirements for commercial operators.

(a) Each applicant for the original issue of an operating certificate for the purpose of conducting intrastate common carriage operations under part 121 or part 135 of this chapter must submit an application in a form and manner prescribed by the Administrator to the Flight Standards District Office in whose area the applicant proposes to establish or has established his or her principal base of operations.

(b) Each application submitted under paragraph (a) of this section must contain a signed statement showing the following:

(1) For corporate applicants:

(i) The name and address of each stockholder who owns 5 percent or more of the total voting stock of the corporation, and if that stockholder is not the sole beneficial owner of the stock, the name and address of each beneficial owner. An individual is considered to own the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for his or her spouse, children, grandchildren, or parents.

(ii) The name and address of each director and each officer and each person employed or who will be employed in a management position described in §§ 119.65 and 119.69, as applicable.

(iii) The name and address of each person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the applicant and each person under direct or indirect control with the applicant.

(2) For non-corporate applicants:

(i) The name and address of each person having a financial interest therein and the nature and extent of that interest.

(ii) The name and address of each person employed or who will be employed in a management position described in §§ 119.65 and 119.69, as applicable.

(c) In addition, each applicant for the original issue of an operating certificate under paragraph (a) of this section must submit with the application a signed statement showing—

(1) The nature and scope of its intended operation, including the name and address of each person, if any, with whom the applicant has a contract to provide series as a commercial operator and the scope, nature, date, and duration of each of those contracts; and

(2) For applicants intending to conduct operations under part 121 of this chapter, the financial information listed in paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) Each applicant for, or holder of, a certificate issued under paragraph (a) of this section, shall notify the Administrator within 10 days after—

(1) A change in any of the persons, or the names and addresses of any of the persons, submitted to the Administrator under paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section; or

(2) For applicants intending to conduct operators under part 121 of this chapter, a change in the financial information submitted to the Administrator under paragraph (e) of this section that occurs while the application for the issue is pending before the FAA and that would make the applicant's financial situation substantially less favorable than originally reported.

(e) Each applicant for the original issue of an operating certificate under paragraph (a) of this section who intends to conduct operations under part 121 of this chapter must submit the following financial information:

(1) A balance sheet that shows assets, liabilities, and net worth, as of a date not more than 60 days before the date of application.

(2) An itemization of liabilities more than 60 days past due on the balance sheet date, if any, showing each creditor's name and address, a description of the liability, and the amount and due date of the liability.

(3) An itemization of claims in litigation, if any, against the applicant as of the date of application showing each claimant's name and address and a description and the amount of the claim.

(4) A detailed projection of the proposed operation covering 6 complete months after the month in which the certificate is expected to be issued including—

(i) Estimated amount and source of both operating and nonoperating revenue, including identification of its existing and anticipated income producing contracts and estimated revenue per mile or hour of operation by aircraft type;

(ii) Estimated amount of operating and nonoperating expenses by expense objective classification; and

(iii) Estimated net profit or loss for the period.

(5) An estimate of the cash that will be needed for the proposed operations during the first 6 months after the month in which the certificate is expected to be issued, including—

(i) Acquisition of property and equipment (explain);

(ii) Retirement of debt (explain);

(iii) Additional working capital (explain);

(iv) Operating losses other than depreciation and amortization (explain); and

(v) Other (explain).

(6) An estimate of the cash that will be available during the first 6 months after the month in which the certificate is expected to be issued, from—

(i) Sale of property or flight equipment (explain);

(ii) New debt (explain);

(iii) New equity (explain);

(iv) Working capital reduction (explain);

(v) Operations (profits) (explain);

(vi) Depreciation and amortization (explain); and

(vii) Other (explain).

(7) A schedule of insurance coverage in effect on the balance sheet date showing insurance companies; policy numbers; types, amounts, and period of coverage; and special conditions, exclusions, and limitations.

(8) Any other financial information that the Administrator requires to enable him or her to determine that the applicant has sufficient financial resources to conduct his or her operations with the degree of safety required in the public interest.

(f) Each financial statement containing financial information required by paragraph (e) of this section must be based on accounts prepared and maintained on an accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis, and must contain the name and address of the applicant's public accounting firm, if any. Information submitted must be signed by an officer, owner, or partner of the applicant or certificate holder.

15. Section 119.67 is amended by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 119.67 Management personnel: Qualifications for operations conducted under part 121 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(e) A certificate holder may request a deviation to employ a person who does not meet the appropriate airman experience, managerial experience, or supervisory experience requirements of this section if the Manager of the Air Transportation Division, AFS–200, or the Manager of the Aircraft Maintenance Division, AFS–300, as appropriate, finds that the person has comparable experience, and can effectively perform the functions associated with the position in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and the procedures outlined in the certificate holder's manual. Grants of deviation under this paragraph may be granted after consideration of the size and scope of the operation and the qualifications of the intended personnel. The Administrator may, at any time, terminate any grant of deviation authority issued under this paragraph.

16. Section 119.71 is amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (b), the introductory text of paragraph (d), and the first sentence of paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 119.71 Management personnel: Qualifications for operations conducted under part 135 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(b) To serve as Director of Operations under § 119.69(a) for a certificate holder that only conducts operations for which the pilot in command is required to hold a commercial pilot certificate, a person must hold at least a commercial pilot certificate. If an instrument rating is required for any pilot in command for that certificate holder, the Director of Operations must also hold an instrument rating. In addition, the Director of Operations must either—

* * * * *

(d) To serve as Chief Pilot under § 119.69(a) for a certificate holder that only conducts operations for which the pilot in command is required to hold a commercial pilot certificate, a person must hold at least a commercial pilot certificate. If an instrument rating is required for any pilot in command for that certificate holder, the Chief Pilot must also hold an instrument rating. The Chief Pilot must be qualified to serve as pilot in command in at least one aircraft used in the certificate holder's operation. In addition, the Chief Pilot must:

* * * * *

(f) A certificate holder may request a deviation to employ a person who does not meet the appropriate airmen experience requirements, managerial experience requirements, or supervisory experience requirements of this section if the Manager of the Air Transportation Division, AFS–200, or the Manager of the Aircraft Maintenance Division, AFS–300, as appropriate, find that the person has comparable experience, and can effectively perform the functions associated with the position in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and the procedures outlined in the certificate holder's manual. * * *

PART 121—OPERATING REQUIREMENTS; DOMESTIC, FLAG, AND SUPPLEMENTAL OPERATIONS

17. The authority citation for part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 40119, 44101, 44701–44702, 44705, 44709–44711, 44713, 44716–44717, 44722, 44901, 44903–44904, 44912, 46105.

18. SFAR 80 is added to read as follows:

SFAR _____—Alternative Communications and Dispatching Procedures

1. *Applicability.* This Special Federal Aviation Regulation applies to each holder of an air carrier or operating certificate (hereafter, certificate holder) that meets one of the following eligibility requirements:

a. The certificate holder conducts scheduled operations with airplanes having a passenger-seat configuration of 30 seats or fewer, excluding each crewmember seat, and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less under part 121 of this chapter.

b. The certificate holder conducts domestic operations in Alaska under part 121 of this chapter.

2. *Alternative requirements.*

a. If an operator described in paragraph 1.a. of this SFAR is conducting a flight with an airplane described in 1.a. and if communications cannot be maintained over the entire route (which would be contrary to the requirements of § 121.99 of this chapter), such an operator may continue to operate over such a route subject to approval by the Administrator. In granting such approval the Administrator considers the following:

i. The operator has an established dispatch communication system.

ii. Gaps in communication are not over the entire route, but only over portions of the route.

iii. When communication gaps occur, they occur due to one or more of the following:

A. Lack of infrastructure.

B. Geographical considerations.

C. Assigned operating altitude.

iv. Procedures are established for the prompt re-establishment of communications.

v. The operator has presented a plan or schedule for coming into compliance with the requirements in § 121.99 of this chapter.

b. A certificate holder who conducts domestic operations in Alaska may, notwithstanding the requirements of § 121.99 of this chapter, use a communication system operated by the United States for those operations.

c. An operator described in paragraph 1.a. of this SFAR who conducts operations in Alaska may share the aircraft dispatcher required by § 121.395 with another operator described in paragraph 1.a. of this SFAR who conducts operations in Alaska if authorized to do so by the Administrator. Before granting such an authorization, the Administrator considers:

i. The operators' joint plans for complying with the aircraft dispatcher training rules in subpart N of part 121 of this chapter and the aircraft dispatcher qualification and duty time limitation rules in subpart P of part 121 of this chapter.

ii. The number of flights for which the aircraft dispatcher would be responsible.

iii. Whether the responsibilities of the dispatcher would be beyond the capability of a single dispatcher.

3. *Expiration.* This Special Federal Aviation Regulation terminates on

March 12, 2001, unless sooner terminated.

19. Section 121.2 is amended by adding paragraphs (d)(1)(iv) and (e)(1)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 121.2 Compliance schedule for operators that transition to part 121; certain new entrant operators.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) March 12, 1999: Section 121.310(b)(1), Interior emergency exit locating sign.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) Manufactured on or after March 12, 1999: Section 121.310(b)(1), Interior emergency exit locating sign.

* * * * *

20. Section 121.99 is revised to read as follows:

§ 121.99 Communication facilities.

(a) Each certificate holder conducting domestic or flag operations must show that a two-way radio communication system or other means of communication approved by the Administrator is available at points that will ensure reliable and rapid communications, under normal operating conditions over the entire route (either direct or via approved point-to-point circuits) between each airplane and the appropriate dispatch office, and between each airplane and the appropriate air traffic control unit, except as specified as § 121.351(c).

(b) For the following types of operations, the communications systems between each airplane and the dispatch office must be independent of any system operated by the United States:

(1) All domestic operations;

(2) Flag operations in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia; and

(3) After March 12, 2001, flag operations outside the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia.

21. Section 121.137(c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 121.137 Distribution and availability.

* * * * *

(c) For the purpose of complying with paragraph (a) of this section, a certificate holder may furnish the persons listed therein the maintenance part of the manual in printed form or other form, acceptable to the Administrator, that is retrievable in the English language.

22. Section 121.139(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 121.139 Requirements for manual aboard aircraft: Supplemental operations.

(a) Except is provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each certificate holder conducting supplemental operations shall carry appropriate parts of the manual on each airplane when away from the principal base of operations. The appropriate parts must be available for use by ground of flight personnel. If the certificate holder carries aboard an airplane all or any portion of the maintenance part of its manual in other than printed form, it must carry a compatible reading device that produces a legible image of the maintenance information and instructions or a system that is able to retrieve the maintenance information and instructions in the English language.

* * * * *

23. Section 121.305 is amended by removing the words ''paragraph (j) of this section'' in paragraph (f) and adding, in their place, the words ''paragraph (k) of this section;'' and by revising paragraph (j) to read as follows:

§ 121.305 Flight and navigational equipment.

* * * * *

(j) On the airplane described in this paragraph, in addition to two gyroscopic bank and pitch indicators (artificial horizons) for use at the pilot stations, a third such instrument is installed in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section:

(1) On each turbojet powered airplane.

(2) On each turbopropeller powered airplane having a passenger-seat configuration of more than 30 seats, excluding each crewmember seat, or a payload capacity of more than 7,500 pounds.

(3) On each turbopropeller powered airplane having a passenger-seat configuration of 30 seats or fewer, excluding each crewmember seat, and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less that is manufactured on or after March 20, 1997.

(4) After December 20, 2010, on each turbopropeller powered airplane having a passenger seat configuration of 10–30 seats and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less that was manufactured before March 20, 1997.

* * * * *

24. Section 121.310 is amended by adding the words ''Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section,'' to the beginning of paragraph (b)(2)(i); by revising the words ''For an airplane'' to read ''For a transport category airplane'' in paragraph (b)(2)(ii); and by adding a new paragraph (b)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 121.310 Additional emergency equipment

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) For a nontransport category turbopropeller powered airplane type certificated after December 31, 1964, each passenger emergency exit marking and each locating sign must be manufactured to meet the requirements of § 23.811(b) of this chapter. On these airplanes, no sign may continue to be used if its luminescence (brightness) decreases to below 100 microlamberts.

* * * * *

25. Section 121.333 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows:

§ 121.333 Supplemental oxygen for emergency descent and for first aid; turbine engine powered airplanes with pressurized cabins.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) When operating at flight altitudes above flight level 250, one pilot at the controls of the airplane shall at all times wear and use an oxygen mask secured, sealed, and supplying oxygen, in accordance with the following:

(i) The one pilot need not wear and use an oxygen mask at or below the following flight levels if each flight crewmember on flight deck duty has a quick-donning type of oxygen mask that the certificate holder has shown can be placed on the face from its ready position, properly secured, sealed, and supplying oxygen upon demand, with one hand and within five seconds:

(A) For airplanes having a passenger seat configuration of more than 30 seats, excluding any required crewmember seat, or a payload capacity of more than 7,500 pounds, at or below flight level 410.

(B) For airplanes having a passenger seat configuration of less than 31 seats, excluding any required crewmember seat, and a payload capacity of 7,500 pounds or less, at or below flight level 350.

(ii) Whenever a quick-donning type of oxygen mask is to be used under this section, the certificate holder shall also show that the mask can be put on without disturbing eye glasses and without delaying the flight crewmember from proceeding with his assigned emergency duties. The oxygen mask after being put on must not prevent communication between the flight crewmember and other crewmembers over the airplane intercommunication system.

* * * * *

26. Section 121.437 is amended by removing paragraph (b), by redesignating current paragraph (c) as paragraph (b) and by adding a new sentence to redesignated paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 121.437 Pilot qualification: Certificates required.

* * * * *

(b) * * * Notwithstanding the requirements of § 61.63 (b) and (c) of this chapter, a pilot who is currently employed by a certificate holder and meets applicable training requirements of subpart N of this part, and the proficiency check requirements of § 121.441, may be issued the appropriate category and class ratings by presenting proof of compliance with those requirements to a Flight Standards District Office.

§ 121.590 [Amended]

27. Section 121.590 is amended in paragraph (a) by removing the words ''operate an aircraft into a land airport'' and adding, in their place, the words ''operate an airplane designed for at least 31 passenger seats into a land airport.''

28. Section 121.713 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 121.713 Retention of contracts and amendments: Commercial operators who conduct intrastate operations for compensation or hire.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) The information required by § 119.36(e)(2), (e)(7), and (e)(8) of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 125—CERTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS: AIRPLANES HAVING A SEATING CAPACITY OF 20 OR MORE PASSENGERS OR A MAXIMUM PAYLOAD CAPACITY OF 6,000 POUNDS OR MORE

29. The authority citation for part 125 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701–44702, 44705, 44710—44711, 44713, 44716–44717, 44722.

30. Section 125.71(f) is revised to read as follows:

§ 125.71 Preparation

* * * * *

(f) For the purpose of complying with paragraph (d) of this section, a certificate holder may furnish the persons listed therein with the maintenance part of its manual in printed form or other form, acceptable to the Administrator, that is retrievable in the English language. If the certificate holder furnishes the maintenance part of the manual in other than printed form, it must ensure there is a compatible reading device available to those persons that provides a legible image of the maintenance information and instructions or a system that is able to retrieve the maintenance information and instructions in the English language.

* * * * *

PART 135—OPERATING REQUIREMENTS: COMMUTER AND ON-DEMAND OPERATIONS

31. The authority citation for part 135 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701–44702, 44705, 44709, 44711–44713, 44715–44717, 44722.

32. Section 135.2 is amended in paragraphs (d)(1)(1) introductory text, (d)(2)(i) introductory text, and (e)(1))ii) by removing the words ''December 22, 1997'' and adding, in their place, the words ''December 20, 1997;'' and by adding paragraphs (d)(1))iv) and (e)(1)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 135.2 Compliance schedule for operators that transition to part 121 of this chapter; certain new entrant operators.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) March 12, 1999: Section 121.310(b)(1), Interior emergency exit locating sign.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) Manufactured on or after March 12, 1999: Section 121.310(b)(1), Interior emergency exit locating sign.

* * * * *

33. Section 135.21(f) is revised to read as follows:

§ 135.21 Manual requirements.

* * * * *

(f) For the purpose of complying with paragraph (d) of this section, a certificate holder may furnish the persons listed therein with the maintenance part of its manual in printed form or other form, acceptable to the Administrator, that is retrievable in the English language. If the certificate holder furnishes the maintenance part of the manual in other than printed form, it must ensure there is a compatible reading device available to those persons that provide a legible image of the maintenance information and instructions, or a system that is able to retrieve the maintenance information and instructions in the English language.

* * * * *

§ 135.25 [Amended]

34. Section 135.25 is amended in paragraph (b) by removing the words ''air taxi or commercial operations'' and adding, in their place, the words ''operations under this part.''

§ 135.64 [Amended]

35. Section 135.64 is amended by removing paragraph (b) and removing the paragraph designation ''(a)'' from the remaining paragraph.

36. Section 135.153 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and removing and reserving paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 135.153 Ground proximity warning system.

(a) No person may operate a turbine-powered airplane having a passenger seat configuration of 10 seats or more, excluding any pilot seat, unless it is equipped with an approved ground proximity warning system.

(b) [Reserved]

* * * * *

37. Section 135.427 is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 135.427 Manual requirements.

* * * * *

(d) For the purposes of this part, the certificate holder must prepare that part of its manual containing maintenance information and instructions, in whole or in part, in printed form or other form, acceptable to the Administrator, that is retrievable in the English language.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 12, 1997.

Barry L. Valentine,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 97–6797 Filed 3–14–97; 1:09 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

Federal Register

Wednesday
March 19, 1997

Part IV

General Services Administration

Department of Defense

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Reissue of Federal Acquisition Regulation; Notice

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Notice of Reissue of the Federal Acquisition Regulation

The following information is for all interested users of the Federal Acquisition Regulation:

To: All Federal Departments and Agencies

From: Edward C. Loeb, Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division

Subject: Procedure for Ordering the 1997 Edition of the Federal Acquisition Regulation Through the Government Printing Office

The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 1997 Reissue will be distributed in May 1997. A reissue is a revised basic publication, i.e., a new edition with old Federal Acquisition Circular numbers deleted and pages renumbered. The FAR will be dated to reflect the date of the reissuance, but the effective date of the overall FAR will remain April 1984.

To obtain copies of the reissue, please have your printing office prepare a printing and binding requisition, Standard Form 1, and deliver to the Government Printing Office (GPO). Those agencies who do not submit their requirement by April 1, 1997, will not be permitted to order by rider requisition; agencies will have to purchase their requirements from the Superintendent of Documents.

On your requisition, state Federal Acquisition Regulation, 1997 Reissue, in two volumes. Your order will ride Program 493–S for GSA Requisition Number 7–89025, GPO Jacket Number 424–496. All production costs will be pro-rated to participating Federal departments and agencies. Bureaus, Commissions, and regional offices of agencies must submit requisitions through their headquarters office only. GPO will bill each agency directly in accordance with existing procedures. The cost is approximately $10 per set.

Those agencies who do not submit their requirement by April 11, 1997, will have to purchase their copies from the Superintendent of Documents at a significantly increased cost per copy. To avoid this additional cost, be sure your order is sufficient for all new requests. Keep in mind that, while each agency must determine its own needs, all contracting personnel must maintain a copy of the FAR.

If you have any questions, please call the FAR Secretariat, at (202) 501–4755.

Dated: March 13, 1997.

Jeremy F. Olson,

Acting Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 97–6879 Filed 3–18–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–M

Federal Register

Wednesday
March 19, 1997

Part V

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 107 and 108

Employment History; Verification and Criminal Records Check; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 107 and 108

[Docket No. 28859; Notice No. 97–4]

RIN 2120–AG32

Employment History; Verification and Criminal Records Check.

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to amend the regulations that require an access investigation, including a fingerprint-based criminal history record check in certain cases, for unescorted access privileges to security areas at airports. This proposal would extend the requirement for an access investigation (which would be renamed ''employment background investigation'') to persons who perform checkpoint screening functions at airports and their supervisors. The proposal also would require airport operators and air carriers to audit employment background investigations. The FAA proposes these changes in response to the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–264). This proposed rule is intended to improve the security of the airport environment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 19, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this notice may be delivered or mailed, in triplicate, to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attn: Rules Docket (AGC–200), Docket No. 28859 Room 915G, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. Comments submitted must be marked: ''Docket No 28859.'' Comments may also be sent electronically to the following internet address: 9–NPRM–CMTS@faa.dot.gov. Comments may be examined in Room 915G on weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Valencia, Office of Civil Aviation Security Policy and Planning, Civil Aviation Security Division, ACP–100, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, telephone(202) 267–3413.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Comments relating to the environmental, energy, federalism, or economic impact that might result from adopting the proposals in this notice are also invited. Substantive comments should be accompanied by cost estimates. Comments must identify the regulatory docket or notice number and be submitted in triplicate to the Rules Docket address specified above.

All comments received, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel on this rulemaking, will be filed in the docket. The docket is available for public inspection before and after the comment closing date.

All comments received on or before the closing date will be considered by the Administrator before taking action on this proposed rulemaking. Late-filed comments will be considered to the extent practicable. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must include a pre-addressed, stamped postcard with those comments on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. 28859.'' The postcard will be date stamped and mailed to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the FAA regulations section of the Fedworld electronic bulletin board service (telephone: 703–321–3339), the Federal Register's electronic bulletin board service (telephone: 202–512–1661), or the FAA's Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee Bulletin Board service (telephone: 202–267–5948).

Internet users may reach the FAA's web page at http://www.faa.gov or the Federal Register's webpage at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su__ docs for access to recently published rulemaking documents.

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting to request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, ARM–1, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9680. Communications must identify the notice number or docket number of this NPRM.

Persons interested in being placed on the mailing list for future NPRM's should request from the above office a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Distribution System, that describes the application procedure.

History

The final rule on Unescorted Access Privilege was published in the Federal Register on October 3, 1995 [60 FR 51854], and was responsive to the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990. The rule initiated the 10-year employment background investigation with the potential for a Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) fingerprint-based criminal history records check for those individuals who are granted unescorted access to a security identification display area (SIDA) and those who may authorize others to have unescorted access. (See 14 CFR section 107.25.) In that rulemaking, the FAA stated that it would continue to evaluate the civil aviation security system to determine if further changes were warranted.

The bombings of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center Building in New York, along with information provided by the U.S. intelligence community since those incidents occurred, indicate that terrorists activities are no longer limited to the ''overseas'' arena. Intelligence information indicates that terrorist are in the United States, working alone, developing ad-hoc groups, or as members of established terrorist groups. The White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security identified a further need to enhance the security at our nation's airports. In its final report, it recommended that ''Given the risks associated with the potential introduction of explosives into these areas, * * * screeners and employees with access to secure areas be subject to criminal background checks and FBI fingerprint checks.''

In Section 304 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996, Public Law 104–264 (hereafter ''the Act''), the Congress directed the FAA to expand the use of both employment background investigations and fingerprint-based criminal history records checks. Section 304 of the Act directs the Administrator to issue regulations requiring the application of the employment background investigation and, when triggered by specific criteria, criminal history record checks to individuals who screen passengers and property that will be carried in a cabin onboard aircraft in air transportation or intrastate air transportation and the supervisors of those individuals. It also provides the Administrator with the discretionary authority to apply those procedures to individuals who exercise security functions associated with cargo and

baggage. In addition, Section 306 of the Act directs the Administrator to provide for the periodic audit of the effectiveness of the criminal history record checks. The FAA believes that the measures mandated by Congress will help ensure the integrity of the airport environment.

General Discussion of the Proposal

General

Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 107 prescribes security requirements for airport operators in the areas of access control, law enforcement support, and the submissions of airport security programs for FAA approval. Title 14 CFR Part 108 prescribes security rules for U.S. carriers. As applied to this proposal, the term ''air carrier'' refers to U.S. air carriers conducting passenger-carrying operations.

This proposal would extend the requirement for an access investigation (which would be renamed ''employment background investigation'') to persons who perform checkpoint screening functions at airports and their supervisors. Consistent with the statute and the current rule, it also proposes that if any of four ''triggers'' is alerted, the employment background investigation would not be considered complete unless the individual is subject to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check. The proposal would not bar all individuals with a criminal history from performing checkpoint screening functions. However, it would prohibit an individual convicted of specific crimes from performing the identified security functions. All other qualifications and training requirements remain in effect for checkpoint security screeners and their supervisors.

As noted above, section 306 of the Act directs the FAA to provide for the periodic audit of the effectiveness of the criminal history records checks. The FAA in its oversight capacity has audited and will continue to audit these checks. However, the FAA believes that self-auditing is a valuable tool that assists effective rule implementation. Therefore, this proposal also would require air carrier and airport operators to audit their employment background investigations. In this context, the FAA uses the term audit to indicate the use of random sampling to review and evaluate the continuing compliance with the regulatory requirements related to employment background investigations. The proposed language addressing the audit is general in nature because the specific details of the audit process will be contained in security program amendments of each regulated party.

As noted before, section 304 of the Act provides the Administrator with discretionary authority to require employment background investigations for other individuals who exercise security functions associated with baggage or cargo. The proposed rule does not include language to expand the requirement for such investigations beyond checkpoint screeners and their supervisors. In large part this is because most air carrier baggage and cargo personnel currently have unescorted access to the SIDA and thus already are subject to the current background check rule. The FAA has considered whether to include in this proposal those who perform security functions related to cargo and baggage outside of the security identification display area, and the FAA requests comments on which, if any, additional cargo or baggage personnel should be included. Should those who perform other security functions at the cargo facilities of indirect air carriers and all-cargo carriers located at the airport be subject to the rule? How far up the ''cargo handling process'' should the background employment investigations apply? Should any cargo company on airport property or just those companies adjacent to the air operations area be included? Should a rule include cargo facilities not at the airport? Should office workers be included? Commenters also should include cost estimates for the recommendations in their comments. The final rule may expand the scope of application based on the comments received.

Further, the FAA is proposing several other minor changes to the rule. The first is applicable to air carriers and clarifies the obligation of the air carriers to do employment background investigations on persons who receive air carrier issued media that are accepted by one or more airports for unescorted access within a SIDA. Second, the proposed rule would require that a completed employment background investigation file accompany the certification made by the airport tenant to the airport operator under section 107.31(n)(2). Third, the proposed rule spells out in more detail the requirements for the maintenance and control of employment background investigation files.

Readers familiar with the current sections 107.31 and 108.33 language will note a change in the arrangements of the paragraphs in addition to the proposed language. The sequence of some paragraphs and the addition of descriptive paragraph headings are proposed for clarification.

Section-by-section analysis

Sections 108.33(a) and 107.31(a), *Applicability*

The FAA is proposing to clarify the applicability of the rule to individuals who hold only air carrier issued media that permits unescorted access within a SIDA. Proposed section 108.33(a)(2) would require that an employment background investigation be completed for each individual who is issued an air carrier identification that authorizes such unescorted access, typically flight crews. The proposed change addresses a situation not anticipated at the time the rule was originally issued. It has come to the attention of the FAA that not every flight crewmember is being issued an airport access media at their ''home base,'' which would have required a certification be made indicating that an employment background investigation had been completed.

Additionally, the FAA is also proposing to expand the applicability of the employment background investigation in § 108.33 to require that individuals performing screening functions associated with persons and property entering the cabin of an aircraft be subjected to the same investigative requirements for their employment history investigation. The employment background investigation requirement also would apply to those individuals holding the two immediate supervisory positions above the screeners. These positions are commonly known as checkpoint security supervisors (CSS's) and shift or site supervisors. These generally are the only supervisors at the airport who have direct control over the screening process. Under proposed paragraph (a)(3), the employment background investigation requirement would apply beginning on the effective date to all persons hired to perform the identified function. Under paragraph (a)(4), all screeners and supervisors hired before the effective date would have to have an employment background investigation completed by 1 year after the effective date.

Sections 108.33(b) and 107.31(b), *Employment History Investigation Required*

These paragraphs describe the current 10-year employment background requirement, which includes the verification of the most recent 5 years of employment.

Sections 108.33(c) and 107.31(c), *Investigative Steps*

These paragraphs specify the steps which must be followed to complete an employment background investigation. The responsibility remains with the regulated party to determine when a fingerprint-based criminal history record check has been triggered. Should the regulated party make a determination to no longer consider the individual for a position that requires a completed employment background investigation, a criminal history record check would not be required. When a criminal record is returned to the regulated party, that party must make a comparison of the record to the list of disqualifying crimes. A conviction of any of the listed crimes, in any jurisdiction, is disqualifying.

An editorial change is proposed to the list of ''triggers'' that determine when an individual will be fingerprinted. This proposal reflects the four criteria as they are listed in the Act. There are no additions to the current criteria; only the format is changed.

Sections 108.33(d) and 107.31(d), *Individual Notification*

A minor change is proposed that would require the regulated party to identify a point of contact when it notifies the affected individual that a criminal history record check will be conducted.

Sections 108.33(e) and 107.31(e), *Fingerprint Processing*

These paragraphs essentially match the current regulation with a few points of clarification added. One clarification is proposed because some airport operators and air carriers are now submitting fingerprint cards obtained through local police departments and not cards which have been provided by the FAA. The current regulation states that an approved FBI fingerprint card may be used. Although many cards are approved by the FBI, only those cards issued by the FAA are intended to be utilized for this program. This clarification is in keeping with the agreement made between the FAA and the FBI regarding the processing of the fingerprint cards, and will facilitate the entire process.

Questions have been raised about whether individuals being fingerprinted may be allowed to submit their own cards with money orders to the FAA. Paragraph (e)(2) clarifies that individuals may not handle or possess the fingerprint card on which their prints have been taken.

The last point of clarification addresses the cost of processing fingerprints, which have increased from the time the Final Rule was issued in October 1995. The difference between the total current processing cost of $28.00, and the fee found in the current regulations, $24.00, is being paid by the FAA. Upon the effective date of a final rule, the entire cost of processing the fingerprint cards will be assessed to both airport operators and air carriers. In anticipation of future changes in the cost of processing, the FAA proposes that the applicable fee will be provided through the local FAA security offices to air carriers and airport operators.

A point worth reiterating here is that if the first, or subsequent, set of fingerprints is not classifiable, another set of prints must be submitted. The employment background investigation is not considered complete until the regulated party either receives and follows upon the information contained in the criminal history record or has received a ''no record'' transmittal.

Sections 108.33(f) and 107.31(f), *Determination of Arrest Status*

No changes have been made.

Sections 108.33(g) and 107.31(g), *Availability and Correction of FBI Records and Notification of Disqualification*

These paragraphs contain some of the elements in current sections 108.33(g) and 107.31(k), respectively. The proposal consolidates the regulated parties' responsibilities regarding notification based on an individual's criminal record. No substantive changes have been made.

Sections 108.33(h) and 107.31(h), *Corrective Action by Individuals*

These paragraphs set out in the process by which an individual may challenge information that they believe to be incorrectly contained in their criminal history record. Some of the information was previously contained in sections 108.33(g) and 107.31(g). No substantive changes have been made.

Sections 108.33(i) and 107.31(i), *Limits on Dissemination of Results*

No changes have been made.

Sections 108.33(j) and 107.31(j), *Employment Status*

These new paragraphs clarify the status of those persons awaiting the results of their fingerprint card submissions. They restate the current requirement to escort those who are seeking, but have not cleared for, unescorted SIDA access. Section 108.33(j) proposes that those individuals applying for screening functions and for screening supervisory positions may not make independent judgments until their employment background investigation is completed.

Sections 108.33(k) and 107.31(k), *Recordkeeping*

The proposal clarifies the intent of the responsibilities of the regulated parties under the current unescorted access rule. This proposal reinforces the responsibilities related to the maintenance and control of the entire employment background investigative file. Special emphasis has been placed, due to previous confusion, on the handling and destruction of the criminal history records. A discussion of the rules governing who may access, maintain, and destroy the FBI criminal record was included in the preamble to the unescorted access final rule. The FBI has advised the FAA of its strict interpretation of the responsibilities and obligations regarding the handling and destruction of the criminal history records provided to regulated parties. As a result, the FAA is proposing that only direct employees of airport operators or air carriers may carry out responsibilities related to the request, receipt, review, maintenance, and destruction of the information contained within the criminal history record, as well as the criminal history record itself. Contract employees are not considered direct employees. This proposal is consistent with current FBI requirements in 28 CFR 20.33.

Sections 108.33(l) and 107.31(l), Continuing Responsibilities

Under these paragraphs those individuals who are granted unescorted SIDA access and those who have been given the responsibility to perform the listed screening functions or supervisory duties would be obligated to report themselves to their employer should they subsequently be convicted of any disqualifying crime. The FAA also proposes that the tenant employer or contractor employer must report to the airport operator or the air carrier, as appropriate, either while the employment investigation is ongoing or afterwards, that an individual may have a possible conviction of a disqualifying crime. Should this information be obtained after the individual has been cleared for unescorted access or to perform screening or supervisory functions in §§ 107.31(a) or 108.33(a), the tenant or contractor employer would be required to report it. The FAA proposes that once this information becomes available to airport or the air carrier, the regulated party would have to determine the status of the conviction

and take appropriate action if the conviction is confirmed.

Section 108.33(m), Air Carrier Responsibilities

This proposal clarifies air carrier's responsibility regarding the location of employment background investigation files that may not have been adequately addressed in the unescorted access privilege rule. It was the intent of the FAA under that rule to have the employment background investigation files available for inspection by the FAA at the airport where the air carrier has made a certification to the airport operator under § 107.31 for the issuance of airport media. Paragraph (m)(1) of the proposal would make this an explicit obligation and require the air carrier to designate an individual at each airport to control and maintain the files.

Under paragraph (m)(2) of the proposed rule, the air carrier also would be required to designate an individual to oversee the control of the employment background investigation files of individuals covered by section 108.33(a)(2), (3), or (4). This would include screeners and their supervisors, as well as individuals issued air carrier identification media, for whom no certification was made to an airport operator under section 107.31(n).

Paragraph (m)(3) would add a requirement for the air carrier to audit the accuracy and completeness of the employment background investigations being conducted on both its employees and contractor employees. The depth of this audit should be specific enough to provide the regulated party with information regarding the level of thoroughness being applied to the investigations. This review should be completed with enough sufficiency to allow the regulated parties to make determinations on any needed improvements required to maintain compliance with the regulation. This proposed audit may serve as a management tool for the regulated party; however, it does not relieve the party of the responsibility to review each employment background investigation for compliance with the regulation, to include reviewing determinations made to initiate a criminal history records check and requisite resolutions. The details of the audit will be further defined in the regulated party's security program. Regulated parties may anticipate that the FAA will develop minimum audit standards to be applied to air carriers and airport operators as part of their security programs.

Section 107.31(m), Exception

Based on information the FAA has obtained regarding the processing of U.S. Customs Service (USCS) background investigations, it has been determined that the exception provided for in the current 107.31(e)(4) should no longer be recognized. It has been determined that current USCS background investigations no longer meet the requirements of the FAA employment background investigation. Therefore, the FAA proposes to remove this exception.

Section 107.31(n), Investigations by Air Carrier and Tenants

The FAA proposes that when the airport operator chooses to accept a certification from a tenant under section 107.31(n)(2), to include foreign air carriers, the operator must also collect and maintain the entire employment background investigation file upon which the certification is based. This will help ensure that the investigations are properly completed and assist the airport operator in documenting the information needed for an effective oversight and audit process.

Section 107.31(o), Airport Operator Responsibility

It remains the airport operator's responsibility to designate the airport security coordinator (ASC) responsible for reviewing and controlling the results of the employment background investigations, which will now include employment background investigation files submitted with tenant certifications. If criminal history records are requested, the ASC will continue to serve as the contact to receive notification, if necessary, from individuals of their intent to correct their criminal history record. A new paragraph 107.31(o)(3) proposes to require the airport operator to audit the accuracy and completeness of the background investigations being conducted on its employees and tenant employees. The details of the audit process will be included under the security program, similar to the proposal for air carriers under section 108.33(m).

Economic Summary

The FAA has determined that this proposed rule is not a ''significant rulemaking action,'' as defined by Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review). The anticipated costs and benefits associated with this proposed rule are summarized below. (A detailed discussion of costs and benefits is contained in the full evaluation in the docket for this proposed rule.)

In 1995, the FAA issued a final rule to perform a 10-year employment review, with a potential for the conduct of a criminal history records check, of all individuals with unescorted access to the SIDA. This check was instituted as a measure to ensure that all individuals with such unescorted access privileges could account for all their time in the previous 10 years and that they had not been convicted of enumerated criminal offenses during that time. Specific standards, if met, would require the performance of a criminal background check in order for the individual to be further considered for unescorted access to the SIDA. Convictions for certain crimes could provide an indication of an individual's predisposition for criminal or terrorist acts; such individuals could pose threats to aviation security.

Certain key individuals are not covered under the current rule, and these include screening personnel. In the wake of an increased terrorism threat to Americans in general and American aviation in particular, the U.S. Congress authorized and mandated that the FAA extend these employment background checks to a new set of aviation employees. These include persons responsible for the screening of passengers and property and their supervisors. This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposes to implement this specific portion of the legislation.

In order to avoid duplication of employment background checks by entities involved at the airports, the FAA originally granted exceptions to the requirements for a 10-year employment review. One such exception was to allow the airport operators to accept the U.S. Customs Service (USCS) seal or hologram which was granted to an individual after a USCS background check is conducted. It has been determined that USCS background checks do not meet the requirements of FAA regulations. The FAA is proposing this exception no longer be recognized.

The Office of Civil Aviation Security Operations conducted an audit of employment background checks required to be maintained by airport operators and air carriers. The FAA is proposing that airport operators and air carriers audit employment background investigations that are conducted in compliance with the regulations to ensure that they are in compliance.

Cost of Compliance

The FAA has performed an analysis of the expected costs and benefits of this regulatory proposal. In this analysis, the FAA estimated costs for a 10-year period, from 1997 through 2006. As required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the present value of this stream, was calculated using a discount factor of 7 percent. All costs in this analysis are in 1995 dollars.

There are currently 18,000 screeners and screener supervisors filling 12,000 full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Industry estimates break this down into 16,818 screeners filling 10,818 positions, 1,082 full time checkpoint security supervisors (CSS's), and 100 full time shift supervisors. The analysis assumes loaded hourly wages of $5.70 for screeners, $6.75 for CSS's, and $11.00 for shift supervisors. Industry sources report, on average, annual turnovers of 115% for all screeners, 90% for CSS's, and 20% for shift supervisors. This turnover rate, of course, will vary by airport and location. Given the difficulty of discerning the actual turnover rates at individual airports, the FAA has opted to perform this analysis using a macro approach and will use these turnover rates for the entire industry. In addition, this analysis assumes that the number of screeners will grow at an annual rate of 1.5%.

There are three cost components that need to be considered when an employee's application triggers the necessity of a criminal history records check. These involve the fee for processing fingerprints; the time for a paperwork/clerk specialist to take the fingerprints, do the requisite paperwork, and mail the forms; and the need for this employee to be supervised.

Currently, a fingerprint check takes, on average, 54 days to be processed. During this time period, this particular employee, if hired, would need to be supervised. This employee's productivity would be low for he or she would not be able to exercise any independent judgment; all screened baggage would also need to be checked by this employee's supervisor, and this employee would not be able to do tasks such as using the metal detector or hand wand, or perform a physical search. On the other hand, at times, this employee might be doing tasks that do not need 100% attention from a supervisor, such as placing bags on the belt. Accordingly, the FAA will use a 15% productivity rate in this analysis, but calls for comment.

The alternative would be not to hire the employee until the results of the fingerprint check come back. Given the high turnover rate of screeners, there is a good likelihood at many airports that this person could then be hired based on another job opening.

The FAA examined the cost of both of these alternatives. The lower cost alternative would be not to hire this person until the fingerprint check results return; in such a situation, the only costs would be the costs of fingerprinting the employee. The higher cost alternative would be to hire this person and pay them even though their productivity would be low. Screeners would be supervised by another screener, at a total cost of about $1,850. CSS's would be supervised by another CSS, at a total cost of about $2,180.

The current processing fee for a fingerprint investigation is $28; the FAA has been paying the difference between that and the current published fee of $24. Under the proposal, the cost of fingerprinting would remain the same; there would be no additional costs to society from these changes. Employers and/or employees would pay the entire cost (with employees proscribed from handling the fingerprint cards), while the FAA would no longer pay the $4 difference. Hence these incremental changes cancel each other out.

The FAA collected data on the results of the first eight months of the current rule. Of the applications that were processed 0.4% of applicants needed to be fingerprinted and because a negligible amount had a prior criminal conviction which disqualified them, this analysis will use 0%. In the absence of other information, the FAA will use these percentages in estimating the costs of this proposed rule. Due to both the growth rate in screeners and the annual turnover rates, the FAA estimates that the 10-year costs would range from $41,000 (net present value, $29,000) to $1.31 million (net present value, $916,000) with the latter including the cost of supervision.

The FAA anticipates that there would be cost in removing the USCS exemption in the current § 107.31, but does not have the information necessary to calculate it, so calls for comment on the number of airport employees who currently were granted unescorted access due to a background check from the USCS. Domestic airports that have a USCS operations present have the option, for specific employees, of granting SIDA access by conducting the employment background checks itself or they may accept the USCS' background check. Using the latter option would cost the airport nothing while using the former would have the potential for significant cost.

The FAA believes that at some of the larger airports, there may be several hundred employees that would be affected by the proposed rule change; given future employee growth and replacement, the costs would not be negligible. However, there is no definitive source as to how many such employees exist. It is important to note that no employee who received unescorted access based on an employment check from USCS would have to undergo a new check.

This proposal would add a new requirement that would require the airport operators and air carriers to review the employment background documentation of their own employees as well as any appropriate contractors or, in the case of airports, tenants. Reviewing the results of employment background investigations would be a new requirement for both airports and air carriers. They would need to develop and carry out processes by which they would examine the accuracy and completeness of the employment background investigations being accomplished on all of its employees.

The actual percentage to be audited may vary by airport and air carrier and would be included in each individual security program. This analysis will estimate costs on the assumption that, on average, 5 percent of all employment background investigations would be checked. The average check would involve a paperwork/clerk specialist going through the employee's application and checking to make sure that all items were accurate. The FAA estimates that the average investigation would cost approximately $55.

Based on the number of employees at airports with unescorted access privileges, specific employee growth rates, and annual attrition rates, the FAA calculates 10 year costs for the airports to be $3.50 million (net present value, $2.41 million). Meanwhile, the air carriers would need to run checks on the screeners and screener supervisors that are hired during this time period. The 10-year costs for the airports sum to $618,500 (net present value, $430,800).

The 10-year cost of this proposed rule would range from $4.16 million (net present value, $2.87 million) to $5.44 million (net present value, $3.76 million).

Analysis of Benefits

The proposed rule to amend parts 107 and 108 is intended to enhance aviation safety. The primary benefit of the proposed rule would be to strengthen airport and air carrier security. Aviation security is achieved through an intricate set of interdependent requirements. It

would be difficult to separate out any current existing requirement or any proposed change and identify to what extent that requirement or that change, alone, would prevent a criminal or terrorist act in the future. Certainly, it would be difficult to show that this proposal, alone, would be solely responsible for preventing future such incidents.

President Clinton, in July 1996, declared that the threat of both foreign and domestic terrorism to aviation is a national threat. The U.S. Congress recognized this threat in the Act by: (1) Authorizing money for the purchase of specific anti-terrorist equipment, and the hiring of extra security personnel; and (2) requiring the FAA to promulgate additional security-related regulations. This proposal seeks to establish one of these security-related regulations.

Since the mid-1980's, the major goals of aviation security have been to prevent bombing and sabotage incidents. Preventing an explosive or incendiary device from getting on board an airplane is one of the major lines of defense against an aviation-related criminal or terrorist act. The individuals covered by this proposed rule play a major role in preventing such occurrences. Requiring an employment background check, and as needed the subsequent criminal history record check of a person covered under this proposed rule, could reveal information which could point out a susceptibility of the individual to be involved or to become involved in criminal or terrorist activity. Such individuals could definitely be a threat to aviation security.

The most deadly and expensive example of the type of explosion that aviation security is trying to prevent is the Pan Am 103 tragedy over Lockerbie, Scotland. A conservative estimate of the costs associated with this catastrophe yields $1.4 billion. While the specific proposals in this proposed regulation may not, by themselves, have prevented this tragedy, this cost underscores the consequences of not taking prudent security-related steps.

Some benefits can be quanti— prevention of fatalities and injuries and the loss of aircraft and other property. Other benefits are no less important, but are probably impossible to quantify— the perception of improved security on the part of the traveling public, and general gains for the U.S. attributable to the commitment to enhance aviation security.

Comparison of Costs and Benefits

The 10-year cost of this proposed rule would range from $4.16 million (net present value, $2.87 million) to $5.44 million (net present value, $3.76 million). This cost needs to be compared to the possible tragedy that could occur if a bomb or some other incendiary device were to get onto an airplane and cause an explosion. Recent history not only points to Pan Am 103's explosion over Lockerbie, Scotland, but also the potential of up to twelve American airplanes being blown up in Asia in early 1995. While the specific proposals in this proposed regulation may not, by themselves, have been factors in the occurrence of Pan Am 103 or the prevention of the culmination of the conspiracy in Asia, these potential devastating costs emphasize the consequences of not taking sensible security-related steps.

Congress has mandated that the FAA promulgate these proposed regulations. Congress, which reflects the will of the American public, has determined that this proposed regulation is in the best interest of the nation. Because this proposed regulation reflects the will of the American people, and because its cost is low compared to the potential catastrophe of a single bomb explosion on an airplane, the FAA finds this propose rule cost-beneficial.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Determination

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA) was enacted by Congress to ensure that small entities are not unnecessarily burdened by government regulations. The RFA requires agencies to review rules that may have a ''significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.''

The FAA's criterion for a ''substantial number'' is a number that is not less than 11 and that is more than one third of the small entities subject to the rule. For operators of aircraft for hire, a small operator is not that owns, but not necessarily operates, nine or fewer aircraft. The FAA's criteria for ''significant impact'' are $4,900 or more per year for an unscheduled operator, $124,000 or more per year for a scheduled operator whose entire fleet is made up of airplanes with over 60 seats, and $69,000 or more per year for other scheduled carriers.

Meanwhile, a small airport is one owned by a country, city, town or other jurisdiction having a population of 49,999 or less. If two or more towns, cities, or counties operate an airport jointly, the population size of each is totaled to determine whether that airport is categorized as a small entity. The threshold annualized cost level of $8,000.

Only scheduled carriers and public charters are required to conduct screening. The total cost for a screener or a CSS whose application triggers a background check, and who is hired for the 54 day investigatory process, would be $1,758.86 and $2,082.86, respectively. An investigation would cost $55.28, so the highest possible annual cost for a screener would be $1,862.24 and for a CSS would be $2,186.24. A scheduled air carrier would need to have either 38 new screeners or 32 new CSS's in a single year, needing a background check, to exceed $69,000. The analysis that no more than 91 screeners would need an employment background check in any given year. It is extremely unlikely that one individual air carrier would decide to hire, through screening companies, 42% of those screeners, especially given the low productivity of these employees for this time period.

Meanwhile, because almost all CSS's move up through the ranks rather than being hired from the outside, they would have already been subject to the requisite investigations, if they were necessary. Based on projected annual growth and turnover rates as well as assumed percentage of employees needing fingerprint checks, this analysis assumes that no CSS would be subject to an employment background check. Hence, no scheduled air carrier would have these costs exceed $69,000.

The only small entity airports that would have unescorted access privileges would have less than 2 million person screenings per year. At such airports, an average of 554 employees have such access. Hence, in any given year, no more than 28 employees would have their applications checked. At $55.28 per investigation, the airport operators costs would equal $1,548, which is less than the threshold cost.

Accordingly, the annual costs expected to be imposed on small operators would not exceed the thresholds for significant impact outlined above. Therefore, the FAA finds that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

International Trade Impact Statement

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget memorandum dated March 1983, federal agencies engaged in rulemaking activities are required to assess the effects of regulatory changes on international trade. Since both domestic and international air carriers use screeners, this proposed rule change would have an equal effect on both. Unlike domestic air carriers that compete with foreign air carriers, domestic airports are not in competition with foreign airports. For

this reason, a trade impact assessment would not be applicable for domestic airports.

Unfunded Mandate

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (the Reform Act), enacted as Public Law 104–4 on March 22, 1995, requires each Federal agency, to the extent permitted by law, to prepare a written assessment of the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed or final agency rule that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. Section 204(a) of the Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1534(a), requires the Federal agency to develop an effective process to permit timely input by elected officers (or their designees) of State, local and tribal governments on a proposed ''significant intergovernmental mandate.'' A ''significant intergovernmental mandate'' under the Reform Act is any provision in a Federal agency regulation that would impose an enforceable duty upon State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, of $100 million (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. Section 203 of the Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1533, which supplements section 204(a), provides that before establishing any regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments, the agency shall have developed a plan that among other things, provides for notice to potentially affected small governments, if any, and for a meaningful and timely opportunity to provide input in the development of regulatory proposals.

This proposed rule does not contain any significant Federal intergovernmental or private sector mandate. Therefore, the requirements of Title II of the Reform Act do not apply.

Federalism Implications

The regulations proposed herein do not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this proposed rule does not have federalism implications warranting the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Joint Aviation Regulations

In keeping with U.S. obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, it is FAA policy to comply with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices to the maximum extent practicable. The FAA finds no corresponding International Civil Aviation Organization regulations or Joint Aviation Regulations; therefore, no differences exist.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1955, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the information collection requirements associated with this rule are being submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review.

The unescorted access privilege requirements for Parts 107 and 108 have been previously assigned Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 2120–0564. This NPRM, although it has a different title, applies the same recordkeeping requirements for unescorted access to a different population, as required under the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996. The additional population affected are those individuals, and their supervisors, who perform screening functions related to the persons and property which are carried aboard the cabin of an aircraft engaged in air transportation. The statute also provides for background checks on those who perform cargo and baggage security related functions, as the Administrator determines is necessary. Comments are requested from the public. Based on those comments, persons or positions may be specifically designated, and may be included in the final rule.

The employment background information is collected from those who apply for positions listed in the previous paragraph. The information is collected by either the airport operator or the air carrier who is seeking to employ persons to perform those functions at any U.S. airport operating under Part 107. The purpose of the employment review is to determine if any one of four standards is met; if so, an FBI criminal history records check must be performed if the person is to be further considered for performing the listed functions. Lacking evidence that such a review was completed, either the airport operator or the air carrier, whomever is the regulated party, may be subject to a violation which could carry a civil penalty. An addition which will be covered under this NPRM is that the airport operators and air carriers conduct a periodic audit on the completed employment background applications. The process implemented by each regulated party will be described and added to their respective security programs. The time needed to update the security programs with this information is estimated to take 2 hours. Further it is estimated that this addition to the security program will only occur once. The total estimated burden is based on 2 hours times 574 (443 airports + 131 air carriers), for a total of 1,148 hours.

The FAA considers comments by the public on the proposed collection of information in order to evaluate the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, the quality, utility and clarify of the information to be collected, and possible ways to minimize the burden of the collection.

In submitting comments to OMB, commenters should keep in mind that OMB is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information contained in the proposed regulations between 30 and 60 days after publication of this document in the Federal Register.

Comments on the proposed information collection requirements should be submitted to: Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for the Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. It is requested that comments sent to OMB also be sent to the FAA at the address listed in the comments section.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation is not a significant rule under Executive Order 12866; and is not a significant proposed rule under Department of Transportation Regulation Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979). Also, for the reasons stated under the headings ''Trade Impact Statement'' and ''Regulatory Flexibility Determination,'' the FAA certifies that the NPRM will not have a significant economic impact on small entities. A copy of the full regulatory evaluation is filed in the docket and may also be obtained by contacting the person listed **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108

Air carriers, Air transportation, Airlines, Airplane operator security, Aviation safety, Reporting and record keeping requirements; Security measures, Transportation, Weapons.

The Proposed Amendments

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, it is proposed to amend 14 CFR Chapter I as follows:

PART 107—AIRPORT SECURITY

1. The authority citation for Part 107 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 5103, 40113, 40119, 44701–44702, 44706, 44901–44905, 44907, 44913–44914, 44932, 44935–44936, 46105; Sec. 306, Pub. L. 104–264, 110 Stat. 3213, 49 U.S.C. 44936.

2. Section 107.31 is revised to read as follows:

§ 107.31 Employment history, verification and criminal history records checks.

(a) *Applicability.* On or after January 31, 1996, this section applies to all individuals seeking authorization for, or seeking the authority to authorize others to have, unescorted access privileges to the security display area (SIDA) that is identified in § 107.25 of this part.

(b) *Employment background investigations required.* Except as provided in paragraph (m) of this section, each airport operator shall ensure that no individual is granted authorization for, or is granted authority to authorize others to have, unescorted access to the SIDA unless the following requirements are met:

(1) The individual has satisfactorily undergone a review covering the past 10 years of employment history and verification of the 5 years preceding the date the employment background investigation is initiated as provided in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(2) The results of the employment background investigation do not disclose that the individual has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity, in any jurisdiction, during the 10 years ending on the date of such investigation, of a crime involving any of the following crimes enumerated in paragraphs (b)(2) (i) through (xxv) of this section. Where specific citations are listed, both the current citation and the citation that applied before the statute was recodified in 1994 are listed.

(i) Forgery of certificates, false marking of aircraft, and other aircraft registration violation, 49 U.S.C. 46306 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(b)];

(ii) Interference with air navigation, 49 U.S.C. 46308 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(c)];

(iii) Improper transportation of a hazardous material, 49 U.S.C. 46312 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(b)(2)];

(iv) Aircraft piracy, 49 U.S.C. 46502 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(i);

(v) Interference with flight crew members or flight attendants, 49 U.S.C. 46504 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(j)];

(vi) Commission of certain crimes aboard aircraft in flight, 49 U.S.C. 46506 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(k)];

(vii) Carrying a weapon or explosive aboard aircraft, 49 U.S.C. 46505 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(l)];

(viii) Conveying false information and threats, 49 U.S.C. 46507 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(m)];

(ix) Aircraft piracy outside the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, 49 U.S.C. 46502(b) [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(n)];

(x) Lighting violations involving transporting controlled substances, 49 U.S.C. 46315 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(q)];

(xi) Unlawful entry into an aircraft or airport area that serves air carriers or foreign air carriers contrary to established security requirements, 49 U.S.C. 46314 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(r)];

(xii) Destruction of an aircraft or aircraft facility, 18 U.S.C. 32;

(xiii) Murder;

(xiv) Assault with intent to murder;

(xv) Espionage;

(xvi) Sedition;

(xvii) Kidnapping or hostage taking;

(xviii) Treason;

(xix) Rape or aggravated sexual abuse;

(xx) Unlawful possession, use, sale, distribution, or manufacture of an explosive or weapon;

(xxi) Extortion;

(xxii) Armed robbery;

(xxiii) Distribution of, or intent to distribute, a controlled substance;

(xxiv) Felony arson; or

(xxv) Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the aforementioned criminal acts.

(c) *Investigative steps.* The employment background investigation shall consist of the following steps:

(1) The individual shall provide the following on an application form:

(i) The individual's full name, including any aliases or nicknames.

(ii) The dates, names, phone numbers, and addresses of previous employers, with explanations for any gaps in employment of more than 12 consecutive months, during the previous 10-year period.

(iii) Any convictions during the previous 10-year period of the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) The airport operator shall include on the application form a notification that the individual will be subject to an employment history verification and possibly a criminal history records check.

(3) The airport operator shall verify the identify of the individual through the presentation of two forms of identification, one of which must bear the individual's photograph.

(4) The airport operator shall verify the information on the most recent 5 years of employment history required under paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section. Information shall be verified in writing, by documentation, by telephone, or in person.

(5) If one or more of the following conditions exists, the employment background investigation shall not be considered complete unless it includes a check of the individual's fingerprint-based criminal history record maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The airport operator may request a check of the individual's fingerprint-based criminal history record only if one of more of the following conditions exists:

(i) The individual does not satisfactorily account for a period of unemployment of 12 consecutive months or more during the previous 10-year period.

(ii) The individual is unable to support statements made on the application form.

(iii) There are significant inconsistencies in the information provided on the application.

(iv) Information becomes available to the airport operator or the tenant employer during the investigation indicating a possible conviction for one of the crimes listed in (b)(2).

(d) *Individual notification.* Prior to commencing the criminal history records check, the airport operator shall notify the affected individual and identify the Airport Security Coordinator as the point of contact for follow-up.

(e) *Fingerprint processing.* The airport operator shall collect and process fingerprints in the following manner:

(1) One set of legible and classifiable fingerprints shall be recorded on fingerprint cards approved by the FBI, and distributed by the FAA for this purpose.

(2) The fingerprints shall be obtained from the individual under direct observation by the airport operator or a law enforcement officer. Individuals submitting their fingerprints shall not take possession of their fingerprint card after they have been fingerprinted.

(3) The identity of the individual shall be verified at the time fingerprints are obtained. The individual shall present two forms of identification, one of which must bear the individual's photograph.

(4) The fingerprint card shall be forwarded to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591 (ATTN: ACO–300, Fingerprint Processing).

(5) Fees for the processing of the criminal checks are due upon application. Airport operators shall

submit payment through corporate check, cashier's check, or money order made payable to ''U.S. FAA,'' at the prevailing rate for each fingerprint card. Combined payment for multiple applications is acceptable. The prevailing rate for processing the fingerprint cards is available from the local FAA security office.

(f) *Determination of arrest status.* In conducting the criminal history records check required by this section, the airport operator shall investigate arrest information for the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section for which no disposition has been recorded to make a determination on the outcome of the arrest.

(g) *Availability and correction of FBI records and notification of disqualification.*

(1) At the time the fingerprints are taken, the airport operator shall notify the individual that a copy of the criminal history record received from the FBI will be made available if requested in writing. When requested in writing, the airport operator shall make available to the individual a copy of any criminal record received from the FBI.

(2) Prior to making a final determination to deny authorization to individuals described in paragraph (a) of this section, the airport operator shall advise individuals that the FBI criminal history record discloses information that would disqualify them from positions covered under this rule and provide each individual with a copy of their FBI record if it has been requested.

(3) The airport operator shall notify an individual that a final determination has been made to grant or deny authority for unescorted access.

(h) *Corrective action by individuals.* Individuals may contact the local jurisdiction responsible for the information and the FBI to complete or correct the information contained in their record before any final determination is made, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Within 30 days after being advised that the criminal history record received from the FBI discloses disqualifying information, individuals must notify the airport operator, in writing, of their intent to correct any information believed to be inaccurate.

(2) Upon notification by an individual that the record has been corrected, the airport operator must obtain a copy of the revised FBI record prior to making a final determination.

(3) If no notification is received within 30 days, the airport operator may make a final determination.

(i) *Limits on dissemination of results.* Criminal history record information provided by the FBI shall be used solely for the purposes of this section, and no person shall disseminate the results of a criminal history records check to anyone other than:

(1) The individual to whom the record pertains or that individual's authorized representative;

(2) Airport officials with a need to know; and

(3) Others designated by the Administrator.

(j) *Employment status while awaiting criminal record checks.* Individuals who have submitted their fingerprints and are awaiting FBI results may perform work within the SIDA when under escort by someone who has unescorted SIDA access privileges.

(k) *Recordkeeping.* It is the airport operator's responsibility to make any criminal history records request as appropriate to this regulation, to receive and review the criminal history records of applicants, and to maintain and destroy these sensitive documents. The criminal record responsibilities shall be carried out only by direct airport operator employees. The airport operator shall maintain and control in a manner acceptable to the Administrator the following written records for each individual until 180 days after the termination of the individual's authority for unescorted access or the individuals authority to authorize others to have unescorted access:

(1) A record of each individual subject to an employment background investigation that includes:

(i) The application;

(ii) The employment verification information obtained by the employer;

(iii) The names of those from whom the employment verification information was obtained;

(iv) The date and the method of how the contact was made; and

(v) Any other information as required by the Administrator.

(2) A record for each individual subject to a criminal history records check shall include, in addition to the records in paragraph (k)(1) of this section, the results of the record check, or a certification by the airport operator or air carrier that the check was completed and did not uncover a disqualifying conviction.

(l) *Continuing responsibilities.*

(1) Any individual authorized to have unescorted access privileges or who may authorize others to have unescorted access privileges who is subsequently convicted of any of the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall report the conviction to the airport operator and surrender the SIDA access medium within 24 hours to the issuer.

(2) If information becomes available to the airport operator or the tenant employer indicating that an individual has a possible conviction for one of the disqualifying crimes in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the airport operator shall determine the status of the conviction. If a disqualifying conviction is confirmed the airport operator shall withdraw any authority granted under this section.

(m) *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, an airport operator may authorize the following individuals to have unescorted access to the SIDA or perform functions listed in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Employees of the Federal government or a state or local government (including law enforcement officers) who, as a condition of employment, have been subject to an employment investigation which includes a criminal history records check.

(2) Crew members of foreign air carriers covered by an alternate security arrangement in the approved airport security program.

(3) An individual who has been continuously employed in a position requiring unescorted access by another airport operator, airport tenant or air carrier.

(n) *Investigations by air carriers and tenants.* An airport operator will be deemed to be in compliance with its obligation under paragraph (b) of this section, as applicable, when it accepts one of the following:

(1) certification from an air carrier subject to section 108.33 of this chapter that it has complied with section 108.33 (b)(1) and (b)(2) for the individual, or

(2) certification from a tenant that it has complied with paragraph (b)(1) of this section for the individual, and the tenant includes the completed employment background investigation file.

(o) *Airport operator responsibility.* The airport operator shall:

(1) Designate the airport security coordinator to be responsible for reviewing and controlling the results of the employment background investigation;

(2) Designate the airport security coordinator to serve as the contact to receive notification from individuals applying for unescorted access of their intent to seek correction of their criminal history record with the FBI; and

(3) Audit the employment background investigations performed in accordance with this section, except those employment background investigations subject to certification under paragraph

(n)(1). The audit process shall be set forth in the airport security program.

PART 108—AIRPLANE OPERATOR SECURITY

3. The authority citation for Part 108 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40101, 40102, 40113, 40119, 44701–44713, 44901–44915, 44931–44937, 46105; Sec. 306, Pub. L. 104–264, 110 Stat. 3213, 49 U.S.C. 44936.

4. Section 108.33 is revised to read as follows:

§ 108.33 Employment history, verification and criminal history records checks.

(a) *Applicability.*

(1) This section applies to each individual covered under a certification made to an airport operator pursuant to section 107.31(n) of this chapter.

(2) This section applies to each individual who is issued identification media that one or more airports approve for unescorted access within a security identification display area (SIDA) that is identified in § 107.25 of this chapter.

(3) This section applies to each individual who, after [insert effective date of rule], is hired to perform the following functions:

(i) Screens passengers or property that will be carried in a cabin of an aircraft of an air carrier required to screen passengers under this part.

(ii) Serves as an immediate supervisor, also known as a security checkpoint supervisor (CSS), to those individuals described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section or, serves at the next supervisory level, commonly referred to as a shift or site supervisor.

(4) This section applies to each individual who was hired before [insert effective date of rule] and who after [insert date 1 year after the effective date of the rule] performs any of the functions identified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(b) *Employment history investigations required.* Each air carrier shall ensure that the following requirements are met for each individual identified under paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) The individual has satisfactorily undergone a review covering the past 10 years of employment history and verification of the 5 years preceding the date the employment background investigation is initiated as provided in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(2) The results of the employment background investigation do not disclose that the individual has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity, in any jurisdiction, during the 10 year ending on the date of such investigation, of a crime involving any of the following crimes enumerated in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (xxv) of this section. Where specific citations are listed, both the current citation and the citation that applied before the statute was recodified in 1994 are listed.

(i) Forgery of certificates, false marking of aircraft, and other aircraft registration violation, 49 U.S.C. 46306 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(b)];

(ii) Interference with air navigation, 49 U.S.C. 46308 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(c)];

(iii) Improper transportation of a hazardous material, 49 U.S.C. 46312 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(b)(2)];

(iv) Aircraft piracy, 49 U.S.C. 46502 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(i);

(v) Interference with flight crewmember members or flight attendants, 49 U.S.C. 46504 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(j)];

(vi) Commission of certain crimes aboard aircraft in flight, 49 U.S.C. 46506 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(k)];

(vii) Carrying a weapon or explosive aboard aircraft, 49 U.S.C. 46505 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(l)];

(viii) Conveying false information and threats, 49 U.S.C. 46507 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(m)];

(ix) Aircraft piracy outside the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, 49 U.S.C. 46502(b) [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(n)];

(x) Lighting violations involving transporting controlled substances, 49 U.S.C. 46315 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(q)];

(xi) Unlawful entry into an aircraft or airport area that serves air carriers or foreign air carriers contrary to established security requirements, 49 U.S.C. 46314 [formerly 49 U.S.C. App. 1472(r)];

(xii) Destruction of an aircraft or aircraft facility, 18 U.S.C. 32;

(xiii) Murder;

(xiv) Assault with intent to murder;

(xv) Espionage;

(xvi) Sedition;

(xvii) Kidnapping or hostage taking;

(xviii) Treason;

(xix) Rape or aggravated sexual abuse;

(xx) Unlawful possession, use, sale, distribution, or manufacture of an explosive or weapon;

(xxi) Extortion;

(xxii) Armed robbery;

(xxiii) Distribution of, or intent to distribute, a controlled substance;

(xxiv) Felony arson; or

(xxv) Conspiracy or attempt to commit any of the aforementioned criminal acts.

(c) *Investigative steps.* The employment background investigation shall consist of the following steps:

(1) The individual shall provide the following information on an application form:

(i) The individual's full name, including any aliases or nicknames.

(ii) The dates, names, phone numbers, and addresses of previous employers, with explanations for any gaps in employment of more than 12 consecutive months, during the previous 10-year period.

(iii) Any convictions during the previous 10-year period of the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) The air carrier shall include on their application form a notification that the individual will be subject to an employment history verification and possibly a criminal history records check.

(3) The air carrier shall verify the identity of the individual through the presentation of two forms of identification, one of which must bear the individual's photograph.

(4) The air carrier shall verify the information on the most recent 5 years or employment history required under paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section. Information shall be verified in writing, by documentation, by telephone, or in person.

(5) If one or more of the following conditions exists, the employment background investigation shall not be considered complete unless it includes a check of the individual's fingerprint-based criminal history record maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The air carrier may request a check of the individual's fingerprint-based criminal history record only if one or more of the following conditions exists:

(i) The individual does not satisfactorily account for a period of unemployment of 12 months or more during the previous 10-year period.

(ii) The individual is unable to support statements made on the application form.

(iii) There are significant inconsistencies in the information provided on the application.

(iv) Information becomes available to the air carrier during the investigation indicating a possible conviction for one of the crimes listed in (b)(2).

(d) *Individual notification.* Prior to commencing the criminal history records check, the air carrier shall notify the affected individual and identify a point of contact for follow-up.

(e) *Fingerprint processing.* The air carrier shall collect and process fingerprints in the following manner:

(1) One set of legible and classifiable fingerprints shall be recorded on fingerprint cards approved by the FBI,

and distributed by the FAA for this purpose.

(2) The fingerprints shall be obtained from the individual under direct observation by the air carrier or a law enforcement officer. Individuals submitting their fingerprints shall not take possession of their fingerprint card after they have been fingerprinted.

(3) The identity of the individual shall be verified at the time fingerprints are obtained. The individual shall present two forms of identification, one of which must bear the individual's photograph.

(4) The fingerprint card shall be forwarded to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20591 (ATTN: ACO–300, Fingerprint Processing).

(5) Fees for the processing of the criminal history record checks are due upon application. Air carriers shall submit payment through corporate check, cashier's check, or money order made payable to ''U.S. FAA,'' at the prevailing rate for each fingerprint card. Combined payment for multiple applications is acceptable. The prevailing rate for processing the fingerprint cards is available from the local FAA security office.

(f) *Determinaiton of arrest status.* In conducting the criminal history records check required by this section, the air carrier shall investigate arrest information for the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section for which no disposition has been recorded to make a determination of the outcome of the arrest.

(g) *Availability and correction of FBI records and notification of disqualification.*

(1) At the time the fingerprints are taken, the air carrier shall notify the individual that a copy of the criminal history record received from the FBI will be made available if requested in writing. When requested in writing, the air carrier shall make available to the individual a copy of any criminal history record received from the FBI.

(2) Prior to making a final determination to deny authorization to individuals described in paragraph (a) of this section, the air carrier shall advise individuals that the FBI criminal history record discloses information that would disqualify them from positions covered under this rule and provide each individual with a copy of their FBI record if it has been requested.

(3) The air carrier shall notify an individual that a final determination has been made to grant or deny authority for unescorted access, or for performing functions listed under paragraph (a) (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

(h) *Corrective action by individuals.* Individuals may contact the local jurisdiction responsible for the information and the FBI to complete or correct the information contained in their record before any final access determination is made, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Within 30 days after being advised that the criminal history record received from the FBI discloses disqualifying information, individuals must notify the air carrier, in writing, of their intent to correct any information believed to be inaccurate.

(2) Upon notification by an individual that the record has been corrected, the air carrier must obtain a copy of the revised FBI criminal history record prior to making a final determination.

(3) If no notification is received within 30 days, the air carrier may make a final determination.

(i) *Limits on dissemination of results.* Criminal history record information provided by the FBI shall be used solely for the purpose of this section, and no person shall disseminate the results of a criminal history records check to anyone other than:

(1) The individual to whom the record pertains or that individual's authorized representative;

(2) Air carrier officials with a need to know; and

(3) Others designated by the Administrator.

(j) *Employment status while awaiting criminal record checks.* Individuals who have submitted their fingerprints and are awaiting FBI results may perform work under the following conditions:

(1) Those seeking unescorted access to the SIDA must be escorted by someone who has unescorted SIDA access privileges;

(2) Those applicants seeking positions covered under paragraphs (a)(2), (3), or (4) of this section shall not exercise any independent judgments regarding those functions.

(k) *Recordkeeping.* It is the air carrier's responsibility to make any criminal history records request as appropriate to this regulation, to receive and review the criminal history records of applicants, and to maintain and destroy these sensitive documents. The criminal record responsibilities shall be carried out only by direct air carrier employees. The air carrier shall physically maintain and control in a manner acceptable to the Administrator the following written records for each individual until 180 days after ceasing to perform the functions identified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) A record of each individual subject to an employment background investigation that includes:

(i) The application;

(ii) The employment verification information obtained by the air carrier;

(iii) The names of those from whom the employment verification information was obtained;

(iv) The date and the method of how the contact was made; and

(v) Any other information as required by the Administrator.

(2) A record for each individual subject to a criminal history records check shall include, in addition to the records in paragraph (k)(1) of this section, the results of the records check, or a certification by the air carrier that the check was completed and did not uncover a disqualifying conviction.

(l) *Continuing responsibilities.* (1) Any individual authorized to have unescorted access privilege to the SIDA or that perform functions covered under paragraphs (a)(2), (3), or (4) of this section, who is subsequently convicted of any of the crimes listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, shall report the conviction within 24 hours to the air carrier and surrender the SIDA access medium or any identification medium provided to them related to positions covered under (a)(2), (3) or (4) of this section.

(2) If information becomes available to the air carrier indicating that an individual has a possible conviction for one of the disqualifying crimes in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the air carrier shall determine the status of the conviction. If the conviction is confirmed the air carrier shall withdraw any authority granted under this section.

(m) *Air carrier responsibilities.* The air carrier shall—

(1) Designate an individual at each airport to control and maintain the employment background investigation files of individuals for whom the air carrier has made a certification to the airport operator under § 107.31(n)(1) of this chapter.

(2) Designate an individual, in the security program, to oversee the control of employment background investigation files of individuals subject to section 108.33(a) (2), (3), or (4). The files shall be kept in a location or locations acceptable to the Administrator and identified in the security program.

(3) Audit the employment background investigations performed in accordance with this section. The audit process shall be set forth in the air carrier approved security program.

Issued in Washington on March 14, 1997.

Anthony Fainberg,

Director, Office of Civil Aviation Security Policy and Planning.

[FR Doc. 97–6947 Filed 3–14–97; 3:19 pm]

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Federal Register

Wednesday
March 19, 1997

Part VI

Department of the Treasury

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
12 CFR Part 13

Federal Reserve System

12 CFR Part 208 and 211

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

12 CFR Part 368

Government Securities Sales Practices; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 13

[Docket No. 97–05]

RIN 1557–AB52

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Parts 208 and 211

[Regulations H and K, Docket No. R–0921]

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 CFR Part 368

RIN 3064–AB66

Government Securities Sales Practices

AGENCIES: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

ACTION: Joint final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (collectively, the agencies) are issuing rules regarding sales practices concerning government securities by depository institutions within their respective jurisdictions. The agencies are adopting the final rules in light of recent statutory changes authorizing the agencies to adopt rules governing transactions in government securities in order to provide consistent treatment for government securities customers. The final rules minimize regulatory burdens to the extent feasible, consistent with the goal of providing purchasers of government securities with consistent treatment regardless of whether they engage in transactions in government securities with banks or nonbank government securities brokers and dealers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This joint rule is effective July 1, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: OCC: Ellen Broadman, Director, or Elizabeth Malone, Senior Attorney, Securities & Corporate Practices Division (202/874–5210); Joseph W. Malott, National Bank Examiner, Capital Markets (202/874–5070); or Mark J. Tenhundfeld, Assistant Director, Legislative and Regulatory Activities (202/874–5090), 250 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20219.

Board: Oliver Ireland, Associate General Counsel (202/452–3625), or Lawranne Stewart, Senior Attorney (202/452–3513), Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20551. For the hearing impaired only, Telecommunication Device for Deaf (TDD), Ernestine Hill or Dorothea Thompson (202/452–3544).

FDIC: William A. Stark, Assistant Director (202/898–6972), Keith Ligon, Chief (202/898–3618), Kenton Fox, Senior Capital Markets Specialist (202/898–7119), Division of Supervision; or Karen L. Main, Senior Attorney (202/898–8838), Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993

The Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993 (Amendments) (Pub.L. 103-202), codified at section 15C(b)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) (15 U.S.C. 78o-5(b)(3)), authorize the agencies to adopt rules and regulations governing transactions in government securities as may be necessary to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices and to promote just and equitable principles of trade. *Id*. section 15C(b)(3)(A). Rules adopted pursuant to the Amendments apply to transactions in government securities by banks that have filed, or are required to file, notice as government securities brokers or dealers.

The Amendments require the banking agencies to consider the sufficiency and appropriateness of existing laws and rules applicable to government securities brokers or dealers and associated persons before promulgating rules governing transactions in government securities. *Id*. section 15C(b)(3)(C). In determining whether existing laws are sufficient, the agencies may consider rules that expressly apply to government securities activities of financial institutions and other sales practice rules that do not expressly apply to these activities but that are used by examiners and bankers as guidance for transactions in government securities. S. Rep. No. 109, 103d Cong., 1st Sess. at 14. The agencies also may consider the extent to which additional rules are necessary to establish consistent treatment for bank customers engaged in transactions involving government securities.

The Amendments also eliminated the statutory limitations on the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) authority to apply sales practice rules to transactions in government securities by government securities broker-dealers that are members of the NASD. See section 106 of the Amendments (15 U.S.C. 78o-3). To implement this expanded sales practice authority, the NASD proposed, and the SEC approved August 20, 1996 (see SEC Release No. 34–37588), the application of the NASD Conduct Rules (formerly, the Rules of Fair Practice) to transactions in government securities. The NASD Conduct Rules include a Business Conduct Rule and a Suitability Rule, as well as a Suitability Interpretation. The rules and the interpretation that the agencies promulgated in both the proposed and final rules (see text that follows) are substantially identical to the NASD Business Conduct and Suitability Rules and the NASD Suitability Interpretation.

The Proposal

On April 25, 1996 (61 FR 18470), the agencies requested comment on whether they should require a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer to comply with rules that are substantively identical to the NASD Business Conduct and Suitability Rules and the NASD Suitability Interpretation. The proposal defined ''bank that is a government securities broker or dealer'' as a bank that has filed notice, or is required to file notice, as a government securities broker or dealer under the provisions of the Government Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 78o-5(a)) and applicable Treasury rules (17 CFR 400.1(d) and 401).

The proposal required a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer and its associated persons: (a) To observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of its business as a government securities broker or dealer; and (b) to have reasonable grounds for believing that recommendations are suitable for a customer based on the facts, if any, disclosed by a customer regarding his, her, or its other securities holdings and financial situation and needs. The proposal provided that, if a bank is doing business with a non-institutional customer, the bank must make reasonable efforts to obtain information concerning the customer's financial situation and tax status and investment objectives before executing a transaction it recommended to the customer. The suitability rule contained in the proposal, like the Suitability Rule of the NASD, applies only in situations where a bank makes a ''recommendation'' to its customer.

The proposal also set out a suitability interpretation that identifies factors that may be relevant when evaluating a bank's compliance with the suitability rule when dealing with an institutional customer other than a natural person. The interpretation identified: (a) the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk independently; and (b) the extent to which the customer is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a bank's recommendation as the two most important considerations in determining the scope of the bank's responsibilities to an institutional customer. The suitability interpretation provided that a bank will have met the requirements of the suitability rule with respect to a particular institutional customer where the bank has reasonable grounds to determine that the institutional customer is capable of independently evaluating investment risk and is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a recommendation.

The proposed suitability interpretation set forth certain factors for banks to apply in evaluating an institutional customer's capability to evaluate investment risk independently. These factors include: The customer's use of consultants, advisors, or bank trust departments; the experience of the customer generally and with respect to the specific instrument; the customer's ability to understand the investment and to evaluate independently the effect of market developments on the investment; and the complexity of the security involved. The interpretation stressed that an institutional customer's ability to evaluate investment risk independently may vary depending on the particular type of instrument or its risk. Moreover, the interpretation noted that an institutional customer with general ability to evaluate investment risk may be less able to do so when dealing with new types of instruments or instruments with which the customer has little or no experience.

The proposed suitability interpretation further provided that a determination that an institutional customer is making an independent investment decision depends on factors such as the understanding between the bank and its customer as to the nature of their relationship, the presence or absence of a pattern of acceptance of the bank's recommendations, the customer's use of ideas, suggestions, and information obtained from other market professionals, and the extent to which the customer has provided the bank with information concerning the customer's portfolio or investment objectives.

While the proposed suitability interpretation stated that these factors would be considered relevant in evaluating whether a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer has fulfilled the requirements of the suitability rule with respect to any institutional customer that is not a natural person, it further stated that the factors cited would be considered most relevant for an institutional customer with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio or under management.

Final Rules and Comments Received

The final rules adopt the business conduct and suitability rules and the suitability interpretation as proposed, excepting only the addition of a definition of ''government security'' in the final rules and minor modifications of the suitability interpretation to conform that interpretation to the NASD's Suitability Interpretation. As discussed in greater detail below, the agencies continue to believe that banks and their customers will benefit significantly from a consistent set of rules applied to banks engaged in transactions in government securities.

The agencies received a total of 18 comments. Of these, eight were from trade organizations representing interests ranging from the banks and the securities companies to state governments and retired persons. Seven other comments were from insured depository institutions or their affiliates, two were from State governments, and the remaining comment was from a securities dealer. The comments were fairly evenly split, with banks and securities companies and their respective trade organizations generally opposing the proposal and the rest of the commenters favoring it.

Commenters typically responded to some or all of the specific questions set out in the proposal. Below is a summary of the comments, along with the agencies' responses, that follows the order of questions presented for comment in the proposal.

Issue 1. Adoption of rules substantially similar to the NASD Business Conduct and Suitability Rules

Eight commenters opposed adoption of these rules for banks while seven favored adoption of the rules.

(a) *Comments supporting adoption of the proposed rules.* Commenters representing purchasers of government securities stated that certain government securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations, carry considerable risk and are unsuitable for certain investors. The purchasers' representatives stated further that customers need to be protected from potential misconduct in the sale of government securities. They believe that banks should be held to the same standards as apply to other entities that engage in government securities transactions and that the existence of customer protections should not depend on the type of entity selling the security. Several of the commenters also stated their support for the suitability interpretation, with one commenter stating that a suitability determination must be made on a case-by-case basis and another stating that banks should be required to ask for specific information about an investor before making a recommendation.

(b) *Comments opposing adoption of the proposed rules.* Those opposing the application of these rules to banks advanced several arguments to support their conclusion that the rule is unnecessary. Their arguments fall into the following eight broad categories.

(i) There have been no significant sales practice abuses.

(ii) The Amendments and the legislative history indicate that the banking agencies are not required to adopt sales practice rules.

(iii) There are sufficient market incentives to ensure that the good relations that exist between banks and their customers would likely discourage banks from making unsuitable recommendations of government securities.

(iv) A suitability obligation is particularly inappropriate in the case of institutional investors, because institutional investors need less protection than do retail customers and because a bank will lack adequate information needed to detect anomalies between an institutional customer's investment objectives and the type of trade.

(v) The rules will impose significant additional burdens on banks, in part because the rules are too ambiguous.

(vi) The rules could have unintended adverse consequences by discouraging investors from performing their own research in order to shift responsibility (and, therefore, liability) for making appropriate investments to the bank that makes a recommendation.

(vii) Case law and other issuances, such as the Interagency Statement on Retail Sales of Nondeposit Investment Products (the Interagency Statement), OCC Banking Circular 277—Risk Management of Financial Derivatives, the Board's Trading Activities Manual (March 1994) and SR 93–69 (FIS) (Dec. 20, 1993), and the Rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board

(MSRB), provide sufficient guidance to banks and bank examiners on appropriate sales practices.

(viii) The agencies should consider alternatives to adopting the rules as proposed, such as adopting guidelines or amending the proposal to include a statement that compliance with certain requirements creates a safe harbor.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 1.* After carefully considering all the arguments advanced by the commenters, the agencies continue to believe that the benefits of the rules in question significantly outweigh the burdens and, therefore, are adopting the rules substantially as proposed. The agencies believe that adoption of final rules substantially in the form proposed is appropriate to provide consistent treatment for government securities customers. Although bank and nonbank government securities dealers will continue to be subject to different regulatory structures, adoption of business conduct and suitability rules that are consistent with the NASD rules will ensure that customers of both bank and nonbank government securities broker-dealers receive consistent treatment in their government securities transactions. The agencies agree with those who stated that certain government securities can carry considerable risk and that the rules appropriately focus the banking industry's attention on the issue of suitability in recommending these securities. An analysis of the comments opposing adoption of the rules follows.

(i) *Lack of evidence of abuses.* Opponents of the rules are correct that sales practice abuses have not been found to be a significant problem in financial institutions engaged in government securities transactions. However, losses stemming from unsuitable transactions in government securities can create reputational risk for banks. The agencies believe that banking practices that comport with the final rules will help minimize this risk to banks due to losses incurred by their customers.

(ii) *Rules not required by statute.* Opponents of the rules also correctly noted that the Amendments and the legislative history do not require the bank regulatory agencies to adopt sales practice rules. However, the Amendments authorize the agencies to adopt rules as may be necessary to promote, among other things, just and equitable principles of trade. The final rules accomplish this by providing guidance to banks about the extent of their obligations when recommending a government security to a customer. They also enable a customer to receive consistent treatment, regardless of whether the customer conducts business with a bank or nonbank government securities broker-dealer.

(iii) *Sufficient market alternatives.* The agencies intend for the rules to facilitate the good relations noted by many commenters that exist between banks and their customers. In addition to codifying the business conduct and suitability rules, the final rules provide banks with guidance concerning those factors that a bank may find relevant when determining its suitability obligations to an institutional customer. This guidance is provided to assist banks in identifying when an institutional customer is capable of evaluating investment risk independently and is exercising independent judgement in evaluating the bank's recommendation.

(iv) *Suitability obligation inappropriate for institutional customers.* The agencies agree with the commenters who stated that any suitability rule should reflect the differences between institutional and non-institutional customers. Banks frequently will have knowledge about an investment and its risks that are not possessed or easily obtained by the non-institutional customer. A more sophisticated institutional customer, on the other hand, may have both the understanding of how a particular securities issue could perform and a desire to make investment decisions without relying on a bank's recommendation.

The final rules recognize the wide variety of customer profiles, even among institutional customers, and provides guidance intended to assist a bank in determining the nature of its suitability obligations to a customer. Under the final rules, the nature of a suitability determination changes, depending on the type of customer. For a comparatively unsophisticated customer, the determination will need to focus more on whether a particular investment is appropriate for that customer after a review of the customer's financial condition and objectives. For a more sophisticated customer, the focus of the suitability determination shifts initially to the question of whether the customer is capable of evaluating risk and the bank's recommendation. The suitability interpretation provides illustrative factors that are intended to help a bank determine how to fulfill its suitability obligation for a given institutional customer. As noted in the interpretation, these factors are not intended to be requirements or the only factors to be considered but are offered merely as guidance in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations.

(v) *Increased burden.* The agencies believe that the sales practice rules will not subject banks to a material increase in regulatory burden. Almost all banks that are government securities broker-dealers also are municipal securities broker-dealers or sell other securities for which they are required to comply with business conduct and suitability rules. As a consequence, banks frequently will have obtained the information needed to comply with the business conduct and suitability rules from customers in the course of other securities transactions, and will have implemented policies and procedures that can be applied to transactions involving government securities.

(vi) *Unintended adverse consequences.* The agencies disagree with the commenters who suggested that the rules will discourage customers from consulting with their own internal or external advisors before making an investment. These commenters are concerned that the rules will shift liability to banks by creating disincentives for a customer to undertake research that is independent of that conducted by a bank. As noted in the proposal, the suitability and business conduct rules and suitability interpretation do not provide a basis for a private right of action against a bank by a customer based on a violation of these rules or interpretation. Thus, a customer will have every incentive after the rules are adopted that it had before adoption to undertake whatever due diligence it thinks is appropriate in evaluating an investment recommendation.

(vii) *Existing guidance adequate.* While those opposed to the rules are correct that there are banking agency issuances that address sales practices in other areas of securities sales, these issuances do not provide customers who engage in government securities transactions with banks with treatment that is consistent with that provided under the NASD Business Conduct or Suitability Rules or the NASD Suitability Interpretation. Moreover, existing guidance does not address government securities sales practices for all types of customers. The final rules will provide a framework that will be consistent throughout the banking industry for analyzing the obligations of a bank engaged in government securities transactions.

(viii) *Suggested alternatives.* One bank commenter recommended that the agencies adopt guidelines instead of the proposed sales practice rules. Another suggested that the agencies adopt an

''appropriateness'' standard pursuant to which a bank would focus on the customer's ability to understand the nature of, and risks inherent in, a given transaction. Two commenters suggested that the final rules contain an assurance that compliance with the interpretive guidance will create, at a minimum, a rebuttable presumption that a bank's suitability obligations with respect to institutional customers have been satisfied. Finally, another commenter suggested that banks be insulated from liability if an institutional customer has retained a third party professional investment advisor or if the bank executes a transaction that is consistent with an institutional account's specifically enumerated authorized investment guidelines.

The agencies have concluded, however, that adopting the rules in the form of a regulation will provide consistent treatment of customers, regardless of whether they conduct business with a bank or a nonbank government securities broker-dealer. The agencies also have decided not to create any safe harbors whereby a bank would be presumed to have fulfilled its suitability obligation. The creation of such a presumption would be acceptable only if a definable class of institutional customers could be identified that would not benefit from the suitability rule under any conceivable circumstance. ''Institutional customers'' include, among others, colleges, churches, charities, and governments. Given the wide diversity of characteristics that such entities present, the agencies have concluded that it is more appropriate for a bank to determine suitability on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore, nonbank broker-dealers do not have safe harbors whereby compliance with the suitability obligation is presumed. To create a safe harbor for banks would reduce the benefits of consistent treatment of customers.

Issue 2. Benefits of Consistency Among Government Securities Brokers and Dealers

Of the seven commenters responding to this issue, five stated that there are benefits of consistent treatment by government securities broker-dealers while two stated that consistency would not provide significant benefits.

(a) *Comments favoring consistency.* Several commenters stated that customers are more likely to receive equal treatment if the agencies impose rules similar to those imposed by the NASD. One commenter noted that the substance of the rules applied by the banking agencies should be as uniform as possible with those applied by the NASD to minimize the extent to which there are gaps in the existing regulatory framework. Another commenter stated that a customer should not have to bear the burden of determining which set of rules apply to different dealers who are performing exactly the same functions concerning exactly the same types of investments. In this commenter's view, the agencies'' role in maintaining the safety and soundness of banks includes protecting customers. A third commenter observed that fragmentation of the market is likely if different rules apply.

(b) *Comments opposing consistency.* A trade association representing both bank and nonbank interests stated that a majority of its members believes that adopting the final rules is not justified because the level playing field already exists in the form of remedial and enforcement authority that the agencies may exercise. Another commenter noted that there are significant differences between bank and nonbank government securities broker-dealers, and concluded that these differences justify using different standards. This commenter believes that the different standards continue to result in the same level of customer protection, thus obviating the need to adopt the rules set out in the proposal.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 2.* The agencies believe that the final rules will provide consistent treatment to customers engaging in government securities transactions, regardless of whether the customer receives a recommendation from a bank or nonbank government securities broker-dealer. The existing regulatory and common law does not provide this consistent treatment. The final rules avoid requiring customers to ascertain which rules apply to which institution. Moreover, the agencies expect that the final rules, by focusing banks' attentions on suitability concerns, will minimize the disputes between banks and their customers concerning the suitability of a given recommendation.

Issue 3. Sufficiency of the Standard Provided in the Business Conduct Rule

Five commenters responded to this issue. Four commenters believe that the business conduct rule is sufficiently clear, while one commenter believes that additional interpretation is necessary.

(a) *Comments finding business conduct rule clear.* One commenter stated that the business conduct rule, taken together with the suitability rule, is sufficiently clear. In this commenter's opinion, a rule of this nature should provide a general code of conduct that protects the integrity of the profession by setting a baseline of good conduct. Another commenter suggested that more specific guidelines may be too restrictive and not benefit the customer or bank. A third commenter restated its request for changes in the examination procedures to ensure compliance with the final rule but suggested that banks should have less latitude in the types of information requested from a customer. The fourth commenter stated its general agreement that the business conduct rule is clear.

(b) *Comments finding the business conduct rule unclear.* The one comment finding the business conduct rule unclear stated that the rule does not delineate proper conduct for sales practices. This commenter stated that it views the NASD guidance related to the business conduct rule as providing appropriate additional clarification.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 3.* The agencies believe that the business conduct rule set out in the proposal is sufficiently clear. As noted by one commenter, the rule establishes a baseline of appropriate behavior in the industry. A bank then has the flexibility to comply with this standard in ways that it finds appropriate and effective. Attempts at additional clarification in this area are likely to provide little additional meaningful guidance without becoming so detailed as to be overly burdensome and restrictive. The agencies also are concerned that additional clarification in the business conduct rule would detract from the objective of ensuring consistent treatment for customers of bank and nonbank government securities broker-dealers. The agencies note that the NASD is continuing to consider issues concerning the application of certain interpretations of their Business Conduct Rule to the government securities markets.

Issue 4. Definition of ''Recommendation''

The issue of whether to define ''recommendation'' or provide guidance as to what is and is not a recommendation generated responses from seven commenters, four of whom requested additional guidance or a definition and three of whom stated that no additional guidance or definition is needed.

(a) *Comments favoring defining ''recommendation.''* A point consistently made by those requesting additional guidance is that the rules should clarify that a recommendation does not include providing routine market information, such as market observations, forecasts about the general

direction of interest rates, and price quotations. One commenter also stated that the rules should not treat subjective analyses of market information as a recommendation, because to do so would discourage banks from providing this information. This commenter suggested that the rules exclude from the definition of ''recommendation'' the providing of several investment alternatives for an investor's consideration. Two commenters proposed definitions that would include, generally speaking, an unconditional affirmative statement by one party urging another to enter into a particular transaction, an explicit identification of the statement as a recommendation, and/or a requirement that information be given to the bank expressly for the purpose of enabling the bank to make a recommendation. One of these commenters stated that reliance should not be considered reasonable unless an institutional customer has provided information regarding its portfolio, its liabilities, and the range of investment opportunities available to the customer. Another commenter concluded that the definition is so vague that the commenter will have to assume, despite the fact that it makes no recommendations, that all current sales activities constitute making a recommendation and then build systems and increase staff to evaluate and document the suitability of each customer purchase. Another commenter suggested that a definition should not include trade or hedging ideas unless there is a written agreement between the parties or unless applicable law expressly imposes affirmative obligations to the contrary. This commenter noted that this approach would be consistent with the ''impersonal advisory services'' rule proposed by the SEC in 1994.

(b) *Comments opposing defining ''recommendation.''* Commenters opposing defining ''recommendation'' expressed concern that a definition would create a safe harbor protecting banks against liability and stated that individual facts and circumstances must be reviewed to determine whether a recommendation has been made. One commenter stated further that the line of when a bank is recommending a product is clear, namely, when the bank provides information to explain why a customer should purchase a particular product. This commenter suggested that once a customer expresses an interest in a particular product, the suitability obligation should be triggered even if no explicit recommendation is made.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 4.* The agencies have decided not to define ''recommendation,'' for several reasons. First, a determination of whether a recommendation has been made necessarily depends on the facts of a given situation. The agencies believe that a definition would not change the need to review the entire circumstances of a transaction, and, therefore, do not believe that a definition would provide a significant benefit. Second, the agencies are concerned that a definition might be misinterpreted as a safe harbor whereby a government securities broker-dealer effectively recommends an investment but argues that it had no suitability obligation because the advice technically was not a recommendation according to the literal terms of a definition. Third, the agencies believe that there is no need to define the term, because bankers and examiners already are accustomed to the use of the term in the municipal securities area where similar rules currently exist. Finally, for the reasons previously stated, the agencies believe that government securities customers will benefit from rules that are consistent for both bank and nonbank government securities broker-dealers. Given that the NASD and SEC recently decided not to define ''recommendation,'' a decision to do so in the banking agencies'' rule could result in a material difference that could undermine the benefits of consistency and could lead to confusion concerning what effect the definition would have on the other rules.

While the agencies do not believe it is appropriate to define the term ''recommendation,'' they note that they would not view the provision of general market information, including market observations, forecasts about interest rates, and price quotations, as making a recommendation under the rule, absent other conduct.

Issue 5. Adoption of Additional Rules

Of the four commenters addressing the need to adopt rules similar to other sections of the Rules of Fair Practice or interpretations similar to other NASD interpretations, all four supported adopting additional rules and interpretations.

(a) *Comments supporting additional rules.* One commenter suggested that the agencies adopt those parts of the NASD Rules of Fair Practice that require the establishment of a system to supervise personnel involved in government securities transactions. Another commenter stated that the rules should be extended to those practices that adversely affect transactions, such as markups, churning, and frontrunning. A third commenter suggested that the agencies adopt rules concerning the supervision of employees, the establishment of written procedures, and the requirement of internal inspections. This commenter noted that the banking industry and its customers would benefit from additional uniformity with nonbank government securities dealers. The final commenter suggested that the agencies adopt additional rules similar to those applicable to bank municipal securities dealers.

(b) *Comments opposing additional rules.* While no commenter specifically opposed adopting additional rules, several noted their general opposition to the agencies adopting any rules in this area. The arguments advanced by these commenters are summarized in the discussion of the first issue.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 5.* The agencies have decided not to adopt rules other than the Suitability and Business Conduct Rules and Suitability Interpretation at this time. In some cases, the NASD Rules overlap with safety and soundness standards that already apply to banks (see, e.g., Rule 3010 of the NASD's Conduct Rules, which requires each member to establish and maintain a system of supervision that is reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable securities laws and regulations). Other NASD Rules appear to codify existing duties and principles to which bank employees acting in a fiduciary capacity must adhere (see, e.g., Rule 2330 of the NASD's Conduct Rules, which prohibits members and associated persons from making improper use of a customer's securities or funds). While the agencies believe that the business conduct rule is sufficiently broad to address much of the conduct proscribed by other NASD Rules, the agencies will consider whether there is a need to adopt additional rules as the agencies examine banks for compliance with the rules and interpretation adopted herein. Banks should determine the adequacy and appropriateness of their policies, procedures, and internal controls with respect to the final rules.

Issue 6. Ability to contract out of the rules

Four of the six commenters addressing this issue favor allowing a bank and its customers to establish standards by contract that would govern that relationship, while two opposed this option.

(a) *Comments favoring allowing parties to contract out of the rules.* One commenter suggested that the agencies look to the Principles and Practices for

Wholesale Financial Market Transactions, prepared in 1995 under the coordination of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for guidance on the appropriate set of governing assumptions regarding institutional relationships. This commenter noted that the Amendments contain no limitation on the agencies'' ability to permit this flexibility. While this commenter opposed adoption of the rules in general, the commenter stated that, if the agencies adopt the rules, they should clarify that a bank would be insulated from liability to the extent that the bank and customer contractually limit liability. Another commenter opined that a written contract should control on the question of suitability and that the agencies should provide guidance on when an oral agreement will suffice (such as, for instance, allowing oral agreements to control if they are entered into on a recorded line). A third commenter stated that banks should be encouraged to clarify the nature of the relationship with their customers, including providing disclaimers about the nature of the information given if appropriate. The fourth commenter expressed its support for allowing parties to contract out of the rules but then suggested that the presence or absence of a contract should be one of the factors considered if a bank's compliance with its suitability obligation is in dispute.

(b) *Comments opposing allowing parties to contract out of the rules.* Those commenters who opposed allowing banks to contract out of the rules expressed concern that an agreement should not be used to protect banks that make unsuitable recommendations. One commenter noted that a contract should be only one factor to consider when determining whether a suitability obligation has been satisfied. The other commenter opposed to contractually limiting liability stated that, if parties are allowed to do so, the final rules should require periodic review of the contract. According to this commenter, the changing nature of financial markets may render a contract inappropriate over time.

(c) *Analysis of Issue 6.* The agencies believe that a contract establishing the nature of the relationship can be helpful in determining the relationship between the bank and its customer, but that such a contract will not be determinative of whether the bank has fulfilled its obligation under the rules. The agencies also believe that the benefits to be gained by both the banking industry and its customers from having uniform suitability rules and interpretations would be significantly undermined if banks were permitted to establish by contract a safe harbor from their obligations under the rules. Accordingly, the final rules do not go beyond the proposed interpretation, which provides that written and oral agreements will be considered as one of several factors that may be relevant in determining whether the bank has fulfilled its obligations under the suitability rule. Additionally, the agencies note that because the rules do not create a private right of action, there is no need to provide a mechanism in the rule for a bank to insulate itself from liability to customers arising from a violation of the rules.

Issue 7. Definition of ''Institutional Customer''

Eight commenters addressed the issue of how to define an ''institutional customer.'' Of these, four opposed using $50 million in total assets as the measure by which institutional customers are judged while one favored using this cutoff. Five commenters expressed support for a test based on assets under management as the appropriate measure, and one opposed any test based on asset size, portfolio size, or revenue.

(a) *Comment favoring use of $50 million in total assets.* The one commenter favoring the use of $50 million in assets as the threshold for determining who is an institutional customer stated that the level of assets usually is a good determinant of whether the customer is sophisticated. This commenter also noted that customers above that size can afford to hire a professional manager, and suggested that there is no reason to shift to the dealer the responsibility for ensuring that investments are suitable. The commenter suggested further that an appropriate benchmark for governmental entities is whether a government's budget is at least $50 million. Finally, this commenter opined that a customer should be considered ''institutional'' if it is registered as an investment adviser under either U.S. or foreign law and that the definition should clarify that a bank, savings association, or insurance company may be domestic or foreign.

(b) *Comments opposing use of $50 million in total assets.* All of the commenters opposed to defining ''institutional customer'' by using total assets stated that asset size is not a good proxy for sophistication. One commenter maintained that a rule that does not apply to all registered investment companies will result in banks being less willing to make recommendations to small investment companies because the suitability obligations to the small companies will be more onerous. Another commenter stated that this test will only place more burdens and risks on banks. The commenter opposed to any test based on asset size, portfolio size, or revenue stated that the tests are inaccurate and arbitrary. Concerning an asset size test, this commenter noted that all but the smallest local governments have assets of at least $50 million, although most of these assets are in the form of buildings, land, sewage facilities, and so on. This commenter opposed a revenue test because the cyclical nature of tax receipts will temporarily swell the amounts available for investment by a government, thereby resulting in many small governments being deemed ''institutional customers'' even though they need the protections afforded by the suitability rule. Finally, this commenter believes that portfolio size is problematic because it is unclear which governmental entity's portfolio should be considered. To illustrate this problem, this commenter asked whether investments of a state government and local governments within that state should be considered as held in one portfolio and whether pension funds invested by a city are part of the city's portfolio. Two other commenters stated their general opposition to an asset size test set at $50 million.

(c) *Comments favoring portfolio size as the appropriate test.* Of the four commenters favoring a test based on portfolio size, one agreed that $10 million was the appropriate cutoff. Two others stated that, while portfolio size is a better measure of sophistication than is asset size, $10 million is too high a threshold. Finally, one commenter stated that portfolio size should be considered, but that it should be only one of several factors looked at.

(d) *Analysis of Issue 7.* The agencies have decided to adopt a definition of ''institutional customer'' that is consistent with the NASD's definition. As a result, all customers will receive consistent treatment under the suitability rule. Moreover, transactions with all customers other than natural persons will be covered by the suitability interpretation, although the factors identified in the interpretation will be most appropriate for a customer with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio and/or under management. If an entity has less than $50 million in total assets, a bank making a recommendation to that entity must make a reasonable effort to obtain information about the customer's financial and tax status, investment

objectives, and other information used or considered reasonable by the bank in making a recommendation.

The agencies believe that if a different measure were used, the inconsistencies between their rule and the NASD's Suitability Rule would make the agencies' rule more difficult to apply. Also, examiners, auditors, and compliance officers likely would encounter difficulties determining compliance with suitability requirements if the measure for an institutional customer varies, as some commenters suggested, depending on the type of entity and security involved.

The agencies believe that some commenters may have misinterpreted the significance of the tests for determining when an investor is an ''institutional customer.'' *All* customers, whether institutional or not, are covered by the suitability rule. In all cases, a bank must have reasonable grounds for believing that a recommendation is suitable based on the facts, if any, disclosed by a customer concerning the customer's other security holdings and financial situation and needs. Moreover, in all cases, a bank must make a determination based on the facts of a particular situation whether it has fulfilled its suitability obligation. The thresholds identified in the regulation and interpretation are provided solely for the purpose of assisting a bank in identifying the type of information that may be relevant in deciding if the suitability obligation is met in a given case. For all entities other than natural persons (but particularly for entities with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio and/or under management), a bank should consider the factors identified in the suitability interpretation in deciding whether a customer is capable of evaluating investment risk independently and whether the customer is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a bank's recommendation. For entities (including natural persons) with less than $50 million in total assets, a bank is required to make reasonable efforts to obtain the additional information listed in the section captioned ''Customer information'' (12 CFR 13.5, 208.25(e), and 368.5, respectively). This information will be in addition to whatever other information the bank obtains in its effort to determine whether it has met its suitability obligation.

Issue 8: Other Suggestions

One commenter stated that the factors listed in the suitability interpretation concerning a customer's ability to evaluate risk are reasonable but do not require banks to provide information the customer needs in order to make an informed investment decision. This commenter suggested that the interpretation should require banks to provide certain types of transaction-specific information, such as valuation information, an instrument's behavior under a stress test, and the types of risks incurred.

The agencies agree that this information may be useful to a customer in many cases. However, a comparatively unsophisticated customer likely will rely on the bank to evaluate this information before making a recommendation, while a more sophisticated customer will, in many cases, request this information from the bank or obtain this information on its own. Accordingly, the agencies have decided not to require the information suggested by the commenter.

This commenter also identified what it believes are shortcomings in each of the considerations listed in the suitability interpretation. Many of the shortcomings cited focus on the inapplicability or inappropriateness of a certain factor in a given set of circumstances. The agencies acknowledge that not all of the factors identified will be helpful in every case. However, the interpretation is not presented as a checklist of required information. The factors listed neither create nor reduce a bank's suitability obligation. Their relevance will vary, depending on the circumstances of a given situation. The agencies believe that the factors will be helpful in assisting a bank's determination of whether it has met its suitability obligation. Therefore, the agencies are adopting the suitability interpretation as proposed, making only the modifications to the proposed interpretation that are necessary to conform the agencies' suitability interpretation to that of the NASD.

Two commenters requested that the agencies clarify that the final rules do not apply to institutions that are subject to NASD jurisdiction. The agencies recognize that many banks conduct a significant portion of their securities activities through subsidiaries or affiliates that are registered broker-dealers. The agencies confirm that securities activities conducted in registered broker-dealers that are NASD members are subject to the NASD rules and will not be subject to the agencies' final rules.

Another commenter requested that the agencies add a cross-reference in the final rules to the definition of ''government securities'' used in the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)) in order to assist bankers working with the rules. The agencies agree that a reference to this definition would be helpful, and have amended the final rules accordingly.

Finally, one commenter asserted that the Regulatory Flexibility Act certification contained in the proposal is flawed because it fails to focus on the 300 domestic banks that are covered by the proposal.[1] The agencies note that they did focus on these banks in determining the impact that the rules would have on small entities. See 61 FR 18472 (''As an initial matter, the proposed rule would apply only to those banks that have given notice or are required to give notice that they are government securities brokers or dealers under section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and applicable Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and 401), including approximately 300 domestic banks and branches of foreign banks.''). The Regulatory Flexibility Act certification in these final rules also focuses on these banks as the appropriate pool to consider when evaluating the rules' impact on small entities. See discussion of the Regulatory Flexibility Act that follows.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the regulatory flexibility analysis otherwise required under section 604 of the RFA (5 U.S.C. 604) is not required if the head of the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities and the agency publishes such certification and a statement providing the factual basis for such certification in the Federal Register along with the final rule.

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the RFA, the OCC, Board, and the FDIC each individually certifies that these final rules will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As noted in the proposal and in the preamble to the final rules, the rules will apply only to those banks that have given notice or are required to give notice that they are government securities brokers or dealers under section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and applicable Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and 401).

[1] Data obtained since the proposal was published show that this figure is approximately 160 banks covered by the rule. See discussion of the Regulatory Flexibility Act for additional analysis of the number of institutions covered.

Most small banking institutions are not required to give notice under section 15C, as Treasury rules provide exemptions for financial institutions that engage in fewer than 500 government securities brokerage transactions per year and for financial institutions with government securities dealing activities limited to sales and purchases in a fiduciary capacity. See 17 CFR 401.3 and 401.4. Other exemptions from the notice requirements also are available. See 17 CFR Part 401. Additionally, the agencies note that many banks conduct a significant portion of their securities activities through subsidiaries or affiliates that are registered broker-dealers. Securities activities conducted in registered broker-dealers that are NASD members are subject to the NASD Rules and would not be subject to the agencies' final rules. As a consequence, currently there are only approximately 160 banks that are registered as a government securities broker-dealer. Of these, only 7 are ''small entities'' for purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. See 13 C.F.R. 121.601.

Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506; see also 5 CFR 1320 Appendix a.1), the agencies have reviewed the final rules and have determined that no collections of information pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act are contained in the rules.

OCC Executive Order 12866 Statement

The Office of Management and Budget has concurred with the OCC's determination that these final rules are not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

OCC Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995 Statement

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Public Law 104–4 (Unfunded Mandates Act), requires that the agency prepare a budgetary impact statement before promulgating a rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year. If a budgetary impact statement is required, section 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Act also requires the agency to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives before promulgating a rule. As discussed in the preamble, the final rules set forth sales practice responsibilities of banks that are government securities brokers or dealers. The OCC has determined that the final rules will not result in expenditures by State, local, or tribal governments or by the private sector of more than $100 million. Accordingly, the OCC has not prepared a budgetary impact statement or addressed specifically the regulatory alternatives considered.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121, 104th Cong., 2d Sess. (1996)) provides generally for agencies to report rules to Congress and for Congress to review the rules. The reporting requirement is triggered in instances where the agency in question issues a final rule as defined by the Administrative Procedure Act at 5 U.S.C. 551. The agencies will file the appropriate reports pursuant to the statute concerning their final rules.

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that these final rules do not constitute ''major'' rules as defined by the statute.

List of Subjects

12 CFR Part 13

Banks, banking, Government securities, National banks, Securities

12 CFR Part 208

Accounting, Agriculture, Banks, banking, Confidential business information, Crime, Currency, Federal Reserve System, Flood insurance, Mortgages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

12 CFR Part 211

Exports, Federal Reserve System, Foreign banking, Holding companies, Investments, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

12 CFR Part 368

Banks, banking, Securities.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR CHAPTER I

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set out in the preamble, a new part 13 is added to chapter I of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 13—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES SALES PRACTICES

Sec.

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, and 93a; 15 U.S.C. 78o–5.

§ 13.1 Scope.

This part applies to national banks that have filed notice as, or are required to file notice as, government securities brokers or dealers pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

§ 13.2 Definitions.

(a) *Bank that is a government securities broker or dealer* means a national bank that has filed notice, or is required to file notice, as a government securities broker or dealer pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

(b) *Customer* does not include a broker or dealer or a government securities broker or dealer.

(c) *Government security* has the same meaning as this term has in section 3(a)(42) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)).

(d) *Non-institutional customer* means any customer other than:

(1) A bank, savings association, insurance company, or registered investment company;

(2) An investment adviser registered under section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–3); or

(3) Any entity (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, or otherwise) with total assets of at least $50 million.

§ 13.3 Business conduct.

A bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of its business as a government securities broker or dealer.

§ 13.4 Recommendations to customers.

In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale or exchange of a government security, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and as to the

customer's financial situation and needs.

§ 13.5 Customer information.

Prior to the execution of a transaction recommended to a non-institutional customer, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall make reasonable efforts to obtain information concerning:

(a) The customer's financial status;

(b) The customer's tax status;

(c) The customer's investment objectives; and

(d) Such other information used or considered to be reasonable by the bank in making recommendations to the customer.

Interpretations

§ 13.100 Obligations concerning institutional customers.

(a) As a result of broadened authority provided by the Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 78o–3 and 78o–5), the OCC is adopting sales practice rules for the government securities market, a market with a particularly broad institutional component. Accordingly, the OCC believes it is appropriate to provide further guidance to banks on their suitability obligations when making recommendations to institutional customers.

(b) The OCC's suitability rule (§ 13.4) is fundamental to fair dealing and is intended to promote ethical sales practices and high standards of professional conduct. Banks' responsibilities include having a reasonable basis for recommending a particular security or strategy, as well as having reasonable grounds for believing the recommendation is suitable for the customer to whom it is made. Banks are expected to meet the same high standards of competence, professionalism, and good faith regardless of the financial circumstances of the customer.

(c) In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale, or exchange of any government security, the bank shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and financial situation and needs.

(d) The interpretation in this section concerns only the manner in which a bank determines that a recommendation is suitable for a particular institutional customer. The manner in which a bank fulfills this suitability obligation will vary, depending on the nature of the customer and the specific transaction. Accordingly, the interpretation in this section deals only with guidance regarding how a bank may fulfill customer-specific suitability obligations under § 13.4.[1]

(e) While it is difficult to define in advance the scope of a bank's suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction recommended by a bank, the OCC has identified certain factors that may be relevant when considering compliance with § 13.4. These factors are not intended to be requirements or the only factors to be considered but are offered merely as guidance in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations.

(f) The two most important considerations in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations in making recommendations to an institutional customer are the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk independently and the extent to which the customer is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a bank's recommendation. A bank must determine, based on the information available to it, the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk. In some cases, the bank may conclude that the customer is not capable of making independent investment decisions in general. In other cases, the institutional customer may have general capability, but may not be able to understand a particular type of instrument or its risk. This is more likely to arise with relatively new types of instruments, or those with significantly different risk or volatility characteristics than other investments generally made by the institution. If a customer is either generally not capable of evaluating investment risk or lacks sufficient capability to evaluate the particular product, the scope of a bank's customer-specific obligations under § 13.4 would not be diminished by the fact that the bank was dealing with an institutional customer. On the other hand, the fact that a customer initially needed help understanding a potential investment need not necessarily imply that the customer did not ultimately develop an understanding and make an independent investment decision.

(g) A bank may conclude that a customer is exercising independent judgement if the customer's investment decision will be based on its own independent assessment of the opportunities and risks presented by a potential investment, market factors and other investment considerations. Where the bank has reasonable grounds for concluding that the institutional customer is making independent investment decisions and is capable of independently evaluating investment risk, then a bank's obligations under § 13.4 for a particular customer are fulfilled.[2] Where a customer has delegated decision-making authority to an agent, such as an investment advisor or a bank trust department, the interpretation in this section shall be applied to the agent.

(h) A determination of capability to evaluate investment risk independently will depend on an examination of the customer's capability to make its own investment decisions, including the resources available to the customer to make informed decisions. Relevant considerations could include:

(1) The use of one or more consultants, investment advisers, or bank trust departments;

(2) The general level of experience of the institutional customer in financial markets and specific experience with the type of instruments under consideration;

(3) The customer's ability to understand the economic features of the security involved;

(4) The customer's ability to independently evaluate how market developments would affect the security; and

(5) The complexity of the security or securities involved.

(i) A determination that a customer is making independent investment decisions will depend on the nature of the relationship that exists between the bank and the customer.

Relevant considerations could include:

(1) Any written or oral understanding that exists between the bank and the customer regarding the nature of the relationship between the bank and the customer and the services to be rendered by the bank;

(2) The presence or absence of a pattern of acceptance of the bank's recommendations;

(3) The use by the customer of ideas, suggestions, market views and information obtained from other government securities brokers or dealers or market professionals, particularly those relating to the same type of securities; and

(4) The extent to which the bank has received from the customer current comprehensive portfolio information in

[1] The interpretation in this section does not address the obligation related to suitability that requires that a bank have ''* * * a 'reasonable basis' to believe that the recommendation could be suitable for at least some customers.'' *In the Matter of the Application of F.J. Kaufman and Company of Virginia and Frederick J. Kaufman, Jr.,* 50 SEC 164 (1989).

[2] See footnote 1 in paragraph (d) of this section.

connection with discussing recommended transactions or has not been provided important information regarding its portfolio or investment objectives.

(j) Banks are reminded that these factors are merely guidelines that will be utilized to determine whether a bank has fulfilled its suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction and that the inclusion or absence of any of these factors is not dispositive of the determination of suitability. Such a determination can only be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of a particular bank/customer relationship, assessed in the context of a particular transaction.

(k) For purposes of the interpretation in this section, an institutional customer shall be any entity other than a natural person. In determining the applicability of the interpretation in this section to an institutional customer, the OCC will consider the dollar value of the securities that the institutional customer has in its portfolio and/or under management. While the interpretation in this section is potentially applicable to any institutional customer, the guidance contained in this section is more appropriately applied to an institutional customer with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio and/or under management.

Dated: February 18, 1997.

Eugene A. Ludwig,

Comptroller of the Currency.

Federal Reserve System

12 CFR CHAPTER II

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the joint preamble, parts 208 and 211 of chapter II of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

PART 208—MEMBERSHIP OF STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (REGULATION H)

1. The authority citation for Part 208 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 36, 248(a), 248(c), 321–338a, 371d, 461, 481–486, 601, 611, 1814, 1823(j), 1828(o), 1831o, 1831p-1, 3105, 3310, 3331–3351 and 3906–3909; 15 U.S.C. 78b, 781(b), 781(g), 781(i), 78o-4(c)(5), 78o-5, 78q, 78q-1, and 78w: 31 U.S.C. 5318; 42 U.S.C. 4012a, 4104a, 4104b, 4106, and 4128.

2. A new § 208.25 is added to subpart A to read as follows:

§ 208.25 Government securities sales practices.

(a) *Scope.* This subpart is applicable to state member banks that have filed notice as, or are required to file notice as, government securities brokers or dealers pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o-5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

(b) *Definitions*—(1) *Bank that is a government securities broker or dealer* means a state member bank that has filed notice, or is required to file notice, as a government securities broker or dealer pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o-5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

(2) *Customer* does not include a broker or dealer or a government securities broker or dealer.

(3) *Government security* has the same meaning as this term has in section 3(a)(42) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)).

(4) *Non-institutional customer* means any customer other than:

(i) A bank, savings association, insurance company, or registered investment company;

(ii) An investment adviser registered under section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-3); or

(iii) Any entity (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, or otherwise) with total assets of at least $50 million.

(c) *Business conduct.* A bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of its business as a government securities broker or dealer.

(d) *Recommendations to customers.* In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale or exchange of a government security, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and as to the customer's financial situation and needs.

(e) *Customer information.* Prior to the execution of a transaction recommended to a non-institutional customer, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall make reasonable efforts to obtain information concerning:

(1) The customer's financial status;

(2) The customer's tax status;

(3) The customer's investment objectives; and

(4) Such other information used or considered to be reasonable by the bank in making recommendations to the customer.

3. A new § 208.129 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 208.129 Obligations concerning institutional customers.

(a) As a result of broadened authority provided by the Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 78o-3 and 78o-5), the Board is adopting sales practice rules for the government securities market, a market with a particularly broad institutional component. Accordingly, the Board believes it is appropriate to provide further guidance to banks on their suitability obligations when making recommendations to institutional customers.

(b) The Board's Suitability Rule, § 208.25(b), is fundamental to fair dealing and is intended to promote ethical sales practices and high standards of professional conduct. Banks'' responsibilities include having a reasonable basis for recommending a particular security or strategy, as well as having reasonable grounds for believing the recommendation is suitable for the customer to whom it is made. Banks are expected to meet the same high standards of competence, professionalism, and good faith regardless of the financial circumstances of the customer.

(c) In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale, or exchange of any government security, the bank shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and financial situation and needs.

(d) The interpretation in this section concerns only the manner in which a bank determines that a recommendation is suitable for a particular institutional customer. The manner in which a bank fulfills this suitability obligation will vary, depending on the nature of the customer and the specific transaction. Accordingly, the interpretation in this section deals only with guidance regarding how a bank may fulfill customer-specific suitability obligations under § 208.25(d).[1]

[1] The interpretation in this section does not address the obligation related to suitability that requires that a bank have ''* * * a 'reasonable basis' to believe that the recommendation could be suitable for at least some customers.'' *In the Matter of the Application of F.J. Kaufman and Company*

Continued

(e) While it is difficult to define in advance the scope of a bank's suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction recommended by a bank, the Board has identified certain factors that may be relevant when considering compliance with § 208.25(d). These factors are not intended to be requirements or the only factors to be considered but are offered merely as guidance in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations.

(f) The two most important considerations in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations in making recommendations to an institutional customer are the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk independently and the extent to which the customer is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a bank's recommendation. A bank must determine, based on the information available to it, the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk. In some cases, the bank may conclude that the customer is not capable of making independent investment decisions in general. In other cases, the institutional customer may have general capability, but may not be able to understand a particular type of instrument or its risk. This is more likely to arise with relatively new types of instruments, or those with significantly different risk or volatility characteristics than other investments generally made by the institution. If a customer is either generally not capable of evaluating investment risk or lacks sufficient capability to evaluate the particular product, the scope of a bank's customer-specific obligations under § 208.25(d) would not be diminished by the fact that the bank was dealing with an institutional customer. On the other hand, the fact that a customer initially needed help understanding a potential investment need not necessarily imply that the customer did not ultimately develop an understanding and make an independent investment decision.

(g) A bank may conclude that a customer is exercising independent judgement if the customer's investment decision will be based on its own independent assessment of the opportunities and risks presented by a potential investment, market factors and other investment considerations. Where the bank has reasonable grounds for concluding that the institutional customer is making independent investment decisions and is capable of independently evaluating investment risk, then a bank's obligations under § 208.25(d) for a particular customer are fulfilled.[2] Where a customer has delegated decision-making authority to an agent, such as an investment advisor or a bank trust department, the interpretation in this section shall be applied to the agent.

(h) A determination of capability to evaluate investment risk independently will depend on an examination of the customer's capability to make its own investment decisions, including the resources available to the customer to make informed decisions. Relevant considerations could include:

(1) The use of one or more consultants, investment advisers, or bank trust departments;

(2) The general level of experience of the institutional customer in financial markets and specific experience with the type of instruments under consideration;

(3) The customer's ability to understand the economic features of the security involved;

(4) The customer's ability to independently evaluate how market developments would affect the security; and

(5) The complexity of the security or securities involved.

(i) A determination that a customer is making independent investment decisions will depend on the nature of the relationship that exists between the bank and the customer. Relevant considerations could include:

(1) Any written or oral understanding that exists between the bank and the customer regarding the nature of the relationship between the bank and the customer and the services to be rendered by the bank;

(2) The presence or absence of a pattern of acceptance of the bank's recommendations;

(3) The use by the customer of ideas, suggestions, market views and information obtained from other government securities brokers or dealers or market professionals, particularly those relating to the same type of securities; and

(4) The extent to which the bank has received from the customer current comprehensive portfolio information in connection with discussing recommended transactions or has not been provided important information regarding its portfolio or investment objectives.

(j) Banks are reminded that these factors are merely guidelines that will be utilized to determine whether a bank has fulfilled its suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction and that the inclusion or absence of any of these factors is not dispositive of the determination of suitability. Such a determination can only be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of a particular bank/customer relationship, assessed in the context of a particular transaction.

(k) For purposes of the interpretation in this section, an institutional customer shall be any entity other than a natural person. In determining the applicability of the interpretation in this section to an institutional customer, the Board will consider the dollar value of the securities that the institutional customer has in its portfolio and/or under management. While the interpretation in this section is potentially applicable to any institutional customer, the guidance contained in this section is more appropriately applied to an institutional customer with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio and/or under management.

PART 211—INTERNATIONAL BANKING OPERATIONS (REGULATION K)

1. The authority citation for Part 211 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 221 *et seq.*, 1818, 1841 *et seq.*, 3101 *et seq.*, 3109 *et seq.*; 15 U.S.C. 78o–5.

2. Section 211.24 is amended by revising the section heading and adding a new paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 211.24 Approval of offices of foreign banks; procedures for applications; standards for approval; representative-office activities and standards for approval; preservation of existing authority; reports of crimes and suspected crimes; government securities sales practices.

* * * * *

(h) *Government securities sales practices.* An uninsured state-licensed branch or agency of a foreign bank that is required to give notice to the Board under section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and the Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401) shall be subject to the provisions of 12 CFR 208.25 to the same extent as a state member bank that is required to give such notice.

of Virginia and Frederick J. Kaufman, Jr., 50 SEC 164 (1989).

[2] See footnote 1 in paragraph (d) of this section.

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, March 11, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

12 CFR CHAPTER III

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set out in the preamble, a new part 368 is added to chapter III of title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 368—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES SALES PRACTICES

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 78o–5.

§ 368.1 Scope.

This part is applicable to state nonmember banks and insured state branches of foreign banks that have filed notice as, or are required to file notice as, government securities brokers or dealers pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

§ 368.2 Definitions.

(a) *Bank that is a government securities broker or dealer* means a state nonmember bank or an insured state branch of a foreign bank that has filed notice, or is required to file notice, as a government securities broker or dealer pursuant to section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78o–5) and Department of the Treasury rules under section 15C (17 CFR 400.1(d) and part 401).

(b) *Customer* does not include a broker or dealer or a government securities broker or dealer.

(c) *Government security* has the same meaning as this term has in section 3(a)(42) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)).

(d) *Non-institutional customer* means any customer other than:

(1) A bank, savings association, insurance company, or registered investment company;

(2) An investment adviser registered under section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–3); or

(3) Any entity (whether a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, or otherwise) with total assets of at least $50 million.

§ 368.3 Business conduct.

A bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of its business as a government securities broker or dealer.

§ 368.4 Recommendations to customers.

In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale or exchange of a government security, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and as to the customer's financial situation and needs.

§ 368.5 Customer information.

Prior to the execution of a transaction recommended to a non-institutional customer, a bank that is a government securities broker or dealer shall make reasonable efforts to obtain information concerning:

(a) The customer's financial status;

(b) The customer's tax status;

(c) The customer's investment objectives; and

(d) Such other information used or considered to be reasonable by such bank in making recommendations to the customer.

§ 368.100 Obligations concerning institutional customers.

(a) As a result of broadened authority provided by the Government Securities Act Amendments of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 78o–3 and 78o–5), the FDIC is adopting sales practice rules for the government securities market, a market with a particularly broad institutional component. Accordingly, the FDIC believes it is appropriate to provide further guidance to banks on their suitability obligations when making recommendations to institutional customers.

(b) The FDIC's suitability rule (§ 368.4) is fundamental to fair dealing and is intended to promote ethical sales practices and high standards of professional conduct. Banks' responsibilities include having a reasonable basis for recommending a particular security or strategy, as well as having reasonable grounds for believing the recommendation is suitable for the customer to whom it is made. Banks are expected to meet the same high standards of competence, professionalism, and good faith regardless of the financial circumstances of the customer.

(c) In recommending to a customer the purchase, sale, or exchange of any government security, the bank shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for the customer upon the basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by the customer as to the customer's other security holdings and financial situation and needs.

(d) The interpretation in this section concerns only the manner in which a bank determines that a recommendation is suitable for a particular institutional customer. The manner in which a bank fulfills this suitability obligation will vary, depending on the nature of the customer and the specific transaction. Accordingly, the interpretation in this section deals only with guidance regarding how a bank may fulfill customer-specific suitability obligations under § 368.4. [1]

(e) While it is difficult to define in advance the scope of a bank's suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction recommended by a bank, the FDIC has identified certain factors that may be relevant when considering compliance with § 368.4. These factors are not intended to be requirements or the only factors to be considered but are offered merely as guidance in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations.

(f) The two most important considerations in determining the scope of a bank's suitability obligations in making recommendations to an institutional customer are the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk independently and the extent to which the customer is exercising independent judgement in evaluating a bank's recommendation. A bank must determine, based on the information available to it, the customer's capability to evaluate investment risk. In some cases, the bank may conclude that the customer is not capable of making independent investment decisions in general. In other cases, the institutional customer may have general capability, but may not be able to understand a particular type of instrument or its risk. This is more likely to arise with relatively new types of instruments, or those with significantly different risk or volatility characteristics than other investments generally made by the institution. If a customer is either generally not capable

[1] The interpretation in this section does not address the obligation related to suitability that requires that a bank have '' * * * a 'reasonable basis' to believe that the recommendation could be suitable for at least some customers.'' *In the Matter of the Application of F.J. Kaufman and Company of Virginia and Frederick J. Kaufman, Jr.,* 50 SEC 164 (1989).

of evaluating investment risk or lacks sufficient capability to evaluate the particular product, the scope of a bank's customer-specific obligations under § 368.4 would not be diminished by the fact that the bank was dealing with an institutional customer. On the other hand, the fact that a customer initially needed help understanding a potential investment need not necessarily imply that the customer did not ultimately develop an understanding and make an independent investment decision.

(g) A bank may conclude that a customer is exercising independent judgement if the customer's investment decision will be based on its own independent assessment of the opportunities and risks presented by a potential investment, market factors and other investment considerations. Where the bank has reasonable grounds for concluding that the institutional customer is making independent investment decisions and is capable of independently evaluating investment risk, then a bank's obligations under § 368.4 for a particular customer are fulfilled. [2] Where a customer has delegated decision-making authority to an agent, such as an investment advisor or a bank trust department, the interpretation in this section shall be applied to the agent.

(h) A determination of capability to evaluate investment risk independently will depend on an examination of the customer's capability to make its own investment decisions, including the resources available to the customer to make informed decisions. Relevant considerations could include:

(1) The use of one or more consultants, investment advisers, or bank trust departments;

(2) The general level of experience of the institutional customer in financial markets and specific experience with the type of instruments under consideration;

(3) The customer's ability to understand the economic features of the security involved;

(4) The customer's ability to independently evaluate how market developments would affect the security; and

(5) The complexity of the security or securities involved.

(i) A determination that a customer is making independent investment decisions will depend on the nature of the relationship that exists between the bank and the customer. Relevant considerations could include:

(1) Any written or oral understanding that exists between the bank and the customer regarding the nature of the relationship between the bank and the customer and the services to be rendered by the bank;

(2) The presence or absence of a pattern of acceptance of the bank's recommendations;

(3) The use by the customer of ideas, suggestions, market views and information obtained from other government securities brokers or dealers or market professionals, particularly those relating to the same type of securities; and

(4) The extent to which the bank has received from the customer current comprehensive portfolio information in connection with discussing recommended transactions or has not been provided important information regarding its portfolio or investment objectives.

(j) Banks are reminded that these factors are merely guidelines that will be utilized to determine whether a bank has fulfilled its suitability obligation with respect to a specific institutional customer transaction and that the inclusion or absence of any of these factors is not dispositive of the determination of suitability. Such a determination can only be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of a particular bank/customer relationship, assessed in the context of a particular transaction.

(k) For purposes of the interpretation in this section, an institutional customer shall be any entity other than a natural person. In determining the applicability of the interpretation in this section to an institutional customer, the FDIC will consider the dollar value of the securities that the institutional customer has in its portfolio and/or under management. While the interpretation in this section is potentially applicable to any institutional customer, the guidance contained in this section is more appropriately applied to an institutional customer with at least $10 million invested in securities in the aggregate in its portfolio and/or under management.

By order of the Board of Directors, dated at Washington, D.C., this 11th day of March, 1997.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Robert E. Feldman,

Deputy Executive Secretary.

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[2] See footnote 1 in paragraph (d) of this section.

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