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

List of Public Laws

This is a continuing numerical listing of public bills which have become law, together with the law number, the title, the date of approval, and the U.S. Statutes citation. The list is kept current in the FEDERAL REGISTER and copies of the laws may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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(June 3, 1976; 90 Stat. 661)

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Ten agencies have agreed to a six-month trial period based on the assignment of two days a week beginning February 9 and ending August 6 (See 41 FR 5453). The participating agencies and the days assigned are as follows:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
NRC	USDA/ASCS		NRC	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS
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	CSC			CSC
	LABOR			LABOR

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

Comments on this trial program are invited. Comments should be submitted to the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408.

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

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

Title 7—Agriculture

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

PART 28—COTTON CLASSING, TESTING AND STANDARDS

Revision in Fee

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to the statutory authorities cited below, the fee relating to cotton classing, is hereby amended to reflect increased costs since the last adjustment in fee including the increase in Federal employees' salaries authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-231).

§ 28.910 [Amended]

Section 28.910 paragraph (b) is amended by changing the fee in the last sentence to $1.35 per sheet.

(Sec. 10, 42 Stat. 1519, Sec. 3c, 50 Stat. 62; 7 U.S.C. 61, 473c.)

The need for this increased fee and the amount thereof are dependent upon facts within the knowledge of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Therefore, under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found that notice and other procedure with respect to these revisions are impracticable and unnecessary.

The conduct of all services and the licensing of inspection/grading/sampling personnel under these regulations shall be accomplished without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

Effective Date: This revision shall become effective July 1, 1976.

Dated: June 3, 1976.

DONALD E. WILKINSON,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16585 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

CHAPTER II—FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE; DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Amdt. 22]

PART 210—NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Child Nutrition Programs; Correction

In FR Doc. 76-13122 appearing on page 18426, in the issue for May 4, 1976, second column, second paragraph, the first sentence is revised to read as follows:

The provision in § 210.8(f) concerning a school participating in the Program serving children from another school is deleted.

Effective date: This amendment shall become effective on April 30, 1976.

Dated: May 27, 1976.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16451 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

CHAPTER XI—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS; MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 1250—EGG RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

Rules and Regulations

Under authority contained in the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) and the Egg Research and Promotion Order (40 FR 59190), the United States Department of Agriculture hereby issues rules and regulations to implement the terms and provisions of the Order.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATION

Notice of rulemaking regarding the rules and regulations for the Egg Research and Promotion Order was published in the April 13, 1976, Federal Register (41 FR 15418). The notice afforded interested persons an opportunity to file written data, views, or arguments pertaining to the proposal not later than May 13, 1976.

Six letters containing comments on the proposal were filed with the Hearing Clerk, three of which offered general support for the proposed rules. One of the supporting letters requested a minor change. The three additional letters contained numerous comments in opposition to various provisions contained in the proposal and requested that certain changes be made in the proposed rules and regulations. These comments have been carefully reviewed and adopted in part as discussed below.

The purpose of these rules and regulations is to provide detailed provisions governing: (1) The rate of assessment and effective date; (2) the designation of collecting handlers; (3) the payment of U.S. Department of Agriculture administrative costs; (4) the content and submission of collecting handler reports; (5) the method to be used for obtaining producer refunds; and (6) the content and submission of producer and handler reports and records.

One comment suggested that the definition of "Egg products," § 1250.500(j), might allow for the promotion of products that are, in part, made of substitutes for components of a natural egg. The definition used in these rules and regulations is the same definition as used in section 2(n) of the enabling legislation approved by Congress. Further, the authority in the Act to provide for research, advertising, sales promotion, and consumer education programs to be undertaken by the Board is limited to increasing the general demand for eggs, egg products, spent fowl, and products of spent fowl, and does not authorize the use of assessment funds for the promotion of any other products.

Section 1250.514, Levy of assessment, establishes the rate of assessment and the initial date collection of assessment will begin. The section designates which eggs are assessable and exempt under the Order. One correspondent expressed concern that under this section owners of large flocks of breeder hens, whose production of eggs is primarily utilized for the hatching of baby chicks, would pay no assessment. The Egg Research and Consumer Information Act, in section 12(b), authorizes the exemption from payment of assessments of any flock of breeding hens whose production of eggs is primarily utilized for the hatching of baby chicks. The Egg Research and Promotion Order specifically grants the exemption as authorized in the Act. Accordingly, the comment is denied since the regulations are to implement the Order provisions and cannot be used to change them. While the comment regarding § 1250.514 has been denied, the language in subsection (b) thereof has been modified slightly to clarify that the exemption applies only to eggs, of a producer, produced by a flock of breeding hens primarily for hatching purposes and does not apply to eggs produced for use as human food by other flocks of hens owned by the same producer. The words "producer owning a" were deleted from § 1250.514(b).

One comment received from a national egg association suggested § 1250.516(b) be broadened to cover the entire rules and regulations. It is the intent of § 1250.516(b) to provide that the successors to producers who die, go into bankruptcy, become incapacitated, or go into receivership assume the producer's liability under the Order and these rules. Therefore, the comment is adopted and the term "subpart" substituted in place of the specific section numbers previously cited.

Comments from two correspondents, both egg processors, referred to § 1250.517(a) suggesting that it is unfair to require the collecting handler to remit the assessment to the Egg Board prior to actual collection of the payment from the egg producer. One processor proposed that this section be stricken from the rules and further proposed that egg producers not paying assessments be penalized.

Section 8(e) of the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act establishes the egg handler as the person responsible for collecting the assessment from the producer and remitting the assessment to the Egg Board. The collecting handler, however, is not without recourse in the collection of the assessment. Under § 1250.516(c), the collecting handler has the authority to deduct the assessments from proceeds or payments due the producer or to collect the assessments directly from the producer. Further, § 1250.515(b) of the rules and regulations obligates eligible producers to pay the assessment to the collecting handler on or before the date of final settlement. In addition, section 15 of the Act authorizes legal action against egg producers as well as collecting handlers to enforce the provisions of the Act, including the obligation of producers to pay assessments and to penalize egg producers and other persons for willful violations of the Act. For these reasons, the requests to delete § 1250.517(a) or to add penalty provisions to these rules and regulations are not adopted.

The second correspondent stated a general opposition to various other sections of the rules dealing with collecting handlers, in particular: § 1250.516, Collecting handlers and collection; § 1250.518, Receipts for payment of assessments; § 1250.535, Retention of records; and § 1250.537, Confidentiality. The egg processor cited these sections as burdensome and costly for the collecting handler to administer, and requested that the rules be amended to defray the administrative costs incurred by the collecting handler. This comment is not adopted.

To the extent that records of a collecting handler are available for review by the Egg Board or its agents or representatives, the confidentiality of the information contained therein is well protected by the Act which provides criminal penalties for the unauthorized release of such information.

With respect to the sections challenged regarding collecting of assessments, receipts and retention of records, the rules and regulations do no more than implement procedures, set forth in the Act and Order, which are necessary to the operation of the program. While certain costs may be incurred by collecting handlers in performing their required responsibilities, such egg handlers are also likely to benefit from the program if egg consumption increases. Thus, the costs incurred could be offset, at least in part. Finally, the Order does not contemplate the reimbursement of collecting handler costs; therefore, to the extent such costs are incurred, the rules and regulations cannot provide for their reimbursement.

The correspondent opposed § 1250.509, USDA costs, stating both taxpayers' money and Egg Research and Promotion money would support the program. One other correspondent expressed concern that these costs would not be made public. The intent of section 8 (e) of the Act is that USDA costs for the administration of this program will be covered by producers, not from taxpayers' funds. Additionally, paragraph (g) of § 1250.336, Duties, provides for an annual public accounting of funds received and expended by the Egg Board, including USDA administrative expenses. Accordingly, both comments are not adopted.

Producers exempt from the payment of the assessment are required to file with their egg handlers certificates reporting their name and type of exemptions in § 1250.530. One correspondent opposed this section because of costs involved in the printing and approval of certificates. It was intended that these exempt certificates be drafted and printed by the Egg Board and not by the collecting handlers. The collecting handler will get the certificates from the Egg Board and provide them to the exempt producers. To clarify this situation, the second sentence of this section has been changed. Also, to insure prompt notification to collecting handlers of the loss of exemption, the words "within 10 days" were added to the last sentence of this section.

One correspondent proposed that a section be added to the regulations prohibiting members, alternate members, employees, or agents of the Board from engaging in "conflict of interest" activities. Such activities, however, were left undefined. This proposal is not adopted.

The Order program is designed for the benefit of egg producers through the promotion of eggs, egg products, spent fowl, and products of spent fowl. Therefore, all egg producers including those who serve as Egg Board members and alternates will necessarily benefit from the programs undertaken by the Egg Board pursuant to the Order provisions. In addition, all proposed projects to be undertaken by the Egg Board are subject to review and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Approval by the Secretary will not be forthcoming if it is determined that a particular project would not be in the best interest of egg producers. Finally, all Egg Board members and alternates are appointed by the Secretary. Accordingly, if there is any reason to believe that a particular individual will not serve in the best interest of egg producers, the Secretary would consider this when reviewing the qualifications of this potential Board member.

In addition to the changes discussed above, the definition of "Egg breaker," § 1250.500(aa), has been modified by the inclusion of a reference to the Egg Products Inspection Act. This change is of a clarifying nature and is made to insure that persons considered to be egg breakers in these regulations are limited to persons subject to the provisions of the Egg Products Inspection Act. Additionally, a new definition has been added for "Nest run eggs" to clarify the term as used in connection with provisions relating to the collecting handler. The definition states that eggs packed as they come from the production facilities, not sized and/or candled for quality, washed or unwashed, are "nest run," and is substantially the same as the definition for nest run eggs in 7 CFR Part 56, Regulations Governing the Grading of Shell Eggs and United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs.

To encourage the submission of only a single refund application by any producer for all assessments paid during a month and to facilitate prompt processing of requests by the Board, the wording of requests by the Board, the wording of the last phrase of the second sentence of § 1250.523(a)(6) was changed to read ". . . but only a single refund request should be made for all assessments paid within a single calendar month."

The Act and the Order contain specific requirements that refund provisions be provided for those egg producers not desiring to participate in the program. To clarify the last date refund applications may be submitted, the word "submitted" in § 1250.523(b) was changed to "mailed," thereby enabling the egg producer the full 90 days for submission of refund applications.

To provide for the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information accruing from plans or projects undertaken by the Board, § 1250.542 was modified to include the words "copyrights, trademarks, and information," which had been inadvertently omitted. To conform the language of the patents section to these additions, reference to the "Presidential Statement of Government Patent Policy, 36 FR 16887, August 26, 1971," which refers only to patents, was deleted.

After consideration of all relevant matters, including the proposal set forth in the notice of rulemaking and the comments received in response thereto, the rules and regulations are hereby adopted as published in the notice except to the extent that certain modifications have been made in accordance with the comments adopted above and other clarifying and minor editorial changes.

Part 1250 subpart Rules and Regulations is amended to read as set forth below:

Subpart—Rules and Regulations

DEFINITIONS

Sec.
1250.500 Terms defined.

GENERAL

1250.505 Communications.
1250.506 Policy and objective.
1250.507 Contracts.
1250.508 Procedure.
1250.509 USDA costs.

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND REMITTANCES

1250.514 Levy of assessments.
1250.515 Reporting period and payment.
1250.516 Collecting handlers and collection.
1250.517 Remittance to Egg Board.
1250.518 Receipts for payment of assessments.

REFUNDS

Sec.

1250.523 Procedure for obtaining refunds.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATION, AND REPORTS

1250.528 Registration of collecting handlers.
1250.529 Reports.
1250.530 Certification of exempt producers.

RECORDS

1250.535 Retention of records.
1250.536 Availability of records.
1250.537 Confidentiality.

PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS, AND INFORMATION

1250.542 Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information.

PERSONAL LIABILITY

1250.547 Personal liability.

RIGHT OF THE SECRETARY

1250.552 Right of the Secretary.

AUTHORITY: Egg Research and Consumer Information Act (7 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

Subpart—Rules and Regulations

DEFINITIONS

§ 1250.500 Terms defined.

Unless otherwise defined in this subpart, definitions of terms used in this subpart shall be those definitions of terms defined in the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act, hereinafter called the Act, and the Egg Research and Promotion Order, hereinafter called the Order.

(a) Act. "Act" means the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act as it may be amended (Pub. L. 93-428).

(b) Secretary. "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom there has heretofore been delegated, or to whom there may hereafter be delegated, the authority to act in his stead.

(c) Egg Board or Board. "Egg Board" or "Board" or other designatory term adopted by such Board, with the approval of the Secretary, means the administrative body established pursuant to § 1250.326.

(d) Fiscal period. "Fiscal period" means the calendar year unless the Egg Board, with the approval of the Secretary, selects some other budgetary period.

(e) Egg producer or producer. "Egg producer" or "producer" means any person who either:

(1) Is an egg farmer who acquires and owns laying hens, chicks, and/or started pullets for the purpose of and is engaged in the production of commercial eggs; or

(2) Is a person who supplied or supplies laying hens, chicks, and/or started pullets to an egg farmer for the purpose of producing commercial eggs pursuant to an oral or written contractual agreement for the production of commercial eggs. Such person is deemed to be the owner of such laying hens unless it is established in writing, to the satisfaction of the Secretary or the Egg Board, that actual ownership of the laying hens is in some other party to the contract. In the event the party to an oral contract who supplied or supplies the laying hens cannot be readily identified by the Secretary or the Egg Board, the person who has immediate possession and control over the laying hens at the egg production facility shall be deemed to be the owner of such hens unless written notice is provided to the Secretary or the Egg Board, signed by the parties to said oral contract, clearly stating that the eggs are being produced under a contractual agreement and identifying the party (or parties) under said contract who is the owner of the hens.

(f) Commercial eggs or eggs. "Commercial eggs" or "eggs" means eggs from domesticated chickens which are sold for human consumption either in shell egg form or for further processing into egg products.

(g) Person. "Person" means any individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative, or any other entity.

(h) Handle. "Handle" means to grade, carton, process, transport, purchase, or in any way place eggs or cause eggs to be placed in the current of commerce. Such term shall not include the washing, the packing in cases, or the delivery by the producer of his own nest run eggs.

(i) Handler. "Handler" means any person who receives or otherwise acquires eggs from an egg producer, and processes, prepares for marketing, or markets such eggs, including eggs of his own production.

(j) Egg products. "Egg products" means products produced, in whole or in part, from eggs.

(k) Cooperating agency. "Cooperating agency" means any person with which the Egg Board has entered into an agreement pursuant to § 1250.517(c).

(l) Case. "Case" means the standard shipping package containing 30-dozen eggs or the equivalent thereof.

(m) Plans and projects. "Plans" and "projects" mean those research, consumer and producer education, advertising, marketing, product development, and promotion plans, studies, or projects pursuant to § 1250.341.

(n) Representative of a producer. "Representative of a producer" means the owner, officer, or an employee of a producer who has been duly authorized to act in the place and stead of the producer.

(o) Hen or laying hen. "Hen" or "laying hen" means a domesticated female chicken 20 weeks of age or over, raised primarily for the production of commercial eggs.

(p) Hatching eggs. "Hatching eggs" means eggs intended for use by hatcheries for the production of baby chicks.

(q) United States. "United States" means the 48 contiguous States of the United States of America and the District of Columbia.

(r) Promotion. "Promotion" means any action, including paid advertising, to advance the image or desirability of eggs, egg products, spent fowl, or products of spent fowl.

(s) Research. "Research" means any type of research to advance the image, desirability, marketability, production, or quality of eggs, egg products, spent fowl, or products of spent fowl, or the evaluation of such research.

(t) Consumer education. "Consumer education" means any action to advance the image or desirability of eggs, egg products, spent fowl, or products of spent fowl.

(u) Marketing. "Marketing" means the sale or other disposition of commercial eggs, egg products, spent fowl, or products of spent fowl, in any channel of commerce.

(v) Commerce. "Commerce" means interstate, foreign, or intrastate commerce.

(w) Spent fowl. "Spent fowl" means hens which have been in production of commercial eggs and have been removed from such production for slaughter.

(x) Products of spent fowl. "Products of spent fowl" means commercial products produced from spent fowl.

(y) Started pullet. "Started pullet" means a hen less than 20 weeks of age.

(z) Shell egg packer. "Shell egg packer" means any person grading eggs into their various qualities.

(aa) Egg breaker. "Egg breaker" means any person subject to the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.) engaged in the breaking of shell eggs or otherwise involved in preparing shell eggs for use as egg products.

(bb) Nest run eggs. "Nest run eggs" means eggs which are packed as they come from the production facilities without having been sized and/or candled with the exception that some checks, dirties, or obvious undergrades may have been removed and provided further that the eggs may have been washed.

GENERAL

§ 1250.505 Communications.

Communications in connection with the Order shall be addressed to the Egg Board at its business address.

§ 1250.506 Policy and objective.

(a) It shall be the policy of the Egg Board to carry out an effective and continuous coordinated program of research, consumer and producer education, advertising, and promotion designed to strengthen the egg industry's position in the marketplace, and maintain and expand domestic and foreign markets and uses for eggs, egg products, spent fowl, and products of spent fowl of the United States.

(b) It shall be the objective of the Egg Board to carry out programs and projects which will provide maximum benefit to the egg industry and no undue preference shall be given to any of the various industry segments.

§ 1250.507 Contracts.

The Egg Board, with the approval of the Secretary, may enter into contracts with persons for the development and submission to it of plans or projects authorized by the Order and for carrying out of such plans or projects. Contractors shall agree to comply with the pro-

visions of the Order, this subpart, and applicable provisions of the U.S. Code relative to contracting with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Subcontractors who enter into contracts or agreements with a primary contractor and who receive or otherwise utilize funds allocated by the Egg Board shall be subject to the provisions of this subpart.

§ 1250.508 Procedure.

The organization of the Egg Board and the procedure for conducting meetings of the Board shall be in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board.

§ 1250.509 USDA costs.

Pursuant to § 1250.347 of the Order, the Board shall pay those administrative costs incurred by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the conduct of its duties under the Order as determined periodically by the Secretary. Payment shall be due promptly after the billing for such costs.

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND REMITTANCES

§ 1250.514 Levy of assessments.

An assessment of 5 cents per case of commercial eggs, or such lesser amount as set by the Board and approved by the Secretary, hereinafter called the assessment, is hereby levied on each case of commercial eggs handled for the account of each producer on and after August 1, 1976; except that the following shall be exempt from the provisions of this section: (a) any egg producer whose aggregate number of laying hens at any time during the 3-consecutive-month period immediately prior to the month in which assessments are due and payable has not exceeded 3,000 laying hens, and (b) any flock of breeding hens whose production of eggs is primarily utilized for the hatching of baby chicks. Each case of commercial eggs shall be subject to assessment only once.

§ 1250.515 Reporting period and payment.

(a) For the purpose of the payment of assessments, either a calendar month or a 4-week accounting period shall be considered the reporting period; however, other accounting periods may be used when approved by the Board on an individual basis. Each collecting handler shall register his reporting period with the Board. All changes in reporting periods shall be requested in writing and subject to approval by the Board.

(b) Each producer shall pay the required assessment on his commercial eggs pursuant to § 1250.514 to the collecting handler designated in § 1250.516 on or before the date of final settlement between the producer and the collecting handler for the eggs received by the collecting handler during each reporting period.

§ 1250.516 Collecting handlers and collection.

(a) Handlers responsible for collecting the assessments shall be any of the following:

(1) The first person to whom eggs are sold, consigned, or delivered by producers and who grades, cartons, or breaks such eggs. Such shell egg breaker or egg packer must collect and remit to the Board the assessments on all eggs handled except eggs for which there is a certification of exemption or eggs for which there is a statement indicating that an assessment has already been paid;

(2) A person who buys or receives nest run eggs from a producer and who does not grade, carton, or break such eggs. Such person shall collect the assessment from the producer and remit to the Egg Board;

(3) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (4) of this section, a producer who grades, cartons, or breaks eggs of his own production. Such producer shall be responsible for remitting the assessment to the Board on that portion of his eggs which he grades, cartons, or breaks. For the remaining nest run eggs, the handler specified in (1) or (2) is the collecting handler; or

(4) Upon approval of the Board, any person who handles eggs for a producer under a written contract that includes express provisions that said handler will remit the assessment on such eggs to the Board shall be the collecting handler notwithstanding the fact that the producer may have graded, cartoned, or otherwise processed the eggs.

Following are some examples to aid in identification of collecting handlers: (a) producer sells, assigns, consigns, or otherwise delivers nest run eggs of his own production to a shell egg packer or breaker for preparation for market—the shell egg packer or breaker is the collecting handler and is responsible for remitting to the Egg Board; (b) producer grades, cartons, breaks, or otherwise prepares for marketing a portion of the eggs of his own production and delivers the remaining portion of his nest run eggs to a shell egg packer or breaker—the producer is the collecting handler for that portion of the eggs he grades himself and the shell egg packer or breaker receiving the other portion of his nest run eggs is the collecting handler for that portion of the eggs he receives; (c) producer sells all or a portion of his eggs in nest run form to a handler who is not a shell egg packer or breaker—the handler is responsible for collecting the assessment and remitting it to the Egg Board; (d) a shell egg packer or breaker who buys or receives nest run eggs from a handler who is not a shell egg packer or breaker—the handler is the collecting handler and shall remit such assessment to the Board; (e) a shell egg packer or egg breaker buys nest run or graded eggs including undergrade eggs from another shell egg packer or egg breaker—the first shell egg packer or breaker is the collecting handler and shall remit such assessments to the Board.

(b) In the event of a producer's death, bankruptcy, receivership, or incapacity to act, the representative of the producer or his estate, or the person acting on behalf of creditors, shall be considered the producer of the eggs for the purpose of this subpart.

(c) The collecting handler may collect the assessment directly from the producer or deduct the assessment from the proceeds due or paid to the producer on whose eggs the assessment is made.

§ 1250.517 Remittance to Egg Board.

(a) The collecting handler responsible for remittance of assessments to the Board is not relieved of this obligation as a result of his failure to collect payment of the assessment from the egg producer(s).

(b) Each collecting handler required to remit the assessments on the eggs handled during each reporting period, specified in § 1250.515(a), shall remit the assessments directly to the Egg Board by check, draft, or money order payable to the Egg Board on or before the 15th day after the end of said reporting period together with a report pursuant to § 1250.529. The assessment for each reporting period shall be calculated on the basis of the gross volume of eggs subject to assessment received by the collecting handler during each reporting period.

(c) Remittance through cooperating agency.

(1) In any State or specified geographic area the Egg Board, with the approval of the Secretary, may designate by agreement a cooperating agency to collect the assessments in its behalf. Every collecting handler within such a State or geographic area shall remit the assessments for each reporting period, specified in § 1250.515(a), to the designated cooperating agency by check, draft, or money order payable to said cooperating agency on or before the 15th day after the end of said reporting period together with a report pursuant to § 1250.529.

(2) On or before the 20th day after the end of each reporting period, each designated cooperating agency shall remit to the Egg Board the total amount of all assessments received from collecting handlers for said reporting period together with all collecting handler reports. In addition, each designated cooperating agency shall submit to the Egg Board such information as is required by the designation agreement with the Egg Board.

§ 1250.518 Receipts for payment of assessments.

(a) Each collecting handler shall give each producer whose eggs are subject to assessment a receipt for the commercial eggs handled by said collecting handler showing payment of the assessment. This receipt may be on a separate receipt form or included as part of the invoice or settlement sheet for the eggs, but in either event shall contain the following information:

(1) Name, address, and identification number of the collecting handler;

(2) Name and address of the producer who paid the assessment;

(3) Number of cases of eggs on which assessment was paid and the total amount of the assessment; and

(4) Date on which assessment was paid by producer.

(b) All eggs sold, consigned, or delivered from a collecting handler to another handler, excluding cartoned eggs

and loose graded eggs sold to bakeries, restaurants, and institutions, shall be accompanied with the collecting handler's written statement that the assessment on the lot of eggs covered by the invoice has been paid or that lot of eggs or portion thereof is exempt from assessment under provisions of § 1250.514.

REFUNDS

§ 1250.523 Procedure for obtaining refunds.

Each egg producer against whose eggs an assessment was levied and collected may obtain a refund of the assessment amount for any calendar month in the following manner:

(a) Every refund request must be made by submitting to the Egg Board a completed Egg Board refund application form. The refund application form shall be obtained by written request to the Egg Board and shall require the following information:

(1) Producer's name and address;

(2) Collecting handler's names, addresses, and identification numbers;

(3) Number of cases of eggs on which refund is requested and the total amount of refund requested;

(4) Dates or inclusive dates on which assessments were paid;

(5) The producer's signature or witnessed mark; and

(6) The receipt given to the producer by the collecting handler pursuant to § 1250.518, or a copy thereof, or such other evidence of payment as is satisfactory to the Egg Board.

Separate refund applications must be filed for assessments paid in different calendar months, but only a single refund request should be made for all assessments paid within a single calendar month.

(b) Every refund application must be mailed to the Egg Board within 90 days after the end of the calendar month during which the assessment obligation was paid.

(c) Within 60 days following the date of receipt by the Egg Board of each properly executed refund application, and proof of payment of the assessment, the Egg Board shall remit the refund.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATION, AND REPORTS

§ 1250.528 Registration of collecting handlers.

All collecting handlers shall, prior to August 1, 1976, register with the Egg Board by filing a registration statement. Registered collecting handlers will receive an identification number which must appear on all required reports and official communications with the Egg Board. New businesses subject to this subpart beginning after August 1, 1976, shall register with the Egg Board within 30 days following the beginning of operations. The statement of registration shall include:

(a) Name and complete address of the collecting handler;

(b) Name of individual(s) responsible for filing reports with the Egg Board; and

(c) Type of reporting period desired.

§ 1250.529 Reports.

(a) Collecting handler reports.

(1) Each collecting handler shall make reports on forms made available or approved by the Egg Board. Each collecting handler shall prepare a separate report form each reporting period. Each report shall be mailed to the Egg Board within 15 days after the close of the reporting period and shall contain the following information:

(i) Date of report;

(ii) Reporting period covered by the report;

(iii) Name and address of collecting handler and identification number;

(iv) Total number of cases of eggs handled, total number of cases of eggs subject to collection of assessment, total number of cases of eggs exempt under § 1250.514 from collection of assessment, total number of cases of imported eggs handled, and total number of cases of eggs received from another handler and on which an assessment was already collected;

(v) The names and addresses of producers subject to assessment supplying eggs to the handlers and number of cases of eggs received from each producer;

(vi) Total amount of assessment due for eggs handled during the reporting period and remitted with the report; and

(vii) Such other information as may be required by the Board.

(2) Collecting handler reports shall be filed each reporting period following registration until such time as the Egg Board is notified in writing that the collecting handler has ceased to do business. During reporting periods in which the collecting handler does not handle any eggs, his report form shall state "No Eggs Handled."

(b) The Egg Board may require all persons subject to section 7(c) of the Act to make reports as needed for the enforcement and administration of the Order and as approved by the Secretary.

§ 1250.530 Certification of exempt producers.

Egg producers not subject to the provisions of § 1250.514 shall file with all handlers to whom they sell eggs a statement certifying their exemption from the provisions of § 1250.514. Certification shall be made on forms approved and provided by the Egg Board to collecting handlers for use by exempt producers. The certification form shall be filed with each handler within 10 days after the first sale of eggs to such handler after August 1, 1976, and annually thereafter on or before January 1 as long as the producer continues to do business with the handler. A copy of the certificate of exemption shall be forwarded to the Egg Board by the handler within 30 days of receipt by him. The certificate shall list the following:

(a) The name and address of the producer;

(b) Basis for producer exemption; and

(c) The signature of the producer.

If the exempt producer becomes subject to assessment pursuant to § 1250.514, he shall notify, within 10 days all handlers with who he has filed a certificate of exemption.

RECORDS

§ 1250.535 Retention of records.

(a) Each person required to make reports pursuant to this subpart shall maintain and retain for at least 2 years beyond the fiscal period of their applicability:

(1) One copy of each report submitted to the Egg Board;

(2) Records of all exempt producers including certification of exemption as necessary to verify the address of each exempt producer; and

(3) Such other records as are necessary to verify reports submitted to the Egg Board.

(b) Egg producers subject to § 1250.514 shall maintain and retain for at least 2 years beyond the fiscal period of their applicability:

(1) Receipts, or copies thereof, for payment of assessments; and

(2) Such records as are necessary to verify monthly levels of egg production.

§ 1250.536 Availability of records.

Each handler and egg producer subject to this subpart and all persons subject to section 7(c) of the Act shall make available for inspection and copying by authorized employees of the Egg Board and/or the Secretary during regular business hours, such information as is appropriate and necessary to verify compliance with this subpart.

§ 1250.537 Confidentiality.

All information obtained by officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture, the Egg Board, or any person under contract by the Egg Board or otherwise acting on behalf of the Egg Board from the books, records, and reports of persons subject to this subpart, and all information with respect to refunds of assessments made to individual producers, shall be kept confidential in the manner and to the extent provided in § 1250.353 of the Order.

PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS, AND INFORMATION

§ 1250.542 Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information.

Patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information accruing from work pursuant to any plan or project undertaken by any person on behalf of the Egg Board, financed by assessment funds or other revenues of the Egg Board, shall become property of the U.S. Government as represented by the Egg Board; and such patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information may be licensed subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Upon termination of the Order, the Egg Board shall transfer custody of all such patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information to the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the procedure provided for in § 1250.358 who shall utilize them in a manner that he deter-

mines to be in the best interest of egg producers. Funds generated from the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and information by the Egg Board will be considered income subject to the same fiscal budget, and audit control as the other funds of the Egg Board. Ownership of inventions made by employees of the Board shall be determined in accordance with Executive Order 10096.

PERSONAL LIABILITY

§ 1250.547 Personal liability.

No member, alternate member, employee, or agent of the Board in the performance of his duties with the Board shall be held personally responsible either individually or jointly with others, in anyway whatsoever, to any person for errors in judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission, by such member, alternate member, employee, or agent, except for acts of dishonesty or willful misconduct.

RIGHT OF THE SECRETARY

§ 1250.552 Right of the Secretary.

All fiscal matters, programs or projects, rules or regulations, reports, or other substantive action proposed and prepared by the Board shall be submitted to the Secretary for his approval.

It is hereby certified that the economic and inflationary effects of these rules have been carefully evaluated in accordance with Executive Order No. 11821.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on this 3rd day of June 1976, to become effective August 1, 1976.

WILLIAM T. MANLEY,
Deputy Administrator,
Program Operations.

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CHAPTER XVIII—FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 2006—MANAGEMENT

Operations Review

There is hereby established under Chapter XVIII, Title 7, a new Subchapter Q—"Administration," Part 2006, "Management," Subparts A through S, in the Code of Federal Regulations. Subpart M, "Operations Review," of this new Part is being added to this Chapter XVIII to prescribe the general policies and procedures for performing evaluation of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) field operations in the administration of its program and training needs.

Inasmuch as this Subpart involves only internal departmental regulations entirely administrative in nature, public notice and procedure thereon is unnecessary. Accordingly, new Subpart M of Part 2006 is added as set forth below.

Subpart M—Operations Review

Sec.
2006.601 General.
2006.602 Purposes of operations review.
2006.603 Responsibilities.
2006.604 Conducting operations reviews.
2006.605 Selection for case folders for review.
2006.606 Examination of other files.
2006.607 Preparation of Form FmHA 401-1, "Operations Review Questionnaire."
2006.608 Summary discussion with county office personnel.
2006.609 State summary report.
2006.610-2006.650 [Reserved].

Exhibit A-Table of Random Numbers.

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

Subpart M—Operations Review

§ 2006.601 General.

This Instruction prescribes general policies and procedures for performing reviews of Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) operations in State and County Offices.

(a) *Review by National Office teams.* A review team of 4-8 selected individuals under the direction of the National Office Operations Review Staff will make an annual review in each State.

(b) *Review by State Office staff.* State Office program personnel, Office Management Assistants (OMA), and District Directors, as assigned by the State Director, will make annual reviews in each district.

(c) *Review by District Directors.* District Directors will review annually one-third of the County Offices under their jurisdiction.

§ 2006.602 Purposes of operations review.

The operations review will be used as an aid to effective management of FmHA programs. Primary purposes are to:

(a) Determine the extent of compliance with basic loanmaking and servicing policies.

(b) Indicate existing or potential program deficiencies or irregularities.

(c) Help determine training needs.

(d) Indicate counties or program operations needing special attention by District, State, and National Office personnel.

(e) Identify the activities of effective County Office personnel to incorporate their methods into State and District training activities.

(f) Evaluate the efficiency of program administration in State, District, and County Offices.

§ 2006.603 Responsibilities.

(a) National Office Operations Review Staff will: (1) Plan and direct reviews of each State Office annually.

(2) Analyze state summary reports.

(3) Coordinate activities of various review groups.

(b) The State Director will insure that:

(1) Operations reviews are planned, conducted, and reported in an effective manner in the State in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

(2) Each State Office plan of work includes plans for making the necessary operations reviews by the District Directors and State Office personnel annually.

(3) The results of reviews are considered during the annual evaluation discussions.

(4) Information obtained from operations reviews is analyzed and used to improve FmHA programs in the County, District, and State Offices.

(5) Necessary corrective actions are taken promptly on operational weaknesses disclosed by the operations reviews.

(c) District Directors will: (1) Perform an annual in-depth review in one-third of the County Offices in their district by completing Form FmHA 401-1, "Operations Review Questionnaire."

(2) Report serious problems immediately to the State Director.

(3) Hold a summary discussion with County Office personnel at the end of the review.

§ 2006.604 Conducting operations reviews.

(a) *Review by National Office teams.* (1) Schedules will be prepared by the Operations Review Staff and mailed to the State Director at least 2 months in advance, indicating the date of the review and tentative personnel allocations to assist in other reviews.

(2) Selection of the team leader and team members will be confirmed 1 month in advance. Substitute team leaders and team members will be confirmed as early as possible.

(3) Team leaders will be responsible for directing teams in conducting appropriate reviews and will prepare a written report for the Administrator.

(b) *Review by State Office Staff.* (1) The State Director will assign appropriate program specialists, OMA's, and District Directors to review a minimum of one County Office in each district for each program area; for example, County Office #1, Farmers Program; County Office #2, Housing Program; County Office #3, program management; etc. The County Office selections should be coordinated with the District Director.

(2) Form FmHA 401-1 will be completed by the assigned personnel for all applicable questions relating to their program area responsibility or assignment.

(3) Selection of case folders and County Office files will be as outlined in §§ 2006.605 and 2006.606. If a significant weakness is indicated, a larger sample should be examined.

(4) The reviews will necessitate only minimal onsite evaluation by State Office personnel of appraisals performed by County Supervisors.

(5) The results of the operations reviews will be compared with the reviews submitted by the District Director. The comparison results will be discussed with the District Director.

(6) A State regulation may be issued supplementing this regulation, and incorporating the guide for previous program reviews in States where it is considered desirable.

(c) Review by District Directors. (1) Individual borrower case folders may be

reviewed throughout the year on regularly scheduled visits. The results of these reviews will be reported annually on Form FmHA 401–1.

(2) The District Director will interview selected borrowers to determine the effectiveness of County Office personnel in explaining borrower responsibility.

(3) The District Director should be aware, through public contacts, of the effectiveness of the County Office in meeting the needs of the county.

(4) Form FmHA 401–1 will be completed for all applicable questions.

(5) A random method of selection will be used in selecting the sample case folders, as outlined in § 2006.605(c).

§ 2006.605 Selection of case folders for review.

(a) *Sample groups of case folders.* The selection of case folders for review should be made as follows: (1) The first sample of case folders should be drawn from those loans closed within the past year. Selection can be made by reviewing Form FmHA 405–4, "Application and Processing Card—Individual," and Form FmHA 405–11, "Application and Processing Card—Association." These case folders will be used for responding to questions in the application and processing section of Form FmHA 401–1—(part 1 for Farmer Program loans; part 3 for Farmer Program Association loans; part 4 for Single Family Housing loans; part 5 for Multihousing program; questions 1–5, part 6, for Community Program loans; and questions 1 and 5, part 7 for Business and Industrial loans).

(2) The second sample will be obtained from all active Farmers Program, community Program, Multihousing Program, and Business and Industrial Program loans. This sample will be used in responding to the supervision and servicing section of Form FmHA 401–1 (part 2 for Farmer Program loans; and questions 5–8 of part 3; questions 4–6 of part 5; questions 6–9 of part 6; and questions 2–4 of part 7).

(3) A third sample will be drawn from the cases in which liquidation or debt settlement action or a problem case report was completed in the past year. This sample will be used for responding to related questions about program management in part 10.

(b) *Percent of case folders to sample.* The recommended sample is about 10 percent of the loans closed the past year for each major loan type for the sample described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and about 5 percent of the total caseload in each loan program for the sample described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and about 20 percent of the liquidations, debt settlement, and problem cases reported in the past year for the sample described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(1) For programs with few loans, a representative sample should be larger than 10 percent.

(2) If an indication of weakness exists, the sample should be extended to 20 percent.

(3) When the program activity is large (over 100 cases), the folders reviewed may be reduced to less than 10 percent provided at least 10 folders are reviewed.

(c) *Random selection.* A random method of selection should be used in selecting sample folders to eliminate preference from the selection process. Use the Table of Random Numbers, Exhibit A, to determine the first folder to be selected.

§ 2006.606 Examination of other files.

The review requires the examination of other County Office files in addition to borrower case folders; for example, review of "application pending" and "applications withdrawn or rejected" files, graduation of borrowers, delinquent borrower report, and collection-only accounts to cover applicable questions in part 10 of Form FmHA 401–1. These samples should be about 10 percent. Files relating to property management will be reviewed to respond to part 9 of Form FmHA 401–1.

§ 2006.607 Preparation of Form FmHA 401–1.

Form FmHA 401–1 will be completed as indicated in the instructions for preparation at the beginning of the questionnaire.

§ 2006.608 Summary discussion with County Office personnel.

(a) On completing the review a discussion with the County Office staff will be held to: (1) Recognize commendable performance and effective methods used by County Office staff.

(2) Emphasize facts relating to the effectiveness of FmHA assistance in the community and the extent basic objectives of the program are being accomplished.

(3) Emphasize compliance with loan-making and management assistance policies.

(4) Discuss items which need improvement.

(5) Establish corrective actions and/or followup training necessary to resolve problems.

(b) A written summary of the major findings will be given to the County Office staff.

§ 2006.609 State summary report.

(a) On completion of the District and State Office operations reviews and before January 1, the State Director or his designee will analyze the reviews and prepare a summary report. The report should:

(1) Include a composite tally of findings reported on the operations review questionnaire and a listing of County Offices reviewed, including district designation. The tally may be recorded on a copy of Form FmHA 401–1 in the appropriate blocks.

(2) Include an evaluation of the program weaknesses indicated in each section of Form FmHA 401–1.

(3) Identify and list actions taken or contemplated to correct program weaknesses.

(4) Distinguish between old and new problems.

(5) Identify any program weaknesses that require the attention of the National Office.

(6) Include any recommendations for National Office consideration to strengthen program operations nationwide.

(b) The summary report will be submitted to the National Office, Attention: Director, Operations Review Staff. The State Director will establish the date for submission of the report which may be any date before January 1 of each year.

EXHIBIT A—TABLE OF RANDOM NUMBERS

Year ending in:	*First case folder selected*
0	4
1	8
2	7
3	2
4	8
5	3
6	9
7	7
8	5
9	8

FOR EXAMPLE: During 1976, selection of the 10 percent sample of case folders to be examined for questions on Rural Housing will be made by choosing the ninth name listed as closed on Form FmHA 405–4, "Application and Processing Card—Individual," and every tenth name thereafter listed as closed; that is, 19, 29, 39 and so forth.

The same method will be used for Farm Ownership Loans, Operating Loans, and so forth.

Effective date: This regulation shall become effective June 8, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.76–16580 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

CHAPTER III—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 325—TRANSPORTATION

FD&C Violet No. 1

● Purpose: The purpose of this document is to remove FD&C violet No. 1 coloring as an approved denaturant for use on carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and meat food products. ●

Statement of Considerations: The Department of Agriculture has determined that the use of FD&C violet No. 1 coloring on carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and meat food products would cause such articles to become adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et eq.*). Therefore, on April 10, 1973, the Department amended the Federal meat inspection regulations to prohibit the use of any ink containing FD&C violet No. 1 coloring for applying the official marks to inspected livestock carcasses (9 CFR 316.5, 38 FR 9088). However, § 325.13(a)(2) of the Federal meat inspection regulations (9 CFR 325.13(a)(2)) lists FD&C violet

No. 1 coloring as a permitted denaturant for certain carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and meat food products. In this connection, the Department has determined that there is a danger that FD&C violet No. 1 coloring could be mistaken for other substances approved for use in official establishments and elsewhere, and that the accidental use of FD&C violet No. 1 coloring for branding or for other purposes could cause carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and meat food products to become adulterated. Therefore, in order to prevent the accidental adulteration of articles in official establishments and elsewhere, FD&C violet No. 1 coloring should be deleted from the list of approved denaturants for use on carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and food products.

It should also be noted that the addition of FD&C violet No. 1 coloring to articles intended for use as food for animals or man would cause such articles to become adulterated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (see 38 FR 9078).

§ 325.13 [Amended]

Accordingly, § 325.13(a)(2) of the Federal meat inspection regulations (9 CFR 325.13(a)(2)) is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the following quoted material: "FD&C violet No. 1 coloring;".

(Sec. 21, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.; 37 FR 28464, 28477)

This amendment should become effective promptly in order to prevent the accidental adulteration of carcasses, parts thereof, and meat and meat food products. It does not appear that additional information or data could be brought before the Department which would be of such nature to warrant another action. Accordingly, under the administrative provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning the amendment are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making the amendment effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

This amendment shall become effective June 8, 1976.

Done at Washington, D.C., on: June 2, 1976.

HARRY C. MUSSMAN,
Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc.76-16594 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER V—NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

PART 1213—RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO NEWS AND INFORMATION MEDIA

This regulation, which amends and consolidates three regulations into one regulation, delineates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's policy, responsibilities and procedures for the release of public information in any form to the news and information media. It provides the media with a clear understanding of NASA's administrative procedures for the release of news issuances, the prompt response to the media for information and interviews, the availability of news-oriented audio-visual material and the handling of information affecting foreign countries or international organizations and their correspondents.

Since this consolidated, amended regulation is concerned only with changes in internal administrative responsibilities, notice and public procedure thereon is not required.

A new Part 1213 is added to 14 CFR Chapter V as follows:

Sec.
1213.100 Scope of part.
1213.101 Policy.
1213.102 Responsibility.
1213.103 Procedures.
1213.104 Security.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 203(a)(3), National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2473(a)(3.

§ 1213.100 Scope of part.

This Part 1213 establishes NASA policy, responsibilities and procedures for the release of information concerning NASA programs and activities to news and information media. The provisions of this Part cover the release of information in any form to news and information media. Not included is the release of scientific and technical information to scientific and technical journals and audiences (see NASA Management Issuances in the 2220 and 1392 series).

§ 1213.101 Policy.

(a) Consistent with NASA statutory responsibility (42 U.S.C. 2473(a)(3)), NASA will "* * * provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof, * * *"

(b) Release of information concerning NASA activities and the results thereof will be made promptly and completely. Exceptions include that information which may be exempt from disclosure under the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended) (Part 1206) and the "Privacy Act of 1974" (Part 1212).

(c) NASA will respond promptly to queries from the information media and industry, and cooperate with contractors in their release of NASA related informational material including advertising.

(d) NASA officials may participate in interviews and speak for the agency in areas of their assigned responsibility.

§ 1213.102 Responsibility.

(a) The Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs is responsible for the development and overall administration of an integrated NASA-wide public affairs program and determines whether the specific information is to be released. He has designated the Director of the Public Information Division as the functional manager of public information activities. The Director, Public Information Division will:

(1) Direct and coordinate all Headquarters and agency-wide public information activities.

(2) Direct and coordinate all agency-wide news-oriented audio-visual activities.

(b) The public affairs officers assigned to Headquarters program and staff offices (and accountable to the Director of Public Information Division for public information activities only) are responsible for developing plans and coordinating all public information activities covering their respective programs at Headquarters and in the field.

(c) Directors of field installations through their public affairs officers are responsible for initiating and obtaining concurrences for information programs and public releases issued by their respective installations and component installations.

§ 1213.103 Procedures.

(a) Issuance of News Releases.

(1) All Headquarters news releases will be issued by the Public Information Division.

(2) The Director of a field installation through his public affairs officer will issue news releases for which the field installation is the primary or sole source, and may review material received from its contractors for technical accuracy prior to its public release.

(b) Coordination and Concurrence of News Releases.

(1) General. All organizational elements of NASA involved in preparing and issuing NASA press releases are responsible for proper coordination and obtaining concurrences and clearances prior to issuance of the news release. Such coordination will be accomplished through the public affairs officers assigned to Headquarters offices. However, nothing contained herein shall be construed to discourage direct contact between the Headquarters News Room and News Room of the field installations.

(2) Headquarters-Field.

(i) Public affairs officers in Headquarters offices will issue releases through the Headquarters News Room only after obtaining all necessary concurrences and clearances. Field installations will obtain clearances from the appropriate Headquarters program or staff office/public affairs officer.

(ii) Headquarters issuance of a news release bearing on a field installation will be coordinated with the installation through the appropriate public affairs officer, Director of Public Information Division or Headquarters News Chief. Where appropriate, the originating office will arrange for a mutually acceptable release time. If circumstances require that Headquarters be the issuing agency for a release for which the primary source is an installation, Headquarters will keep the installation fully informed.

(iii) If it becomes necessary for Headquarters to change, delay or cancel a release proposed for issuance by a field installation, both the installation and the office affected will be notified of the reasons for the action.

(3) Field-Other. A release originating in one field installation that involves the activities of another installation (including Headquarters) will not be issued until the concurrences of all installations concerned have been obtained. The originating installation is responsible for arranging a mutually acceptable release time.

(4) Simultaneous Release. Where a release is to be simultaneously issued, whether by Headquarters, a field installation, industry-NASA or university-NASA, it will be so stated on the news release. However, preference is for sole source and a simultaneous release will be used only in exceptional circumstances to be determined by the Headquarters News Chief.

(5) Date Lines. Out-of-town date lines will not be used on releases issued by Headquarters except in the case of an advance release of a speech text intended for regional distribution in the area where the speech will be delivered.

(6) Exchange of Releases. Headquarters and field installations will exchange their releases with all News Rooms in the agency. Headquarters will air mail two copies of each release to each field installation, prior to shipping bulk mail for in-house distribution. Field installations will air mail two copies of each of their releases to Headquarters and all other NASA installations. The full text of important releases, regardless of source, which may generate unusual interest and queries shall be teletyped or telephoned to all interested installations (including Headquarters) in advance of release time to enable public information officers to respond intelligently to queries arising locally.

(7) Daily Exchange of Public Affairs Activities Schedules. All field installations will exchange with the appropriate Headquarters public affairs officers their daily schedule of news events and releases. The exchanges will be by wire or telephone. When nothing is scheduled, a negative report is required.

(c) Interviews. (1) NASA personnel will respond promptly to requests of media representatives for information or interviews. Interviews will not be monitored nor will NASA personnel so interviewed be required to report the nature of these interviews.

(2) Normally, requests for interviews with NASA officials will be made through the appropriate public affairs office. However, newsmen will have direct access to those NASA officials they seek to interview.

(3) Information given to the press will be on an "on-the-record" basis only and attributable to the person(s) making the remarks. Any NASA employee providing material to the press will identify himself as the source.

(4) Public information volunteered by a NASA official will be offered to all news media at the same time.

(d) Audio-Visual Material. (1) NASA's central repository of audio-visual material will be available to the information media and to all NASA installations.

(2) Field installations will provide NASA Headquarters with:

(i) Selected prints and originals or duplicate negatives of news-oriented still photographs generated within their respective areas.

(ii) Selected 16 millimeter color motion picture footage (prints) which, in the opinion of the installation, would be appropriate for use as features in programs.

(iii) Audio tapes of significant news developments and other events of historical or public information interest.

(e) International. (1) All releases of information involving NASA activities or views affecting another country or an international organization require prior coordination with the Office of International Affairs through the public affairs officer assigned to that office.

(2) NASA field installations and Headquarters offices will report all visits proposed by representatives of foreign news media to the public affairs officer for the Office of International Affairs, NASA Headquarters.

(3) Safeguards intended to control access to classified information, materials, or facilities will not be diminished in providing assistance to foreign news representatives.

§ 1213.104 Security.

Questions regarding security classification will be resolved by the appropriate security classification officer.

Effective date: June 8, 1976.

ALEX P. NAGY,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs.

[FR Doc.76-16505 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

CHAPTER III—DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PART 376—SPECIAL COMMODITY POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

On December 6, 1973, The FEDERAL REGISTER announced the establishment of an export monitoring program pursuant to section 4(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1969, as amended, with respect to certain fertilizers and related chemicals presently listed in Supplement No. 3 to Part 376. Reporting of exports and anticipated exports of these commodities was required on Form DIB-661P, "Report by Fertilizer Exporter." The FEDERAL REGISTER of June 27, 1975 extended indefinitely the requirement for the submission of monthly reports of exports and contracts for the export of these commodities.

The data currently available to the Department indicates that the volume of exports of phosphate fertilizers in relation to domestic supply does not currently, and will not in the foreseeable future, contribute to an increase in domestic prices or a domestic shortage which might have an adverse impact on the economy. Consequently, monthly reporting of exports and contracts for the export of phosphate fertilizers will not be required after submission of the April, 1976 report.

The commodities no longer monitored are:

Schedule B No.	*Commodity description*
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and Florida land pebble.
513.3817	Phosphoric acid, fertilizer grade (anhydrous or liquid).
513.3820	Phosphoric acid, n.e.c. (anhydrous or liquid).
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate, 40 percent or more available phosphorous pentoxide.

Monthly reports of exports and of contracts for the export of nitrogenous fertilizers (Schedule B Nos. 513.6110, 561.1005, 561.1010, 561.1015, 561.9067, 561.9068, 561.9070) will continue to be required.

Accordingly, Supplement No. 3 to Part 376 (15 CFR Part 376) is revised to read as follows:

No. 3.—Fertilizer Materials Subject to Monitoring

Schedule B No.	Commodity description	Report price [1]
513.6110	Ammonia (anhydrous or in aqueous solution), fertilizer grade.	Yes.
561.1005	Urea (fertilizer material)	Yes.
561.1010	Ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfonitrate, all grades.	No.
561.1015	Ammonium sulfate, all grades	No.
561.9067	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers	Yes.
561.9068	Other ammonium phosphate fertilizers.	No.
561.9070	Mixed chemical fertilizers, except ammonium phosphate fertilizers.	No.

[1] Prices are to be reported on form DIB-661P when "Yes" is indicated for a commodity in the report price column. When "No" is indicated, prices should not be reported.

Effective date of action: May 28, 1976.

RAUER H. MEYER,
Director, Office of Export Administration.

[FR Doc.76-16456 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER II—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SUBCHAPTER C—FEDERAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT REGULATIONS

PART 1500—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND ARTICLES: ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS

PART 1507—FIREWORKS DEVICES

Ruling on Exceptions, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Final Order

In the matter of Fireworks Devices, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, pursuant to sections 2(q)(1)(B), 2(q)(2) and 3(b) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, (15 U.S.C. 1261(q)(1)(B), 1261(q)(2) and 1262(b)); section 701(e), Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, (21 U.S.C. 371(e)) and 21 CFR 2.98, issues the following rulings on exceptions, findings of fact, conclusions of law and final order.

On March 4, 1976 the Commission published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 9512)[1] its tentative rulings on exceptions, findings of fact, conclusions of law and order. Pursuant to the provisions of that tentative order and the rules of practice governing this proceeding, 21 CFR 2.97 (b), the Commission allowed parties of record 30 days from the date of publication of the decision to file exceptions thereto. Filings were received from the following:

State of Hawaii
American Pyrotechnics Association (APA)
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (NSPB) [2]
American Public Health Association (APHA)
Mike's Fireworks and Toys, Inc.
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
Fire Marshals Association of North America (FMNA)
Liddell Fireworks Co.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii
Pytrotechnic Specialties Inc.
Oklahoma Pyrotechnics Association (OPA)
Gary Dusterwinkle, Phoenix Fuse Ltd.
Stonebraker Rocky Mountain Fireworks
Big Red Fireworks Inc.
Blogin Sales Co.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Big Red Fireworks, Inc.; Gary Dusterwinkle; Pyrotechnic Specialites, Inc.; Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii and NFPA were not parties of record to the proceeding. Testimony was received at the hearings, however, from Dusterwinkle and representatives of Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii and NFPA. Mike's Fireworks and Toys, Inc. requested that the comments of Dusterwinkle be incorporated as exceptions of its firm. APA styled its filing as a response rather than exceptions and only seeks to preserve positions taken by that organization in the proceeding. All of the filings except APHA's were either received or postmarked on or before April 5, 1976.[3]

Based on the filings received, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to who in fact was a party to the proceeding which under the tentative order governs the eligibility to file exceptions. This appears to be the result of the fact that many of the participants at the hearings were not represented by attorneys. Thus persons who testified at the hearings may have been unaware that they were not formally listed as parties to the proceeding. In light of this fact and to assure fairness to unrepresented participants, the Commission has decided to treat those persons and organizations who individually or by a spokesperson participated in or testified at the hearings as parties and thus eligible to file exceptions.

Another misunderstanding which appears to have occurred relates to the form of the exceptions. In its tentative order the Commission specified that exceptions conform to the regulations contained in 21 CFR 2.97(b). Many of the filings, particularly from those persons and organizations who were not represented by an attorney, are simply letters which do not conform to the regulation. Recognizing the difficulty of unrepresented participants in locating the regulations, and to insure fairness, the Commission has decided to waive the form requirement and to consider as exceptions the filings of all individuals or groups who have been determined eligible to file exceptions.[4]

FIRECRACKERS

The most controversial and commented upon aspect of the tentative decision concerned the Commission's ban on those firecrackers in excess of 50 milligrams of pyrotechnic composition. Basically, the exceptions either contend that the Commission should have ordered a complete ban on all firecrackers with an appropriate exemption or should not have banned any firecrackers under the existing 2 grain limitation. A few of the exceptions still contend that the Commission should have followed the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge to permit flashpowder of up to 1.2 grains and blackpowder [5] up to 2.0 grains. Many reiterate their claims that the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) and other injury data are not sufficiently precise to distinguish between injuries caused by Class B and Class C firecrackers or among the Class C firecrackers.

The State of Hawaii, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii and Oklahoma Pyrotechnics Association (OPA) continue to adhere to the position that an exemption for all firecrackers up to 2.0 grains is required for religious purposes. Hawaii and OPA urge the same exemption for "cultural" purposes. Hawaii also claims that 50 mg. firecrackers will not satisfy religious needs since they do not create a sufficient "emotional awe inspiring feeling within the user."

Since the date of the tentative order, one to the Commissioners, who was in the majority on the firecracker question, has left the Commission to assume duties in another agency. This has left the Commission equally divided in its views on the firecracker matter with two Commissioners voting for adoption of the 50 mg. limitation in the tentative order and two Commissioners favoring a total ban with an exemption for religious use. In addition, the President has nominated a new Chairman who has recently been confirmed by the Senate. Once the new Chairman takes office the present Chairman may leave the Commission. Thus for the foreseeable future it appears that the Commission will continue to have only four members. The Commission is concerned that the changes in personnel could delay a majority final order on this question indefinitely. Even if the new Chairman should be sworn in soon, he will be faced with a formidable workload and may be unable to review this voluminous matter for some time. Moreover, if he were to vote in favor of the tentative order, the Commission would face the same division which it faces today.

To resolve this problem and to best protect the public health and safety and the rights of the parties, the Commission has looked to the judiciary which commonly faces such divisions. When confronted with this problem, the courts generally have adopted a policy of affirming or allowing the order under review to stand. Because of the current impasse, the Commission believes that this is the most realistic manner [6] in which it can

[1] The background and chronology of this proceeding are summarized in Part A of the March 4, 1976 FEDERAL REGISTER notice. To avoid needless duplication that portion of the tentative decision is incorporated herein by reference and anyone desiring a detailed analysis is referred to that notice.

[2] NSPB along with its exceptions filed a motion that the Commission find that emergency conditions exist and that a ban on all firecrackers be issued immediately. On April 15, 1976 the Commission denied the motion and advised that the request would be treated as an exception to the tentative order. On April 28, 1976 NSPB and APHA filed a petition for review of the April 15, 1976 order in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, *National Society For the Prevention of Blindness, et al.* v. *Consumer Product Safety Commission*, No. 76-1396. Accompanying the petition was a motion for emergency relief seeking an order of the Court to require the Commission to immediately ban all firecrackers. On May 21, 1976 the Court denied the NSPB-APHA motion. Several parties to this proceeding have filed motions to intervene in the Court action. OPA has filed a motion with the Commission to stay action on its final order pending resolution of the Court action. The Commission finds no basis for this request and the same is hereby denied.

[3] APHA on April 12, 1976 filed a request to join in the exceptions and motion of NSPB for a finding that emergency conditions exist and to immediately ban all firecrackers. In its order of April 15, 1976, the Commission permitted APHA to join in the NSPB filing.

[4] Of the filings received, only those of Big Red Fireworks, Inc. and Pyrotechnic Specialties, Inc. are not eligible for treatment as exceptions. It should be noted, however, that the substance of the filings by both of those organizations is basically covered by the exceptions of other parties which have been considered.

[5] The exceptions of Mr. Dusterwinkle advise that the term "blackpowder firecracker" may be an incorrect designation. Some of the devices in question which explode through deflagration may utilize aluminum powder rather than charcoal. All of these devices, however, utilize a nitrate oxidizer.

[6] The Commission recognizes the existence of other alternatives to resolve such problems. See generally, *Greater Boston Television Corp.* v. *FCC.*, 143 U.S. App. D.C. 383, 444 F. 2d 841 (1970), *cert. denied*, 403 U.S. 923 (1971) and 406 U.S. 950 (1972); *Screws* v. *United States*, 325 U.S. 91 (1945) (Opinion of Justice Rutledge); *Women Strike for Peace* v. *Hickel*, 137 U.S. App. D.C. 29, 420 F. 2d 597 (1969) (Opinion of Judge Wright). This case presents a significantly different problem from the situations faced in those cases. Here the Commission is bound by the fact finding requirements of section 701(e) and thus has a much narrower authority to exercise discretion.

approach its dilemma. The Commission recognizes that the statutory requirements of section 701(e), Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), (21 U.S.C. 371(e)), and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), are different from guidelines followed by the courts, particularly as to the fact finding requirements and the necessity for ruling on exceptions. The situation, particularly as presented in this case, is not, however, significantly different. The Commission has undertaken its duty of fact finding[7] pursuant to the requirements of section 701(e) and the exceptions filed do not raise any substantial matters which the Commission had not considered in arriving at its tentative decision. The case at this stage is more akin to an appellate review of the tentative order.[8]

Based on these considerations and because of the very practical problems faced, the full Commission has decided to allow the tentative findings, conclusions and order of its March 4, 1976 decision as to the permissible levels of pyrotechnic composition in firecrackers to stand as the final decision of the Commission. Exceptions raised to this portion of the tentative decision are denied for the reasons stated in the tentative decision.

FIREWORKS OTHER THAN FIRECRACKERS

The exceptions regarding the fireworks performance requirements again generally follow the positions which the parties raised throughout the proceeding and which the Commission considered in issuing its tentative decision. The exceptions continue to urge the Commission to adopt the fusing requirements which the Administrative Law Judge recommended including the requirement for visible burning point, color coding and fuse adhesives. The Commission has specifically dealt with these issues in the tentative decision and adopts the reasons stated therein to support the denial of the exceptions.

Blogin notes that the Commission did not discuss the recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge with respect to packaging of fireworks devices so as to minimize damage to fuses. The Commission is generally in accord with such a requirement. However, it believes that such a provision cannot be included at this stage because it was not included in the specifications of the Commission's May 16, 1974 order.[9] The Commission believes that the recommendation is constructive and will have the staff study this and several other recommendations referred to in the tentative decision with a view towards refining the regulation to best insure public safety.

LABELING

The labeling requirements adopted in the tentative decision conformed to those contained in the May 16, 1974 order, except for the optional use of the word "close" in certain instances. The exceptions reiterate the same contentions which were raised throughout the proceeding and which were before the Commission when it issued its tentative decision. The Commission finds no reason to alter these provisions at this time and adopts the findings of the tentative decision in this regard as the final decision.

EFFECTIVE DATE

In the tentative order the Commission decided to establish an effective date for the entire regulation 180 days after the issuance of the final order. The Commission also ruled therein that there was no basis for making an emergency finding to require an effective date of less than 90 days. The exceptions filed by NSPB and APHA have requested the Commission to make an emergency finding and to implement a ban on all firecrackers immediately. While the exceptions only refer to a ban on all firecrackers, the Commission assumes that in light of its decision not to ban all firecrackers that NSPB and APHA would also request the same emergency relief for those firecrackers above the prescribed 50 mg. limitation. The basis stated for the emergency finding is the alleged expectation of increased firecracker injuries during the upcoming fourth of July celebration. The Commission in rendering the tentative decision discussed the problems of establishing an effective date in time for the upcoming celebration. It was found that because of the lengthy hearing and decisional process required by section 701(e), the industry's order-delivery period, the uncertainty created because of the departure from the Administrative Law Judge's recommendations and the resulting chaotic enforcement situation, such an early effective date was not possible and could result in substantial unfairness.

While the Commission is desirous of making its regulation effective at the earliest possible date it must follow the procedures established by Congress for implementing its decision. The statutory scheme governing this proceeding envisions three time situations for implementing a regulation. First is the "imminent hazard" provision of section 2(q)(2), FHSA. (See statement of policy and interpretation at 21 CFR 3.73.) This is reserved for the most dangerous products and upon finding an imminent danger, the Commission can implement a regulation immediately during the pendency of any rulemaking proceedings. The second situation is the "emergency conditions" provision of section 701(e) which allows the Commission after rulemaking proceedings and a final decision to implement a regulation earlier than the prescribed 90 day effective date upon a finding that emergency conditions exist requiring such a measure. The third situation is the normal effective date under section 701(e) of 90 days or longer from publication of the final order. In all instances, the Commission is regulating products which by definition are dangerous and affect the public health and safety. The differing effective dates are obviously directed to the severity and degree of danger posed by the products being regulated and provides a balance between the immediate need for safety and the detrimental economic effect of immediate regulation.

Determinations of imminent hazard or emergency conditions by their very nature depend on a showing of a very severe or grave danger. Also to be considered are the number of injuries as well as their duration. See 21 CFR 3.73(b). Finally, these terms as utilized in the statute herein connote the concept that a new or unforeseen circumstance warrants immediate action. It would appear that for the Commission to make a finding of emergency conditions, it could only do so on a showing that the danger presented is not only serious and widespread but is different from the long standing status quo.

While the Commission has determined that firecrackers in the range of 50–130 milligrams are hazardous and that a ban should be implemented, the evidence of record does not demonstrate that the degree of the hazard warrants emergency action. The hazard posed by firecrackers, like many products subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, is not something new. Nor is it novel that firecrackers will be used by the public on the fourth of July. While the Commission recognizes that the celebration this year will be greater than in other years, nothing in the evidence of record or in the submissions of NSPB or APHA provides the Commission with the evidentiary basis upon which it can determine if a substantial increase in the number of injuries from firecrackers in the range of 50–130 milligrams will occur. Indeed the evidence of record tends to indicate that no significant increase in firecracker injuries can be expected. As noted in the tentative decision, the number of firecracker injuries has declined in recent years due to increased state regulation and the regulation at issue in this proceeding. Also there has been no showing that manufacturers, importers and the like have substantially increased the volume of firecrackers which will be sold this year. In view of the uncertainty as to whether a ban would be imposed or what level of powder would be allowed and the repurchase requirements of the FHSA, (15 U.S.C. 1274), it would appear that a businessman would find it risky to flood the market with firecrackers in excess of 50 mg. at this time. Any attempt to project an increase in injuries caused by firecrackers in the range of 50–130 milligrams would of necessity be based on speculation and would not be supported by any sound evidentiary finding.

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[7] The procedure governing this case requires the Commission to be the initial fact finder, and is thus a departure from the normal APA proceeding wherein an administrative law judge acts as initial fact finder. Compare section 701(e), 21 CFR 2.48 *et seq.*, and (5 U.S.C. 557).

[8] The fact that the Commission is reviewing its own decision does not significantly differ from the situation which an appellate Court would face when it is equally divided on whether or not to rehear *en banc* a decision of one of its panel divisions.

[9] Throughout the exceptions many of the parties have failed to understand that because of the statutory procedural notice requirements, the Commission cannot simply add provisions to the regulation even though they may be desirable.

Accordingly, the Commission cannot make the requested emergency finding and adopts its tentative decision to require the regulation to become effective December 6, 1976. It is important to stress that the Commission can only act to protect the public within the strict statutory and procedural requirements established by Congress. Given these requirements the Commission has attempted to provide the greatest possible safety at the earliest feasible date.[10]

FINDINGS OF FACT

Pursuant to the requirements of section 701(e), FFDCA, (21 U.S.C. 371(e)) and 21 CFR 2.98 the Commission adopts and incorporates herein as its final decision findings of fact numbered 1–8, 12, 13, 17, 22–43 and supplementary findings thereto of its tentative decision, 41 FR 9516–9524. Findings of fact numbered 9–11, 14–16, 18–21 and supplementary findings thereto of the Commission's tentative decision, 41 FR 9516–9523, are allowed to stand and are incorporated herein as the final decision of the Commission by reason of a divided vote.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

Pursuant to the requirements of section 701(e), FFDCA, (21 U.S.C. 371(e)) and 21 CFR 2.98, the Commission adopts and incorporates herein as its final decision conclusions of law numbered 1–4, 6–10, of its tentative decision, 41 CFR 9524. Conclusion of law numbered 5 of the Commission's tentative decision, 41 FR 9524, is allowed to stand and is incorporated herein as the final decision of the Commission by reason of a divided vote.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (secs. 2(q)(1)(B), 2(q)2, 3(b), 74 Stat. 374–375 as amended 80 Stat. 1304–1305; (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262)), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 701(e), 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; (21 U.S.C. 371(e)), and under authority vested in the Commission by the Consumer Product Safety Act (sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231; (15 U.S.C. 2079(a))), Subchapter C of Title 16, Chapter II is amended as follows:

1. Section 1500.14 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b)(7) as follows:

§ 1500.14 Products requiring special labeling under section 3(b) of the act.

* * * * *

(b) The Commission finds that the following substances present special hazards and that, for these substances, the labeling required by section 2(p)(1) of the act is not adequate for the protection of the public health. Under section 3(b) of the act, the following specific label statements are deemed necessary to supplement the labeling required by section 2(p)(1) of the act:

* * * * *

(7) *Fireworks devices.* Because of the special hazards presented by fireworks devices if not used in a certain manner, the following listed fireworks devices shall be labeled as indicated:

(i) *Fountains.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)

FLAMMABLE (or EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, if more descriptive).
Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Place on level surface.
Light fuse and get away.

(ii) *California candles.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION) EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Hold in hand at bottom of tube.
Point away from body so that neither end points toward body.

(iii) *Spike and handle cylindrical fountains.*

(A) *Spike fountains.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION) EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Stick firmly in ground in an upright position.
Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(B) *Handle fountains.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Hold in hand—point away from body.
Light fuse.

(iv) *Roman Candles.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
SHOOTS FLAMING BALLS

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Stick butt end in ground.
Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(v) *Rockets with sticks.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Place in wooden trough or iron pipe at 75° angle, pointing away from people or flammable material.
Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(vi) *Wheels.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE (OR EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Attach securely by means of a nail through the hole (or place on hard flat surface, for ground spinners).
Light fuse and get away.

(vii) *Illuminating torches.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE (OR EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Hold in hand—point away from body, clothing, or other flammable material (or place upright on level ground. Do not hold in hand, if more descriptive).
Light fuse (or light fuse and get away, if more descriptive).

(viii) *Sparklers.*

On the front and back panels:

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE

On the side, front, back, top, or bottom panel.

CAUTION

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Do not touch glowing wire (or do not touch hot plastic, wood, etc., if more descriptive).
Hold in hand with arm extended away from body.
Keep burning end or sparks away from wearing apparel or other flammable material.

(ix) *Mines and shells.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS (OR SHOOTS FLAMING BALLS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Place on hard smooth surface (or place upright on level ground, if more descriptive). Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(x) *Whistles without report.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE

SHOOTS WHITLE IN AIR (if applicable)
Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(xi) *Toy smoke devices and flitter devices.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE (OR EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Do not hold in hand.
Light fuse and get away.

(xii) *Helicopter-type rockets.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE (OR EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Place on hard, open surface
Light fuse and get away.

(xiii) *Party poppers.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE

Use only under [close] adult supervision. (Use of the word close is optional.)
Do not point either end toward face or other person.
Hold in hand—jerk string.

[10] All exceptions which have not been specifically discussed herein have been considered and are denied for the reasons set forth in the tentative decision, 41 FR 9512, *et seq.*

(xiv) *Missile-type rockets.*

WARNING (OR CAUTION)
FLAMMABLE (OR EMITS SHOWERS OF SPARKS, IF MORE DESCRIPTIVE)

Use only under [close] adult supervision.
(Use of the word close is optional.)
For outdoor use only.
Place on hard, open surface.
Light fuse and get away.

(xv) *Labeling—General.* Any fireworks device not required to have a specific label as indicated above shall carry a warning label indicating to the user where and how the item is to be used and necessary safety precautions to be observed. All labels required under this section shall comply with the requirements of § 1500.121 of these regulations.

2. Section 1500.17 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) (8) and (9) as follows:

§ 1500.17 Banned hazardous substances.

(a) Under the authority of section 2(q) (1) (B) of the act, the Commission declares as banned hazardous substances the following articles because they possess such a degree or nature of hazard that adequate cautionary labeling cannot be written and the public health and safety can be served only by keeping such articles out of interstate commerce:

* * * * *

(8) Firecrackers designed to produce audible effects, if the audible effect is produced by a charge of more than 50 milligrams (.772 grains) of pyrotechnic composition (not including firecrackers included as components of a rocket), aerial bombs, and devices that may be confused with candy or other foods, such as "dragon eggs," and "cracker balls" (also known as "ball-type caps"), and including kits and components intended to produce such fireworks except such devices which meet all of the following conditions:

(i) The fireworks devices are distributed to farmers, ranchers, or growers through a wildlife management program administered by the U.S. Department of Interior (or by equivalent State or local governmental agencies); and

(ii) Such distribution is in response to a written application describing the wildlife management problem that requires use of such devices, is of a quantity no greater than required to control the problem described, and is where other means of control is unavailable or inadequate.

(9) All fireworks devices, other than firecrackers, including kits and components intended to produce such fireworks, not otherwise banned under the act, that do not comply with the applicable requirements of Part 1507 of this chapter, except fireworks devices which meet all the following conditions:

(i) The fireworks devices are distributed to farmers, ranchers, or growers through a wildlife management program administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior (or by equivalent State or local government agencies); and

(ii) Such distribution is in response to a written application describing the wildlife management problem that requires use of such devices, is of a quantity no greater than required to control the problem described, and is where other means of control is unavailable or inadequate.

* * * * *

§ 1500.85 [Amended]

3. Section 1500.85, *Exemption from classification as banned hazardous substances,* is amended by revising paragraph (a) (2) as follows:

(a) * * *

(2) Firecrackers designed to produce audible effects, if the audible effect is produced by a charge of not more than 50 milligrams (.772 grains) of pyrotechnic composition.

* * * * *

4. Part 1507 is revised as follows:

Sec.
1507.1 Scope.
1507.2 Prohibited chemicals.
1507.3 Fuses.
1507.4 Bases.
1507.5 Pyrotechnic leakage.
1507.6 Burnout and blowout.
1507.7 Handles and spikes.
1507.8 Wheel devices.
1507.9 Toy smoke devices and flitter devices.
1507.10 Rockets with sticks.
1507.11 Party poppers.

AUTHORITY: (Sec. 2(q) (1) (B), (2), 74 Stat. 374 as amended 80 Stat. 1304–1305; (15 U.S.C. 1261); sec. 701(e), 52 Stat. 1055 as amended; (21 U.S.C. 371(e)); sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231; (15 U.S.C. 2079(a))).

§ 1507.1 Scope.

This Part 1507 prescribes requirements for those fireworks devices (other than firecrackers) not otherwise banned under the act. Any fireworks device (other than firecrackers) which fails to conform to applicable requirements is a banned hazardous substance and is prohibited from the channels of interstate commerce. Any fireworks device not otherwise banned under the act shall not be a banned hazardous substance by virtue of the fact that there are no applicable requirements prescribed herein.

§ 1507.2 Prohibited chemicals.

Fireworks devices shall not contain any of the following chemicals:

(a) Arsenic sulfide, arsenates, or arsenites.

(b) Boron.

(c) Chlorates, except:

(1) In colored smoke mixtures in which an equal or greater amount of sodium bicarbonate is included.

(2) In caps and party poppers.

(3) In those small items (such as ground spinners) wherein the total powder content does not exceed 4 grams of which not greater than 15 percent (or 600 milligrams) is potassium, sodium, or barium chlorate.

(d) Gallates or gallic acid.

(e) Magnesium (magnesium/aluminum alloys, called magnalium, are permitted).

(f) Mercury salts.

(g) Phosphorus (red or white). Except that red phosphorus is permissible in caps and party poppers.

(h) Picrates or picric acid.

(i) Thiocyanates.

(j) Titanium, except in particle size greater than 100-mesh.

(k) Zirconium.

§ 1507.3 Fuses.

(a) Fireworks devices that require a fuse shall:

(1) Utilize only a fuse that has been treated or coated in such manner as to reduce the possibility of side ignition. Devices such as ground spinners that require a restricted orifice for proper thrust and contain less than 6 grams of pyrotechnic composition are exempted from § 1507.3(a) (1).

(2) Utilize only a fuse which will burn at least 3 seconds but not more than 6 seconds before ignition of the device.

(b) The fuse shall be securely attached so that it will support either the weight of the fireworks device plus 8 ounces of dead weight or double the weight of the device, whether is less, without separation from the fireworks device.

§ 1507.4 Bases.

The base or bottom of fireworks devices that are operated in a standing upright position shall have the minimum horizontal dimension or the diameter of the base equal to at least one-third of the height of the device including any base or cap affixed thereto.

§ 1507.5 Pyrotechnic leakage.

The pyrotechnic chamber in fireworks devices shall be sealed in a manner that prevents leakage of the pyrotechnic composition during shipping, handling, and normal operation.

§ 1507.6 Burnout and blowout.

The pyrotechnic chamber in fireworks devices shall be constructed in a manner to allow functioning in a normal manner without burnout or blowout.

§ 1507.7 Handles and spikes.

(a) Fireworks devices which are intended to be hand-held and are so labeled shall incorporate a handle at least 4 inches in length (see § 1500.14(b) (7)). Handles shall remain firmly attached during transportation, handling and full operation of the device, or shall consist of an integral section of the device at least four inches below the pyrotechnic chamber.

(b) Spikes provided with fireworks devices shall protrude at least 2 inches from the base of the device and shall have a blunt tip not less than ⅛-inch in diameter or ⅛-inch square.

§ 1507.8 Wheel devices.

Drivers in fireworks devices commonly known as "wheels" shall be securely attached to the device so that they will not come loose in transportation, handling, and normal operation. Wheel devices intended to operate in a fixed location shall be designed in such a manner that the axle remains attached to the device during normal operation.

§ 1507.9 Toy smoke devices and flitter devices.

(a) Toy smoke devices shall be so constructed that they will neither burst nor produce external flame (excluding the fuse and firstfire upon ignition) during normal operation.

(b) Toy smoke devices and flitter devices shall not be of such color and configuration so as to be confused with banned fireworks such as M–80 salutes, silver salutes, or cherry bombs.

(c) Toy smoke devices shall not incorporate plastic as an exterior material in the pyrotechnic composition comes in direct contact with the plastic.

§ 1507.10 Rockets with sticks.

Rockets with sticks (including skyrockets and bottle rockets) shall utilize a straight and rigid stick to provide a directed and stable flight. Such sticks shall remain straight and rigid and attached to the driver so as to prevent the stick from being damaged or detached during transportation, handling, and normal operation.

§ 1507.11 Party poppers.

Party poppers (also known by other names such as "Champagne Party Poppers," and "Party Surprise Poppers,") shall not contain more than 0.25 grains of pyrotechnic composition. Such devices may contain soft paper or cloth inserts provided any such inserts do not ignite during normal operation.

Effective date: The regulations promulgated above shall become effective on December 6, 1976.

(Secs. 2(q)(1)(B), 2(q)(2), (3)(b), 74 Stat. 374–375 as amended, 80 Stat. 1304–1305; (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262); sec. 701(e), 52 Stat. 1055 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371(e)); sec. 30(a), 86 Stat 1231; (15 U.S.C. 2079(a))).

Dated June 2, 1976.

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

[FR Doc.76–16574 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 19—Customs Duties

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[T.D. 76–165]

PART 103—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Privileged or Confidential Information

Section 103.10(d) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.10(d)) provides, in part, that information contained in export declarations filed with Customs officials for any official purpose is exempt from disclosure as privileged or confidential information, except for the purpose for which such documents are required to be filed.

Section 30.91, title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 30.91), states that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations is confidential and is not subject to disclosure except in those instances where the Secretary of Commerce determines that the withholding of such information is contrary to the national interest (50 U.S.C. App. 2406(c)). The Secretary of Commerce has determined that certain United States Government agencies charged with export responsibilities for certain commodities may, through Customs, gain access to information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations. A list of Federal agencies and the commodities for which they have export responsibilities is set forth in 15 CFR 370.10.

In addition, the Secretary of Commerce has determined that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may be made available, upon request, to the Federal Maritime Commission and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

It is therefore necessary to amend § 103.10(d) of the Customs Regulations to provide for those instances where it has been determined by the Secretary of Commerce that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may be disclosed.

Accordingly, paragraph (d) of § 103.10 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.10(d)) is revised to read as follows:

§ 103.10 Classes of Customs documents exempt from disclosure.

* * * * *

(d) *Privileged or confidential information.* Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from any person which is privileged or confidential, except as set forth below:

(1) Information contained in invoices, entries, vessel manifests, export declarations, official reports of investigating officers, records pertaining to the licensing of and the revocation or suspension of a license of a customhouse broker, and other papers or documents filed with Customs officers for any official purpose which contain trade secrets, or commercial or financial information, is exempt from disclosure except for the purpose for which such documents are required to be filed or as otherwise specified in this paragraph.

(2) Information contained in vessel manifests and summary statistical reports of importations and exportations are available for inspection and copying by certain representatives of the press to the extent permitted by § 103.11.

(3) Information obtained in connection with investigations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160 et seq.), is available for disclosure under the provisions of section 153.23 of this chapter.

(4) Information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations is available, upon request, for disclosure to United States Government agencies charged with export responsibilities for certain commodities, as listed in 15 CFR 370.10. Information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may also be made available, upon request, to the Federal Maritime Commission and to the Civil Aeronautics Board. The disclosure of this information by Customs is in accordance with determinations made by the Secretary of Commerce that the withholding of such information is contrary to the national interest (50 U.S.C. App. 2406(c)).

(5) Importers and exporters or their duly authorized brokers, attorneys, or agents, may be permitted to examine manifests with respect to any consignment of goods in which they have a proper and legal interest as principal or agent. No general examination of manifests or the making of any copies or notations from which manifests shall be permitted except with respect to the particular importation or exportation in which they have a proper and legal interest.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290, as amended (5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment merely conforms the Customs Regulations to the requirements of existing statutes and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date: This amendment will be effective June 8, 1976.

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: May 28,1976.

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.76–16533 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 25—Indians

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCHAPTER W—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

PART 252—BUSINESS PRACTICES ON THE NAVAJO, HOPI, AND ZUNI RESERVATIONS [1]

Bond Requirements and Livestock Purchase Permits

This notice is published in exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by 230 DM 2. The authority to issue regulations is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and sections 463 and 465 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 2 and 9).

On April 1, 1976, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 13938) a notice of proposed rulemaking setting forth proposed revisions of §§ 252.7, 252.14, 252.32 252.52 and 252.57 of Part 252 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The changes would require a customer to obtain a judgment against a reservation business before suing the surety; make termination of liability on a bond automatic twenty days after the surety gives notice; exempt purchasers at a livestock auction from the requirement to obtain a permit; and give the BIA the power to recover on a bond but

[1] 40 FR 39835.

not to declare a forfeiture when a license is revoked. The public was given until May 3, 1976, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed revisions.

The only public comments received were from the Surety Association of America. Those comments did not recommend any changes to the proposed rules. The proposed revisions are hereby adopted without change and are set forth below.

Effective date. These revisions shall become effective July 8, 1976.

Dated: May 25, 1976.

MORRIS THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Part 252 of Subchapter W, Chapter I, Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised as follows: Section 252.7, Subpart B is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 252.7 Bond requirement for a reservation business.

* * * * *

(b) The bond shall be in favor of the United States for the benefit of the United States and any customer of the licensee who recovers a judgment for damages resulting from violation of any law or regulation affecting or relating to reservation businesses. Any customer who recovers such a judgment may bring suit on the bond in his or her own name. The bond shall be conditioned on payment by the licensee of all judgments for damages resulting from violations of the regulations of this Part.

* * * * *

Section 252.14 Subpart B is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) as follows:

§ 252.14 Trade in livestock restricted.

* * * * *

(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to purchases of livestock made at an organized public auction.

Section 252.32, Subpart D is amended by revising paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 252.32 Reservation pawnbroker license required.

* * * * *

(c) The bond required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be in favor of the United States for the benefit of the customers of the licensee and shall specifically indemnify all customers who have recovered judgment against the licensee for destroyed, lost, misplaced or misappropriated pawn or other property. Any customer recovering such a judgment may bring suit on the bond in his or her own name. The bond shall be for the same period as the license.

* * * * *

Section 252.52, Subpart F is revised as follows:

§ 252.52 Revocation of license and lease and recovery on bond.

The reservation business owner is subject to revocation of license and lease and recovery on the bond in whole or in part in the event of any violation of the regulations of this Part after a show cause proceeding according to the provisions of § 252.56.

Section 252.57, Subpart F is amended by revising paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 252.57 Procedures to cancel liability on bond.

* * * * *

(c) Twenty (20) days after the statement required in paragraph (b) of this section is mailed to the licensee and the statement required in paragraph (a) of this section is filed with the Commissioner, the surety is released from all liability thereafter arising on the bond.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16466 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 556-4 PP6F1704/R97]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-Dimethyl-2,6-Dinitrobenzenamine

On December 30, 1975, notice was given (40 FR 59776) that American Cyanamid Co., PO Box 400, Princeton NJ 08540, had filed a petition (PP 6F1704) with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This petition proposed that 40 CFR 180.361 be amended to establish a tolerance for the combined residues of the herbicide *N*1(1-ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine and its metabolite 4-[(1-ethylpropyl) amino]-2-methyl-3,5-dinitro benzyl alcohol in or on the raw agricultural commodities soybeans, soybean forage, and soybean hay at 0.1 part per million. No comments were received in response to this notice of filing.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated, and it has been determined that the tolerance should be established as proposed. The pesticide is considered useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in eggs, meat, milk, or poultry and 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3) applies. The tolerance established by amending 40 CFR 180.361 will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may on or before July 8, 1976, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 1019, East Tower, 401 H St. SW. Washington, DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in quintuplicate and specify the provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Effective June 8, 1976, Part 180, subpart C, is amended by revising § 180.361 as set forth below.

(Sec. 408(d)(2) Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)).)

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

Section 180.361 is amended by adding a tolerance of 0.1 part per million for soybeans, soybean forage, and soybean hay and revising the regulation to read as follows.

* * * * *

§ 180.361 *N* - (1 - ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the pesticide *N*-(1-ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine and its metabolite 4-[(1-ethylpropyl) amino]-2 - methyl - 3,5 - dinitro benzyl alcohol in or on the following raw agricultural commodities.

Commodity:	*Parts per million*
Corn, fodder	0.1
Corn, forage	0.1
Corn, grain	0.1
Cottonseed	0.1
Soybeans	0.1
Soybeans, forage	0.1
Soybeans, hay	0.1

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16460 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 555-8; PP5F1601/R99]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Toxaphene

On April 23, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) gave notice that Hercules Inc., Wilmington DE 19899, had filed a pesticide petition (PP 5F1601). This petition proposed that 40 CFR 180.138 be amended by the establishment of a tolerance for residues of the insecticide toxaphene (chlorinated camphene containing 67 percent to 69 percent chlorine) in or on the raw agricultural commodity sunflower seeds at 0.1 part per million (ppm).

The data submitted in the petition and all other relevant material have been evaluated, and the pesticide is considered to be useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. The data show that no discernible differences in residue levels were noted in a comparison of toxaphene-treated and control sunflower seeds and their respective byproducts. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in eggs, milk, meat, or poultry as delineated in 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3). The tolerance established by amending 40 CFR 180.138 will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, on or before July 8, 1976, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency,

East Tower, Room 1019, 401 M St. SW, Washington DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in quintuplicate and should specify both provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Effective June 8, 1976, 40 CFR 180.138 is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 408(d)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)).)

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

Part 180, subpart C, § 180.138 is amended by adding a new paragraph containing a tolerance for residues of toxaphene at 0.1 ppm in or on the raw agricultural commodity sunflower seeds, as follows:

* * * * *

§ 180.138 Toxaphene; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

0.1 part per million in or on sunflower seeds.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16463 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

CHAPTER 101—FEDERAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

SUBCHAPTER F—TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

[FPMR Amendment F-26]

PART 101-35—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Privacy Cross-References

This amendment adds §§ 101-35.112 and 101-35.200 to provide cross-references in Part 101-35 to GSA's privacy regulations discussed in Subpart 101-32.17.

The table of contents for Part 101-35 is amended by adding the following new entries:

101-35.112 The Privacy Act of 1974.
101-35.200 Scope of subpart.

Sections 101-35.112 and 101-35.200 added to read as follows:

§ 101-35.112 The Privacy Act of 1974.

The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) (Act) establishes certain administrative procedures regarding the implementation and use of systems of records dealing with personal data. The Act also requires the provision of appropriate safeguards to protect against threats and hazards to personal data. Regulations concerning GSA's privacy safeguards with regard to ADP and telecommunications as required by the Act are in Subpart 101-32.17.

§ 101-35.200 Scope of subpart.

(a) This subpart prescribes the policies and procedures concerning the procurement, utilization, and acquisition of telecommunications service or equipment.

(b) Agencies contemplating major changes or new installations of telecommunications facilities must also comply with GSA's privacy safeguards set forth in Subpart 101-32.17, which are developed in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974.

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

Effective date. This regulation is effective upon June 8, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

JACK ECKERD,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.76-16543 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FPMR Amendment G-36]

PART 101-38—MOTOR EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

Subpart 101-38.6—Exemptions From Use of Official U.S. Government Tags and Other Identification

EXEMPTIONS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This regulation updates the list of agencies and their organizational activities which have been granted unlimited exemptions from displaying U.S. Government tags and other identification on motor vehicles used for official purposes. The list of exempted agencies and organizational activities in this regulation reflect exemptions that are currently in effect.

Section 101-38.602 is revised as follows:

§ 101-38.602 Unlimited exemptions.

Unlimited exemptions from the requirement to display official U.S. Government tags and other identification are granted to the organizational activities of the agencies listed below, subject to the provisions of § 101-38.606, for motor vehicles used for purposes in which conspicuous identification on the vehicles would interfere with the performance of the functions for which the vehicles were acquired and are used.

(a) *Agriculture, Department of.* Motor vehicles that the Forest Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Food and Nutrition Service, and Office of Investigation use in the conduct of investigative or law enforcement activities.

(b) *Civil Service Commission, United States.* Motor vehicles designated by the U.S. Civil Service Commission for use in the investigative program of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations.

(c) *Defense, Department of.* Motor vehicles used for intelligence, investigative, or security purposes, including such vehicles used by the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency and the Criminal Investigation Command of the Department of the Army; Office of Naval Intelligence of the Department of the Navy; and Office of Special Investigations of the Department of the Air Force.

(d) *District of Columbia.* Special motor vehicles operated by the Metropolitan Police Department; Fire Department; Weights, Measures, and Markets Division, Office of Licenses and Permits, Department of Economic Development; Department of Corrections; and Public Service Commission in connection with special investigative and undercover law enforcement activities.

(e) *Energy Research and Development Administration.* Motor vehicles that the Energy Research and Development Administration designates for use in the conduct of security operations or in the enforcement of security regulations.

(f) *Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of.* Motor vehicles operated by the Food and Drug Administration in undercover law enforcement and similar investigative work; motor vehicles operated by St. Elizabeths Hospital in outpatient work where the identification of the vehicle would be prejudicial to the patient; and one vehicle operated by the National Institutes of Health in transporting mentally disturbed children.

(g) *Interior, Department of the.* Those motor vehicles operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the enforcement of Federal game laws; and motor vehicles assigned to the special agents of the Bureau of Land Management whose duties are to investigate crimes against public lands.

(h) *Justice, Department of.* All motor vehicles operated by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Border Patrol; and those vehicles operated in undercover law enforcement activities or investigative work by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service.

(i) *Labor, Department of.* All motor vehicles used for investigation, law enforcement, and compliance by the Manpower Administration (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training); Labor-Management Services Administration; Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and Employment Standards Administration.

(j) *National Security Council.* All motor vehicles operated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

(k) *Nuclear Regulatory Commission.* Motor vehicles that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission designates for use in the conduct of security operations or in the enforcement of security regulations.

(l) *Postal Service, United States.* The motor vehicles that the Postal Inspection Service uses for investigative and law enforcement activities.

(m) *Transportation, Department of.* All motor vehicles used for intelligence, investigative, or security purposes by the Office of Investigations and Security in the Office of the Secretary; the Intelligence and Security Division and field counterparts in the U.S. Coast Guard; the Office of Investigations and Security and field counterparts in the Federal Aviation Administration; and special agents in the Alaska Railroad.

(n) *Treasury, Department of the.* All motor vehicles operated by the U.S.

Secret Service; Intelligence Division and Internal Security Division of the Internal Revenue Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Office of Investigation of the Bureau of Customs; and two vehicles used by the Collection Division of the Internal Revenue Service in Anchorage, Alaska.

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

Effective date: June 8, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

JACK ECKERD,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.76-16498 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

CHAPTER II—BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS

[Public Land Order 5585; ES-01254, 01262, 14997]

WISCONSIN

Partial Revocation of Executive Orders of April 25, 1859, and July 21, 1871; Withdrawal of Lands for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 FR 4831), and to the Act of September 26, 1970, 16 U.S.C. 460w, it is ordered as follows:

1. Executive Orders of April 26, 1859, and July 21, 1871, which reserved certain lands in Bayfield and Ashland Counties for lighthouse purposes, are hereby revoked so far as they affect the following described lands:

FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 52 N., R. 3 W.,
sec 18, lots 1 and 2;
sec 19, lots 1, 2, 3.
T. 52 N., R. 4 W.,
sec. 24, lots 1 and 2, excepting that parcel more particularly described as: Beginning at a point marked by the United States Coast Guard automated aid-to-navigation light located at latitude 46°58'15" N., longitude 90°48'22" W., thence due North a distance of 15 feet to a point marked by a Coast Guard monument; thence due East a distance of 15 feet to a point marked by a Coast Guard monument; thence due South a distance of 30 feet to a point marked by a Coast Guard monument; thence due West a distance of 30 feet to a point marked by a Coast Guard monument; thence due North a distance of 30 feet to a point marked by a Coast Guard monument; thence due East a distance of 15 feet to the point marking the beginning of the second course, and containing approximately 900 square feet in area; an easement of visibility over all that portion of fractional sec. 24, T. 52 N., R. 4 W., forming an arc lying west of a line running 335° true and a line running 140° true from the Raspberry Island Light, and no buildings, structures, or growth of any kind shall be constructed or maintained within the easement area which would in any way interfere or impair the free and clear visibility of said Raspberry Island Light, the Coast Guard reserving the right to trim, cut and/or remove at anytime any trees, brush, foliage, buildings, structures or any other obstructions of any nature from the land within the easement area when necessary to establish, maintain and preserve the visibility of the light; and a right of ingress and egress thereto and therefrom over section 24, T. 52 N., R. 4 W., for purposes of operating, maintaining, and servicing the light and arc of visibility.
T. 53 N., R. 1 E.,
sec. 17, lot 2;
sec. 18, lot 4, excepting the Outer Island Light and a 30' x 30' square plot of land on which the light is situated, more particularly described as: Being all that parcel or lot of land situated on the north part of Outer Island, Lake Superior, Ashland County, State of Wisconsin, comprising a part of lot 4, sec. 18, T. 53 N., R. 1 E., said parcel or lot beginning at a point 15 feet north of the center of the brick light tower; thence along a line due East for a distance of 15 feet; thence along a line due South for a distance of 30 feet; thence along a line due West for a distance of 30 feet; thence along a line due North for a distance of 30 feet; thence along a line due East for a distance of 15 feet, to the point of beginning, together with all rights of ingress and egress.
T. 53 N., R. 1 W.,
sec. 13, lots 1 thru 4.

The areas described aggregate 593.32 acres in Bayfield and Ashland Counties.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, 30 U.S.C., Ch. 2, and reserved as an addition to the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, for administration by the National Park Service in accordance with the Act of September 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 880), supra.

Dated: June 2, 1976.

JACK O. HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc.76-16499 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Circular No. 2395]

PART 2900—LEASES

Recreation and Public Purposes Act Processing and Disposal of Solid Waste

On page 50721 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 31, 1975, there was published a notice and text of a proposed amendment to Subpart 2912 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of this amendment is to comply with section 211 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 3254e); E.O. 11752 and to insure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines on public lands to the extent that disposal is conducted on leases authorized by the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Interested persons were given until December 1, 1975 to submit comments. Seven comments were received and considered in the final rulemaking process. All comments were from county, State and Federal agencies.

A major concern was that all procedures listed as "recommended" in the Environmental Protection Agency guidelines were made mandatory in the proposal. The proposal has been revised to make it more consistent with the objective of the guidelines and provide that the "requirements" in the guidelines must be followed and that the "recommended procedures" are techniques that can be employed to meet the requirements. Alternate techniques can be used in meeting the requirements if approved by the authorized officer.

Another concern was the lack of reference to Federal, State and local laws and regulations. The proposal has been revised to insure that the authorized officer shall consider applicable Federal, State and local air, water pollution and solid waste disposal laws, regulations and plans in determining compliance in meeting guideline requirements. Existing classification regulations provide that land classifications be consistent with State and local programs, plans and regulations if such are consistent with Federal programs. Since lands must be classified for Recreation and Public Purpose leases, local and state interests will be thoroughly considered under this proposal. Section 241.000(d) of the guidelines also states that disposal sites meet the health and environmental standards for the area in which they are located. Also clarified is that the proposal covers all Recreation and Public Purpose leases involving the disposal of solid waste.

These regulations are in partial compliance with the Solid Waste Disposal Act except with activities related to Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases. Other regulations will be promulgated to provide for other aspects of compliance with that Act.

Section 2912.3–4 has been added which prohibits the use of a Recreation and Public Purposes Act Lease for disposal of permanent or long-term hazardous wastes. Noncompliance with a plan of disposal could result in the return of permanently contaminated lands to the jurisdiction of the Department because of the permanent reversionary clause required by the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Because of the problems in handling hazardous wastes, a national system for disposal is being planned under the authority of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of October 26, 1970 (42 U.S.C. 3254f.).

The regulations are adopted as set forth below and shall become effective on July 8, 1976.

In 43 CFR Chapter II, subpart 2912 is amended by adding §§ 2912.3 through 2912.3–4 to read as follows.

§ 2912.3 Leases for solid waste disposal sites.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 3254e.

§ 2912.3–1 Requirement.

Compliance with *Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Solid Wastes, Guidelines for the Land Disposal of Solid Waste, and Regulations for the Acceptance of Certain Pesticides and Recommended Procedures for the Disposal and*

Storage of Pesticides and Pesticide Containers, as promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency, is required under leases issued for purposes involving disposal of solid waste. Each such lease shall contain provisions to insure compliance.

§ 2912.3–2 References.

(a) *Guidelines for the Thermal Processing of Solid Wastes* are contained in 40 CFR 240 (39 FR 29328–29338).

(b) *Guidelines for the Land Disposal of Solid Waste* are contained in 40 CFR 241 (39 FR 29328–29338).

(c) *Regulations for the Acceptance of Certain Pesticides and Recommended Procedures for the Disposal and Storage of Pesticides and Pesticide Containers* are contained in 40 CFR 165 (39 FR 15236–15241).

§ 2912.3–3 Procedures.

(a) All new leases shall contain express stipulations requiring compliance with the above referenced guidelines. Leases and respective plans of development and management already in existence without such specific stipulations shall be amended to require compliance with the above guidelines by lessees. In all cases, the lease must stipulate that failure to comply with the guidelines shall constitute sufficient grounds for cancellation of the lease.

(b) Lease applicants shall include in the plan of development and management detailed descriptions of the methods and procedures that will be employed to achieve compliance with the above guidelines. The requirements in the guidelines delineate mandatory minimum standards of performance that must be followed. The recommended methods and procedures in the guidelines are means whereby the requirements can be met. Alternate methods and procedures may be used in meeting the requirements when approved by the authorized officer.

(c) Determinations as to how such compliance in meeting the requirements of the above guidelines shall occur are to be made by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management. In making his determination the authorized officer shall take into consideration applicable Federal, State and local air, water pollution and solid waste disposal laws, regulations and plans.

§ 2912.3–4 Exceptions.

Leases under the act will not be used to provide sites for the disposal of permanent or long-term hazardous wastes.

JACK HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16487 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Circular No. 2396]

PART 2900—LEASES

Administration of Special Land Use Permits

On page 54802 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 26, 1975, there was published a notice and text of a proposed amendment to Part 2920 of Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the proposed amendments is to clarify the regulations with respect to the types of land uses which should be authorized under Special Land Use Permits. The procedures were intended to authorize short-term, temporary land uses, and uses for which no specific legislation is available. The definitions in the existing regulations included facilities such as hotels, motels, stores, and etc. which can be authorized on business site leases under the Small Tract Act. These types of facilities are deleted from the definition.

Comments were received through the month of December, 1975. Three commenters pointed out that there are long term facilities and land uses of some permanence which provide justifiable public services and natural resource protection now authorized under Special Land Use Permit, but that no specific legislation exists to authorize them. All the commenters indicated that the regulations should be less restrictive, allowing more managerial discretion on the nature of the land use to be permitted and length of time for which a permit should be issued.

Comments from the Solicitor's Office indicate that the langauge in the published proposed rulemaking allows the authorized officer to issue all permits that can be issued under the law. To make the regulations less restrictive would be contrary to the opinion expressed in the United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, in *Wilderness Society* v. *Morton*, 479 F. 2d 842 (1973).

The propoed amendment is hereby adopted without change, and is set forth below. This amendment shall become effective July 8, 1976.

Chapter II, Title 43, Part 2920 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended and revised to read as follows:

1. Section 2920.0–5 paragraph (d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 2920.0–5 Definitions.

* * * * *

(d) The term "commercial facilities and services" means accommodations, equipment, and other related supplies and services provided on a temporary or short-term basis by a private entrepreneur, whether an individual, a group, association, or qualified corporation, to facilitate public use of the public lands. These facilities and services may include, but are not limited to: trailer camps, automotive and transportation services, and portable sanitary facilities.

* * * * *

2. Section 2920.0–5 is amended by adding paragraphs (f) and (g) to read:

§ 2920.0–5 Definitions.

* * * * *

(f) The term "trailer camp" means an area of stable land used for temporary parking of trailers, with portable toilet or other removable sanitary facilities, and no installation of permanent pads or other permanent structures.

(g) The term "automotive and transportation services" means portable repair and fuel facilities, such as a "shop on wheels" or a gasoline or diesel fuel tanker truck, or similar arrangements or facilities.

3. Section 2920.3(a) is amended by adding paragraph (3) to read:

§ 2920.3 Terms.

(a) *General.* * * *

(3) A special land-use permit will not be issued for a longer term than one year, unless in the opinion of the authorized officer a longer term is considered necessary.

* * * * *

4. In section 2923.2, the last sentence is revised to read:

§ 2923.2 Applications.

* * * * *

* * * The application shall include sufficient detail to adequately describe the facilities and/or services to be provided and their purpose.

JACK HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16488 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 47—Telecommunication

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 76–487]

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

Order

In the matter of reregulation of radio and television broadcasting.

By the Commission: 1. As a result of its continuing study concerning the reregulation of radio and TV, the Commission has under consideration the matter of amending certain provisions in Part 73 of its rules. These amendments will update certain rules, delete parts of others which are no longer necessary, and make corrections and revisions where indicated.

2. The following rule changes are made for the reasons indicated:

(a) It is a common practice for AM broadcast stations to install a static-drain choke at the base of series fed antenna towers to provide a circuit path to ground to dissipate static electricity. The first sentence of paragraph (a) of § 73.54 (Antenna resistance and reactance: how determined), appears to prohibit the use of such "components" if installed on the antenna side of the point where the antenna resistance was measured and the antenna ammeter is installed. Also, the circuit used to supply electric power for tower obstruction lighting could be considered as a "shunt" across the antenna. A change is being made herein so that the rule will clearly indicate that shunt tuning components may not be located in the antenna circuit following the point where the antenna resistance is measured, but static electricity drain and tower lighting components may be installed across the an-

tenna terminals following the point of antenna resistance measurement.

On April 5, 1972, the Commission amended Part 73 of the rules (Docket 19200, FCC 72-324) pertaining to specifications and measurement of power of AM stations. Prior to the amendment, AM stations that were required to restrict the strength of their signal were required to install devices that would dissipate part of the transmitter output power. The rules, as amended in 1972, permit licensees to use power dissipating elements, reduce the transmitter output power, or use a combination of the two methods. It is required that the power dissipating element be inserted at the antenna circuit following the point where the antenna resistance is measured. Because of the changes in procedures for the licensing of antenna input power, there no longer is a valid reason for requiring power dissipating elements, when used, to be inserted at a specific point in the antenna circuit. In fact, there may be advantages in inserting them elsewhere in the radio frequency circuit. This amendment, herein, will delete all references to the required location of power dissipation elements. Their location must be shown in the circuit diagram submitted to the Commission under the existing rule, § 73.54(e)(2).

(1) § 73.54(a) is revised accordingly and § 73.54(d) is deleted.

(b) The Commission adopted new rule Section 73.68 on February 4, 1976 (Docket 19692; FCC 76-101, Mimeo #39115). This new rule established standards for the design and installation of sampling systems for antenna monitors used by AM broadcast stations with directional antennas. Stations installing and obtaining approval to use a sampling system meeting the prescribed standards would no longer be required to make periodic antenna base current readings according to the schedule specified in § 73.114(a)(9). (Stations without a type approved antenna monitor are required to take base current readings once each day, 5 days a week).

Stations operating by remote control using an approved antenna sampling system and type approved antenna monitor, would still have been required to make antenna monitor readings at the transmitter site every second day for each directional antenna pattern.

Since stations operated by remote control, using an approved sampling system with a type approved antenna monitor, would have reliable indications of the antenna parameters at the control location, there appears to be no need to continue to take antenna monitor readings at the transmitter site every other day. We are therefore amending the rule to eliminate this unnecessary requirement. The weekly inspections, adjustments, calibration and record keeping procedures described in §§ 73.67(a)(5), 73.93(j) and 73.114(b) adequately cover essential observations of the antenna performance.

(1) Amendments in § 73.68 are made accordingly.

(c) AM stations, using directional antennas, operating when the antenna monitors are out of service for repairs, are expected to read and log base currents or remote base currents once each day. The subject rule (§ 73.69 Antenna (phase) monitors), as written, fails to make clear that such checks must be made and logged daily for each mode of directional operation. Clarification of the rule is made accordingly. It should be noted also that this clarification conforms § 73.69 to the requirements of the newly adopted § 73.68, Sampling systems for antenna (phase) monitors. (Docket 19692, adopted February 4, 1976.)

(1) § 73.69(b)(2) is amended for clarity and conformance.

(d) A further change in § 73.69 is made for clarification purposes. Paragraph (d)(4) of this section was, as originally written, stated incorrectly. When changes are made in the directional antenna monitor or sampling system, it is necessary to reestablish that the antenna and monitoring system are operating correctly. New measurements are to be compared to the last complete proof of performance taken. The measurements are NOT to be compared to the last adjustments of the antenna, since such adjustments can be made at any time without requiring full proof measurements.

(1) § 73.69(d)(4) is amended and clarified accordingly.

(e) The posting of a station license, or any other instrument of station authorization has commonly been accomplished by affixing them to the wall of the principal control point of the transmitter. (See §§ 73.92; 73.264; 73.564; and 73.660, Station and operator licenses, posting of.)

In 1974, in the Reregulation Order adopted by the Commission on June 19th (FCC 74-653; Mimeo 17920), a change in posting requirements for operators' licenses was made. The change allowed the retention of operators' licenses in binders or in file folders at the control point as an alternative to affixing them to the wall.

In the ensuing two years since this rule change, the FCC has received requests to allow posting of the station licenses in this same fashion. The operator license posting procedure is, upon review, considered to have been a desirable change by broadcasters and FCC personnel alike. It has resulted in maintaining operators' licenses in a safe environment and, in many situations, has retained them in better condition than the "hanging on the wall" practice did. A further proviso of the 1974 change was that "the [operator] license continues to be immediately and easily accessible to the control point." The record indicates that licensees are adhering to this proviso.

When considering the conformance of station license posting rules to the operator license posting option, we have no reason to conclude that the retention of station authorizations in binder or folder (and off the wall) will in any way hinder our inspection function. Indeed, such change may expedite this part of the inspection process by having both operators' and station licenses in one file or binder at the control point.

(1) Accordingly, §§ 73.92; 73.264; 73.564; and 73.660 are amended to allow this option in the manner of posting station authorizations.

(f) Section 73.114(a)(9)(i) requires that stations using directional antenna systems and not operated by remote control are required to make readings of antenna base currents once each day, five days of each week for each mode of directional antenna used. However, in paragraph (a)(9)(iii) of this same section, stations operated by remote control can make readings every second day when obtaining remote sample loop current and phase indications from a type-approved antenna monitor. It is anomalous to require stations operated by direct control and using type-accepted antenna monitors to make base current meter readings more frequently than stations operated by remote control.

(1) § 73.114 is amended to accomplish these changes.

(g) The terms "partial proof of performance" and "skeleton proof of performance" were originally coined by the Commission staff to describe the procedure to be followed in making field strength measurements to determine the performance of existing directional antennas. The procedures required fewer field strength measurements along the station's radials and were, in essence, a miniature of the procedure to make a "complete" proof as required by § 73.151. Section 73.151, entitled Field strength measurements to establish performance of directional antennas, describes the showing that must be submitted with the license application form to establish the effective measured field strength of each mode of directional operation. There are only four direct mentions of these less detailed proofs in the rules: in § 73.66, Remote control authorization; in § 73.68, Sampling systems for antenna (phase) monitors; in § 73.69, Antenna (phase) monitors; and in § 73.93, Operator requirements.

On March 19, 1976, the Commission adopted the shorter commercial radio renewal application form (Docket 20419). In that proceeding, the requirement to retain the results of skeleton and partial proofs for three years and to make them available to FCC representatives was added to §§ 73.66 and 73.93. In view of this availability requirement, we are further stating, via this Order, the direction to licensees to make skeleton and partial proofs available to FCC representatives by adding new paragraph (e) in § 73.116, Availability of logs and records.

The descriptions of skeleton and partial proofs, as mentioned above, appear only in Notes 2 and 3 following § 73.93. These descriptions more properly belong in the Data and Measurements portion of Subpart A of Part 73, wherein requirements and descriptive terminology regarding field intensity measurements are found. A new section 73.154 will be added to the rules with the section headnote reading, § 73.154 Field intensity measurements: partial proofs, skeleton proofs. Notes 2 and 3 in § 73.93 describing these proofs will be deleted. Appropriate cross

references will be made in the rules wherever partial or skeleton proofs are mentioned. One new such reference is contained in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making regarding automated transmission systems.

(h) In § 73.315, Transmitter location, the rule states (in paragraph (d)), "In cases of questionable antenna locations it is desirable to conduct propagation tests to indicate the field intensity expected in the principal city. * * *" "Such tests should include measurements made in accordance with good engineering practice. * * *"

With the adoption of the Report and Order in consolidated Dockets 16004 and 18052 (May 29, 1975), new section 73.314 was added to the FM rules. This new section, entitled Field strength measurements, precisely sets forth regulations regarding field strength measurement procedures for FM stations.

(i) Cross reference to § 73.314 will be added to § 73.315, and will supplant the present generalized and vague direction to make these measurements "in accordance with good engineering practices, * * *"

(j) Class D noncommercial educational FM stations, licensed to operate with transmitter output power of 10 watts or less, are not required to have transmitter meters for reading plate voltage or current (see § 73.558(a)).

There are questions regularly received from licensees of this type of facility concerning the need for remote control metering at these stations.

Since transmitter meters are not required, there is no need for remote control metering. Also, since meters are not required, there is no need to require power adjustment controls at the control point.

(l) Changes in § 73.573 Remote control operation are made herein for clarification.

3. We conclude that, for the reasons set forth above, adoption of these amendments will serve the public interest. Prior notice of rulemaking, effective date provisions, and public procedure thereon are unnecessary, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure and Judicial Review Act provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), inasmuch as these amendments impose no additional burdens and raise no issue upon which comments would serve any useful purpose.

4. Therefore, *it is ordered*, That pursuant to sections 4(i) and 303(j) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Part 73 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations ARE AMENDED as set forth below, effective July 8, 1976.

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

Adopted: May 25, 1976.

Released: June 7, 1976.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

1. In § 73.54, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows and paragraph (d) is deleted and reserved.

§ 73.54 Antenna resistance and reactance; how determined.

(a) The resistance of an omnidirectional series fed antenna shall be measured at the base of the antenna without intervening coupling networks or components. (Static drain devices; current transformers; and circuits to isolate antenna monitor sampling lines, tower lighting power lines, or lines connecting other antennas mounted on the antenna tower are not considered to be antenna coupling networks or components.) The resistance of shunt excited antenna shall be measured at the point the radio frequency energy is transferred to the feed wire circuit, without intervening networks, except that if the termination of the feed wire is highly reactive, a network containing no shunt element may follow the point where the resistance is determined.

* * * * *

(d) [Reserved]

* * * * *

2. In § 73.66, paragraph (c) is amended as follows:

§ 73.66 Remote control authorization.

* * * * *

(c) Stations employing directional antennas and operated by remote control, shall make a skeleton proof of performance, as defined in § 73.154, at least once each calendar year. The results of each such proof, signed and dated by the qualified person who made it, shall be kept on file at the transmitter or the remote control point for a period of three years, and on request shall be made available during that time to any duly authorized representative of the Federal Communications Commission.

3. In § 73.68, new paragraph (b)(3) is added as follows:

§ 73.68 Sampling systems for antenna (phase) monitors.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) That observations be made at the transmitter site at remotely controlled stations every second day for each directional antenna pattern, as required by § 73.114(a)(8).

4. In § 73.69, paragraphs (b)(2) and (d)(4) are amended to read as follows:

§ 73.69 Antenna (phase) monitors.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) If the license specifies antenna monitor sample current ratios, during the period the antenna monitor is out of service, base currents or remote base currents shall be read and logged at least once each day for each mode of directional operation.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(4) If it cannot be established by the observations required in paragraph (d)(2) of this section that base current ratios and monitoring point values are within the tolerances or limits prescribed by the rules and the instrument of authorization, or if the substitution of the new antenna monitor for the old results in changes in these parameters, a partial proof of performance shall be executed, as described in § 73.154 and measurements shall be analyzed in the manner required in § 73.186.

* * * * *

5. In § 73.92, paragraph (b) is amended, (b)(2) is deleted, and (b)(1)(i) and (ii) are changed to (b)(1) and (2), and new paragraph (c) is added following (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 73.92 Station and operator licenses; posting of.

* * * * *

(b) The operator license, or Form 759 (Verification of Operator License or Permit), of each station operator employed full-time or part-time or via contract, shall be permanently posted and shall remain posted so long as the operator is employed by the licensee. The operator license shall be posted either:

(1) At the transmitter or extension meter location; or

(2) At the principal remote control point, if the station license authorizes operation by remote control.

(c) Posting of operator licenses and the station licenses and any other instrument of station authorization shall be accomplished by affixing the license to the wall at the posting location, or enclosing in a binder or inserting into a folder and retaining at the posting location so that the licenses will be readily available and easily accessible at that location.

6. In § 73.93, Notes 2 and 3, following paragraph (j) are deleted, and paragraph (e)(3) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.93 Operator requirements.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(3) Within 1 year of the date on which the Commission is notified, pursuant to § 73.93(h), of the designation of a chief operator, the station shall complete a partial proof of performance, as defined in § 73.154, and shall complete subsequent partial proofs of performance at least once each 3 years thereafter. A skeleton proof of performance, as defined in § 73.154, shall be completed during each year that a partial proof of performance is not required. Not less than 10, nor more than 14 months, shall elapse between the completion dates of successive proofs of performance. The results of such proof, signed and dated by the qualified person who made it, shall be kept on file at the transmitter or remote control point for a period of three years, and on request shall be made available during that time to any duly authorized representative of the Federal Communications Commission.

* * * * *

7. In § 73.114, paragraph (a)(9)(i) is amended, paragraph (a)(9)(ii) is amended as (a)(9)(iv), and a new text is added for paragraph (a)(9)(ii) as follows:

§ 73.114 **Maintenance log.**

(a) * * *

(9) * * *

* * * * *

(i) For stations not operated by remote control, and not using a type-approved antenna monitor, entries shall be made once each day, 5 days each week for each directional radiation pattern, regardless of any provision in the station authorization for more frequent entries; Provided, That: if a first-class radiotelephone operator is on duty at the transmitter for all periods of operation with a directional radiation pattern, and the station authorization permits antenna base current readings at less frequent intervals than specified in this subparagraph, entries may be made pursuant to the schedule specified in that authorization.

(ii) For stations not operated by remote control, and using a type approved antenna monitor, entries shall be made every second day for each directional radiation pattern, with no longer than 54 hours elapsing between successive observations for the same pattern, regardless of any provision in the station authorization for more frequent entries; Provided, That: if a first-class radiotelephone operator is on duty at the transmitter for all periods of operation with a directional radiation pattern, and the station authorization permits antenna base current readings at less frequent intervals than specified in this subparagraph, entries may be made pursuant to the schedule specified in that authorization.

* * * * *

(iv) For stations operated by remote control, not having the indications of a type-approved antenna monitor available at the remote control point, the entries specified in subparagraph (8) of this paragraph shall be based on observations made at the transmitter not more than 2 hours after the time of commencement of operation with each directional radiation pattern: Provided, That, if any separate period of operation with a specific pattern does not exceed 1 hour in duration, observations and entries for such period need not be made. If a station utilizes a single directional radiation pattern during all hours of operation, observations and entries shall be made once each day, with no fewer than 12 hours elapsing between successive observations.

* * * * *

8. In § 73.116, new paragraph (e) is added as follows:

§ 73.116 **Availability of logs and records.**

* * * * *

(e) Copy of the partial and skeleton proofs of performance as directed by § 73.154 and made pursuant to the following rule requirements:

(1) § 73.66 Remote control authorization.

(2) § 73.68 Sampling systems for antenna (phase) monitors.

(3) § 73.69 Antenna (phase) monitors.

(4) § 73.93 Operator requirements.

9. New §73.154 is added as follows:

§ 73.154 **Field intensity measurements: Partial and skeleton proofs of performance.**

(a) The partial proof of performance shall consist of at least 10 field strength measurements on each of the radials established in the latest complete proof of performance of the directional antenna system. These measurements shall be made at locations, all within 2 to 10 miles (3 to 16 kilometers) from the antenna, which were utilized in such proof, and include on each radial, the point, if any, designated as a monitoring point in the station authorization. Measurements shall be analyzed in the manner prescribed in §73.186 of the rules.

(b) The skeleton proof of performance shall consist of field strength measurements, at least three on each of the radials established in the latest complete proof of performance of the directional antenna system, made at measurement locations utilized in such proof, and include, on each radial, the point, if any, designated as a monitoring point in the station authorization.

§ 73.264 **[Amended]**

10. In Section 73.264, subparagraph (b) is amended, (b) (2) is deleted, and (b) (1) (i) and (ii) are changed to (b) (1) and (2), and new paragraph (c) is added following (b) (2) to read as follows:

* * * * *

(b) The operator license, or Form 759 (Verification of Operator License or Permit), of each station operator employed full-time or part-time or via contract, shall be permanently posted and shall remain posted so long as the operator is employed by the licensee. The operator license shall be posted either:

(1) At the transmitter or extension meter location; or

(2) At the principal remote control point, if the station license authorizes operation by remote control.

(c) Posting of operator licenses and the station licenses and any other instrument of station authorization shall be accomplished by affixing the license to the wall at the posting location, or enclosing in a binder or inserting into a folder and retaining at the posting location so that the licenses will be readily available and easily accessible at that location.

11. § 73.315, paragraph (d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.315 **Transmitter location.**

* * * * *

(d) In cases of questionable antenna locations it is desirable to conduct propagation tests to indicate the field intensity expected in the principal city or cities to be served and in other areas, particularly where severe shadow problems may be expected. In considering applications proposing the use of such locations, the Commission may require site tests to be made. Such tests should include measurements made in accordance with with the measurement procedures described in § 73.314, and full data thereon shall be supplied to the Commission. The test transmitter should employ an antenna having a height as close as possible to the proposed antenna height, using a balloon or other support if necessary and feasible. Information concerning the authorization of site tests may be obtained from the Commission upon request.

* * * * *

12. In Section 73.564, paragraph (b) is amended, (b) (2) is deleted, and (b) (1) (i) and (ii) are changed to (b) (1) and (2), and new paragraph (c) is added following (b) (2) to read as follows:

§ 73.564 **Station and operator licenses; posting of.**

* * * * *

(b) The operator license, or Form 759 (Verification of Operator License or Permit), of each station operator employed full-time or part-time or via contract, shall be permanently posted and shall remain posted so long as the operator is employed by the license. The operator shall be posted either:

(1) At the transmitter or extension meter location; or

(2) At the principal remote control point, if the station license authorizes operation by remote control.

(c) Posting of operator licenses and the station licenses and other instrument of station authorization shall be accomplished by affixing the license to the wall at the posting location, or enclosing in a binder or inserting into a folder and retaining at the posting location so that the licenses will be readily available and easily accessible at that location.

13. In § 73.573, paragraph (a) (4) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.573 **Remote control operation.**

(a) * * *

(4) Control and monitoring equipment shall be installed so as to allow the licensed operator at the remote control point to perform all the functions in a manner required by the Commission's rules. Stations licensed to operate with a transmitter output power of 10 watts or less are not required to have remote transmitter meters or controls to adjust the output power from the remote control point, but must have a monitoring device to indicate when the transmitter is radiating power and a percentage modulation indicator or calibrated program level meter.

* * * * *

14. In § 73.660, paragraph (b) is amended, (b) (2) is deleted, and (b) (1) (i) and (ii) are changed to (b) (1) and (2), and new paragraph (c) is added following (b) (2) to read as follows:

§ 73.660 **Station and operator licenses; posting of.**

* * * * *

(b) The operator license, or Form 759 (Verification of Operator License or Permit), of each station operator employed full-time or part-time or via contract, shall be permanently posted and shall remain posted so long as the operator is employed by the licensee. The operator license shall be posted either:

(1) At the transmitter or extension meter location; or

(2) At the principal remote control point, if the station authorizes operation by remote control.

(c) Posting of operator licenses and the station licenses and any other instrument of station authorization shall be accomplished by affixing the license to the wall at the posting location, or enclosing in a binder or inserting into a folder and retaining at the posting location so that the licenses will be readily available and easily accessible at that location.

[FR Doc.76-16513 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 20420]

PART 87—AVIATION SERVICES

JUNE 1, 1976.

In the matter of amendment of Part 87 to permit the use of additional frequencies for radio control of airport lights from aircraft.

1. In the Report and Order in the above captioned matter, released on August 6, 1975, and published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1975 (40 FR 33667), the frequencies available to aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile service for airport utility purposes were inadvertently omitted from § 87.183. Therefore, subparagraph (h) of § 87.183 should be amended to indicate the available airport utility frequencies. Further, for clarification purposes, the frequencies available for the control of airport lights from aircraft should be relocated to a new paragraph (cc).

2. In view of the foregoing, § 87.183 is amended as set forth below.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

Part 87 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Section 87.183(h) is amended and subparagraph (cc) is added to read as follows:

§ 87.183 Frequencies available.

* * * * *

(h) 121.60, 121.65, 121.70, 121.75, 121.80, 121.85 and 121.90 MHz: These frequencies may be used by Aircraft on the ground for airport utility communications.

* * * * *

(cc) Provided no harmful interference is caused to authorized voice communications, brief keyed RF signals, for the control of airport lights from aircraft, may be transmitted on:

(1) Any frequency listed in § 87.183(i) and any frequency in the band 121.975 to 122.775 MHz listed in § 87.201(b) where the frequency is assigned to a station at an airport for air traffic control.

(2) The aeronautical advisory frequencies listed in § 87.201(c).

(3) The aviation instructional frequencies listed in § 87.341(a).

[FR Doc.76-16514 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 49—Transportation

CHAPTER X—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Ex Parte No. 277 (Sub-No. 3)]

PART 1124—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADEQUACY OF INTERCITY RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE

Quality of Service

On January 3, 1975, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 801) notice of the institution by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. Ex Parte No. 277 (Sub-Number 3) an investigation of the adequacy of Intercity Rail Passenger Service with a view towards determining if additions to the rules and regulations were necessary.

Hearings were held in several cities at which various parties interested in the quality of rail passenger service gave testimony and offered comments. The evidence presented demonstrated a need for additions and modifications of the regulations.

By report issued March 29, 1976, the Interstate Commerce Commission has adopted certain changes in regulations governing passenger service. The amendments to the rules, among other things, modifies regulations concerning smoking on trains, relief to be provided by the carrier if extremes of temperature occur, and requires the carrier to provide each passenger with a synopsis of these regulations. Certain regulations have also been numerically redesignated because of deletions. The following is an amended text of the regulations governing the adequacy of Intercity Rail Passenger Service including the newly adopted amendments.

ORDER

At a Session of the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, held at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 29th day of March 1976.

Investigation of the matters and things involved in this proceeding having been made and the Commission, on the date hereof, having made and filed a report containing its findings of fact and conclusions thereof, which report together with report of the Administrative Law Judge are hereby referred to and made a part hereof:

It is ordered, That Part 1124 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations be, and it is hereby, amended as set forth below.

It is further ordered, That this order shall become effective 30 days from the date it is served; and

It is further ordered, That notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy thereof in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D.C., and by filing a copy with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

By the Commission.

(Sec. 801 as amended of the Rail Passenger Service Act. 45 USC 641.)

(SEAL) ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

Part 1124 regulations governing the adequacy of intercity railroad passenger service are revised to read as follows:

DEFINITIONS, APPLICABILITY, AND EXEMPTIONS

Sec.

1124.1 Definitions.
1124.2 Regulations regarding applicability, exemptions, and information to be provided to passengers.

RESERVATIONS

1124.3 Reservations—General.
1124.4 Reservation-making process.
1124.5 Confirming a reservation.
1124.6 Arrival and departure times.
1124.7 Expeditious service: Schedules shall be designed as to provide expeditious service.
1124.8 Cancellation of scheduled trains—general.
1124.9 Cancellation of scheduled trains—en route.
1124.10 Through-car service and reasonable connections.

STATIONS

1124.11 Hours of operation.
1124.12 Consist of stations.
1124.13 Facilities for checked baggage in stations.

CONSIST FOR TRAINS

1124.14 Equipment required to meet public demand.
1124.15 Services required to meet public demand.
1124.16 Baggage service on trains.
1124.17 Food and beverage service.
1124.18 Temperature control.
1124.19 Proper functioning of equipment.
1124.20 Car requirements.
1124.21 Allocation of space for nonsmokers and smokers.
1124.22 Complaint procedure.
1124.23 Commission initiation of proceedings on own motion.
1124.24 Execution of penalties against carriers in violation.
1124.25 Modification of regulations.

DEFINITIONS, APPLICABILITY, AND EXEMPTIONS

§ 1124.1 Definitions.

(a) "Amtrak" means the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

(b) "Train" means an intercity passenger train subject to these regulations and to the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (RPSA).

(c) "Amtrak train" means an intercity passenger train operated by or for Amtrak.

(d) "Non-Amtrak train" means an intercity passenger train operated other than by or for Amtrak.

(e) "Station" means any point at which passengers may board or leave a passenger train and includes all facilities such as buildings and platforms used by passengers.

(f) "Open station" means a station at which passengers may make reservations

and purchase tickets and where passenger assistance is available for entraining and detraining passengers on trains which make regularly scheduled stops.

(2) "Closed station" means a station at which no services are provided to passengers by station attendants and at which trains make regularly scheduled stops.

(3) "Flag stop" means any station which is not a regularly scheduled stop but at which trains will stop to entrain or detrain passengers only on signal or advance notice.

(f) "Carrier" means Amtrak and any common carrier by railroad which provides intercity rail passenger service on its own behalf or by contract for Amtrak.

(g) "Passenger" means anyone, except working crew members, who travels on a train the service of which is governed by these regulations.

(h) "Customer" means any passenger who pays: (1) full fare, (2) a reduced fare where such fare has been traditionally provided for by law, as in the case of the reduced fares for the blind; or (3) an incentive fare, when such fare has been traditionally used in the travel industry to increase ridership in periods of low demand, such as midweek fares. For the purposes of these regulations it excludes passengers whose fare status is on a conditional (space-available) basis, such as standby and pass riders. For the purpose of the regulations regarding reservations the term "customer" includes the representative of the customer.

(i) "RPSA" means Railroad Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended.

(Regulation 1.)

§ 1124.2 Regulations regarding applicability, exemptions, and information to be provided to passengers.

(a) These regulations are binding on Amtrak and any carrier or agency providing intercity rail passenger service. Every carrier or other agency providing intercity passenger train service under agreement with Amtrak pursuant to the RPSA is bound, individually and jointly with Amtrak by these regulations, except to the extent that Amtrak or such other carrier or agency has control over the provision of the services, facilities, or functions covered by these regulations, in which event sole responsibility for compliance with these regulations will be with the one controlling the service.

(b) All intercity passenger trains, Amtrak and non-Amtrak are subject to these regulations, unless specifically exempted as provided for in these regulations.

(c) Charter and excursions trains (whether operated by private parties or by a carrier), equipment operated by tour companies for tour members rather than for the general public, and regularly scheduled intercity passenger trains operated by carriers whose aggregate regularly scheduled intercity passenger train-miles do not exceed 500 miles in any calendar day are hereby exempted from all the regulations, except those pertaining to health.

(d) Exemption may be sought from any of these regulations, except those pertaining to health and safety, for reasonable periods of time, as to carriers, specific stations, or trains, by filing with the Commission an appropriate petition, and such petitions may be granted upon a showing of good cause therefor.

(1) Carrier seeking exemption from any regulation must, in addition to such information necessary to support the granting of an exemption, include in their petitions the following information:

(i) The specific regulation or regulations for which exemption is being sought.

(ii) The reasons why exemption is necessary, and the effect, if any, upon travelers if the exemption should be granted.

(iii) A statement describing present operations relating to the exemption being sought.

(iv) A statement describing how operations will be conducted if the exemption sought should be granted.

(v) Statement that the carrier has complied with all prerequisites to exemptions as may be required by the regulation from which carrier seeks to be exempted.

(vi) Complete operating details relating to each train to be affected by the sought exemption including, but not limited to, schedules, connections, total number of passengers carried in each direction, passenger on and off counts at each station along the train route, relevant financial data, etc.

(vii) Copies of notices proposed to be posted, and certification of posting at all points required as hereinafter provided.

(viii) Certificate of service of petition for exemption on persons hereinafter designated for service.

(2) Before any petition for exemption shall be considered, the carrier shall give adequate notice in the following manner.

(i) A copy of the petition filed with this Commission shall be mailed to the governor and appropriate regulatory agency of each state affected; and where a regulation specifically requires that timely notice be given to communities or carriers affected (such as regulations 11a(i) and 16c), a copy of the notice to all such communities and carriers affected. For the purpose of this regulation, notice to the community shall be considered timely if a copy of the notice is mailed to its major or chief executive officer and published in a newspaper of local circulation within time limits set forth in this regulation, and notice to carriers affected shall be considered timely if a copy of the notice is mailed to their chief operations manager within such time limits.

(ii) Notice shall be given to the public by posting a copy of the following announcement, reproduced on a placard of at least 8½ inches 11 inches in dimensions, with lettering at least 3/16 inches in size, except that the words "NOTICE to PASSENGERS" must be in letters at least 1 inch high, in a conspicuous location in every train car and station to be affected by the exemption. The announcement shall read as follows:

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

(Name of Carrier) has requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to exempt its (name of train or station) from Regulation (Number). If the exemption is granted, (state in plain language the practical effect of such exception).

If you are opposed to this request, write to the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423, by (a date at least 30 days after posting of notice).

(iii) To be considered adequate, the above notices must be given at least 30 full days in advance of the proposed action by the carrier.

(iv) The carrier shall send seven copies of the aforesaid notices to the Commission and shall certify that notice has been given in accord with this regulation.

(3) Representations of the petitioning carrier and protestants will be considered by the Commission before decision is reached on exemption implemented by the carrier until so ordered by the Commission.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall preclude approval by the Commission of temporary exemptions, in appropriate emergency situations and where the notice requirements have been satisfied, not to exceed 30 days unless otherwise extended by the Commission.

(5) All petitions for exemption must follow the procedures set forth in this regulation.

(e) These regulations are promulgated as an aid to the rail passenger and shall not be so construed as to subject a passenger to a civil penalty for failure to comply herewith.

(f) As a matter of its normal operating procedures, every carrier shall furnish a printed statement of passenger rights to each customer purchasing a ticket. That statement shall be printed either on the standard ticket envelope provided to ticket purchasers, or on a separate sheet enclosed therein. That printed statement shall be as follows:

ADEQUACY OF SERVICE

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued Rules concerning the quality of intercity rail passenger service. Some of the Rules are summarized below.

If you feel that service fails to meet these Rules, notify your conductor or station agent. The general rule is that the carrier has a positive obligation to assist passengers when service failures occur. If the situation is not solved to your satisfaction, please notify Amtrak (or other carrier) and the ICC. Forms for this purpose are available from your conductor or at any station ticket office.

Reservations (Rules 3, 4, and 5): If you hold confirmed reservations for accommodations which are not available, you are entitled to relief. The carrier must try to provide you with equal or better accommodations if they are available. Some other type of assistance may be required in some circumstances, such as food and shelter while you wait for a later train.

Performance of Trains (Rule 6): If a train arrives more than 30 minutes late (less for certain trains under 500 miles) where safe operation would have permitted earlier arrival, you may be entitled to relief. If the later train causes you to miss a connecting train, plane, or bus, you should receive food and shelter until you can resume your trip.

Cancellation en route (Rule 9): If your train is terminated en route, you are entitled to alternate service, food, and shelter.

Stations (Rule 12): With certain exceptions, stations must be open for a sufficient time before departure (and after arrival) of a train. Stations must have adequate lighting, restrooms, telephones and train information availability.

Baggage (Rules 13 and 16): On trains offering checked-baggage service, the carrier must deliver checked baggage within 30 minutes after arrival. If it fails to do so, it must forward the baggage to you at carrier's expense.

Food and Beverages (Rule 17): Food and beverages must be available at all times on trains which travel 2 hours or more. Complete means must be available during normal meal hours. Full dining service must be available on trains which travel 12 hours or more.

Coaches (Rules 18 and 20): Coaches must have drinking water and clean restrooms. Leg or foot rests, reclining seats, and clean pillows must be provided on most overnight trains. Room temperature must be between 60 and 80 degrees F.

Smoking (Rule 22): Smoking is not permitted except in designated cars.
(Regulation 2.)

RESERVATIONS

§ 1124.3 Reservations—General.

(a) A nationwide reservation and information system which includes all carriers providing intercity rail passenger service shall be readily available at any time of day or night to anyone located in the continental United States for the reservation of space on trains and for the dissemination of general train information. Each carrier may have its own reservation system provided it can be coordinated with the national system.

(b) The carriers shall provide the type of accommodation on the train and departure date confirmed to the customer and for which the customer paid.

(c) If a carrier cannot supply a customer with the type of accommodations on the train and departure date it confirmed to the customer and for which the customer paid, it shall fulfill its obligation under this regulation if it:

(1) Tenders to the customer without additional charge accommodations of a better type on the "confirmed" train and departure date or on a train scheduled to arrive within 4 hours of the "confirmed" train; or

(2) Tenders to the customer without additional charge accommodations of equal or better type on the next available train and provides food and shelter for the customer during the interim; or

(3) Employs other fair and reasonable means of relief to the customer, and the customer is satisfied with the relief given.

(d) All revenue sleeping-car and parlor-space shall be available for specific assignment, and all carriers shall make provision for its advance reservation by customers.

(e) For passenger trips of 200 miles or more, sufficient revenue seats in coaches shall be made available to meet the normal demands of customers requesting reservations, and all carriers shall make provision for advance reservation of such coach-seat space by customers.

(1) The provisions of this subsection do not preclude, when warranted by the public demand, the operation of unreserved coach-seat trains in addition to "reserved-space" trains on routes capable of sustaining more than one train daily in each direction, provided that no more than 50 percent of the trains on any given route are unreserved coach-seat trains.

(2) The provisions of this subsection do not preclude, when warranted by the public demand, the operation of unreserved coach-seat cars on "reserved-space" trains in addition to reserved coach and other reserved cars.

(Regulation 3)

§ 1124.4 Reservation-making process.

(a) Upon receiving telephonic request for a reservation, the carrier shall determine space availability and shall inform the prospective customer of its findings promptly, or, if necessary to call back the prospective customer with such findings, to do so within an hour. For the purposes of these regulations, "telephonic" communications shall be considered to embrace teletype communications.

(b) If the prospective customer accepts the space the carrier has available, the carrier shall reserve such space in the customer's name and state to the customer the terms and conditions under which the reservation will be held.

(c) The terms and conditions under which reservations will be held must be just and reasonable under the circumstances.

(1) Under ordinary circumstances, it shall be deemed just and reasonable that reservations, once made, shall be held by the carrier for the customer at least until 30 minutes prior to the scheduled departure of the train from the customer's boarding point without requiring the customer to prepay the tickets.

(2) Under extraordinary circumstances, such as in holiday periods, carriers need not follow the 30-minute rule of paragraph (c)(1) of this section. However, alternate terms and conditions to be considered just and reasonable, (1) must permit the holding of reservations for a sufficient period of time to enable a customer to pay for and thereby confirm the reservations, and (2) shall be filed with the Commission immediately upon implementation together with supporting statements, and be subject to modification from time to time upon order of the Commission.

(3) For the purpose of regulation 4(c)(2), supra, the "energy shortage" is an extraordinary circumstance. Therefore, until September 30, 1975, or further order of the Commission, whichever first occurs, carriers need not follow the 30-minute rule of regulation 4(c)(1). Carriers may, instead, upon filing a statement with the Commission to the effect that the extraordinary circumstance reservation option of regulation 4(c)(3) is being adopted, implement the following policy in processing reservations:

For reservations made	*Reservation shall be held until*
0 to 7 d before departure.	30 min before departure.
8 to 21 d before departure.	5 d before departure.
22 to 45 d before departure.	15 d before departure.
46 plus d before departure.	30 d before departure.

NOTE.—If the time limit expires at a time when the ticket offices are closed, the time limit should be extended to the next business day.

Carriers may file alternate terms and conditions to those listed above. However, for such alternate terms and conditions to be considered just and reasonable, they must comply with the standards of regulation 4(c)(2).

(4) For other extraordinary circumstances which recur periodically during the energy shortage such as holiday periods, the alternate terms and conditions shall be filed with the Commission in advance, and shall not be implemented until expressly authorized and approved by the Commission.

(Regulation 4.)

§ 1124.5 Confirming a reservation.

(a) Upon receipt of a customer's payment for tickets in full, through major credit card or cash, the reservation shall be confirmed by the carrier by telephone or, upon reasonable request in writing, and shall be held for the customer at least until 30 minutes prior to the scheduled departure of the train from the customer's boarding point, unless canceled by the customer.

(1) Payment by means other than major credit card or cash may be accepted at the option of the carrier.

(2) The carrier shall impose no penalty upon a holder of a confirmed (paid) reservation who does not use and fails to cancel a reservation, but the carrier may retain a service charge not in excess of $5 or 5 percent of the ticket price, whichever is greater, for failure to cancel such reservation.

(b) A customer who has paid for his tickets may request that confirmed space be held for an extended period of time. In such event, the carrier shall hold the space for the time requested unless canceled by the customer.

(1) If the customer cancels such reservation at least 30 minutes prior to departure, no penalty or service charge shall be imposed.

(2) If the customer, after requesting the carrier to hold his ticket for an extended period as described in regulation 5(b) above, thereafter fails to cancel such reservation at least 30 minutes prior to departure, the carrier must refund the ticket price but may retain a service charge in an amount not exceeding 20 percent of the ticket price, or $5, or the difference between the fare assessed the original customer and that which would be assessed a standby user, whichever is greater. No service charge in excess of 5 percent of the ticket price, or $5, whichever is greater, can be imposed if the space held for the original customer is entirely resold at the price quoted the original customer, or if the carrier failed to hold the space for the customer.

(c) At points where tickets are available only on the train, carriers shall consider reservations confirmed and shall hold them until the departure time of

the train from the point where the customer was to board, unless the customer cancels the reservation.

(Regulation 5.)

§ 1124.6 Arrival and departure times.

(a) Under normal circumstances, a train shall not depart from any passenger-boarding station, except flag stops, earlier than its scheduled departure time. Where a customer misses the train because of the carrier's failure to give adequate notice of a departure earlier than scheduled, the carrier shall mitigate inconvenience thereby caused the customer. This mitigation may take the form of providing food and shelter until the customer is boarded on the next available train or providing other reasonable means of transportation.

(b) Where safe operation permits, the train shall arrive at its final terminus and at all intermediate stops no later than 5 minutes after scheduled arrival time per 100 miles of operation, or 30 minutes after scheduled arrival time, whichever is the less.

(c) If a train arrives late at any scheduled stop by an amount of time greater than the permissable allowances set forth in subsection b, where safe operation would have permitted an earlier arrival, the delivering carrier and Amtrak, jointly and severally, shall be obligated to mitigate the inconvenience to customers whose travel plans are disrupted thereby. This mitigation may take the form of bridging a missed connection and providing food and shelter until such is accomplished, or other relief appropriate to the needs of, and acceptable to, the customer, and the cost shall be borne by the carrier or carriers responsible for the delay.

(Regulation 6.)

§ 1124.7 Expeditious service: Schedules shall be designed as to provide expeditious service.

(a) In order to facilitate expeditious service, all intercity passenger trains without the benefits of an exception are to be accorded priority over freight trains except in emergencies or unless the Commission has issued an order to the contrary in accordance with subparagraph b.

(b) Any railroad whose rights with regard to freight train operation are affected thereby may petition the Commission for an exemption to side-track intercity passenger trains other than those operated by or on behalf of Amtrak. Such petition may be granted upon a showing that nonexemption will materially lessen the quality of freight service provided to shippers, and subject to just and reasonable conditions.

(c) Schedules shall be designed so as to provide expeditious service, and in determining whether a schedule meets this requirement, consideration may be given (among other things) to the schedules of similar runs in prior timetables, and to any applicable Federal safety standards.

(Regulation 7.)

§ 1124.8 Cancellation of scheduled trains—general.

Except for reason of health, or safety, or beyond the carriers' control, individual runs of scheduled trains shall not be canceled.

(Regulation 8.)

§ 1124.9 Cancellation of scheduled trains—en route.

When a train run is terminated en route, the carrier must:

(a) Provide or procure alternate service for its on-board passengers and provide food and shelter for them until they are able to resume their journey.

(b) Immediately notify all up-route stations of such cancellation.

(c) Provide or procure alternate service for all passengers who were waiting at stations to board the train at the time of its cancellation and shelter them until it does so.

(Regulation 9.)

§ 1124.10 Through-car service and reasonable connections.

Through-car service shall be provided between points designated as "points between which intercity passenger train shall be operated" in the service standards established in the *Final Report on the Basic National Rail Passenger System*, submitted by the Secretary of Transportation January 28, 1971, as amended by Act of Congress or by Commission decisions in discontinuance proceedings; and, at points where rail passenger lines meet so as to form reasonable direct route between points on one line and points on the other line. Reasonable connections shall be provided as indicated in paragraphs a and b of this section.

(a) A connection between 12 midnight and 6 a.m., is deemed reasonable if through-car service is provided. If a carrier can demonstrate either (1) that immediate compliance is impossible, or (2) that after no less than 6 months' trial, market demand does not justify a connection, the carrier may upon petition, be exempted from this regulation by the Commission for such time as the Commission may deem appropriate in the circumstances. For the purposes of this regulation, impossibility of immediate compliance means any situation where facilitating a connection would require completion of a substantial undertaking such as, but not limited to, the construction of a track connection, or the negotiation of an interline contract between two or more carriers.

(b) A connection after 6 a.m. but before 12 midnight is deemed reasonable if through-car service is provided or if the layover does not exceed 4 hours. If a carrier can demonstrate that adherence to this rule would necessitate extra cars or trains not justified by market demand, it may, upon petition, be exempted from this regulation by the Commission for reasonable periods of time.

(Regulation 10.)

STATION

§ 1124.11 Hours of operation.

(a) All stations other than flag stops shall be open to passengers and their attendants and be adequately patrolled for safety and security purposes for a sufficient period of time before departure of the train to enable passengers and their attendants to purchase tickets, check baggage, and perform other transportation related tasks, and for a sufficient time after arrival of a train to enable passengers and their attendants to retrieve checked baggage and obtain safe passage from the station.

(1) If a station has so little traffic that compliance with this regulation would impose a severe financial burden on the carrier, and if the provision of safe and adequate service at that location does not require an open station, the carrier may petition the Commission for relief from this regulation, giving timely notice to the community affected.

(2) If the Commission is satisfied that a station of the type described in (a) above when operated as an unopened station will not involve undue risk to the safety or comfort of the passenger, but will constitute reasonably safe and adequate service at that location, it may exempt such station from this regulation for reasonable periods of time.

(Regulation 11.)

§ 1124.12 Consist of stations.

(a) All stations, and their adjoining service and parking areas, shall be provided with lighting adequate to permit their safe utilization by passengers.

(b) All stations shall be equipped with 24-hour telephone service and shall have adequate train information available.

(c) All stations shall have operating ticket sales facilities unless tickets are available on the train and sold without penalty for boarding without a ticket.

(d) Stations other than those operated as flag stops and those operated as unopened stations pursuant to Commission exemption shall have clean, serviceable restroom facilities with adequate toilet supplies, and the restroom areas shall be patrolled for safety while the station is open.

(Regulation 12.)

§ 1124.13 Facilities for checked baggage in stations.

(a) All stations at which trains providing checked baggage service make scheduled stops; shall have facilities for the checking of passengers' baggage available up to 20 minutes prior to the departure from that station.

(b) A carrier may seek exemption from paragraph (a) of this section for stations other than those located in cities designated as "end points" by the Secretary of Transportation in his *Final Report on the Basic National Rail Passenger System*, submitted January 28, 1971, or as may be designated as "end

points," provided the carrier, on petition to the Commission, can show:

(1) That in-station facilities for the checking of baggage at a particular location is not required by passenger usage of that station, and

(2) That it has adequate baggage assistance on board trains stopping at the station in question to have their baggage placed on the train, and, if possible on trains with checked-baggage service, to have their baggage checked if they so desire.

(c) If a carrier refuses to accept baggage at a point in time more than 30 minutes prior to the scheduled departure of a train with checked-baggage service, the carrier shall forward the baggage by such means that the baggage will arrive at passenger's destination within 30 minutes of passenger's arrival at that destination.

(d) All checked baggage must be made available to the passenger within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 minutes after the passenger's arrival at his destination station.

(e) If a carrier fails to make checked baggage available within 30 minutes after arrival of the train with checked-baggage service on which the passenger was riding it shall forward the baggage to the passenger at the carrier's expense.

(f) The carrier shall be responsible for the actual value of all checked baggage.

(Regulation 13.)

CONSIST FOR TRAINS

§ 1124.14 Equipment required to meet public demand.

Carriers shall provide coaches, and where required by these regulations or by the standards established by the Secretary of Transportation in his *Final Report on the Basic National Rail Passenger System*, dining cars, lounge cars, dome cars, and parlor cars in sufficient numbers to meet the normal travel demands of the customers, including ordinary weekend demand and usual seasonal travel demand.

(a) Carriers shall also provide, to the extent equipment availability permits, additional units of the above-mentioned equipment during periods of predictable peak demands, such as holidays and special weekends, to meet the peak demands of its customers.

(1) If a carrier does not have sufficient equipment reserves to meet these predictable peak demands, it shall seek out from other reasonable sources, including noncarriers, railway cars which meet these regulations and the quality standards of the carrier, and shall use such cars to meet the obligation under paragraph a of this section.

(2) A private railcar tendered to a carrier for its use in meeting its obligation under regulation 14a shall not be denied carriage by any carrier during nonpeak travel periods when request upon reasonable terms is made for that carriage by the car's owner at least 30 days prior to anticipated movement provided such car meets the regulatory standards of safety and adequacy. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the carriage of noncarrier-owned railcars that have not been tendered or used by a carrier, if they meet the applicable adequacy and safety regulations.

(b) Carriers shall facilitate railroad travel by elderly and handicapped persons, and to that end shall, to the extent financial resources permit, acquire or design and construct special facilities and equipment, eliminate architectural and other barriers in present equipment and facilities, and provide appropriate assistance to, from, and on trains and in terminals.

(Regulation 14.)

§ 1124.15 Services required to meet public demand.

Carriers shall provide and maintain services on trains sufficient to assist all passengers with their train travel needs:

(a) These services shall include such things as baggage assistance, sleeping car room assistance, meal service, and train schedule information.

(b) Carriers shall, upon reasonable advance notice, provide to the extent reasonably possible, the necessary assistance to customers who, because of age, physical condition, or dietary restrictions need special assistance in their travels.

(Regulation 15.)

§ 1124.16 Baggage service on trains.

(a) All trains on trips scheduled for 200 miles or more shall have checked-baggage service en route. Trains on trips of less than 200 miles need not have checked-baggage service provided another train with checked-baggage service traverses the same route at least once daily in each direction.

(b) A carrier may seek exemption by petition from regulation 16 for a particular train or series of trains if:

(1) The train is of a design or function to which a conventional checked-baggage service is incompatible, and

(2) The carrier provides sufficient baggage assistance on board so that customers will not be burdened with self-handling of baggage, and

(3) There is adequate room on board the train so that the carry-on baggage is not a hindrance to the safety or comfort of passengers.

(c) An exemption petition under paragraph b of this section shall be accompanied by an affidavit that timely notice has been given to all carriers with which the train in question connects to form a through service.

(Regulation 16.)

§ 1124.17 Food and beverage service.

(a) Carriers operating trains which travel for 2 hours or more shall make food and beverages available at all times to all passengers on these trains. Complete meals shall be made available during customary dining hours.

(b) Food and beverages and the surroundings in which they are made available must comply with the health regulations of the Public Health Service as set forth in parts 12.21 through 12.47 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) A train traveling for 12 hours or more must have at least one full-service dining area where sit-down, complete meals are served, unless it has dining service available in the dome-lounge car, lounge car, or dome car, or has meal service available to sleeping car rooms, and at coach seats, serving complete meals and beverages.

(Regulation 17.)

§ 1124.18 Temperature control.

(a) All regularly scheduled train cars must be equipped with operable climate conditioning equipment and be maintained at a room temperature of at least 60 degrees above zero Fahrenheit and no higher than 80 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

(b) Should air conditioning or heat fail so that temperatures go beyond the range specified in regulation 18a, carriers shall offer the passengers affected alternate accommodations of similar or better type, if available on the train, at no extra charge. If such accommodations are not available, carriers shall offer to provide or procure alternate service on another train or mode of transportation and food and shelter for passengers until they are able to resume their journey, all at no additional charge.

(Regulation 18.)

§ 1124.19 Proper functioning of equipment.

All cars and equipment shall be in proper working condition when placed in the consist of a train prior to commencement of a run.

(Regulation 19.)

§ 1124.20 Car requirements.

(a) Sleeping car service shall be provided for all trains having a journey of 6 hours or more during the time period from midnight to 8 a.m.

(b) Apparatus for support of legs or feet, reclining seats, and clean pillows shall be provided in all coaches on all trains having a journey of four hours or more during the period from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.

(c) On trains traveling for six hours or more, nonrevenue lounge space shall be provided. Dome or flat-top observation cars may be used to fulfill a carrier's obligation in this regard.

(d) All cars and restroom facilities therein shall be sanitary, watertight, and free of debris and objectionable odors. This regulation is one related to health, and no exemption can be made hereto.

(e) All cars shall carry first aid kits.

(Regulation 20.)

§ 1124.21 Allocation of space for nonsmokers and smokers.

(a) Smoking shall not be permitted on trains except in appointed areas with fire-resistant materials and equipped with ventilation systems adequate to exchange air completely in reasonably short periods of time.

(b) On trains cars meeting the above requirement, smoking may be permitted as follows:

(1) Smoking may be permitted in private sleeping cars, snack cars, and lounge cars.

(2) Smoking is not permitted in any dining car.

(3) Smoking may be permitted in any other car in a ratio of up to one smoking car for every nonsmoking car of its type in the consist. Unreserved coach, reserved coach, parlor cars, and dome cars shall each be considered a separate "type" of car.

(4) Pipe and cigar smoking is not permitted on board trains except in private sleeping cars and in cars which have been designated as smoking areas in their entirety.

(c) Each car shall be clearly designated as smoking or nonsmoking by placards placed in conspicuous locations.

(Regulation 21.)

§ 1124.22 Complaint procedure.

(a) This complaint procedure shall be initiated upon receipt by the Commission of a complaint stating the following:

(1) Train name (if any) and number, or location of station.

(2) Date of alleged violation.

(3) Location of entraining point.

(4) Location of detraining point.

(5) Description of alleged violation.

(6) Relief offered by carrier, if any, and reasons why relief was unacceptable.

(7) Requested relief.

(8) Name and address of complainant.

(b) A copy of the complaint shall be served by the complainant on the carrier or carriers against whom a violation is alleged.

(c) Carriers shall make complaint forms similar to the one attached hereto readily available on all trains and in all stations to facilitate their use by passengers.

(1) Notices as to where passengers may obtain such forms shall be conspicuously posted in each train car and in each station.

(2) Failure to use a complaint form shall not preclude a passenger from filing a complaint, provided that it is in accordance with paragraph a of this section.

(d) The carrier, within 15 days after receipt of the complaint, shall notify the Commission and the complainant of the action it will take to correct the matter that led to the complaint, or of the reasons why it does not believe the matter complained of constitutes a violation of these regulations.

(e) If the complainant notifies the carrier and the Commission that the carrier's reply or proposed remedy is not acceptable, the Commission will take such steps as it deems appropriate in the circumstances, including, but not limited to, further efforts to mediate the controversy, or a formal investigation or dismissal of the complaint, or appropriate enforcement action.

(Regulation 22.)

§ 1124.23 Commission initiation of proceedings on own motion.

The Commission, upon its own motion, may institute a complaint proceeding to determine a violation of these regulations.

(Regulation 23.)

§ 1124.24 Execution of penalties against carriers in violation.

Where the Commission staff determines that a violation of these regulations has occurred, the matter may be referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate enforcement under section 801 of the Rail Passenger Service Act or the Commission may take such other steps as it deems appropriate in the circumstances, including among others, informal or formal steps to settle the matter in dispute on a fair and equitable basis.

(Regulation 24.)

§ 1124.25 Modification of regulations.

These regulations shall be amendable by the Commission, pursuant to establish rulemaking procedures.

(Regulation 25.)

[FR Doc.76-16610 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

CHAPTER X—FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION; DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FI-2014]

PART 1914—AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR THE SALE OF INSURANCE

Status of Participating Communities

The purpose of this notice is to list those communities wherein the sale of flood insurance is authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128).

Insurance policies can be obtained from any licensed property insurance agent or broker serving the eligible community, or from the National Flood Insurers Association servicing company for the state (addresses are published at 40 FR 57210-212 and 41 FR 1062). A list of servicing companies is also available from the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), HUD, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20410.

The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 requires the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of receiving any form of Federal or Federally related financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes in a flood plain area having special hazards within any community identified by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The requirement applies to all identified special flood hazard areas within the United States, and no such financial assistance can legally be provided for acquisition or construction in these areas unless the community has entered the program. Accordingly, for communities listed under this Part no such restriction exists, although insurance, if required, must be purchased.

The Federal Insurance Administrator finds that delayed effective dates would be contrary to the public interest. The Administrator also finds that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and unnecessary.

Section 1914.4 of Part 1914 of Subchapter B of Chapter X of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding in alphabetical sequence new entries to the table. In each entry, a complete chronology of effective dates appears for each listed community. The date that appears in the fourth column of the table is provided in order to designate the effective date of the authorization of the sale of flood insurance in the area under the emergency or the regular flood insurance program. These dates serve notice only for the purposes of granting relief, and not for the application of sanctions, within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 551. The entry reads as follows:

§ 1914.4 List of Eligible Communities.

State	County	Location	Effective date of authorization of sale of flood insurance for area	Hazard area identified	Community No.
*	*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas	Carroll	Green Forest, city of	June 1, 1976, emergency	Apr. 25, 1975	050329
Georgia	Columbia	Grovetown, city of	do	Aug. 1, 1975	130265
Maine	Hancock	Hancock, town of	do	Apr. 18, 1975	230284
Michigan	Kent	Caledonia, township of	do		260300
New York	Onondaga	Otisco, town of	do	May 31, 1974	360589
Oklahoma	Choctaw	Fort Towson, town of	do	Jan. 10, 1975	400039
Pennsylvania	Mercer	Delaware, township of	do	July 11, 1975	422283
Do	Huntingdon	Shirleysburg, borough of	do	Nov. 15, 1974	420403
South Dakota	Miner	Howard, city of	do	July 11, 1975	460183
Texas	Liberty	Hardin, city of	do		[1] 481270
Do	do	Plum Grove, city of	do		[1] 481269
Arkansas	Benton	Lowell, city of	do	May 2, 1975	050342
Nebraska	Seward	Beaver Crossing, village of	do	Nov. 8, 1974	310208
New York	Oneida	Florence, town of	do	Sept. 13, 1974	360527
Do	Dutchess	Pawling, town of	do	Oct. 25, 1974	361341
Pennsylvania	Monroe	Ross, township of	do	Nov. 29, 1974	421895
Do	Warren	Sheffield, township of	do	Nov. 22, 1974	422126
Vermont	Orange	Topsham, town of	do	Dec. 13, 1974	500241

State	County	Location	Effective date of authorization of sale of flood insurance for area	Hazard area identified	Community No.
*	*	*	*	*	*
Arkansas	Logan	Magazine, city of	June 2, 1976, emergency	July 11, 1975	050344
Do	Baxter	Norfolk, city of	do	June 27, 1975	050267
Florida	Nassay	Callahan, town of	do	July 19, 1974	120171A
				Jan. 9, 1976	
Georgia	Toombs	Lyons, city of	do	Dec. 6, 1974	130223A
				Nov. 21, 1975	
Mississippi	Prentiss	Booneville, city of	do	Apr. 25, 1975	280135
Missouri	Randolph	Huntsville, city of	do	Apr. 18, 1975	290718
Do	St. Louis	Pasadena Hills, village of	do	July 11, 1975	290674
New Hampshire	Belknap	Belmont, town of	do	Feb. 21, 1975	330002
New York	Steuben	Wayland, village of	do	July 18, 1975	361462
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	Ben Avon, borough of	do	Dec. 28, 1973	420010
Do	Indiana	Blairsville, borough of	do	July 26, 1974	420495
Do	Mercer	Otter Creek, township of	do	Jan. 31, 1975	422486
Alabama	Clarke	Grove Hill, town of	June 3, 1976, emergency	Apr. 25, 1975	010039
Illinois	Menard	Tallula, village of	do	Mar. 29, 1974	170803
Indiana	Warren	Williamsport, town of	do	Dec. 17, 1973	180272
Louisiana	East Feliciana	Clinton, town of	do	July 18, 1975	220249
Maine	Kennebec	West Gardiner, town of	do		
New York	Herkimer	Newport, town of	do	Nov. 15, 1974	3611111
Ohio	Belmont	Unincorporated areas	do		390762
Arizona	Cochise	Huachuca City, city of	May 26, 1976, suspension withdrawn.	Dec. 28, 1973	
				July 25, 1975	040016A
Iowa	Louisa	Wapello, city of	June 4,1976, emergency	Jan. 16, 1974	190194
Kansas	Bourbon	Redfield, city of	do	Dec. 27, 1974	200025

[1] New community number.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, Nov. 28, 1968), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator (34 FR 2680, Feb. 27, 1969) as amended 39 FR 2787, Jan. 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 26, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16382 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. FI-547]

PART 1917—APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Final Flood Elevation for the City of Joplin, Missouri

The Federal Insurance Administrator, in accordance with Section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234), 87 Stat. 980, which added Section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 24 CFR Part 1917 (Section 1917.10)), hereby gives notice of his final determinations of flood elevations for the City of Joplin, Jasper and Newton Counties, Missouri under Section 1917.9 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The Administrator, to whom the Secretary has delegated the statutory authority, has developed criteria for flood plain management in flood-prone areas. In order to continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, the City must adopt flood plain management measures that are consistent with these criteria and reflect the base flood elevations determined by the Secretary in accordance with 24 CFR Part 1910.

In accordance with Part 1917, an opportunity for the community or individuals to appeal this determination to or through the community for a period of ninety (90) days has been provided. Pursuant to § 1917.9(a), the Administrator has resolved the appeals presented by the community. Therefore, publication of this notice is in compliance with § 1917.10.

Final flood elevations (100-year flood) are listed below for selected locations. Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the final elevations are available for review at City Hall, 303 East 3rd Street, Joplin.

Accordingly, the Administrator has determined the 100-year (i.e., flood with one-percent chance of annual occurrence) flood elevations as set forth below:

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet above mean sea level	Width in feet from bank of stream to 100-yr flood boundary facing downstream	
			Left	Right
Joplin Creek	Turkey Creek confluences	921	350	[1] 100
	Broadway	955	160	90
	7th St	975	45	110
	Connecticut Ave	1,000	415	520
	15th St	1,010	540	490
	20th St	1,025	100	425
	Davis Blvd	1,060	400	100
Shoal Creek	Corporate limits	909	(1)	60
	Silver Creek confluence	905	20	[2] 570
	I-44 low chord	903	140	230
Silver Creek	DuQuesne Rd	1,054	90	110
	44th St. culvert	977	115	230
	Spiva Park Bridge	907	210	200
Turkey Creek	Lone Elm Rd	918	1,560	(1)
	KCS R.R	925	1,550	(1)
	St. Louis St	948	60	50
	Florida Ave	958	1,000	160
	Mo-Pacific R.R	972	370	175
	DuQuesne Rd	988	190	420
	East corporate limits	923	320	50
Unnamed tributary (Joplin Creek).	26th St	1,038	110	75
	18th St. culvert	1,003	370	320
	5th St. culvert	970	400	900

[1] To corporate limits.
[2] To excluded area.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of auhtority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended by 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 17, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76–16377 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. FI–2011]

PART 1917—APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Final Flood Elevation for the City of Port Orange, Volusia County, Florida

The Federal Insurance Administrator, in accordance with Section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–234), 87 Stat. 980, which added section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90–448), 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128, and 24 CFR Part 1917 (§ 1917.-10)), hereby gives notice of the final determinations of flood elevations for the City of Port Orange, Florida under § 1917.9 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The Administrator, to whom the Secretary has delegated the statutory authority, has developed criteria for flood plain management in flood-prone areas. In order to continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, the City must adopt flood plain management measures that are consistent with these criteria and reflect the base flood elevations determined by the Secretary in accordance with 24 CFR Part 1910.

In accordance with Part 1917, an opportunity for the community or individuals to appeal this determination to or through the community for a period of ninety (90) days has been provided. Pursuant to § 1917.9(a), the Administrator has resolved the appeals presented by the community. Therefore, publication of this notice is in compliance with § 1917.10.

Final flood elevations (100-year flood) are listed below for selected locations. Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the final elevations are available for review at City Hall, Port Orange, Florida 32019.

Accordingly, the Administrator has determined the 100-year (i.e., flood with one-percent chance of annual occurrence) flood elevations as set forth below:

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet above mean sea level	Width in feet from shoreline o bank of stream (facing down stream) to 100-yr flood boundary (right and left)
Halifax River	Coral Way	7	Entire street.
	Ocean Ave	7	To 800 ft west of Ridgewood Ave.
	Church St	8	To 1,200 ft west of Ridgewood Ave.
	Powers St	6	Entire street.
	Jackson St	6	To 750 ft west of Wilkerson Rd.
	Nova Rd	7	From 450 ft northwest of Wilkerson Rd to 2850 ft southeast of Wilkerson Rd.
	Greenbriar Ave	7	To 500 ft east of Wilkerson Rd.
Halifax River and Spruce Creek.	U.S. Highway 95	5	From 550 ft south of to 100 ft north of Spruce Creek.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended by 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 17, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76–16378 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

proposed rules

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

[19 CFR Part 1]

CUSTOMS FIELD ORGANIZATION

Proposed Changes in Customs Region VI

In order to provide better Customs service to carriers, importers, and the public, it is considered desirable to extend the port limits of Progreso, Texas, in the Laredo, Texas, Customs district (Region VI), to include the cities of Weslaco, and Mercedes, Texas.

The present limits of the port of Progreso, Texas, are confined to a strip of land that runs approximately parallel to the United States-Mexico international boundary for about six miles and extends northward from the United States-Mexico international boundary a distance of approximately three miles. This area is primarily used for agricultural purposes and has no industry. There are no packing sheds and truck terminals located in the area.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of August 1, 1914, 38 Stat. 623, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2), and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10289, September 17, 1951 (3 CFR Ch. II), and pursuant to the authority provided by Treasury Department Order No. 190, Rev. 10 (40 FR 2216), it is proposed to extend the port limits of Progreso, Texas (19 CFR 1.2 (c)), in the Laredo, Texas, Customs district (Region VI), to include all the territory within the following boundaries:

Beginning at the intersection of Mile 9 North Road and Mile ½ East Road proceeding in a westerly direction along Mile 9 North Road to its intersection with Mile 6½ West Road, then proceeding in a southerly direction along Mile 6½ West Road and a continuation thereof to its intersection with the United States-Mexico international boundary, then proceeding in a easterly direction along the United States-Mexico international boundary to a point where F.M. 491 would intersect the United States-Mexico international boundary were it extended in a continuing line, then proceeding in a northerly direction on a continuing line which includes F.M. 491 and Mile ½ East Road to the intersection on Mile ½ East Road and Mile 9 North Road.

Prior to the adoption of the foregoing proposal, consideration will be given to any relevant data, views, or arguments which are submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Attention: Regulations Division, Washington, D.C. 20229, and received on or before July 8, 1976.

Written material or suggestions submitted will be available for public inspection in accordance with § 103.8(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.8 (b)), at the Regulations Division, Headquarters, United States Customs Service, Washington, D.C., during regular business hours.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.76-16534 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[19 CFR Part 10]

ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Withdrawal of Supplies for Vessels

Notice is hereby given that under the authority of R.S. 251, as amended (19 U.S.C. 66), and section 624, 46 Stat. 759 (19 U.S.C. 1624), it is proposed to amend paragraph (e) of § 10.59 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.59(e)), to require that Customs Form 5125, Application for Withdrawal of Bonded Stores for Fishing Vessel and Certification of Use, be submitted in triplicate, rather than in duplicate as is presently required.

The additional copy of Customs Form 5125 is necessary to provide the applicant with a receipt from Customs that the entire amount of stores originally withdrawn from Customs custody pursuant to section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309), has been consumed on board or landed under Customs supervision.

Prior to the adoption of the foregoing proposal, consideration will be given to any relevant data, views, or arguments which are submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Attention: Regulations Division, Washington, D.C. 20229, and received on or before July 8, 1976.

Written material or suggestions submitted will be available for public inspection in accordance with § 103.8(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.8(b)), at the Regulations Division, Headquarters, United States Customs Service, Washington, D.C., during regular business hours.

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: May 28, 1976.

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.76-16532 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 917]

FRESH PEARS, PLUMS, AND PEACHES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

Handling

This notice invites written comment relative to the proposed continuation of the currently effective Peach Regulation 7 (§ 917.440; 41 FR 20547). Said regulation specifies U.S. No. 1 as the minimum grade for all varieties of California peaches in fresh shipments during the period May 20 through July 2, 1976. It also specifies the respective minimum sizes applicable to 68 listed varieties of peaches shipped during the period. A separate minimum size is applicable, during the period, to all varieties of peaches not specifically listed therein.

The proposed amendment would continue, throughout the 1976 season, the minimum grade requirement for all varieties and the minimum sizes for the listed varieties. It also would specify a larger minimum size for unlisted varieties shipped from July 3 through October 31, 1976.

The Peach Commodity Committee has recommended that the grade and size requirements provided in Peach Regulation 7, and as hereinafter specified, be effective throughout the 1976 season for California peaches in the interest of consumer satisfaction and orderly marketing.

Accordingly, consideration is being given to the following proposal submitted by the Peach Commodity Committee, established pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and Order No. 917, as amended (7 CFR Part 917; 41 FR 17528), regulating the handling of fresh pears, plums, and peaches grown in California. This is a regulatory program effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674).

The proposal is to amend § 917.440 (Peach Regulation 7; 41 FR 20547) by (1) continuing the U.S. No. 1 grade requirement, applicable to all varieties of California peaches in fresh shipments, to include all such shipments during the 1976 season; (2) continuing, throughout the 1976 season, the specified minimum size requirements applicable to certain varieties listed in the regulation; and (3) specifying, from July 3 through October 31, 1976, Size 80 as the minimum size for all varieties not listed in the regulation. Peach Regulation 7 is presently ef-

fective for the period May 20 through July 2, 1976.

All persons who submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with Peach Regulation 7 as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 19, 1976 (41 FR 20547), or the proposed amendment published herein shall file the same, in quadruplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 112A, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than June 21, 1976. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

The proposal is as follows:

In § 917.440 (Peach Regulation 7; 41 FR 20547) paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 917.440 Peach Regulation 7.

Order. (a) During the period July 3, 1976, through May 31, 1977, no handler shall handle: * * *

(b) During the period July 3 through October 31, 1976, no handler shall handle any package or container of any variety of peaches not specifically named in subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of paragraph (a) unless:

(1) Such peaches when packed in molded forms (tray pack) in a No. 22D standard lug box are of a size that will pack, in accordance with the requirements of standard pack, not more than 80 peaches in the box;

(2) Such peaches when packed in a No. 12B standard fruit (peach) box are of a size that will pack, in accordance with the requirements of standard pack, not more than 72 peaches in the box; or

(3) Such peaches, when packed in any container other than a No. 12B standard fruit (peach) box or molded forms (tray pack) in a No. 22D standard lug box, measure not less than 2⅜ inches in diameter as measured by a rigid ring: *Provided,* That not more than 10 percent, by count, of the peaches in any such container may fail to meet such diameter requirement.

* * * * *

Dated: June 2, 1976.

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

[FR Doc.76-16588 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[29 CFR Part 1910]

[Docket No. OSH-38]

EMPLOYMENT RELATED HOUSING (TEMPORARY LABOR CAMPS)

Notice of Fact-Finding Hearing

On May 4, 1976 (41 FR 18430), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a notice withdrawing its proposal to amend the OSHA standard on Temporary Labor Camps (Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), § 1910.142) and gave advance notice of the development of a new proposed standard for employment-related housing. OSHA also announced that it would begin development of the new proposal by holding a series of preliminary fact-finding hearings.

The purpose of these fact-finding hearings is to elicit sufficient information and data to enable OSHA to determine the proper scope and content of a proposed standard for employment-related housing.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that OSHA will conduct the first of such hearings in Raleigh, North Carolina on June 24, 1976 at 9:30 am, at:

First Floor Auditorium, State Archives and History/State Library Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Subsequent hearings will be held in Michigan and California and other sites if necessary during July and August, 1976, in locations and on dates to be announced. A hearing will also be held in Washington, D.C.

OSHA invites all testimony relevant to the development of an occupational safety and health standard for employment-related housing. Participants are particularly encouraged to comment on the following issues:

(1) Whether it is appropriate for the scope of an OSHA standard specifically to include employment-related housing in industries other than agriculture such as construction oil, logging, restaurants, resorts and recreation, marine platforms, on-location motion picture filming, racetracks, circuses, etc.;

(2) Whether regulation of employment-related housing should include permanently-occupied housing, temporarily-occupied housing and housing occupied year-round by a succession of different persons in a transient status;

(3) Whether employment-related housing should be defined to include mobile and non-fixed housing facilities, such as vehicles, tents etc.;

(4) The safety and health hazards in employment-related housing and suggested provisions to protect against such hazards;

(5) Effects on employee safety and health caused by the living conditions of family members living with the employee and the status of unpaid members of an employee's family performing labor for the employer that augments the employee's income;

(6) The correlation between specific adverse housing conditions, including the physical arrangement and construction of facilities, and resulting hazards to employees' safety and health;

(7) The relative effectiveness of standards with specific numerical specifications versus those with performance requirements;

(8) The adequacy and effectiveness of State and local codes, regulations, and laws, such as public health, housing, and plumbing ordinances with respect to employment-related housing generally, and temporary labor camps in particular;

(9) The adequacy and effectiveness of the present OSHA regulation on Temporary Labor Camps 29 CFR 1910.142), and that of the Employment and Training Administration (20 CFR Part 620); and

(10) The economic feasibility and potential inflationary impact of any new regulations in the area of employment-related housing.

All interested persons desiring to appear and give testimony at this hearing must submit a notice of intention to appear to Ms. Jeanne C. Werner, OSHA Committee Management Office, Docket No. OSH-38, Room N-3633, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20210 (Telephone 202-523-8023). Such notice must be received at the Department of Labor by June 22, 1976 in order to assure that time will be reserved for an appearance. However, if additional time is available at any of the hearings, persons wishing to testify who have filed a notice of intention to appear that was not received by the required date or who have not filed a notice of intention to appear may be permitted to testify. The notices of intention to appear, which will be available for inspection and copying at the above address, must contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the person(s) to appear;

(2) The capacity in which the person(s) will appear;

(3) The approximate amount of time required for the presentation;

(4) The specific issues that will be addressed; and

(5) An outline of the position that will be taken with respect to each issue and supporting evidence for such position.

All notices of intent to appear, will be made part of the record of this proceeding.

The hearing will be conducted by the Department of Labor in an informal manner. However, the presiding officer will be empowered to regulate the course of the proceeding, dispose of procedural matters, and question any witness. The hearing will commence at 9:30 am with the establishment of the order for the presentation of statements and the resolution of any other procedural matters relating to the proceeding. The oral proceedings will be reported verbatim and a transcript will be made available for inspection and copying to interested persons. Prepared statements and documents that are intended to be submitted for the record at the hearing may be submitted at the time such testimony is presented.

(Secs. 6, 8, 84, Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8-76)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 3rd day of June, 1976.

MORTON CORN,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc.76-16596 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration

[24 CFR Part 1917]

[Docket No. FI-2012]

APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Proposed Flood Elevation Determination for the City of Belvedere, Marin County, California

The Federal Insurance Administrator, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234), 87 Stat. 980, which added Section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 Pub. L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 24 CFR Part 1917 (§ 1917.4(a)) hereby gives notice of his proposed determinations of flood elevations for the City of Belvedere, Marin County, California.

Under these Acts, the Administrator, to whom the Secretary has delegated the statutory authority, must develop criteria for flood plain management in identified flood hazard areas. In order to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the City must adopt flood plain management measures that are consistent with the flood elevations determined by the Secretary.

Proposed flood elevations (100-year flood) are listed below for selected locations. Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the proposed flood elevations are available for review at the Council Chambers, City Hall, 450 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere.

Any person having knowledge, information, or wishing to make a comment on these determinations should immediately notify Mayor Charles E. Auerbach, 450 San Rafael Avenue, Belvedere, California 94920. The period for comment will be ninety days following the second publication of this notice in a newspaper of local circulation in the above-named community.

The proposed 100-year Flood Elevations are:

Source of flooding	Location	Type of flooding
Belvedere Lagoon	On Cove Rd., extending 1,030 ft from a point 70 ft from its intersection with Beach Rd. East to the corporate limits, and west 120 ft from the centerline of Cove Rd.	Sheet flow estimated depth=1 ft.
Do	North of San Rafael Ave. between Leeward Rd. and Mallard Ave., and the Normal Lagoon Shoreline including the area west of Leeward Rd. at a point 260 ft from its intersection with San Rafael Ave., also the area west of Laurel Ave. approximately 80 ft from its centerline and the area bounded by the imaginary extension of Laurel Ave. to Bella Vista Ave., thence northwest 50 ft past the intersection of Bella Vista and Oak Ave., thence northeast 200 ft to Bay View Ave., thence southeast 250 ft to the area west of Laurel Ave. on Maybridge Rd., west of a line drawn through a point 200 ft from the southern intersection of Maybridge Rd. and Lagoon Rd., and the northern intersection of the 2 roads, extending to the Normal Lagoon Shoreline.	Do.

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet above mean sea level	Width in feet from bank of stream to 100-yr flood boundary facing downstream	
			Left	Right
Reed Drainage 1	Lagoon Rd	7	20	30
Reed Drainage 2	do	6	50	100
Hilartia Drainage	San Rafael Dr	8	20	(1)
			Area flooded	
Belvedere Cove	Western shore	6	(2)	(2)
Richardson Bay	Eastern shore	6	(2)	(2)

[1] To the corporate limit.
[2] To normal high tide shoreline.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended by 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 17, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16379 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[24 CFR Part 1917]

[Docket No. FI-2013]

APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Proposed Flood Elevation Determination for the Borough of West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

The Federal Insurance Administrator, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234), 87 Stat. 980, which added Section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 Pub. L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 24 CFR Part 1917 (§ 1917.4(a)) hereby gives notice of his proposed determinations of flood elevations for the Borough of West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Under these Acts, the Administrator, to whom the Secretary has delegated the

statutory authority, must develop criteria for flood plain management in identified flood hazard areas. In order to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the Borough must adopt flood plain management measures that are consistent with the flood elevations determined by the Secretary.

Proposed flood elevations (100-year flood) are listed below for selected locations. Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the proposed flood elevations are available for review on the Bulletin Board at the entrance of the Borough Building, 555 Exeter Avenue, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Any person having knowledge, information, or wishing to make a comment on these determinations should immediately notify Mayor Bainbridge, Jr., 555 Exeter Avenue, Borough Building, West Pittston, Pennsylvania 18643. The period for comment will be ninety days following the second publication of this notice in a newspaper of local circulation in the above-named community.

The proposed 100-year Flood Elevations are:

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet above mean sea level	Width in feet from bank of stream to 100-yr flood boundary facing downstream	
			Left	Right
Susquehanna River	Northern corporate limits (upstream)	565	(1)	70
	Erie-Lackawanna RR Bridge	562	(1)	60
	Warren Street (extended)	562	(1)	150
	Wyoming Ave., Rt. 11 Bridge	561	(1)	640
	Water Street Bridge	561	(1)	880
	Philadelphia Ave. (extended)	559	(1)	520
	Southern corporate limits (downstream)	558	(1)	80

[1] Corporate limits,

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended by 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 17, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76–16380 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[24 CFR Part 1917]

[Docket No. FI–1141]

APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Proposed Flood Elevation Determination for the Borough of Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

The Federal Insurance Administrator, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–234), 87 Stat. 980, which added Section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 Pub. L. 90–448), 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128, and 24 CFR Part 1917 (§ 1917.4(a)) hereby gives notice of his proposed determinations of flood elevations for the Borough of Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Under these Acts, the Administrator, to whom the Secretary has delegated the statutory authority, must develop criteria for flood plain management in identified flood hazard areas. In order to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, the borough must adopt flood plain management measures that are consistent with the flood elevations determined by the Secretary.

Proposed flood elevations (100-year flood) are listed below for selected locations. Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the proposed flood elevations are available for review at the Borough Building, 277 Wyoming Avenue, Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Any person having knowledge, information, or wishing to make a comment on these determinations should immediately notify Dr. Robert Stroh, Mayor, 277 Wyoming Avenue, Wyoming, Pennsylvania 18644. The period for comment will be ninety days following the second publication of this notice in a newspaper of local circulation in the above-named community.

The proposed 100-year Flood Elevations are:

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet above mean sea level	Width in feet from bank of stream to 100-yr flood boundary facing downstream	
			Left	Right
Susquehanna River	West end of Monocanock Island	554	20	(1)
	East end of Monocanock Island	555	45	(1)
	8th Street Bridge	555	0	(1)
Abrahams Creek of Wyoming.	U.S. Route 11 Bridge	554	0	0
	Pettibone St. extended	548	40	275
	Institution St. extended	551	40	255
	8th Street Bridge	554	20	

[1] Outside corporate limits,

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended by 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 10, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16381 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[16 CFR Part 1605]

INVESTIGATIONS, INSPECTIONS AND INQUIRIES PURSUANT TO THE FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT

Nonadjudicative Rules of Procedure

The Consumer Product Safety Commission hereby publishes for public comment proposed nonadjudicative rules of procedure for conducting investigations, inspections, and inquiries under the Flammable Fabrics Act. The functions of the Federal Trade Commission in administering the Flammable Fabrics Act were transferred to the Consumer Product Safety Commission by section 30(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 2051, 2079(b). The following rules are proposed pursuant to section 5 of the Flammable Fabrics Act, 15 U.S.C. 1191, 1194, and the powers contained in sections 6, 9, and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 46, 49, 50. They would replace the Federal Trade Commission's Nonadjudicative Procedures, 16 CFR 2.1 through 2.35 insofar as they relate to the administration of the Flammable Fabrics Act. These rules are not intended to apply to any other act administered by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

It is a primary objective of the rules to replace the time-consuming compulsory processes now being utilized with more expeditious procedures. In accordance with this objective, the proposed rules do not contain provisions found in 16 CFR 2.7, 2.11 and 2.12 of the FTC's Nonadjudicative Procedures for motions to be made to limit or quash subpoenas or orders. When initially issuing subpoenas or orders, the persons issuing them shall take into consideration what they believe to be the rights of persons subject to the subpoenas and orders. In those cases where affected persons wish to challenge subpoenas or orders, the CPSC believes that their rights can be protected by requesting the courts to limit or quash a subpoena or order, rather than by obtaining a ruling from the Commission which would then be subject to judicial review.

These rules set forth the method by which duly designated officers or employees of the Consumer Product Safety Commission may enter and inspect premises and have access to and copy documentary evidence. In addition to establishing means for obtaining information by use of the inspction procedure, the rules also set forth other means whereby the Commission can obtain information, including samples, for the purposes of enforcement or determining compliance with the Flammable Fabrics Act. Such Commission powers, authorized by section 6 and 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, include the powers:

(1) To require, by the issuance of general or special orders, any person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation to file with the Commission annual and/or special reports or answers in writing to specific questions;

(2) To require, by subpoena, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence;

(3) To order testimony to be taken by deposition;

(4) To order answers to written interrogatories; and

(5) To conduct fact finding investigatory hearings.

In those instances where there is a refusal, in whole or in part, to permit the specified inspection or where dilatory tactics are employed which serve to frustrate the Commission's efficient administration of the Flammable Fabrics Act, provision is made for the Commission to invoke any or all of the civil remedies and criminal penalties available (§ 1605.3).

In addition, provision is made for disposition of a case through a consent order agreement procedure (§ 1605.13).

Public notice and comment are not required for rules of agency procedure; however, the Commission has decided to solicit public comment on these proposed rules. Comments should be submitted by July 8, 1976. The proposed effective date for these rules is immediately upon their publication in final form in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (section 5, 67 Stat. 112–13, as amended 81 Stat. 571, 15 U.S.C. 1194) and under authority vested in the Commission by the Consumer Product Safety Act (section 30(b), Pub. L. 92–573, 86 Stat. 1231, 15 U.S.C. 2079(b)), the Commission proposes to add a new Part 1605 to Title 16 as follows:

PART 1605—NONADJUDICATIVE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATIONS, INSPECTIONS AND INQUIRIES PURSUANT TO THE FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT

Sec.

1605.1 Who may authorize the initiation of investigations, inspections or inquiries.
1605.2 How investigations, inspections or inquiries shall be conducted and scope thereof.
1605.3 Remedies for failure to comply with Notice.
1605.4 Other means to obtain information for the purposes of enforcement or determining compliance; service.
1605.5 Subpoenas.
1605.6 Fact-finding investigatory hearings.
1605.7 Depositions.
1605.8 Written interrogatories.
1605.9 General or special orders seeking information.
1605.10 Exercise of power delegated by the Commission to the Bureau of Compliance.
1605.11 Remedies for failure to comply with subpoenas or orders.
1605.12 Nonexclusive delegation of power.
1605.13 Consent order agreements.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 5, 67 Stat. 112–13, as amended 81 Stat. 571 (15 U.S.C. 1194); Sec. 30(b), Pub. L. 92–573, 86 Stat. 1231 (15 U.S.C. 2079(b)).

§ 1605.1 Who may authorize the initiation of investigations, inspections or inquiries.

(a) The Commission may initiate investigations, inspections or inquiries for the purposes of enforcement or determining compliance with the Flammable Fabrics Act and relevant sections of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the regulations, rules, standards and orders promulgated thereunder, issued or administered by the Commission, by authorizing the issuance of a written "Notice of Inspection and Right of Access" (hereinafter referred to as Notice).

(b) The Commission hereby delegates to the Director of the Bureau of Compliance and the Directors of Area Offices, or those designated to perform their duties, the power to initiate such investigations, inspections or inquiries in the same manner as the Commission. Any Notice issued in accordance with these Rules shall be deemed an order or act of the Commission.

§ 1605.2 How investigations, inspections or inquiries shall be conducted and scope thereof.

(a) After an investigation, inspection or inquiry is initiated as set forth in § 1605.1, an officer or employee duly designated by the Commission shall issue the Notice, and upon presenting such Notice, along with appropriate creden-

tials, to the person or agent-in-charge of the sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of, shall be entitled, for the purpose of determining compliance with the statutes, regulations, rules, standards and orders administered, promulgated or issued by the Commission, or for any other purpose authorized by the Commission:

(1) To enter, at reasonable times, any factory, warehouse or establishment in which a product, fabric or related material subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission is manufactured, processed, packed or held in connection with its introduction, distribution, transportation or receipt in commerce;

(2) To enter any conveyance being used to transport or hold any such product, fabric or related material subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission in connection with its introduction, distribution, transportation or receipt in commerce;

(3) To inspect at reasonable times, in a reasonable manner and within reasonable limits such factory, warehouse, establishment or conveyance, and appropriate books, records and papers and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers and labeling therein;

(4) To have access to and copy: (i) Records, reports, books, documents, papers, or labeling required by the Commission to be established, made or maintained;

(ii) All documents showing the production, inventory, distribution, transportation or receipt of any product, fabric or related material subject to the Commission's jurisdiction;

(iii) Other appropriate books, records, papers, documents, reports and labeling;

(5) To obtain: (i) Information, both oral and written, concerning the organization, business, conduct, practices and management of any person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of and its relation to any other person, sole proprietorship, or partnership or corporation.

(ii) Samples of items, materials, substances, products, containers, packages and packaging, labels and labeling subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and have the same analyzed, tested or examined;

(iii) Information, both oral and written, concerning any matter referred to in these rules.

(b) A separate Notice shall be given for each investigation, inspection or inquiry, but a Notice shall not be required for each entry made during the period covered by same. Each such investigation, inspection, or inquiry shall be commenced and completed within a reasonable period of time.

(c) The "Notice of Inspection and Right of Access" shall include: the name and address of the person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of; the name and title of the inspector; date and time of attempted entry; pertinent extracts from the statutory provisions upon which the right to access is based; pertinent extracts from the statutory provisions upon which the penalties for refusal of access are based; a statement that the demand for access is for the purpose of obtaining information relevant to determining compliance with the Flammable Fabrics Act, and that the inspector is authorized to request additional information when the inspector has indications that a firm may not be totally in compliance with the Act and/or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(d) Upon request, an inspector shall furnish the name and telephone number of the Comission official who initiated the investigation, inspection or inquiry so that the person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of may telephone that official or the official's representative to verify that the inspector is conducting the investigation, inspection or inquiry according to authorized instructions and is not going beyond the scope of his or her authority. Inspectors shall affirmatively advise those being investigated, inspected or inquired of that they have the right to invoke this provision at any point during such investigation, inspection or inquiry.

(e) In the event that the person or agent-in-charge of the sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of fails to comply, in whole or in part, with the authorized request for access upon being presented with such Notice, and after receiving the Notice required by subsection (b) of this § 1605.2, the inspector shall notify that individual that he or she is in violation of the law and subject to the penalties therein and immediately thereafter refer such individual to the appropriate provisions of the Notice which set forth such penalties. If the individual still refuses to comply, in whole or in part, with the authorized request for access, and refuses to accept the Notice upon its presentation, the inspector shall affix the Notice to a public entrance way on the premises.

§ 1605.3 Remedies for failure to comply with Notice.

If an officer or employee duly designated by the Commission is refused, in whole or in part, the right to enter or inspect premises and conveyances, to obtain information and samples, or to have access to or make copies of documents and records as set forth in Section 1605.2, the Commission may thereupon immediately seek civil remedies and/or criminal penalties to enforce those rights pursuant to the authority conferred by the Federal Trade Commission Act.

§ 1605.4 Other means to obtain information for the purposes of enforcement or determining compliance; service.

(a) In addition to or in lieu of authorizing and issuing a Notice, the Commission may elect to use any of the following means to obtain information for the purposes of enforcement or determining compliance with the Flammable Fabrics Act:

(1) Subpoenas;

(2) Fact-finding investigatory hearings;

(3) Depositions;

(4) Written interrogatories; and

(5) General or special orders.

(b) Service of notice in connection with any of the procedures enumerated in (a) of § 1605.4 shall be effected as follows:

(1) by mail (registered or certified) or delivery to the last known residence or business address of anyone being investigated, inspected or inquired of; or

(2) By personal service upon the person or agent-in-charge of the sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or required of; or

(3) By publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, but the use of alternative (3) is limited to situations where the name and address of the person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation are not known to the Commission.

§ 1605.5 Subpoenas.

The Commission may issue a subpoena requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and/or the production of all documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation.

§ 1605.6 Fact-finding investigatory hearings.

(a) The Commission may order that information be provided at fact-finding investigatory hearings which may be conducted in the course of any investigation, inspection or inquiry. Such hearings shall be for the purpose of taking the testimony of witnesses and receiving documents and other data relating to any subject under investigation, inspection or inquiry. Such hearings shall be presided over by the Commission, by one or more of its members, or by its duly designated officer or employee. The hearings shall be stenographically reported and a transcript thereof shall be made a part of the record.

(b) A notice of any proposed hearing under this section may be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall be placed on the Consumer Product Safety Commission's Public Calendar in order to afford interested parties a reasonable opportunity to present relevant testimony and data.

(c) A Commissioner who participates in such a hearing or other investigation, inspection or inquiry, shall not be disqualified by reason of such participation from subsequently sharing in a Commission decision in the same matter.

§ 1605.7 Depositions.

(a) *Right to take a deposition.* (1) The Commission may order, and by subpoena, may compel testimony to be taken by deposition in any investigation at any stage thereof. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall

be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under such person's direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent.

(2) Any changes in form or substance which the deponent desires to make shall be entered in a separate document, to accompany the deposition, and shall state the reasons for such changes. The deposition shall then be signed by the deponent, unless the deponent is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deposition is not signed by the deponent within 30 days of its submission to him or her, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, the Commission designee shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the deponent or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition may then be used as fully as though signed.

(b) *Rights of deponents at depositions.* (1) Any person or agent or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation who is required to give testimony or produce documentary evidence at a deposition shall be entitled to retain a copy of any document submitted by the deponent and, on payment of lawfully prescribed costs, shall be entitled to procure a copy of his or her own testimony as recorded.

(2) Any such person, agent or officer who is required to appear in person at a deposition may be accompanied, represented and advised by counsel as follows:

(i) A deponent may confer, in confidence, with his or her counsel concerning any question asked of the deponent and if the deponent refuses to answer a question, counsel may state briefly on the record the objection to the question and the basis therefor. In the case of refusal to answer a question on the ground of self-incrimination, the privilege must be asserted by the deponent;

(ii) Where it is claimed that the testimony or other evidence sought from a deponent is outside the scope of the investigation or that the deponent is privileged to refuse to answer a question or to produce evidence, for reasons other than self-incrimination, counsel for the deponent may object to the question or requirement and may state briefly and precisely on the record the ground for the objection. Objections made under the rules of this subpart shall be treated as continuing objections and shall be preserved throughout the course of the proceeding without the necessity of repeating them during similar lines of inquiry;

(iii) Except as provided by paragraphs (A) and (B) of this subsection, counsel for a deponent may not interrupt the examination of the deponent by making any objections or statements on the record;

(iv) Upon completion of the examination of a deponent, counsel for that deponent may request the Commission designee to permit the deponent to clarify any of the deponent's answers on the record. The granting or denial of such a request shall be within the sole discretion of the Commission designee.

(c) *Who may serve as counsel at a deposition, and standards of conduct applicable thereto.* (1) Any person or an agent or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation who appears at a deposition for the purpose of being deposed and/or producing documentary evidence may be accompanied by an attorney or an official or employee of the person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation, who may act as counsel for the deponent. The term attorney refers to members of the bar of a Federal Court or the courts of any State or Territory of the United States.

(2) The Commission designee before whom a deposition is given shall take all necessary action to regulate the course of the deposition, to avoid delay and to assure that reasonable standards of orderly and ethical conduct are maintained. Such designee shall, for reasons stated on the record, immediately report to the Commission any instances where a deponent's counsel has refused to comply with the designee's directions, or has been guilty of refusing to adhere to reasonable standards of orderly and ethical conduct in the course of the deposition. The Commission shall thereupon take such further action, if any, as the circumstances warrant including suspension or disbarment of the attorney from further practice before the Commission or the exclusion of the attorney or counsel from further participation in the particular deposition.

§ 1605.8 Written interrogatories.

(a) The Commission may order any person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated, inspected or inquired of to answer written interrogatories. Such interrogatories shall be answered by the individual or by any agent or officer of the sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation who shall furnish information on behalf of the sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation.

(b) Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing, under oath, unless it is objected to, in which event the reason for objection shall be stated in lieu of an answer. The answers shall be signed by the individual or the officer or agent making them. The person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers, and objections, if any, within 30 days after service of the interrogatories or within such shorter time as the Commission may designate.

§ 1605.9 General or special orders seeking information.

The Commission may require by the issuance of general or special orders, any person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation to file with the Commission in such form as the Commission may prescribe annual and/or special reports or answers in writing to specific questions furnishing to the Commission such information as it may require as to their organization, business, conduct, practices, management and relation to any other person, sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation. Such reports and answers shall be made under oath, or otherwise, as the Commission may prescribe and shall be filed with the Commission within such reasonable period of time as the Commission may prescribe, unless additional time be granted in any case by the Commission.

§ 1605.10 Exercise of power delegated by the Commission to the Bureau of Compliance.

The Commission hereby delegates to the Director of the Bureau of Compliance the power to issue subpoenas, general or special orders, orders to take depositions, orders for the submission of answers to written interrogatories, or orders that information be provided at fact-finding investigatory hearings. The power delegated to the Director of the Bureau of Compliance may be redelegated to designated members of the Commission's staff; however, the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of Compliance is required prior to the issuance of subpoenas and general or special orders. All subpoenas and orders issued pursuant to this section shall be deemed orders and acts of the Commission.

§ 1605.11 Remedies for failure to comply with subpoenas or orders.

In case of a failure to comply with a Commission subpoena, an order to take a deposition, an order to provide information at a fact-finding investigatory hearing, or a special or general order, the Commission may immediately petition any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which any investigation, inspection, or inquiry is carried on to issue an order requiring compliance therewith; and/or the Commission may seek criminal penalties for such failure to comply.

§ 1605.12 Nonexclusive delegation of power.

No provision contained herein delegating any of the Commission's powers shall be construed as limiting the actual authority of the Commission to exercise the same powers.

§ 1605.13 Consent order agreements.

(a) *Proposal of agreement.* Upon authorization by the Commission, the Director of the Bureau of Compliance or the appropriate Area Office Director or their designees may propose to the person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation being investigated a consent order agreement for the purposes of settling the case. If an agreement is reached, it shall be executed by such person, sole proprietorship, partnership or corporation and the appropriate Director or designee and submitted to the Commission.

(b) *Compliance report.* The Commission may in its discretion require that a proposed agreement containing an order to cease and desist be accompanied or followed by an initial report signed by the respondent setting forth in precise detail the manner in which the respondent shall comply with the agreement when and if accepted by the Commission. Such report shall not become part of the

public record unless and until the accompanying agreement and order are accepted by the Commission. At the time any such report is submitted, a respondent may request confidentiality for any portion thereof with a precise showing of the justification therefor, and the Commission with due regard to statutory restrictions, its rules, and the public interest shall act upon such request.

(c) *Disposition.* Upon receiving an executed agreement containing an order to cease and desist, the Commission may: (1) Accept it; (2) reject it and issue its Notice of Enforcement; or (3) take such other action as it may deem appropriate. If the Commission accepts the agreement, any respondent named as a party thereto shall, upon written notification of the Commission's acceptance, be bound by and take immediate action in accordance with the provisions of the agreement and order contained therein. The Commission shall place the agreement and the order contained therein and any initial report of compliance submitted pursuant to subsection (b) on the public record. The Commission shall also publish the agreement, order and any initial report in the FEDERAL REGISTER. For a period of thirty (30) days after publication, or such shorter period of time which the Commission deems appropriate, the Commission shall receive and consider any comments or views concerning the agreement, order or initial report, that may be filed by any interested persons. Thereafter, within thirty (30) days, the Commission may either withdraw its acceptance of the agreement and order contained therein and so notify the other party, in which event it shall take such other action as it may consider appropriate, or issue and serve its Notice of Enforcement (in such form as the circumstances may require) and Decision and Order in disposition of the proceeding.

Although section 553(b)(A) of Title 5 of the United States Code (the Administrative Procedure Act) does not require an administrative agency to solicit public comment on rules of agency procedure, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has decided to request suggestions on improvement of these rules. All interested persons are invited to submit written comments or suggestions, preferably with five copies, to the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, by July 8, 1976. Comments received after that date will be considered insofar as practicable. Those materials which are received will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary, 8th Floor, 1750 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20207 during working hours Monday through Friday.

Effective date: These rules are submitted as proposals and are intended for public comment. The proposed effective date for these rules is immediately upon their publication in final form in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: June 3, 1976.

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

[FR Doc.70-16575 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

[10 CFR Part 212]

AMENDMENTS TO THE REFINER PRICE REGULATIONS TO PERMIT SEPARATE PRICE COMPUTATION FOR NON-CANADIAN IMPORTS OF PROPANE AND BUTANE AND TO CLARIFY THE REFINERS' PRICE FORMULAE

Notice of Cancellation of Public Hearing

The Federal Energy Administration hereby gives notice that the public hearing scheduled for June 10, 1976 in the above captioned proceeding has been cancelled. Only two requests to make oral presentations were received by FEA as of 4:30 p.m., June 2, 1976, and both of these requests have subsequently been withdrawn. Written comments and other data with respect to the proposed amendments may still be submitted to Executive Communications, Room 3309, Federal Energy Administration, Box HG, Washington, D.C. 20461. All such materials received by 4:30 p.m., June 10, 1976 will be considered by FEA before final action is taken on the proposed regulations.

JUNE 4, 1976.

MICHAEL F. BUTLER,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 76-16638 Filed 6-4-76; 12:34 pm]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[17 CFR 240]

[Release No. 34-12483, File No. S7-634]

ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATIONS OF EXCHANGES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Proposed Guidelines

The Securities and Exchange Commission today released for public comment proposed Securities Exchange Act Rule 19g2-1 (17 CFR 240.19g2-1) to provide a format for developing guidelines as to the extent to which a national securities exchange or registered securities association should be obligated, by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"), to "enforce compliance" (within the meaning of section 19(g), 15 U.S.C. 78s(g)) with the Act and the rules thereunder by members and persons associated with members. Rule 19g2-1 would specify the types of enforcement action from which exchanges and associations would be relieved, and, if adopted, would be adopted pursuant to the Act and particularly sections 3, 6, 15A, 19 and 23 thereunder (15 U.S.C. 78c, 78f, 78-3, 78s and 78w).

BACKGROUND

The Securities Acts Amendments of 1975 (the "1975 Amendments")[1] amended the Act by adding Section 19(g), which requires every self-regulatory organization to comply with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and its own rules and, absent reasonable justification or excuse, to enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members.[2] By rule, the Commission may, however, relieve any self-regulatory organization of its enforcement responsibilities with respect to specified provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder as to members or classes of persons associated with a member of any such self-regulatory organization.

The requirement that exchanges and associations enforce the Act and the rules thereunder with respect to their members is in substance a restatement of an obligation imposed on exchanges since 1934. Originaly, section 6 of the Act, 48 Stat. 885 (1934), required a national securities exchange to agree "to enforce so far as is within its powers compliance by its members, with * * * [the Act] * * * and any rule or regulation * * * thereunder."[3] The effect of that provision has been characterized as follows:

> There can be no doubt that Section 6(b) places a duty upon the Stock Exchange to enforce the rules and regulations prescribed by that section. Any other construction would render the provision meaningless. * * * If all that Section 6(b) meant was that every exchange should pass token regulations, incapable of enforcement except at the wish of the exchange itself, there would have been no purpose for its inclusion in the Act. Sections 6(b) and (d) were surely intended to be read together and the latter makes it clear that the purpose of the requirements of the former is "to insure fair dealing and to protect investors." This can be realized only if Section 6(b) is construed as imposing the two fold duty upon an ex-

[1] Pub. L. No. 94-29 (June 4, 1975).

[2] This enforcement obligation is subject to the provisions of Section 17(d) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78q(d)) and to the Commission's exemptive authority under Section 19(g)(2) (15 U.S.C. 78s(g)(2)).

[3] See Section 6, prior to the 1975 Amendments, 48 Stat. 885 (1934). Provisions of Section 15A had the effect of imposing substantially the same requirement upon national securities associations. For example, prior to the 1975 Amendments, Section 15A(b), 52 Stat. 1070 (1938), required an association to be so organized to carry out the provisions of that section and to have rules designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade and in general to protect investors and the public interest. Section 15A(l), 52 Stat. 1074 (1938), authorized the Commission to suspend or revoke the registration of an association if the association was found to have violated the Act or the rules thereunder or to have failed to enforce compliance with its own rules.

change of enacting certain rules and regulations and of seeing that they are enforced.[4]

Changes in circumstances since 1934 as well as the redrafting of large parts of the Act by the 1975 Amendments could, however, be interpreted to make more extensive the scope of enforcement responsibilities of self-regulatory organizations now embodied in section 19(g) of the Act. For example, securities issued by exchange members or their holding companies are now frequently registered under section 12 of the Act. Consequently, such members or their holding companies are required to comply with the reporting requirements under section 13 (15 U.S.C. 78m), the regulations under section 14 (15 U.S.C. 78n) with respect to preparation of proxy and information statements by issuers and the insider trading provisions of section 16 (15 U.S.C. 78p).[5] The 1975 Amendments also revised various definitions, including the definition of a "member,"[6] and defined for the first time an "associated person of a member" when used with respect to a national securities exchange or registered securities association, to mean:

The term "member" when used with respect to a national securities association was not defined by the Act prior to the 1975 Amendments but is now defined by Section 3(a)(3)(B) (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(3)(B)) to mean "any broker or dealer who agrees to be regulated by such association and with respect to whom the association undertakes to enforce compliance with the provisions" of the Act, the rules thereunder and its own rules.

Previously, the term "member" when used with respect to an exchange included (1) persons permitted either (i) to effect transactions on the exchange without the services of another person acting as broker or (ii) to make use of the exchange's facilities without having to pay the full commission charge applicable to the general public, and (2) "any firm transacting a business as broker or dealer of which a member is a partner and any partner of any such firm."

[4] *Baird v. Franklin*, 141 F. 2d 238, 244 (2d Cir. 1944), *cert. denied*, 323 U.S. 737 (1944); *see also Butterman v. Walston & Co. Inc.*, 387 F. 2d 822 (7th Cir. 1967), *cert. denied*, 391 U.S. 91 (1968); *Hochfelder v. Midwest Stock Exchange*, 503 F. 2d 364 (7th Cir. 1974); *Hughes v. Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., Inc.*, CCH Fed. Sec. L. Rep. ¶95,513 (9th Cir. 1976).

[5] Section 16(a) (15 U.S.C. 78p(a)) requires the filing of reports with exchanges. Exchange policies regarding the availability of such records are not considered, in this context, to be steps taken to enforce compliance.

[6] Section 3(a)(3)(A) (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(3)(A)) now defines the term "member" when used with respect to an exchange to mean:

(i) any natural person permitted to effect transactions on the floor of the exchange without the services of another person acting as broker, (ii) any registered broker or dealer with which such a natural person is associated, (iii) any registered broker or dealer permitted to designate as a representative such a natural person, and (iv) any other registered broker or dealer which agrees to be regulated by such exchange and with respect to which the exchange undertakes to enforce compliance with the provisions of this title, the rules and regulations thereunder, and its own rules.

* * * any partner, officer, director, or branch manager of such member (or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such member, or any employee of such member.[7]

In commenting on S.249 (the Senate bill which became the 1975 Amendments), self-regulatory organizations expressed concern that S.249 would impose "unrealistic and impractical"[8] enforcement obligations on an exchange. For example, in commenting on the definition of the term "person associated with a member," the New York Stock Exchage, Inc. (the "NYSE") stated, "It is unrealistic and impractical for the Bill to impose obligations on an exchange to enforce compliance with the Act, etc. by the corporate parent of an exchange member and by the other subsidiaries of such parent, each of which entities may be far removed from the securities business."[9] The NYSE also referred to the bill's enforcement obligation as an "impossible burden" and recommend that the enforcement duty be modified by the words "so far as within its power."[10]

During the legislative process of restating the self-regulatory organizations' duty to enforce compliance with the Act, Congress agreed that further refinement by Commission rulemaking would be required to relieve self-regulatory organizations of unnecessary or inappropriate enforcement burdens. The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs noted:

The Committee recognizes, however, that the affirmative duty to enforce compliance imposed by this subsection may not be appropriate in some circumstances. Therefore, although the obligation of a self-regulatory organization would be expressed as an affirmative duty, the Commission would be given the authority to relieve any self-regulatory organization of the responsibility to enforce compliance with specified provisions of the Exchange Act, the rules thereunder, or its own rules, by any member or participant or person associated with a member. It is expected that the Commission will use this authority, for example, to limit in a manner consistent with the purposes of the Exchange Act, a self-regulatory organization's responsibilities with respect to corporate parents of members or participants.[11]

Congress also sought to avoid the possibility that an exchange or association might be thought to be an insurer of the lawful conduct of its members or their associated persons. The Senate report on S. 249 states: "Such organizations should never be placed in the position of being insurers of their members' compliance. They do, however, have an obligation to enforce applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and their own rules which they should not be permitted to avoid except for good cause."[12]

In considering the extent of the obligation on exchanges and associations stated in section 19(g), it is also appropriate to recognize that the 1975 Amendments amended section 6(b) and section 15A(b) to make clear that the rules of an exchange or association may not be designed "to regulate by virtue of any authority conferred by * * * [the Act] * * * matters not related to the purposes of * * * [the Act] * * * or the administration of" the exchange or association.[13] Prior to the 1975 Amendments, section 6(c) of the Act had provided that nothing in the Act should "be construed to prevent any exchange from adopting and enforcing any rule not inconsistent with" the Act and the rules thereunder. The Senate Report notes:

The bill would eliminate present Section 6(c) and the open-ended authority it grants to the exchanges, and it would limit by Sections 6(b)(5) and 15(A)(b)(6) the scope of the self-regulatory organizations' authority over their members to matters related to the purposes of the Exchange Act. The growing diversification of securities firms into non-securities activities has raised, and will continue to raise, significant questions about the adequacy of the present regulatory structure. However, the diversification of securities firms should not automatically extend the jurisdiction of the self-regulatory agencies. Until it is specifically demonstrated to the Congress that the non-securities activities of firms which are members of self-regulatory agenices should be limited or regulated in the public interest, such firms should be free to undertake and pursue these activities in the same manner as other business organizations, subject only to those regulatory limitations necessary to assure protection of public investors and the public interest.[14]

As adopted, however, section 19(g)(1) appears, subject only to the general standard implied by "reasonable justification or excuse," to provide for virtually open-ended compliance responsibility on the part of exchanges and associations for their members' associated persons, including control persons. Consequently, a literal reading, absent guidance from the Commission under section 19(g)(2), might present potential legal questions.

Response of Self-Regulatory Organizations

Since enactment of the 1975 Amendments, the self-regulatory organizations have adopted varying positions. The NASD (which has, since 1964, had regulatory jurisdiction over associated persons) has not initiated any new rule proposals to regulate associated persons, nor is it apparent that specific NASD rule proposals should now be considered as

[7] Section 3(a)(21) (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(21)).

[8] Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on S.249, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 401 (1975).

[9] *Id.* at 413.

[10] *Id.*

[11] Securities Acts Amendments of 1975, Report of the Senate Comm. on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs to Accompany S. 249 (the "Senate Report"), S. Rep. No. 75, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 133 (1975).

[12] See Senate Report at 34; see also Securities Reform Act of 1975, Report of the House Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to Accompany H.R. 4111, H.R. Rep. No. 123, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 68 (1975).

[13] Sections 6(b)(5) (15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5)) and 15A(b)(6) (15 U.S.C. 78o-3(b)(6)).

[14] Senate Report at 28.

necessarily required. Generally speaking, exchanges, which as a consequence of the 1975 Amendments, did become subject to a specific statutory obligation to regulate new classes of associated persons, including control persons, absent reasonable justification or excuse, are still considering what action to take.

The NYSE has, however, proposed various changes to its constitution and rules to reflect its understanding of its enforcement responsibilities as set forth in section 19(g) of the Act. One proposed rule change, intended by the NYSE as a "first step" toward discharging its obligation to enforce compliance by "persons associated with a member," would require associated persons who are also brokers or dealers to agree to abide by the rules of the NYSE and the Act to the same extent as an NYSE member.[15] A second proposed rule change would provide for regulation of certain broker-dealers which are not members or member organizations, within the meaning of the rules of the NYSE, but which transact substantial business on the NYSE.[16] A third proposed rule would provide for regulation of the activities of persons associated with a member who are not broker-dealers but who control the member; there would also be a parallel change in the NYSE's definition of control for the purpose of determining what persons would be deemed to be control persons and thus "persons associated with a member." [17] Persons who have commented on the NYSE's proposed rules, including other self-regulatory organizations have, however, raised substantive and technical drafting questions.[18]

The materials provided by the NYSE pursuant to rule 19b-4 (17 CFR 240.19b-4), in the case of the first and third of the foregoing proposed rule changes, specifically refer to the enforcement duties set forth in section 19(g), and in one instance refer to the "enormous and unnecessary regulatory burden" that could result if the definition of the term "person associated with a member" were literally interpreted.[19] By adopting rules contemplating different degrees of NYSE action to enforce compliance by groups each of which is technically classifiable as persons associated with a member (though with quite different degrees of involvement in the business of the member), the NYSE appears to have been taking initial steps to work out an appropriate approach along the lines suggested by the Senate Committee.

In considering a self-regulatory organization's enforcement responsibilities, it does appear to be appropriate to recognize, as the NYSE has been generally doing, that Congress did not intend that the rules of a self-regulatory organization would be applied without exception, or in the same fashion, to all classes of persons associated with a member. With respect to one type of associated person, such as a clerical employee of a member, the role of an exchange or association may be very limited; the NYSE, for example, has adopted a rule requiring reports by members as to statutory disqualifications of such employees.[20] By contrast, the activities of officers and employees (other than clerical employees) of members should continue to be subject to a broad regulatory jurisdiction.

Similarly, it would appear appropriate for an exchange to forego any regular reporting or inspection procedures with respect to persons which, though not in the securities business, are controlled by or under common control with a member. For control persons not active in the securities business of the member, on the other hand, certain provisions of the Act, such as Section 11 (15 U.S.C. 78k), may suggest to exchanges the possible appropriateness of routine verification procedures; such procedures, if any, would, nonetheless, have to be carefully designed and carried out in a manner so as to minimize inappropriate interference in the affairs of control persons and the consequent imposition of unnecessary or inappropriate burdens on competition.[21] Accordingly, some exchanges may choose, because of those countervailing concerns, to forego inspection procedures entirely with respect to such control persons and determine instead to rely, if necessary, on the bringing of disciplinary proceedings in the case of known violations. Such an enforcement policy would be consistent, for example, with action now taken by exchanges to enforce prohibitions on short sales where inspection procedures (as opposed to investigation of specific situations) have proved to be burdensome.

Differential regulation for different classes of associated persons in effect recognizes that the phrase "enforce compliance" covers a number of different types of self-regulatory action: legislating new rules, examining qualifications, conducting inspections and, where appropriate, bringing disciplinary proceednigs or limiting or conditioning membership. With respect to ensuring the financial responsibility of their members, exchanges and associations may fairly be expected to have comprehensive and coordinated inspection programs to monitor compliance with the net capital and customer protection rules. Violations of those rules, which can lead directly to losses by customers, can be reduced or eliminated by effective inspection and reporting measures without imposing unnecessary or inappropriate burdens on members. On the other hand, it is less likely that inspection programs will eliminate or reduce violations of anti-fraud rules which occur by reason of misuse of material inside information. In that type of anti-fraud area, exchanges and associations may be more effective in enforcing compliance by conducting education programs, backed up by comprehensive examination procedures to ensure that securities industry personnel are aware of their responsibilities and by coupling such programs with effective surveillance of actual trading patterns.

Any regulatory system imposes burdens on competition, and, under the Act, those burdens must be carefully measured in relation to the purposes of the Act. Where a particular regulatory burden cannot be justified as necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, it may not be imposed or, if it is already in place, it should promptly be removed. In the context of self-regulation, it becomes particularly important that the Commission and self-regulatory organizations be sensitive to burdens on competition. Self-regulatory organizations have quasi-governmental powers to regulate securities markets and their members, subject to the comprehensive oversight jurisdiction of the Commission. To the extent the system of self-regulation functions effectively, the role of the Federal government can be reduced, and industry expertise can be brought to bear to solve regulatory problems. But self-regulatory organizations are, as voluntary membership organizations, composed of various, and sometimes restricted, segments of the securities industry; there is always the risk that their membership policies, enforcement techniques, or other practices may be bent to anti-competitive ends, or may be construed, by those not thoroughly familiar with the operation of the delicate mechanisms which constitute the securities markets, as being manipulated to reach anti-competitive results. Consequently, in addition to re-

[15] See File No. SR-NYSE-75-13 and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 11873 (Nov. 26, 1975), 40 FR 56993 (Dec. 5, 1975). Refinements to the initial proposal are being considered by the NYSE staff. See letter dated April 30, 1976, from James F. Swartz, Jr., of the NYSE.

[16] See File No. SR-NYSE-75-15 and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 11866 (Nov. 25, 1975), 40 FR 56506 (December 3, 1975). Such brokers or dealers might, as a consequence of the proposed rule, become statutory members of the NYSE. See Section 3(a)(3)(A)(iv) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(3)(A)(iv)).

[17] See File No. SR-NYSE-76-3 and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 12034 (Jan. 22, 1976), 41 FR 5315 (February 5, 1976).

[18] See comment letters generally in files referred to above.

[19] See File No. SR-NYSE-76-3.

[20] See NYSE Rule 345 and File No. SR-NYSE-75-9. NYSE Rule 345 provides, among other things, for registration by the NYSE of persons performing the duties of a "registered representative." In view of the provisions of the 1975 Amendments requiring self-regulatory organizations to enforce compliance with the Act, the NYSE has amended Rule 345 to prohibit a member from employing any person, including a clerical employee, if the member knows or in the exercise of reasonable care should know that such person is subject to a statutory disqualification under the Act. (See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 12024 (Jan. 16, 1976)), 41 FR 3365 (January 22, 1976).

[21] Section 6(c)(3)(C) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78f(c)(3)(C)) provides that an exchange may require a person associated with a member to permit examination of its books and records. As the Commission pointed out in its reelase concerning exchange rules on membership and association, the drafting of that section allows development of flexible procedures, under appropriate circumstances, for examination of associated persons by a reputable third party. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 12157 (Mar. 2, 1976), 41 FR 10662 (March 12, 1976).

lieving exchanges and associations of any overly broad responsibilities for associated persons, the Commission can, by using its authority under section 19(g), remove certain types of enforcement obligations in areas which would raise sensitive competitive questions if surveillance activities were carried on by self-regulatory organizations.

In light of the various responses to the restatement in section 19(g) of the responsibilities of exchanges and associations, the new definitions in the Act, and the other considerations discussed above, the Commission is publishing for comment proposed Rule 19g2-1. Rule 19g2-1 reflects preliminary views and thinking as to the proper scope of the enforcement responsibilities of an exchange or association. It would recognize that exchanges and associations need not have any special concern with compliance by members and their associated persons with the disclosure and proxy requirements of the Act. It would not change obligations of an exchange or association to bring disciplinary proceedings, or proceedings to limit or condition membership; nor would it limit investigatory procedures to be employed in the case of suspected violations. It would, however, indicate that exchanges and associations are not expected by the Commission to examine the qualifications of, or require reports from, persons associated with a member who are not engaged in the securities business.[22] The Commission requests the submission of views by interested person particularly as to: (1) the need for a Commission rule under section 19(g)(2); (2) whether the proper scope of the enforcement responsibilities of exchanges or associations can or should be determined on a case-by-case basis; and (3) what additional points if any should be covered in any rule.

The text of proposed Rules 19g2-1 is as follows:

§ 240.19g2–1 Enforcement of compliance by exchanges and associations with the act and rules and regulations thereunder.

(a) In enforcing compliance, within the meaning of section 19(g) of the Act, with the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder by its members and persons associated with its members, an exchange or association is not required:

(1) To take any action with respect to sections 12, 13, 14 (other than section 14 (b)), 15(d) and 16 and the rules thereunder except to the extent of any action normally taken with respect to an issuer of securities which is not a member or a person associated with a member;

(2) To take any other action with respect to persons associated with a member, other than securities persons or persons who control or propose to control a member; and

(3) To conduct examinations as to qualifications of, require filing of periodic reports by, or conduct regular inspections (including examinations of books and records) of, persons associated with a member, other than securities persons whose functions are not solely clerical or ministerial.

(b) For the purpose of this rule:

(1) A "securities person" is a person who is or proposes to become a partner or officer (or person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions) or employee of a member or of a person who proposes to become a member; *Provided, however,* That partners and officers (and persons occupying similar status or performing similar functions) and employees of a registered broker or dealer which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the member shall be securities persons of the member if they effect, directly or indirectly, transactions in securities through the member by use of facilities maintained or supervised by such exchange or association; and

(2) "Control" means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a company whether through ownership of securities, by contract or otherwise; *Provided, however,* That

(i) Any person who, directly or indirectly, (A) has the right to vote 25 percent or more of the voting securities, (B) is entitled to receive 25 percent or more of the net profits, or (C) is a partner, director, or principal officer (or person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), of a company shall be presumed to be a person who controls such company;

(ii) Any person not covered by clause (i) shall be presumed not to be a person who controls such company; and

(iii) Any presumption may be rebutted on an appropriate showing.

All interested persons are invited to submit written views and comments on proposed rule 19g2–1 to George A. Fitzsimmons, Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549, on or before August 1, 1976. Reference should be made to File No. S7–634. All submissions will be made available for public inspection.

By the Commission.

Dated: May 26, 1976.

GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16506 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[22] A separate question is presented where members deal in their own securities or securities issued by their associated persons. *See. e.g.*, Securities Exchange Act Rules 15b10-8 and -9 (17 CFR 240.15b10-8 and -9) and Schedule E to the By-laws of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

notices

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice CM-6/62]

SHIPPING COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Meeting

The working group on radiocommunications of the Subcommittee on Safety of Life at Sea, a subcommittee of the Shipping Coordinating Committee, will hold an open meeting at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 29, 1976, in Room 7428 of the Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the meeting is to prepare position documents for the Sixteenth Session of the Subcommittee on Radiocommunications of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), scheduled to meet in London July 19–23, 1976. In particular, the working group will discuss the following topics:

Promulgation of navigational warnings to shipping.
Training and qualification of radio officers, radio operators and radiotelephone operators.
Operational standards for shipboard radio equipment.
Operational requirements for emergency position-indicating radio beacons and portable radio apparatus for survival craft.
Matters resulting from the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, 1974, and the work of the International Radio Consultative Committee.

Requests for further information on the meeting should be directed to Lt. F. N. Wilder, United States Coast Guard. He may be reached by telephone on (area code 202) 426–1345.

The Chairman will entertain comments from the public as time permits.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

RICHARD K. BANK,
Chairman, Shipping Coordinating Committee.

[FR Doc.76-16504 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting

MAY 28, 1976.

The meeting published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Volume 41, Number 94, on Thursday, May 13, 1976, on the USAF Scientific Advisory Board Electro-Optics Panel on Terminal Guidance Technology scheduled for June 24–25, 1976, has been cancelled.

The meeting will be rescheduled at a later date. For further information contact the Scientific Advisory Board Secretariat at (202) 697–8845.

JAMES L. ELMER,
Executive, Directorate of Administration.

[FR Doc.76-16496 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Department of the Army

ARMY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92–463), announcement is made of the following Committee meeting:

Name of Committee: Army Financial Management Advisory Committee.
Date of Meeting: 30 June–1 July 1976.
Place: Room 2D 680, The Pentagon.
Time: 0800–1700 30 June 1976; 0800–1500 1 July 1976.
Propose Agenda: The first day's agenda consists of the Committee's discussion of its final recommendations. The second day's agenda consists of the Committee's review of its final report and its final instructions to the Committee Staff. This meeting is open to the public; however, space accommodations are limited. Persons wishing to appear before or file statements with the Committee at the time and in the manner permitted by the Committee should advise the Deputy Chairman of the Committee in writing prior to the meeting at the following address: Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), Room 2E 665, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

Dated: 1 June 1976.

By authority of the Secretary of the Army.

CHARLES T. SEARCH,
Acting Director of Administrative Management, TAG CEN.

[FR Doc.76-16457 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

LEAA ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROVISION

Hearing

Notice is hereby given that on July 8, 1976, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will conduct a hearing on the LEAA organizational conflict of interest provision applicable to procurements under LEAA grants. Currently, the LEAA organizational conflict of interest provision provides in part that.

Adequate Competition. All procurement transactions regardless of whether negotiated or advertised and without regard to dollar value shall be conducted in a manner so as to provide maximum open and free competition. The grantee should be alert to organizational conflicts of interest or noncompetitive practices among contractors which may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. *Contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work and/or requests for proposal for a proposed procurement shall be excluded from bidding or submitting a proposal to compete for the award of such procurement.* (Emphasis added.)

This requirement is contained in paragraph 49e, Chapter 3, LEAA Guideline Manual M 7100.1A, which has been issued pursuant to the authority vested in LEAA by Section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. § 3701, et seq., as amended (Pub. L. 90–351, as amended by Pub. L. 93–83 and Pub. L. 93–415).

The purpose of the hearing will be to receive comments on the scope of and definitional problems, if any, arising pursuant to the above quoted provision.

Henry F. McQuade, LEAA Deputy Administrator for Policy Development, will preside over the hearing. The hearing will be held in the Federal Trade Commission Building, Room 532, 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will commence at 10:00 a.m. The hearing will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to present oral comments should call Florence Fisher at 202/376–3696 to reserve time on the agenda. Persons wishing to make written comments should mail such comments to Thomas J. Madden, General Counsel, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

RICHARD W. VELDE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16501 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[A 9107]

ARIZONA

Application

JUNE 1, 1976.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185), as amended, by the Act of November 6, 1973 (87 Stat. 576), El Paso Natural Gas Company, P.O. Box 1492, El Paso, Texas 79978, filed an application for a right-of-way to construct a cathodic protection site consisting of engine generator house, underground cable and deep anode bed adjacent to their existing San Juan Loop Gas pipeline right-of-way on the following described National Resource Lands:

T. 19 N., R. 17 W., GSR Mer., Arizona,
Sec. 3, NW¼SE¼.

The cathodic protection site is necessary to the preservation and reliability of service of the natural gas pipeline.

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

Interested persons desiring to express their views on this matter should do so promptly. Persons submitting comments should include their name and address and send them to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 2929 W. Clarendon, Phoenix, Arizona 85017.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

MARIO L. LOPEZ,
Chief, Branch of Lands and Minerals Operations.

[FR Doc.76-16485 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[PHX 073747]

ARIZONA

Application

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185), as amended by the Act of November 6, 1973 (87 Stat. 576), El Paso Natural Gas Company, P.O. Box 1492, El Paso, Texas 79978, has applied for a 10¾"'' (10 and three-fourths inch) diameter natural gas pipeline crossing approximately 0.916 mile of the following Federally-owned lands in Pima County, Arizona:

T. 15 S., R. 14 E., GSR Mer., Arizona,
Sec. 1, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 12, SW¼NE¼, N½NW¼, and SE¼ NW¼.

This is a segment of an existing Tucson-Phoenix natural gas pipeline right-of-way, which was previously granted by the Corps of Engineers across Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. The permit has expired and, in accordance with amended sec. 28 of Public Law 93-153 (87 Stat. 576), applicant has requested the Bureau of Land Management to amend its existing right-of-way Phoenix 073747, to include this segment.

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

Interested persons desiring to express their views on this matter should do so promptly. Persons submitting comments should include their name and address and send them to the District Manager, Phoenix District Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2929 W. Clarendon, Phoenix, Arizona 85017.

MARIO L. LOPEZ,
Chief, Branch of Lands and Minerals Operations.

[FR Doc.76-16486 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Wyoming 54969]

WYOMING

Application

MAY 28, 1976.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185), the Northwest Pipeline Corporation filed an application for a right-of-way to construct a 4½ inch diameter pipeline for the purpose of transporting natural gas across the following National Resource Lands:

6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

WYOMING

T. 27 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 4: lots 3, 4.
T. 28 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 33: S½SW¼.

The pipeline will transport natural gas from the applicant's gathering system to the applicant's existing pipeline.

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

Interested persons desiring to express their views on this matter should do so promptly. Persons submitting comments should include their name and address and send them to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1869, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901.

HAROLD G. STINCHCOMB,
Chief, Branch of Lands and Minerals Operations.

[FR Doc.76-16484 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

ALL PUBLIC LAND STATES

Termination of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

JUNE 1, 1976.

On February 7, 1967, there appeared in the FEDERAL REGISTER at page 2588, a Notice of an application by the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw all public lands which were valuable or prospectively valuable for geothermal steam resources. The application was amended and revised, Notices of which appeared in the FEDERAL REGISTER on the dates and pages shown: March 14, 1967, at page 4030; March 24, 1967, at pages 4506-07. The application is hereby cancelled. Therefore, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR 2300, the lands which were segregated as a result of the above-mentioned application and Notices shall on June 15, 1976, be relieved of the segregative effect of such application.

The lands involved in this Notice of termination are described in the above referenced Notices.

CURT BERKLAND,
Director.

[FR Doc.76-16500 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Office of Hearings and Appeals

[Docket No. M 76-367]

A & E COAL CO., INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), A & E Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 2 Mine located in Colson, Letcher County, Kentucky.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Installation of canopies on Petitioner's equipment creates a hazard to the operators.

2. The equipment in the No. 2 Mine for which Petitioner seeks modification includes the following: two Paul Roof Bolting Machines—height 28 inches; one 11RU Joy Cutting Machines—height 34 inches; two 14BU Joy Loading Machines—height 37 inches; four AR4 Elkhorn Battery-Powered Tractors—height 34 inches without canopy and 44 inches with canopy.

3. This mine is in the Hazard No. 4 Seam and averages 44 inches in height.

4. Difficulty in using canopies also arises from the rolling top in this seam.

5. At present, Petitioner has installed canopies on four Elkhorn tractors, one loader and one cutting machine. It requests that these canopies be removed or an adjustment be made due to the hazardous conditions they are creating.

6. Due to the limit of the equipment operator's visibility and the seating position required, installation of canopies could be contributing factors to accidents which may occur.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments on or before July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

[FR Doc.76-16469 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-445]

ALROSHA COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861 (c) (1970), Alrosha Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 1 Mine, Devonia, Tennessee.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

The requirement of canopies for electrical face equipment in the subject mine, will result in a diminution of the safety of the miners exposed to the underground conditions in the mine. The coal seams in which these mines are located are irregular, undulating and of insufficient constant height to permit the safe use of mining equipment equipped with canopies. Mining conditions in these coal seams are such as to require the operator on occasions to lay prone or flat on the machine in order to prevent his body from striking the roof. The accident and injury rate of Petitioner substantiates its position that the safety conditions without the canopies are superior to the conditions that would exist if the canopies were installed.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments on or before July 8 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

Dated: May 27, 1976.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

[FR Doc.76-16470 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-369]

BEAVER DAM FUEL, INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Beaver Dam Fuel Inc. has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 1 Mine located in Colson, Letcher County, Kentucky.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6), of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Petitioner feels that by having canopies installed on its equipment, a hazard is being created for the operators.

2. Petitioner's equipment consists of one Paul Roof Bolting Machine—height 28 inches; one AR4 Elkhorn Scoop—height 28 inches; one 35L Jeffrey Bottom Machine with T-2 Joy Trucks—height 28 inches.

3. Petitioner's No. 1 Mine is located in the Elkhorn No. 3 Seam ranging from 33 to 36 inches in height.

4. In this seam, Petitioner runs into rolling top daily. Rolls in the floor also contribute to the difficulty of using canopies. The operator of the equipment will have limited visibility if canopies are installed.

5. Petitioner bought a canopy for the AR4 Scoop, but it was impossible to install it. The operator would have no visibility at all.

6. It is the petitioner's contention that since the operator's visibility is limited, the installation of canopies could be a contributing factor to accidents which may arise.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments on or before July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings, Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16473 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-368]

COAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Coal Management, Inc., has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 1 Mine, located at Blue Creek, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunctions with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. The equipment in the No. 1 Mine for which Petitioner seeks modification includes the following: two 6 SC, 52-inch width shuttle cars, 250 UDC; one 14 BU-7 Ldr; one 11 RU cutting machine 9 ft. bar, 250 UDC; one Acme roof bolting machine, 250 UDC.

2. The seam height at this mine is 44 to 53 inches.

3. Machine operators would be in jeopardy due to various mining conditions such as extreme undulations, creating conditions of roofing, both at the concave and convex extremities. With the additional machine heights created by canopies, the machine operators would be in danger. The mine may well have to be abandoned and all 21 employees terminated.

4. If MESA can advance any solution or technology advance to overcome these problems entailed in the seam height, machine height ranges, the Petitioner will immediately employ the solution for personnel safety.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16471 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-435]

CONSOLIDATED COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 801(c) (1970), Consolidation Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 77.1914(a) to the Varner Shaft at its Osage Mine and the Rudolph Shaft at its Blacksville No. 1 Mine, respectively, located in Monongalia County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 77.1914(a) provides:

Electric equipment employed below the collar of a slope or shaft during excavation shall be permissible and shall be maintained in a permissible condition.

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Construction of the Varner Shaft began in September of 1975. When completed, the Shaft will be approximately 550 feet deep and 15 feet by 30 feet, 8 inches rectangular, with a 12-inch concrete lining. The present excavation work has proceeded to a depth of approximately 180 feet through rock and various shale and clay stratas, and future excavation will proceed through two coal seams, Swickley and Waynesburg. Construction is accomplished by conventional means—drilling, shooting and mucking—all operations being performed with air-operated equipment. All blasting is done from the surface. Construction of the Rudolph Shaft began in May of 1975, and development has proceeded comparable to the Varner Shaft.

2. The electrical equipment to which 30 CFR 77.1914(a) is applicable and for which petitioner's application for relief is made is a 15 or 20 horsepower Reda electrical, submersible pump.

3. During development of the subject shafts, water accumulates in the bottom, necessitating its pumping to the surface. During actual excavation operations, when men are working in and around the shafts, this is accomplished by the use of pneumatic pumps.

4. Because the pneumatic pumps require a considerable amount of maintenance in order to ensure continuous operation, petitioner proposes to use Reda submersible pumps, which are relatively maintenance free, during periods (principally on the weekends) when men are not working in and around the shafts.

5. In order to ensure that the requested modification will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection as would be afforded by the application of the standard, Williamson proposes, during the operation of the Reda submersible pumps, that no men will be working in or around the shafts; that fences will be provided around the collars of the shafts to completely encircle the openings; that the pumps will be properly frame grounded; that the shafts will be positively ventilated employing Joy axivan 15 horsepower fans providing approximately 10,000 cfm of air through 18-inch tubing to within 20 feet of the water surface; and that the pumps will at all times be submerged in water.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16472 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-91]

DIXIE FUEL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Dixie Fuel Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its Nos. 1 and 2 Mines, Grays Knob, Kentucky.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Expect as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after Janu-

ary 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

The seams of coal being mined by Petitioner in Harlan County, Kentucky, vary in height from 28 to 34 inches. The face equipment used in these mines is as follows: 100L Jeffrey and Wilcox Mark 20 continuous miners, 506 Bridge Carriers, 12 RB Joy Cutting machine, 14BU Joy Loader, 21SC Joy Shuttle Car and Model 300 Galis Roof Bolter. The coal seams are generally level but have some local undulations or dips and rises in the top and bottom.

If cabs and canopies were required to be installed on the face equipment in these mines this method will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in these mines.

Petitioner offers the following in support of the above statement:

1. Cabs or canopies on this equipment would obstruct the field of vision of the operator of the equipment possibly causing him to run into the rib, machinery or other miners.

2. The post supporting the cabs or canopies would cause shadows to be thrown by the operator's cap lamp. These shadows would increase the chances of over or under steering around corners causing the equipment to run into or sideswipe the ribs or other equipment. This could throw the operator from the equipment or injure or kill him.

3. Installation of cabs or canopies on equipment in these mines would cause the operator to lean out of the operator's compartment in order to see where he is going or in the case of a continuous miner whether or not he is cutting in the top or bottom. If he leans out to the side of the equipment to get an unobstructed view of his surroundings or roadway his chances of falling from the equipment is increased or he may sideswipe the rib, a corner, other equipment or some other projecting obstruction and be dragged from or under the equipment and be injured or killed.

4. Installation of cabs or canopies on equipment in these mines would cause the operator to ride on and operate the equipment from a cramped position which may slow reaction time when steering or applying the brakes which may cause him to injure or kill himself or another miner.

5. A majority of the miners who work at these mines have stated that the installation of canopies on equipment would cause death or injury and that they would refuse to operate equipment with canopies on it.

6. Because of cramped quarters in the operator's compartment of this equipment if cabs or canopies are installed the operator would have to get outside of the operator's compartment to turn in the direction of travel. This required movement could cause the operator to be injured or killed or cause harm to come to another miner. It is true that the operator should shut off the power to the equipment and lock the brake but, regardless of prior warning and training, he may not do this. Unmindful of what he does, he should not be penalized with his life when the removal of the canopy would vastly decrease his chances of injury.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

MAY 27, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16474 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-176]

EDD POTTER COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Edd Potter Coal Co. has filed a petition to modify the Application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 2 Mine, Hurley, Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. The petition applies to the following equipment in Petitioner's mine:

Quantity	Name	Height (inches)	Length (feet)	Width (feet)
1	Jeffrey Miner No. 1001	25	15	7
1	Galis Roof Bolter No. 300	27	14	8½
1	Paul Repair Roof Bolter Mark 4	26	8	4
7	Mischer Tractors			

2. The equipment described above is operated in a coal seam of 31 inches. The condition of the roof in the subject mine is good and a roof control plan approved by MESA is in effect.

3. Petitioner believes that the installation of cabs or canopies on the foregoing equipment will substantially reduce the machine operator's vision and mobility thereby endangering the lives of the operators and other miners in the area.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments before July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

MAY 28, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16475 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-249]

HUNT BRANCH COAL COMPANY, INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Hunt Branch Coal Company, Inc. has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its Unit and No. 4 Mines, Pikesville, Kentucky.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

Petitioner feels that the installation of canopies on this equipment is creating a hazard which endangers the equipment operator.

Petitioner's haulage and loading equipment consists of the following: two S&S Model 74 Scoops, 11 RU Cutting Machines and a CD 2000 Coal Drill. Petitioner's roof bolter is a SPRD-1 Acme.

The coal seam in which the above machinery is operated ranges from 36 to 48 inches in height. The coal seam has consistent ascending and descending grades creating dips in the coal bed. As a result of these dips, the canopies have to be installed in such a manner as to prevent the canopies from striking the roof and possibly destroying our roof support. Also, this method only allows a 26-inch vertical operating compartment, thus limiting the visibility of the equipment operator and creating a hazard to them as well as the other employees in the mine.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments by July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

MAY 28, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16476 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-371]

JIM WALTER RESOURCE, INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Jim Walter Resources, Inc., has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 3 Mine, located at Adger, Jefferson County, Alabama.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. No. 3 Mine is a bituminous coal mine first opened in 1973. The coal seam being mined is the Blue Creek Seam, which ranges in thickness from 41 to 78 inches.

2. No. 3 Mine currently is using continuous miners to mine all coal. Resin roof bolts five (5) feet in length are installed. The height of seam mined must be maintained at sixty-two (62) inches where coal seam height is less, bottom rock is graded. Acme and Galis roof bolting machines are used for roof bolt installation. Six Acme and three Galis machines are currently in service.

3. Petitioner has experimented with canopy designed for Acme roof bolting machines presently in use and has not been able to find an effective and safe configuration which will allow proper visibility and safe operating procedure for the operator. The canopy causes numerous safety problems for the operator including:

(a) Limited visibility of immediate roof, spacing marks and drill steel.

(b) If drill steel is hung or bent it is difficult or impossible to reposition the machine or get the steel out without breaking it off or bending it.

(c) To install a roof bolt with a tee board on it, you have to lower the canopy and reach over the top with the tee board.

(d) It is difficult to use an extension or pin wrench because you need to hold it and your hand gets caught in pinch point at top of the canopy before you get the extension up far enough. Also, if you get your hand up inside the canopy and the wrench comes loose, it will strike your hand and arm.

(e) Canopy extends out so far it is difficult to get close enough to the rib to set a pin four (4) feet from the rib.

(f) The canopy is designed only for vertical force and not for horizontal force. Because of low top and having to get close to the ribs, the canopy is subjected to side pressure. As a result, on two occasions the canopy has broken and had not the operator been alert, a serious injury could have occurred.

(g) To tram the machine, the operator is in an awkward position, because the canopy must be lowered and he has to be constantly alert to keep it from striking his head or catching his head between canopy and a solid object on side. Also, while tramming the machine the canopy frequently strikes the top and knocks down rocks.

7. Several UMWA members employed at Petitioner's mine, have complained that installation of cabs made the operation of the roof bolter hazardous and refused to operate a machine equipped with a canopy.

8. Petitioner contends that application of 30 CFR 75.1710-1 to its present roof

bolting equipment will result in a diminution of safety in the operation of said equipment.

9. Petitioner alleges that the alternative method to be developed in lieu of the said mandatory standard will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners at No. 3 Mine by the said mandatory standard.

10.Petitioner proposes as an alternate method in lieu of the said mandatory standard that it:

(a) Would reinstruct all roof bolters in roof and rib inspection, roof bolt plan and safe operating procedure for the roof bolting machines. In addition, each face worker and supervisory personnel on section work would be reinstructed on roof and rib inspection.

(b) Would continue to work with equipment manufacturers to perform research in order to design a canopy that will overcome or alleviate the human and physical engineering problems.

(c) Petitioner would affirmatively seek ideas from UMWA personnel as to design for canopy for use in its mine.

(d) If a workable design is discovered by Petitioner and manufacturer, said design will be implemented on an experimental basis for evaluation by Petitioner, MESA and UMWA personnel under actual working conditions. If said experimental operation is successful, Petitioner will retrofit those pieces of equipment for which successful evaluation has been made.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16477 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-251]

LICK FORK MINING CO., INC.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Lick Fork Mining Company, Inc. has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its Lick Fork Mine, Elkhorn City, Kentucky.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710–1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

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(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

Petitioner feels that the installation of canopies on this equipment is creating a hazard which endangers the equipment operator.

Petitioner has two loading machines in the subject mine: a 14 BU and an 8 BU. Petitioner also has one Acme Roof Bolter and one Paul's Roof Bolter in addition to an Elkhorn Scoop. Petitioner's haulage equipment consists of the following: two S&S 100 permissible tractors, one Epling tractor that is permissible, one Bailey that is nonpermissible, one Mescher that is nonpermissible.

The Lick Fork No. 1 Mine is in the Lower Elkhorn seam and ranges from 36 to 48 inches in height. The coal seam has consistent ascending and descending grades creating dips in the coal bed. As a result of these dips, the canopies have to be installed in such a manner as to prevent the canopies from striking the roof and possibly destroying our roof support. Also, this method only allows a 23-inch vertical operating compartment, thus limiting the visibility of the equipment operator and creating a hazard to them as well as the other employees in the mine.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

MAY 27, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16478 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-374]

M & C COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), M & C Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 5 Mine located at Keystone, McDowell County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710–1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Petitioner has not applied to the Assistant Administrator for approval of devices to be used in lieu of cabs or canopies as permitted by 30 CFR 75.1710–1(f) because petitioner has no knowledge of alternate devices which would be safe or suitable at its mine.

2. Petitioner submits both canopies and cabs are incompatible with operations in its mine. Installation of canopies, cabs or any similar device would result in such a serious diminution of safety that the mine could not continue to operate.

3. In the No. 5 Mine, the average height of the coal seam is 32 inches for tractors pulling to outside; and 30 to 36 inches where loading machines are used.

4. For purposes of the regulation (30 CFR 75.1710–1), the mining height in the No. 5 Mine is 18 inches.

5. The electric face equipment which is subject to this regulation consists of two Epling Tractors. This equipment operates in rooms which are cut 20 feet wide and 30 to 36 inches in height; there are no adverse rib conditions and there is no history of roof falls in any of the face areas. Timbers are being utilized to support the roof at this mine.

6. The Petitioner has investigated various methods of installing canopies or cabs, without encountering a single method which would be safe in its mine.

7. The safety record of the employees in this mine is excellent and not one lost time accident has occurred in the 14 months that the mine has been in existence.

8. The Petitioner does not have an alternate method for achieving the safety results intended by 30 CFR 75.1710–1, but Petitioner maintains that application of 30 CFR 75.1710–1 to Petitioner's mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in the mine.

9. Petitioner will, however, train and continuously retrain the miners in maintenance of strict roof control in accordance with roof control procedures approved by MESA and the State Department of Mines.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16479 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76–373]

M & C COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), M & C Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 4 Mine located at Keystone, McDowell County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710–1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Petitioner has not applied to the Assistant Administrator for approval of devices to be used in lieu of cabs or canopies as permitted by 30 CFR 75.1710–1 (f) because petitioner has no knowledge of alternate devices which would be safe or suitable at its mine.

2. Petitioner submits both canopies and cabs are incompatible with operations in its mine. Installation of canopies, cabs or any similar device would result in such a serious diminution of safety that the mine could not continue to operate.

3. In the No. 4 Mine, the average height of the coal seam is 32 inches for all tractors pulling to outside; and 30 to 36 inches where loading machines are used.

4. For purposes of the regulation (30 CFR 75.1710–1), the mining height in the No. 4 Mine is 18 inches.

5. The electric face equipment which is subject to this regulation consists of one Model 944 Kersey Tractor and one Model 100 S & S Tractor. This equipment operates in rooms which are cut 20 feet wide and 30 to 36 inches in height; there are no adverse rib conditions and there is no history of roof falls in any of the face areas. Timbers are being utilized to support the roof at this mine.

6. The Petitioner has investigated various methods of installing canopies or cabs, without encountering a single method which would be safe in its mine.

7. The safety record of the employees in this mine is excellent and not one lost time accident has occurred in the 3 years that the mine has been in existence.

8. The Petitioner does not have an alternate method for achieving the safety results intended by 30 CFR 75.1710–1, but Petitioner maintains that application of 30 CFR 75.1710–1 to Petitioner's mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in the mine.

9. Petitioners will, however, train and continuously retrain the miners in maintenance of strict roof control in accordance with roof control procedures approved by MESA and the State Department of Mines.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16480 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76–372]

M & C COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), M & C Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 10 Mine located at Keystone, McDowell County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710–1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such

equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Petitioner has not applied to the Assistant Administrator for approval of devices to be used in lieu of cabs or canopies as permitted by 30 CFR 75.1710–1 (f) because petitioner has no knowledge of alternate devices which would be safe or suitable at its mine.

2. Petitioner submits both canopies and cabs are incompatible with operations in its mine. Installation of canopies, cabs or any similar device would result in such a serious diminution of safety that the mine could not continue to operate.

3. In the No. 10 Mine, the average height of the coal seam is 32 inches for all tractors pulling to outside; and 30 to 36 inches where loading machines are used.

4. For purposes of the regulation (30 CFR 75.1710–1), the mining height in the No. 5 Mine is 18 inches.

5. The electric face equipment which is subject to this regulation consists of one Epling loading machine, two Model 100 S & S Tractors and one three-wheel Royal Drill. This equipment operates in rooms which are cut 20 feet wide and 30 to 36 inches in height; there are no adverse rib conditions and there is no history of roof falls in any of the face areas. Timbers are being utilized to support the roof at this mine.

6. The Petitioner has investigated various methods of installing canopies or cabs, without encountering a single method which would be safe in its mine.

7. The safety record of the employees in this mine is excellent and not one lost time accident has occurred in the 14 months that the mine has been in existence.

8. The Petitioner does not have an alternate method for achieving the safety results intended by 30 CFR 75.1710–1, but Petitioner maintains that application of 30 CFR 75.1710–1 to Petitioner's mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in the mine.

9. Petitioner will, however, train and continuously retrain the miners in maintenance of strict roof control in accordance with roof control procedures approved by MESA and the State Department of Mines.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16481 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76–375]

M & C COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), M & C Coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its No. 6 Mine located at Keystone, McDowell County, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710–1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or rib, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

1. Petitioner has not applied to the Assistant Administrator for approval of devices to be used in lieu of cabs or canopies as permitted by 30 CFR 75.1710–1(f) because petitioner has no knowledge of alternate devices which would be safe or suitable at its mine.

2. Petitioner submits both canopies and cabs are incompatible with operations in its mine. Installation of canopies, cabs or any similar device would result in such a serious diminution of safety that the mine could not continue to operate.

3. In the No. 6 Mine, the average height of the coal seam is 32 inches for all tractors pulling to outside; and 30 to 36 inches where loading machines are used.

4. For purposes of the regulation (30 CFR 75.1710–1), the mining height in the No. 5 Mine is 18 inches.

5. The electric face equipment which is subject to this regulation consists of two Model 100 S & S Tractors and one Model 944 Kersey Tractor. This equipment operates in rooms which are cut 20 feet wide and 30 to 36 inches in height; there are no adverse rib conditions and there is no history of roof falls in any of the face areas. Timbers are being utilized to support the roof at this time.

6. The Petitioner has investigated various methods of installing canopies or cabs, without encountering a single method which would be safe in its mine.

7. The safety record of the employees in this mine is excellent and not one lost time accident has occurred in the 14 months that the mine has been in existence.

8. The Petitioner does not have an alternate method for achieving the safety results intended by 30 CFR 75.1710–1, but Petitioner maintains that application of 30 CFR 75.1710–1 to Petitioner's mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in the mine.

9. Petitioner will, however, train and continuously retrain the miners in maintenance of strict roof control in accordance with roof control procedures approved by MESA and the State Department of Mines.

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76–16482 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. M 76-139]

ROYAL COAL CO.

Petition for Modification of Application of Mandatory Safety Standard

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of section 301 (c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 30 U.S.C. § 861(c) (1970), Royal coal Company has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.1710 to its Royal No. 10 Mine, Beckley, West Virginia.

30 CFR 75.1710 provides:

An authorized representative of the Secretary may require in any coal mine where the height of the coalbed permits that electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, be provided with substantially constructed canopies, or cabs, to protect the miners operating such equipment from roof falls and from rib and face rolls.

To be read in conjunction with Section 75.1710 is 30 CFR 75.1710-1 which in pertinent part provides:

* * * Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, all self-propelled electric face equipment, including shuttle cars, which is employed in the active workings of each underground coal mine on and after January 1, 1973, shall, in accordance with the schedule of time specified in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph (a), be equipped with substantially constructed canopies or cabs, located and installed in such a manner that when the operator is at the operating controls of such equipment he shall be protected from falls of roof, face, or ribs, or from rib and face rolls. The requirements of this paragraph (a) shall be met as follows:

(1) On and after January 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 72 inches or more;

(2) On and after July 1, 1974, in coal mines having mining heights of 60 inches or more, but less than 72 inches;

(3) On and after January 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 48 inches or more, but less than 60 inches;

(4) On and after July 1, 1975, in coal mines having mining heights of 36 inches or more, but less than 48 inches;

(5) On and after January 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of 24 inches or more, but less than 36 inches; and

(6) On and after July 1, 1976, in coal mines having mining heights of less than 24 inches. * * *

The substance of Petitioner's statement is as follows:

The Royal No. 10 Mine has an average mining height of 34 inches. Due to the limited clearance between equipment and roof support in a seam of this height, the operator must, necessarily, operate under conditions of reduced visibility. The addition of a cab or canopy reduces existing visibility to the point that three hazards are created:

(1) Collisions with Roof Support.

(a) In order to allow an operator even minimal visibility across the top of his machine, a canopy must add several inches of height to a piece of equipment. In a mining height of less than 48 inches, the dimensions of roof support used to supplement the regular bolting plan become very critical; thus, the strength of supplemental roof support must be limited in lower areas in order to accommodate the enlarged equipment.

(b) A canopy obscures an operator's view of overhead roof support; this, along with the accompanying increase in equipment height, substantially increases the probability of roof support being dislodged through an error in judgment by the operator. While a roof fall is not normally the immediate result of such an occurrence, the roof is weakened each time its support is disturbed.

(2) Injury to the operator.

(a) In mining heights under 48 inches, equipment operators use variations in seam height to great advantage. Whenever possible, switching and maneuvering operations are performed where seam height allows the best visibility. In order for a piece of equipment to be used on a given section, its canopy must be lowered to allow clearance under the lowest conditions on that section. Thus, the advantage of using higher areas for difficult maneuvering and the safety which goes with it are lost. The operator is forced to negotiate the entire section under the limiting conditions of only a part of it.

(b) Due to the severely reduced visibility caused by a cab or canopy in mining heights below 48 inches, an operator often must extend his head beyond the side support of the canopy in order to see ahead of his machine. Extending himself to the side of the equipment results in a unnatural operating position for the driver and, thus, reduces his ability to control the equipment. In this position, the operator is vulnerable to injury due to collision with the rib or other obstacles in tight-clearance situations.

(3) Injury to other persons.

When an operator's vision is restricted by the addition of a cab or canopy, the increased hazard to persons working near the moving equipment is obvious. This hazard is made worse when side clearances are reduced due to the installation of a cab, thereby creating a "pinch-point" for persons who happen to be beside a machine while it is in motion.

At present, technology is not available to allow us to install cabs or canopies on the equipment in use at the Royal No. 10 Mine without creating serious safety hazards.

REQUEST FOR HEARNG OR COMMENTS

Persons interested in this petition may request a hearing on the petition or furnish comments July 8, 1976. Such requests or comments must be filed with the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Hearings Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Copies of the petition are available for inspection at that address.

JAMES R. RICHARDS,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.

MAY 27, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16483 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

National Park Service

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COMMISSION

Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act that a meeting of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Advisory Commission will be held at 9:30 a.m. (PST) on Saturday, July 10, 1976 at the Tamalpais High School, Mill Valley, CA.

The Advisory Commission was established by Public Law 92-589 to provide for the free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public and to facilitate the solicitation of advice or other counsel from members of the public on problems pertinent to the National Park Service system in Marin and San Francisco counties.

Members of the Advisory Commission are as follows:

Mr. Frank Boerger, Chairman
Ms. Amy Meyer, Secretary
Mr. Ernest Ayala
Mr. Richard Bartke
Mr. Fred Blumberg
Ms. Daphne Greene
Mr. Peter Haas, Sr.
Mr. Joseph Mendoza
Mr. John Mitchell
Mr. Merritt Robinson
Mr. Jack Spring
Mr. William Thomas
Dr. Edgar Wayburn
Mr. Joseph Williams

The major items on the agenda will be a vote on both the youth hostel and transportation subcommittees' reports, a report by the Fort Miley subcommittee, and a discussion of the Advisory Commission's involvement with public meetings in connection with the parkwide plan.

The meeting will be open to the public. Any member of the public may file with the Commission a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting or who wish to submit written statements may contact William J. Whalen, General Manager, Bay Area National Parks, Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123, telephone 415-556-2920.

Minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection by August 10, 1976 in the Office of the General Manager, Bay Area National Parks, Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

BERT ROBERTS,
Acting Regional Director, Western Region.

[FR Doc.76-16536 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

NATIONAL REGISTRY OF NATURAL LANDMARKS

Listing of Additional Sites

By notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 5, 1975 (pp. 19503-19508), there was published a list of sites designated for inclusion in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. This list has been

amended by two notices in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 29, 1975 (p. 39911) and February 9, 1976 (p. 5651). Further notice is hereby given that the list of natural landmarks is amended by addition of the sites listed below.

All Federal agencies should take cognizance of the sites included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks to fulfill the intent of Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4331).

GARY EVERHARDT,
Director, National Park Service.

The following sites have been added to the National Registry:

CALIFORNIA

Sharktooth Hill, Kern County—8 miles northeast of Bakersfield.

GEORGIA

Big Hammock Natural Area, Tattnall County—10 miles southwest of Glennville.
Ebenezer Creek Swamp, Effingham County—Center of site is 22 miles north-northwest of Savannah.

MISSISSIPPI

Bienville Pines Scenic Area, Scott County—Bienville National Forest, South of Forest.
Green Ash-Overcup Oak-Sweetgum Research Natural Areas, Sharkey County—Delta National Forest, three noncontiguous tracts are 18 miles west-northwest of Yazoo City.
Harrell Prairie Hill, Scott County—Bienville National Forest, 2 miles southeast of Forest.

MONTANA

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Beaverhead County—Center of site is 2 miles north of Lakeview.

NEW YORK

Moss Island, Herkimer County—Within city limits of Little Falls.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cathedral Spires and Limber Pine Natural Area, Custer County—Custer State Park, 23 miles southwest of Rapid City.

TEXAS

Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Randall and Armstrong Counties—22 miles south-southeast of Amarillo.

VERMONT

Battell Biological Preserve, Addison County—4 miles east of Middlebury.
Canfield Fisher Memorial Pines, Bennington County—2 miles north of Arlington.

[FR Doc.76-16535 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before May 28, 1976. Pursuant to § 60.13(a) of 36 CFR Part 60, published in final form on January 9, 1976, written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Written comments or a request for additional time to prepare comments should be submitted by June 18, 1976.

JERRY L. ROGERS,
Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

ALABAMA

Bullock County

Union Springs, *Bullock County Courthouse Historic District*, N. Prairie St.

ARKANSAS

Johnson County

Clarksville vicinity, *Spadra Bluff Indian Trading Factory*, 3 mi. S of Clarksville on AR 103.

Lincoln County

Star City vicinity, *Crow House*, 7 mi. SE of Star City.

COLORADO

Denver County

Denver, *Ford, Barney L., Building*, 1514 Blake St.
Denver, *Moffat Station*, 2105 15th St.
Denver, *Schmidt, George, House*, 2345 7th St.

Jefferson County

Morrison, *Morrison Historic District*, CO 8.

Montrose County

Montrose vicinity, *Gunnison Tunnel*, 6.5 mi. E of Montrose off U.S. 50.

ILLINOIS

St. Clair County

Belleville, *Belleville Historic District*, much of the E side of Belleville between E. S. Belt, Illinois, and Forest.

IOWA

Clayton County

Elkader, *Price, Rialto, House*, 206 Cedar St., NW.
Elkader, *St. Joseph Church and Parish Hall*, 330 1st St., NW.
Elkader vicinity, *Motor*, E of Elkader.

Dubuque County

Dubuque, *Ham, Mathias, House*, 2241 Lincoln Ave.

Lee County

Keokuk, *Keokuk Lock and Dam*, at Mississippi River.

Marion County

Knoxville vicinity, *Red Rock Line*, N of Knoxville off IA 14 at Des Moines River.

KENTUCKY

Scott County

Georgetown vicinity, *Johnson, Leonidas, House (Clifton)*, 7 mi. NW of Georgetown on U.S. 227.

MAINE

Knox County

Owls Head vicinity, *Owls Head Light Station*, NE of Owls Head on W. Penobscot Bay.

MARYLAND

Washington County

Hagerstown, *McCauley, Henry, Farm*, E of Hagerstown on Mt. Aetna Rd.
Hagerstown vicinity, *Ditto Knolls*, E of Hagerstown on Landis Rd.

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County

Adams, *Quaker Meetinghouse*, Maple Street Cemetery.

Essex County

Lynnfield, *Meetinghouse Common District*, Summer, S. Common, and Main Sts.
Manchester vicinity, The *New Hampshire (Alabama, Granite State)*, SE of Manchester off Graves Island.
Salem vicinity, *Bakers Island Light Station*, E of Salem on Bakers Island.

Middlesex County

Groton, *Groton Inn*, Main St.
Weston, *Woodward, Rev. Samuel, House*, 19 Concord Rd.

Worcester County

Lancaster, *Thayer, Nathaniel, Estate*, 438 S. Main St.
Lancaster vicinity, *Lancaster Industrial Schol for Girls*, SE of Lancaster on Old Common Rd.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sullivan County

Cornish City, *Kenyon Bridge (Blacksmith Shop Covered Bridge)*, off NH 12A.

NEW YORK

Bronx County

Bronx, *Fort Schuyler*, Throgs Neck at East River and Long Island Sound.

New York County

New York, *American Museum of Natural History*, Central Park West and 77th St.

Wayne County

Sodus Point, *Sodus Point Lighthouse*, off NY 14 on Lake Ontario.

NORTH CAROLINA

Buncombe County

Asheville, *First Baptist Church*, Oak and Woodfin Sts.

VIRGINIA

Gloucester County

Gloucester vicinity, *Burgh Westra*, E of Gloucester off VA 3/14.

Radford (independent city)

Harvey House, 706 Harvey St.

Spotsylvania County

Glenora vicinity, *Andrews Tavern*, 2.6 mi. NE of Glenora on VA 601.

WASHINGTON

Lewis County

Curtis vicinity, *Wolfenbarger Site*, S of Curtis.
Vader, *Olsen, Ben, House*, S end of D St.

Lincoln County

Wilbur vicinity, *Goose Creek Rockshelter*, E of Wilbur.

Pierce County

Elbe, *Elbe Evangelical Lutheran Church*, WA 5.
Sumner, *Ryan House (Sumner Public Library)*, 1228 Main St.
Tacoma, *Pantages Theatre/Jones Building*, 901 and 909 Broadway.
Tacoma, *Slavonian Hall*, 2306 N. 30th St.
Tacoma, *Wright Park and Seymour Conservatory*, Division Ave. to 6th Ave., between S. G and I Sts.

Tacoma vicinity, *Cabin No. 97 (Walter Crooks Cabin)*, No. 97, Salmon Beach. Wilkeson, *Wilkeson School*, off WA 165.

[FR Doc.76-16293 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

[INT DES 76-18]

FISCAL YEAR 1978 PROPOSED PROGRAM

Availability of Draft Environmental Statement

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Bonneville Power Administration has prepared a draft environmental statement covering its Fiscal Year 1978 Proposed Program.

Copies of the draft environmental statement are available for inspection in the library of the Headquarters Office of BPA, 1002 N.E. Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon 97232; the Washington, D.C. Office in the Interior Building, Room 5600; and in the following Area and District Offices: Portland Area Office, Lloyd Plaza Bldg., 919 NE. 19th Avenue, Room 201, Portland, Oregon 97232; Seattle Area Office, 415 1st Avenue North, Room 250, Seattle, Washington 98109; Spokane Area Office, Room 561, U.S. Court House, W. 920 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99201; Walla Walla Area Office, West 101 Poplar, P.O. Box 1518, Walla Walla, Washington 99362; Eugene District Office, U.S. Federal Building, Room 206, 211 East 7th Street, Eugene, Oregon 97401; Idaho Falls District Office, 531 Lomax Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401; Kalispell District Office (5 miles east of Kalispell on Highway 2), Box 758, Kalispell, Montana 59901; and the Wenatchee District Office, Room 35, U.S. Federal Building, 301 Yakima Street, Wenatchee, Washington 98801.

Copies are also available at the following Government Depository Libraries:

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Eastern Oregon State College Library, Eighth at K, La Grande, OR 97850.
Documents Librarian, Montana State University Library, Bozeman, MT 59715.
Northus Library, Linfield College, McMinnville, OR 97128.
University of Montana Library, Documents Division, Missoula, MT 59801.
Eric V. Hauser Memorial Library, Reed College, 3203 S.E. Woodstock, Portland, OR 97202.
Southern Oregon State College Library, Documents Section, Ashland, OR 97520.
Oregon State Library, State Library Building, Salem, OR 97301.
Oregon College of Education Library, Monmouth, OR 97361.
Willamette University Library, 900 State Street, Salem, OR 97301.
Aubrey R. Watzek Library, Lewis and Clark College, Attn: Reference Department, 0615 S.W. Palatine Hill Road, Portland, OR 97219.
Documents Division, William Jasper Kerr Library, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.
Boise Public Library, Reference Department, 715 South Capitol Blvd., Boise, ID 83706.
University of Oregon Library, Documents Section, Eugene, OR 97403.
University of Idaho, Library—I.S. Documents, Moscow, ID 83843.
Harvey W. Scott Memorial Library, Pacific University, Forest Grove, OR 97116.
Documents Division, Idaho State University Library, Pocatello, ID 83209.
Documents Division, Mabel Zoe Wilson Library, Western Washington State College, 516 High Street, Bellingham, WA 98225.
Library Association of Portland, 801 S.W. Tenth Avenue, Portland, OR 97205.
Documents Department, Victor J. Bouillon Library, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, WA 98926.
Documents Librarian, Portland State University Library, P. Box 1151, Portland, OR 97207.
Everett Community College Library, 801 Wetmore Avenue, Everett, WA 98201.
Washington State University Library, Serial—Record Section, Pullman, WA 99163.
Documents Center, Washington State Library, Olympia, WA 98501.
Henry Suzzallo Memorial Library, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105.
Port Angeles Public Library, 207 S Lincoln Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362.
Fort Vancouver Regional Library, Attn: Reference Librarian, 1007 E Mill Plain Blvd, Vancouver, WA 98663.
Penrose Memorial Library, Whitman College, 345 Boyer, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

A limited number of single copies are available and may be obtained by writing to the Environmental Manager, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208. Comments on the draft environmental statement should be sent to the Environmental Office by July 30, 1976.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

STANLEY D. DOREMUS,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc.76-16538 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers Home Administration

[Notice of Designation Number A349]

NORTH CAROLINA

Designation of Emergency Areas

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that farming, ranching, or aquaculture operations have been substantially affected in Wilson County, North Carolina, as a result of severe drought June 15 through July 11, 1975; excessive rainfall July 12 through July 25, 1975; and excessive (high) temperature and abnormally low rainfall July 26 through October 31, 1975.

Therefore, the Secretary has designated this area as eligible for emergency loans pursuant to the provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended by Pub. L. 94-68, and the provisions of 7 CFR 1832.3(b) including the recommendation of Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., that such designation be made.

Applications for emergency loans must be received by this Department no later than July 26, 1976, for physical losses and February 24, 1977, for production losses, except that qualified borrowers who receive initial loans pursuant to this designation may be eligible for subsequent loans.

The urgency of the need for loans in the designated area makes it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give advance notice of proposed rulemaking and invite public participation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of June 1976.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.76-16589 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Notice of Designation Number A348]

OKLAHOMA

Designation of Emergency Areas

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that farming, ranching, or aquaculture operations have been substantially affected in certain Oklahoma Counties as a result of various adverse weather conditions shown in the following chart:

LIST OF OKLAHOMA COUNTIES

Alfalfa—Drought November 20, 1975, through April 14, 1976; freeze and high winds January 7, 1976, and wind storms February 21 and 24, 1976.
Dewey—Drought from November 1, 1975, through April 14, 1976, and severe wind storms occurring on February 21, 1976, and March 4, 1976.
Ellis—Drought November 20, 1975, through April 14, 1976.
Grant—Drought July 15, 1975, through April 14, 1976.
Harper—Drought May 1, 1975, through April 14, 1976; wind storms November 15, 1975, through April 14, 1976.
Major—Drought December 4, 1975, through April 14, 1976; high winds February 20 and 21, 1976.
Texas—Drought and wind storms August 1, 1975, through April 14, 1976.
Woods—Drought July 15, 1975, through April 14, 1976.
Woodward—Drought May 1, 1975, through April 14, 1976; wind storms November 15, 1975, through April 14, 1976.

Therefore, the Secretary has designated these areas as eligible for emergency loans pursuant to the provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended by Public Law 94-68, and the provisions of 7 CFR 1832.3(b) including the recommendation of Governor David L. Boren that such designation be made.

Applications for emergency loans must be received by this Department no later than July 21, 1976, for physical losses and February 22, 1977, for production losses, except that qualified borrowers who receive initial loans pursuant to this designation may be eligible for subsequent loans. The urgency of the need for loans in the designated areas makes it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give advance notice of proposed rulemaking and invite public participation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of June 1976.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.76-16590 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Forest Service

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION FOR THE SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST

Availability of Final Environmental Statement

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, has prepared a final environmental statement for the Timber Management Plan for the San Juan National Forest. The Forest Service report number is USDA–FS–R2–FES(Adm) FY–75–08.

The proposed action is the implementation of a revised Timber Management Plan for the San Juan National Forest for the 10-year period of 1977–1986. It provides for the management of resources on certain lands of the National Forest through the silvicultural treatment of 110,900 acres of forested land with options for treating additional forested lands if Federal funds are appropriated for road construction or if market or demand increases during the plan period.

The draft environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on May 28, 1975.

This final environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on June 1, 1976.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service, So. Agriculture Bldg., Room 3230, 12th St. & Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20250.

USDA, Forest Service, 11177 West 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 25127, Denver, Colorado 80225.

USDA, Forest Service, San Juan National Forest, P.O. Box 341, Durango, Colorado 81301.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to Craig W. Rupp, Acting Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service, 11177 West 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 25127, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Copies of the environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, state, and local agencies as outlined in the CEQ guidelines.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

CRAIG W. RUPP,
Acting Regional Forester.

[FR Doc.76–16455 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Rural Electrification Administration

CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given that the Rural Electrification Administration has prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, in connection with a loan application from Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. This project provides financing for about 95 miles of 230 kV transmission lines and related terminal facilities.

Additional information may be secured on request, submitted to Mr. Richard F. Richter, Assistant Administrator—Electric, Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. The Final Environmental Impact Statement may be examined during regular business hours at the offices of REA in the South Agriculture Building, 12th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., Room 4310, or at the borrower address above.

Final REA action with respect to this matter (including any release of funds) may be taken after thirty (30) days, but only after REA has reached satisfactory conclusions with respect to its environmental effects and after procedural requirements set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 have been met.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of June 1976.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

[FR Doc.76–16595 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social and Rehabilitation Service

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Social and Supportive Services

Notice is hereby given that the method for calculating limits of entitlement for the transition quarter from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 for the Work Incentive Program (WIN) set forth in tentative form herein is proposed by the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Public Law 94–206 provides $80,000,000 for "Work Incentives" for the interim quarter, July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976. Of this amount $27,400,000 is available for child care and supportive services as authorized under section 402(a)(19)(G) and 403(d) of the Social Security Act.

The Department proposes that limits of entitlement for the transition quarter, from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, be calculated on the basis of the ratio of the limit of entitlement for each State for Fiscal Year 1976 which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12733) to the total of such limits of entitlement for all States, except that the limit of entitlement for the Virgin Islands be $16,250 in order to comply with the limitation imposed by section 1108 of the Social Security Act.

Prior to the adoption of the proposed formula, consideration will be given to any comments, suggestions, or objections thereto which are submitted in writing to the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, P.O. Box 2372, Washington, D.C. 20013, on or before July 8, 1976. Comments received will be available for public inspection in Room 5225 of the Department's offices at 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. on Monday through Friday of each week 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (area code 202–245–0950).

If the proposed formula is adopted, the limits of entitlement for the transition quarter, from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, for States for child care, other supportive services and administration under the Work Incentive (WIN) Program pursuant to section 402(a)(19)(G) and 403(d) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 602(a)(19)(G), will be as follows:

Alabama	310,539
Alaska	130,190
Arizona	312,604
Arkansas	196,842
California	2,720,641
Colorado	411,369
Connecticut	348,554
Delaware	97,156
District of Columbia	394,593
Florida	603,745
Georgia	713,259
Hawaii	128,363
Idaho	155,304
Illinois	1,106,246
Indiana	292,018
Iowa	300,065
Kansas	211,534
Kentucky	322,033
Louisiana	269 772
Maine	178,173
Maryland	662,658
Massachusetts	694,382
Michigan	2,401,525
Minnesota	431,251
Mississippi	239,190
Missouri	506,063
Montana	103,895
Nebraska	101,759
Nevada	51,195
New Hampshire	48,484
New Jersey	1,889,925
New Mexico	113,695
New York	3,000,339
North Carolina	357,692
North Dakota	66,587
Ohio	752,582
Oklahoma	199,644
Oregon	688,427
Pennsylvania	1,013,955
Rhode Island	192,979
South Carolina	249,244
South Dakota	121,418
Tennessee	327,793
Texas	759,692
Utah	341,648
Vermont	126,147
Virginia	333,848
Washington	637,013
West Virginia	436,061
Wisconsin	934,310
Wyoming	38,032
Guam	13,981
Puerto Rico	345,336
Virgin Islands	16,250
Total	27,400,000

Dated: June 3, 1976.

M. KEITH WEIKEL,
Acting Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

[FR Doc.76–16539 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket 29182]

AEROVIAS NACIONALES DE COLOMBIA, S.A. (AVIANCA) ET AL.

Enforcement Proceeding, Assignment of Proceeding

This proceeding is hereby assigned to Administrative Law Judge Frank M. Whiting. Future communications should be addressed to Judge Whiting.

Dated at Washington, D.C., June 2, 1976.

ROBERT L. PARK,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc.76-16572 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Revocation of Authority To Make a Noncareer Executive Assignment

Under authority of § 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20), the Civil Service Commission revokes the authority of the Department of Commerce to fill by noncareer executive assignment in the excepted service the position of Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, Economic Development Administration.

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

[FR Doc.76-16546 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Revocation of Authority To Make Noncareer Executive Assignment

Under authority of section 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20), the Civil Service Commission revokes the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency to fill by noncareer executive assignment in the excepted service the position of Director, Office of Regional Liaison, Office of the Administrator.

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

[FR Doc.76-16545 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY COUNCIL

Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that the Federal Employees Pay Council will meet at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 29, 1976. This meeting will be held in room 5323 of the U.S. Civil Service Commission building, 1900 E. Street, N.W., and will consist of continued discussions on future comparability adjustments for the statutory pay systems of the Federal Government, which are defined in section 5301 of title 5, United States Code.

The Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission is responsible for the making of determinations under section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act as to whether or not meetings of the Federal Employees Pay Council shall be open to the public. He has determined that this meeting will consist of exchanges of opinions and information which, if written, would fall within exemptions (2) or (5) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b). Therefore, this meeting will not be open to the public.

For the President's Agent:

RICHARD H. HALL,
Advisory Committee Management Officer for the President's Agent.

[FR Doc.76-16544 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

COMMISSION ON THE REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD GAMBLING

MEETING

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770), notice is hereby given that the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, established under the authority of Section Pub. L. 91-452, Part D, Sec. 804-808 of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, will hold a meeting on June 23 in Room 457, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. This meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, survey concerning attitudes and behavior with regard to gambling in the United States.

The hearings of the Commission are open to the public, and interested persons are invited to attend. The Rules of Procedure for person or persons presenting matters to the Commission are the same as those previously published by this Commission in the FEDERAL REGISTER September 5, 1975.

JAMES E. RITCHIE,
Executive Director.

JUNE 3, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16576 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 545-4]

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Petition for EPA Determination Regarding Aquifer

On September 12, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency received a petition submitted by the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee pursuant to § 1424(a) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act, Pub. L. 93-523, to determine whether the Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer in the upper reaches of Tenmile Creek is the sole or principal source of drinking water for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health. On October 1, 1975, the Clarksburg Community Association submitted an additional application involving the same area. Both petitions are reproduced in full below.

Before the United States Environmental Protection Agency Russell E. Train, Administrator.

In the matter of the petition of the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee under section 1424(a) of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to the Aquifer Underlying the Headwaters of Tenmile Creek, Montgomery County, Maryland.

The Purpose:

The purpose of this letter is to petition the Administrator, under the provisions of Public Law 93-523, § 1424(a), to designate a particular region in Montgomery County, Maryland, as an area in which "no new underground injection well" or pollution intrusion can be operated that would degrade drinking water quality and jeopardize natural aquifers and the planned water impoundments. The Aquifer Area:

The area in question is in the northwest quadrant of Montgomery County constituting the watershed of Tenmile Creek from its spring heads between Clarksburg and Comus Road down to the second of two proposed water impoundment dams, the Soil Conservation Service dam site #3 at Boyds, and including in particular the wells, aquifers and planned water impoundments in the area. The headwaters basin of Tenmile Creek is a network of springs and small streams that originate in northwest Montgomery County and flow southwardly forming the Tenmile Creek and its further extension and enlargement, the Little Seneca Creek. This system constitutes the purest quality watershed remaining in Montgomery County.

The Applicant:

This petition is presented by the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee (TMCCC). We are concerned about the threat of pollution to domestic wells, to an important aquifer discovered in the area mentioned above, and to projected water impoundments immediately downstream, of vital importance to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The Rationale:

This aquifer system is the principal source of water supply in the area. There are pure water springs in the immediate area that have been in continuous use for over two hundred and fifty years. Several families are totally dependent upon these fracture control springs and have been for generations. There has been a succession of pollution threats to this aquifer which TMCCC has been instrumental in preventing. The most immediate threat of pollution is raised by a proposal of the County to establish a "high-rise" solid waste landfill, known as Site 30, in the very center of this network of springs and streams out of which Tenmile Creek is generated and directly above the center of the newly discovered aquifer that the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has identified as an important drinking water resource that must be protected to Federal drinking water standards. However, DNR has given no indication of how this is to be protected, has established no standards for examination of prospective landfill sites and no criteria for specifying when a proposed site should be rejected.

Downstream from this site two tandem water impoundments are in prospect. One, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Site 3, which advanced on June 30, 1975, to the

second stage of its programming, would hold five billion gallons, with one-half of this capacity allocated to public drinking water. The other, M-5, has been recommended to WSSC by their consulting firm, Black and Veatch. It would have a capacity of ten billion gallons and would extend upstream well into the buffer zone of the proposed landfill site.

It is abundantly clear, as we expect to show later, that there is a high degree of risk, amounting virtually to a certainty, that a landfill in the location identified above, with highly fractured and distorted underground structures would threaten our water resources with widespread leachate pollution.

The State DNR has estimated that the leachate from the proposed landfill could be as much as 72,000 gallons per day and has stated explicitly that "the indigenous soil is not only insufficient in quantity for daily soil cover even if the buffer zones are stripped of their trees and then of the soil, but also is of a quality that would offer no natural protection against leachate pollution."

However, the States does not have primacy at this time under the Safe Drinking Water Act; therefore, we are applying for interim protection under Section 1424 of the Act.

Area Description:

The major portion of this site is on an upland sloping plateau from which the solid waste and daily cover soil will rise almost a hundred feet above the present surface. Alongside the southern and western edges of this plateau there are deep ravines in which two of the generating streams of Tenmile Creek continuously flow. Other streams are nearby. This landfill would provide only a three-year solution to the County's solid waste disposal, while posing a threat for many years into the future to presently unpolluted water resources.

A landfill with upwards of thirty-feet of hydrostatic pressure could readily result in forceful injection of fluid derivatives from the disintegrating refuse into the highly fractured bedrock. Our estimate is based on EPA supported research demonstrating the "mounding" of the water table into the landfill proper. Compounding this mounding problem is the high water table of the aquifer which stands within two-feet of the ground surface near the very center of the proposed landfill.

From the preliminary photogeologic examination of Landfill Site 30, there appears to be three subsurface fracture systems, each consisting of multiple fractures. There are at least nineteen flowing springs in the immediate vicinity of the landfill. Their location is in close alignment with the trend of fractures contributing further to our contention that the springs are fracture-controlled and the hydraulic connection between surface and ground water is intimate.

The State DNR has confirmed that the transmissivity in the fracture system underlying this area is unusually high for this region of the Maryland Piedmont. It is an accepted fact that high transmissivity encourages pollution by leachate migration into the neighboring aquifer which according to recent EPA news releases is practically irreversible.

Our consultant geologist has discovered indications that there are disturbances in structures on Site 30 from two major off-site but nearby faults. These on-site indications of faulting and their hydrologic consequences have in no way been examined by the County.

Comments of Other Professionals:

Various independent groups and government agencies have warned the County repeatedly of the inherent inadequacies of proposed Landfill Site 30 and the risks involved.

This landfill site was rejected in the first round by the engineering firm of Whitman, Requardt and Associates, Inc., on grounds that it was technically and environmentally unacceptable.

Subsequently this site was independently rejected by two agencies of the State DNR on the basis "that it would be inadvisable to locate a reservoir and a landfill near one another within the same basin. Preference should be given to the reservoir since its location is far more site-specific, and in this case, the County has several suitable alternate landfill sites."

On June 6, 1975, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission advised the County that "the staff analysis of the issues associated with Site 30 has found that the potential problems associated with bedrock fracturing, water pollution and the amount of on-site available cover material have still not been resolved. The Planning Board's concerns about the natural environmental limitations associated with the use of Site 30 as a landfill have not changed."

(NOTE.—The "concerns that have not changed" refer to several successive decisive votes of the Planning Board against use of Site 30, despite repeated requests from certain other County officials for "reconsideration.")

The SCS, concerned with the proximity of this site to their projected water impoundments advised the County that "* * * ground water movement, spring seepage, infiltration, leachate and surface runoff all provide a potential avenue for irreparable water pollution damages to occur. Combining these features with the anticipated flood control, water supply reservoir (Site #3) to be constructed downstream by the co-sponsors of the Seneca Creek PL 566 project, the potential exists for major damage to probably the most significant water impoundment reservoir within Montgomery County."

TMCCC Position:

We believe it is a gross error on the part of the County to ignore the potential adverse environmental impact so abundantly brought to their attention. It typifies the generally inadequate craftsmanship and evident lack of concern for environmental matters. The County has not followed the recommendations of State agencies on procedures that would help identify and evaluate the serious technical problems inherent in this site. Instead, the County is proceeding on an expedited schedule to develop a final design, before resolving these technical issues.

From an overall viewpoint, in consideration of the critical shortage of water resources in the Washington Metropolitan Area, we believe it is incredible and intolerable to expose a watershed of the purest water quality remaining in the County and its recharging aquifers, to the threat of contamination by 72,000 gallons per day of leachate being placed directly on top of an identified aquifer of important dimensions, with no natural protection.

There is urgency in resolving these issues now, before the project goes to final design—not afterwards, when time has run out, when there is no opportunity to pursue presently available alternatives, and the aquifers have suffered irrevocable pollution by default.

It is on these bases that TMCCC petitions the Administrator under the provisions and principles of Public Law 93-523 for assistance in protecting the Tenmile Creek Watershed and the variety of vastly important water resources involved therein.

In addition to several pertinent documents attached hereto, it is our intention to provide additional data and information as it becomes relevant.

We appreciate your expeditious attention to this petition since time has become an important factor. It would be very helpful to us if we could have an early conference with you on procedures and further processing of this petition.

Very truly yours,

TENMILE CREEK CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,
CLIFFORD BECK, *Chairman*,
DON MAXEY, *Vice President*.

The exhibits listed below were submitted with the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee Petition:

1. Map of the aquifer (map showing location of springs in immediate vicinity of landfill).
2. Maryland Geologist Survey (Bulletin 14).
3. Letter from Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Rubelman).
4. Letter from Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Lawther).
5. EPA Newsletter March 14, 1975.
6. Report on Proposed Landfill Site 30, Montgomery County (Susan Bresee).
7. Photogeologic Analyses of Site 30, Area 2 (C. M. Shifflett).

PETITION SUBMITTED BY THE CLARKSBURG COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

This petition is presented to the Administrator under the Safe Drinking Water Act for the purpose of designating the Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer as a sole drinking water source, and in order to obtain the protective benefits of the Act for the aquifer and the public water supply reservoirs thereon.

Aquifer Description

The water-bearing formation of this aquifer consists primarily of fractures, faults, and joints. Proof that the aquifer area is highly fractured has come from extensive photogeologic analysis as well as on-site investigations. Strong tectonic activity in a phyllite formation produces fractures which are approximately at right angle orientation to each other. This activity results in a predominantly fracture-controlled stream arrangement which is rather typical insofar as it deviates from the more classical dendritic pattern. Streams and their tributaries intersect in a "block" type arrangement such as the highlighted one in Exhibit #1.

The Ijamsville phyllite bedrock can be a fairly impermeable material; however, when it is fractured, it becomes highly transmissive along the fractures and, in essence, a natural "pipeline" for the movement of ground water. In the Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer the fracturing is extensive, and so interconnected that one is, in effect, dealing with an underground water "distribution" network of considerable magnitude.

Wells drilled in the general area of this aquifer vary widely in their yield. However, when fractures are first located by geologic analysis and then wells are purposely placed on such fractures or their intersections, unusually high yields can be obtained. Earlier this spring, using guidelines obtained from photogeologic analysis, one particular well (well W3 as shown in Exhibit #2) was brought in that evoked considerable excitement in Maryland hydrogeological circles. This well had a pumped yield of about 300 gallons per minute (gpm), which is a record for this part of the Maryland Piedmont. The highest previously recorded flow is 183 gpm. Well W3 is clearly located on the intersection of two fractures on the northern part of the

aquifer. It yielded cuttings indicating the presence of fractured bedrock to its final drilled depth of 125 feet; its flow continued to increase with increasing depth. During a longer term test, it was pumped continuously for three days and nights at 100 gpm without decreasing in yield. The flow of water gushing out of a three-inch pipe attached to the turbine pump is shown in Exhibits #3 and #4 which picture several area residents sharing the excitement of discovery. To the older residents whose families have lived here for many generations, this did not come as a great surprise; they have known for a long time that this area is rich in water resources. This part of the Ijamsville phyllite is so highly fractured that even the springs in the area appear to be fracture-controlled (notice the alignment of springs with fractures in the northernmost part of the aquifer, Exhibit #2).

It is because of the great abundance of springs that this acquifer was named "SPOUTROCK" in older days. This name is due in part to the fact that whenever wells beyond Tenmile Creek acquifers ran dry during long droughts, people from the surrounding areas would come to the residents living on the SPOUTROCK to borrow water for their daily needs. All the springs shown in Exhibit #2 flow even during the driest months of the year; the temperature of those that have been measured varies little throughout the year and their flow is not significantly altered by spells of wet or dry weather. To date, in addition to the several hundred residents relying exclusively on wells drawing from this aquifer, four families still rely solely on springs for their water supply in much the same way as their ancestors or predecessor. The existence of this close connection between ground and surface water accounts for the fact that Tenmile Creek, despite its relatively small watershed, shows a greater, and a more even flow as compared to other tributaries of the Great Seneca Creek even though they have much larger catch basins, demonstrating in this way that a disproportionately high percentage of its stream flow originates from ground water.

It has practically become axiomatic that good quantities of water are not obtained unless a well is drilled on or near one of the aquifers fractures—such has been the experience of well-drillers working in this area. This, coupled with the fact that the fractures on the Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer are numerous, often very long, and highly jointed, is what reinforces the belief of the residents that they all drink from the same intricate, interconnected ground water network and that a threat of pollution to a few wells is a threat to all.

It is of interest to note parenthetically that this aquifer is bisected by two faults that run from as far away as Howard County toward the southeast corner of Montgomery County (see Exhibit#1). These faults were mapped by examination of geological features such as bedrock outcroppings by A. J. Froelich of the U.S. Geological Survey. It is interesting to speculate on the relationship between the aquifer fractures and the Froelich faults; one thing that is certain is that this area has undergone fairly intensive tectonic activity.

We are thus not dealing here with an ordinary small watershed but rather with a place that is uniquely endowed with bountiful water resources in addition to its other environmental attributes and attractions. What also makes it unique is its geography. It happens to have the two most valuable and cost effective potential water impoundment sites in all of Montgomery County. A total of 15 billion gallons of water can be stored in these impoundments, enough to alleviate the critical water shortages of the Washington Metropolitan Area well beyond the year 2000. The lower impoundment, Soil Conservation Site #3 at Boyds, has the unanimous endorsement of the Boyds Community Association and has been part of the area Master Plan for eight years. This Federal project under Public Law 577 has moved to phase II as of June 30, 1975, and has just received the local county political approval that is a prerequisite of such staging. We are dealing here then with public water supply in the implementation stages which is of interstate significance. No other project in Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, or the District of Columbia for the purpose of alleviating water supply shortages is even within five years of the efforts and programmatization that has gone in SCS #3. This area is a national resource and it requires protection.

Imminent Hazard

What has precipitated this crisis and the mobilization of the local citizenry and of environmental and civic groups around the country and State is the mindless proposition by some Montgomery County officials to place a landfill on top of the northern section of this aquifer. This proposal is an insult to the environment and to common sense.

With the highly fractured bedrock and paucity of cover material, we are virtually guaranteed another Lahngollen experience. (See Exhibit #5).

Legal Grounds

The legal foundation of our case rests on the Safe Drinking Water Act and the fact that the Congress of the United States structured it to be a preventive measure.[1-2] The irreversible nature of aquifer contamination (as exemplified by Lahngollen) necessitates prevention rather than expensive attempts at amelioration or abatement after the fact.

The Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer clearly qualifies as a sole source of drinking water for the residents within its limits. Leachate, the major contaminant of landfills, clearly comes under the Law's scope since it is a "derivative" that moves or flows (in this case at the significant production rate of 75,000 gallons per day). In the words of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Report 93–1185, p. 28 and p. 31): "First, potential as well as presently used drinking water sources are to be protected. Second, protection is to apply to any injected substance (or derivative thereof) whether or not that substance is a contaminant subject to national primary drinking water regulations." Also, "the definition of 'underground injection' is intended to be broad enough to cover every contaminant which may be put below ground level and which flows or moves, whether the contaminant is in semi-solid, liquid, sludge, or any other form or state."

This brings us to the question of injection. It is clear from the Committee's clarification of legislative intent that the word injection, although borrowed from "injection well," is not restricted to forcible injection but simply means introduction. Thus introduction of contaminants that enter ground waters by movement or flow is the primary concern of Congress.

In the case of the landfill, excavation of the base to obtain cover preceding placement of refuse clearly falls within the provision of the Law.

In the case of the surface drinking water supply (both potential and planned in this case), the Law is even broader as to the mode of introduction and clearly includes any source of pollutants without regard as to the configuration or geometry of the source. We believe that these promising surface water resources merit full protection of the Act.

General Considerations

In order to assure complete protection for SCS #3, it would be desirable to include the tributaries of the Little Seneca Creek east of Interstate 270 and extending northwest and in proximity to the County's 4000 acre Little Bennett Creek Park (see Exhibit #6). However, the Association, in an effort not to make excessive demands on the EPA Administrator and to keep the area to be designated within practical limits, is requesting protection only for the Clarksburg-Boyds aquifer (which is essentially the Tenmile Creek watershed from its northern end near Comus Road, south to the SCS #3 dam site in Boyds).

The signatories to this petition (see Exhibit #7) are not unaware of the obligation to be of service to the whole county. However, the service most uniquely obtainable from this area is the supplying of potable water. It is to be noted in this connection that the water impoundments are not devoid of citizen impact, inconvenience, or displacement, yet they enjoy overwhelming public support.

Our concern is primarily the protection of the water resources. In a few years, three million people may be drinking water from these water impoundments; they deserve protection. It is not the intent of this petition to limit development; as can be seen from Exhibit #6, the attractiveness of this general area as a wildlife habitat and for human recreation is well recognized. Note the huge investment in these resources that the Montgomery County Planning Board has made in the form of parkland. In addition to the 4000 acre Little Bennett Creek Park to the northeast, there is the Little Seneca Creek Park. This surrounds much of the SCS #3 area and together with a large golf course fronting Interstate 270 constitutes an already existing buffer. It is thus clear that this general area is not projected for intensive development by the county planners. We are, however, certainly not opposed to its growth.

The protection we are in fact seeking is very much in keeping with existing planning principles. It is the imminent hazard of the landfill that defies these principles. It is for these reasons; the total disregard of land use, and the threat to water resources, that the Montgomery Planning Board and the Soil Conservation Service (U.S.D.A.) have formally opposed this unecological landfill proposal.

Respectfully submitted this October 1st, 1975.

DR. GEORGE J. SPYRIDES,
President, Clarksburg Community Association, Clarksburg, Maryland 20734.

1. "It is the Committee's intent that the definition be liberally construed so as to effectuate the preventive and public health protective purpose of the bill." Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 93–1185 p. 32.

2. "* * * it is important to note that actual contamination of drinking water is not a prerequisite either for the establishment of regulations or permit requirements or the for enforcement thereof." Op. Cit. p. 32.

The exhibits listed below were submitted with the Clarksburg Community Association petition.

1. Fracture controlled stream patterns and overlay. Froelich Faults.
2. Partial display of springs of the aquifer.
3. Photographs of well No. 3.
4. Photographs of well No. 3.

5. The Lahngollen disaster.
6. Overall view of the reservoirs and position relative to existing parkland.
7. Petition from residents of Clarksburg area and aquifer users.

Section 1424(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that the Environmental Protection Agency make a determination within thirty (30) days after the publication of this notice as to whether the aquifer in the upper reaches of Tenmile Creek is the sole or principal source of drinking water for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health. In particular, information is sought concerning: (i) any existing or proposed injection wells in the area, (ii) population dependent on the aquifer as its sole or principal source of water supply, (iii) aquifer boundaries, (iv) boundaries of the recharge zone of the aquifer, (v) location of water wells, (vi) alternative sources of drinking water supply.

In addition, by a separate letter, EPA has requested the State of Maryland to supply any information which would assist this Agency in making a decision.

Comments, data, and references in response to this notice should be submitted in writing to the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19106, on or before June 28, 1976. All documents and exhibits referred to in this notice are available for inspection at the same address.

Dated: June 1, 1976.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16465 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 555-7; PFT11]

ANSUL CO.

Request for Increased Tolerance Limitation in Processed Foods

On May 21, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced (40 FR 22132) that in response to a petition (FAP 5H5060) submitted by the Ansul Co., PO Drawer 1165, Weslaco TX 78596, food additive regulations (21 CFR 123.284 & 561.280) had been established permitting the use of the monosodium salt of the herbicide methanearsonic acid (expressed as As_2O_3) on growing sugarcane with a tolerance limitation of 1 part per million (ppm) for residues of methanearsonic acid in sugarcane molasses, sugar, and syrup in accordance with a temporary permit that was issued under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This experimental program expired May 15, 1976. Ansul Co. has requested a one-year renewal of this experimental program and has additionally asked that the 1 ppm tolerance for residues of the herbicide in sugarcane molasses, sugar, and syrup be raised to 3 ppm.

Notice of this request for an increased tolerance is given pursuant to the provisions of Section 409(b) (5) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the petition referred to in this notice to the Federal Register Section, Technical Services Division (WH-569), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW, Washington DC 20460. Three copies of the comments should be submitted to facilitate the work of the Agency and of others interested in inspecting them. The comments should bear a notation indicating the petition number "FAP FH5060". Comments may be made at any time while a petition is pending before the Agency. All written comments will be available for public inspection in the office of the Federal Register Section from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

JOHN B. RITCH, Jr.,
Director,
Registration Division.

[FR Doc.76-16464 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 556-6; OPP-180072]

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Crisis Exemption Using DDT to Control Flea Vectors of Plague

Pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby gives notice that the California Department of Health (hereafter referred to as the "Applicant") has availed itself of a crisis exemption. The Applicant used the pesticide DDT to control fleas on wild rodents, primarily the chipmunk (*Eutamias townsendi*), and the golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Spermophilus lateralis*), but also including the white-footed deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*). The location of the plague situation was Lake Davis in Plumas County, California. This exemption was in accordance with, and was subject to, the provisions of sections 166.2, 166.8, and 166.9 of 40 CFR Part 166. These regulations concerning the exemption of Federal and State agencies for the use of pesticides under emergency conditions were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 3, 1973 (38 FR 33303). As required, the Applicant has submitted in writing the following certified information.

According to the Applicant, during late 1975, an epizootic of sylvatic plague occurred at the Grizzly and Grasshopper Campgrounds at Lake Davis. The area (administered by the U.S. Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture) is heavily utilized by hunters, fishermen, and other recreationists. On August 27, 1975, two chipmunks and one golden-mantled ground squirrel were found positive for bubonic plague at these campgrounds in Plumas County. Subsequent investigations by the California Vector Control Section staff determined that an epizootic of plague involving chipmunks and golden-mantled ground squirrels was in progress at this location. Additional animals of both species plus pools of fleas were determined to be positive for plague.

On September 17-18, an application of 5% carbaryl was made to all burrow systems in the campground. Post-treatment evaluation of this application indicated a low level of effect on the flea population. Subsequent applications of 10% carbaryl dust were made on April 14-15, and April 21, 1976, due to the discovery of two chipmunk carcasses in the Grizzly Campground, and the determination that the 10% carbaryl dust was producing higher, but still unsatisfactory levels of control.

Carbaryl dust is the only pesticide currently registered for control of wild-rodent fleas. An alternative was needed. DDT was available and considered to be efficacious by the Applicant. The time element was critical, because three (3) applications of carbaryl had not controlled the flea vectors of plague.

In total, 47 pounds of 10% DDT dust were applied on May 5-6, 1976, to approximately 80 acres at the two campgrounds mentioned. Hand-operated plunger-type dusters were used. The method involved searching out rodent burrows, then inserting the nozzle of the duster and actuating the plunger while the nozzle was held in the burrow entrance. The application was made by seven (7) public health biologists on the staff of California's Vector Control Section; staff of the U.S. Forest Service assisted. Environmental impact was minimized by containing as much of the dust as possible in the burrows. Additionally, great caution was taken to assure that the DDT was kept out of the water. A post-treatment evaluation on May 12 and 13, 1976, revealed that satisfactory control had been achieved, as compared with the results obtained with the carbaryl applications.

The official file concerning this exemption is available for inspection in the Registration Division (WH-567), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, Room E-315, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Dated May 28, 1976.

JOHN B. RITCH, Jr.,
Director,
Registration Division.

[FR Doc.76-16462 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 556-5; OPP-180060A]

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Amendment to Specific Exemption To Use Strychnine To Control Rabid Skunks

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 9, 1976 (41 FR 1623), which announced the issuance of a specific exemption to the Montana Department of Livestock (hereafter referred to as the "Applicant"). This exemption allowed the use of strychnine alkaloid baits in twenty-one (21) coun-

ties in eastern Montana to control populations of rabid skunks, and was to commence on or about November 17, 1975, and to expire on March 31, 1976. However, in early March, the Applicant requested an extension of the specific exemption for the remainder of calendar year 1976 or until registration of strychnine alkaloid for skunk rabies control could be obtained.

During the winter of 1975–76, the Applicant has kept the EPA advised of the rabid skunk control program; maps indicating the locations of strychnine bait/egg applications and copies of laboratory tests for rabies have been received. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior does not oppose the temporal extension.

After reviewing the request and other available information, EPA has determined that the conditions which gave rise to the issuance of the original exemption would likely continue beyond the March 31, 1976, expiration date; therefore, an extension of the exemption to November 16, 1976, has been granted, subject to the conditions specified under the original specific exemption. The registration of strychnine for this use pattern is still unresolved.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.76–16461 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[FRL 556–2; OPP–31003A]

RALSTON PURINA CO.

Approval of Application to Register Pesticide Product Entailing a Changed Use Pattern

On March 31, 1976, notice was given (41 FR 13660) that Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63188, had filed an application (EPA File Symbol 602–EAN) with the Environmental Protection Agency to register the pesticide product PURINA FLY PATROL (Fly Bait) containing 1.0% of the active ingredient Methomyl [s-methyl N-(methylcarbamoyl) oxy] thioacetimidate. As stated in the March 31 notice, methomyl is primarily used as an agricultural insecticide; the application received from Ralston Purina Co. proposed a change in the use pattern to include its use as a fly bait. PM12

This application was approved on May 5, 1976, and the product has been assigned the EPA Registration No. 602–260. PURINA FLY PATROL is classified for general use in the control of house flies. Notice of registration is given in accordance with regulations [40 CFR 162.7(d) (2)] for the enforcement of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

Test data and other information submitted in support of this registration as well as such other scientific information deemed relevant to the registration decision, except for such material protected by Section 10 of FIFRA, will be available for public inspection in the office of the Information Coordination Section, Technical Services Division (WH–569), Office of Pesticide Programs, Room EB–31, East Tower, 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, in accordance with Section 3(c)(2) of FIFRA, within 30 days after the registration date of May 5, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.76–16458 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[FRL 556–3; OPP 30107A]

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.

Approval of Application to Register Pesticide Product Containing a New Active Ingredient

On March 1, 1976, notice was given (41 FR 8823) that Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., PO Box 2383, Kansas City KS 66110, had filed an application (EPA File Symbol No. 148–RELI) with the Environmental Protection Agency to register the pesticide product DIMILIN W–25 containing 25.0% of the active ingredient N-[[(4-chlorophenyl) amino]carbonyl] which was not previously registered at the time of submission. PM17

This application was approved May 6, 1976, and the product has been assigned the EPA Registration No. 148–1258. DIMILIN W–25 is classified for restricted use for the control of gypsy moth larvae. Notice of registration is given in accordance with the regulations [40 CFR 162.7(d)(2)] for the enforcement of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

Test data and other information submitted in support of this registration as well as such other scientific information deemed relevant to the registration decision, except for such material protected by Section 10 of FIFRA, will be available for public inspection in the office of the Information Coordination Section, Technical Services Division (WH–569), Office of Pesticide Programs, Room EB–31, East Tower, 401 M St. SW, Washington DC 20460, in accordance with Section 3(c)(2) of FIFRA, within 30 days after the registration date of May 6, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.76–16459 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[FRL 556–8, OPP–180073]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Crisis Exemption Using Malathion To Control Black Grass Bugs in Arizona

Pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby gives notice that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (hereafter referred to as "U.S.D.A.") has availed itself of a crisis exemption. The U.S.D.A. used the pesticide malathion on an outbreak of black grass bugs (*Labops hesperius* and *Irbisia brachycera*) in northwestern Arizona. This exemption was subject to the provisions of sections 166.2, 166.8, and 166.9 of 40 CFR Part 166. These regulations concerning the exemption of Federal and State agencies for the use of pesticides under emergency conditions were published in the Federal Register on December 3, 1973 (38 FR 33303). As required, the U.S.D.A. has submitted in writing the following certified information.

According to the U.S.D.A., the black grass bugs posed a serious threat to the crested wheat grasses and other forage grasses of the Hualpai Indian Reservation in Coconino County, Arizona. The infestation covered 40,608 acres of the Reservation. Malathion, at 8 ounces active ingredient per acre (ULV), was applied aerially to the area involved. Application began on April 27, 1976, and was completed in April 30, 1976. No further application is anticipated.

The U.S.D.A. stated that acceptable registered pesticides were not available. The registered alternative pesticides, parathion and methyl parathion, were deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to humans, domestic animals, and wildlife in the area. Malathion, while not registered for the control of black grass bugs in Arizona, is registered for this use in Utah (EPA Reg. No. 241–110). The time element was so critical that there was no time to request a specific exemption.

Applications were supervised by professional personnel of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, U.S.D.A. The applicators were instructed to terminate spray application before reaching streams and open bodies of water. When weather conditions favored drift of the pesticide from the treatment area, application ceased. Farmsteads and rural dwellings were not treated. Efficacy data were collected from the application in an attempt to gain sufficient data to support Federal registration of this use pattern.

The official file concerning this exemption is available for inspection in the Registration Division (WH–567), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, Room E–315, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Dated: June 2, 1976.

JOHN B. RITCH, Jr.
Director,
Registration Division.

[FR Doc.76–16581 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[FRL 551–2, OPP–180071]

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issuance of a Specific Exemption To Use Sodium Chlorate for Desiccation of Flax

Pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,

and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 973; 7 U.S.C. 136), notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has granted a specific exemption to the Texas State Department of Agriculture (hereafter referred to as the "Applicant") to use sodium chlorate as a harvest aid to desiccate flax in nine (9) counties in southeastern Texas. This exemption was granted in accordance with, and is subject to, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 166, issued December 3, 1973 (38 FR 33303), which prescribes requirements for exemption of Federal and State agencies for use of pesticides under emergency conditions.

This notice contains a summary of certain information required by regulation to be included in the notice. For more detailed information, interested parties are referred to the application on file with the Registration Division (WH-567), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, 401 M St., SW., Room 315, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Approximately 6,000 acres of flax located in Aransas, Bee, Calhoun, Goliad, Karnes, Live Oak, Refugio, San Patricio, and Victoria counties in southeastern Texas are involved. The Applicant proposed to use the product entitled Climax-3 (Texas Reg. No. 3335-8) containing three (3) pounds of actual sodium chlorate per gallon at the rate of one and one-third (1⅓) gallons per acre (four (4) pounds A.I. per acre) by aircraft. The use of this desiccant chemical is necessary because of heavy rains in the flax producing counties which have precipitated a heavy growth of weeds; these weeds are likely to delay harvest and reduce the yield of the flax crop. The duration of application will be forty (40) days from the time that the specific exemption was issued. The Applicant will instruct personnel involved on the proper application of the sodium chlorate formulation.

There appear to be no alternative registered harvest aid desiccants available. The flax crop has an estimated value to the growers of $240,000 (6,000 acres at $40 per acre). Without the use of a desiccant, crop loss is estimated at 70 percent (6,000 acres at $28 per acre) or a total of $168,000.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior has informed EPA that no adverse effects on fish and wildlife populations will occur from the proposed sodium chlorate application to flax. Flax seed oil (linseed oil) is primarily used in industry, and although some flax-seed residues are used for livestock feed, little if any flax is part of the human diet. Since sodium chlorate reduces rapidly into sodium chloride, no adverse effects on man are anticipated.

After reviewing the application and other available information, EPA has determined that (a) there is no pesticide presently registered and available for use to control the flax situation in Texas; (b) there are no alternative means of control, taking into account the efficacy and hazard; (c) significant economic problems may result if the situation is not controlled; and (d) the time available for action to mitigate the problems posed is insufficient for a pesticide to be registered for this use. Accordingly, the Applicant has been granted a specific exemption to use the pesticide noted above until June 15, 1976, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the application. The specific exemption is also subject to the following restrictions:

1. The dosage rate shall not exceed four (4) pounds of sodium chlorate per acre;

2. Total sodium chlorate applied shall not exceed 24,000 pounds A.I.;

3. Treated acreage shall not exceed 6,000 acres;

4. A fourteen (14) day pre-harvest interval will be used for all treated flax;

5. Personnel making the sodium chlorate application will be instructed in proper application procedures by trained personnal of the Texas State Department of Agriculture;

6. The sodium chlorate product used will be Climax-3 (Texas Reg. No. 3335-8), containing three (3) pounds of sodium chlorate per gallon and urea as the fire retardant; and

7. The Applicant must supervise aerial application to avoid or minimize drift to non-target areas.

Dated: June 2, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.76-16582 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Report No. I-236; 65811]

COMMON CARRIER SERVICES INFORMATION

International Satellite Radio Application Accepted for Filing

JUNE 2, 1976.

By the Chief, Common Carrier Bureau.

The application listed herein has been found, upon initial review to be acceptable for filing. The Commission reserves the right to return any of these applications if, upon further examination, it is determined it is defective and not in conformance with the Commission's Rules Regulations or its policies. Final action will not be taken on this application earlier than 31 days following the date of this notice. Section 309(d)(1).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES:

14-DSS-LA-76 COMSAT GENERAL CORPORATION 119° West Longitude For authority to launch and to place in orbit the second COMSTAR communications satellite to be used as part of a domestic communications satellite system of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at 119° West Longitude, and to carry out pre-operational testing of that satellite subsequent to its injection into synchronous orbit.

[FR Doc.76-16510 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FCC 76-476; Docket No. 20817]

RADIO OPERATOR LICENSING PROGRAM

Notice of Inquiry

In the Matter of an inquiry relating to the Commission's radio operator licensing program.

By the Commission: 1. Historical. Section 303(L)(i) of the Communications Act authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of licenses, and to issue them to persons found qualified. The Field Operations Bureau is responsible for the examination of commercial operators and for the issuance of licenses and permits.

The first requirement for the licensing of radio operators appeared in Public law 262, enacted on June 24, 1910. On July 1, 1911, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce was organized and given the responsibility to carry out the provisions of Public Law 262 and until February 23, 1927, all radio stations and operators were licensed by them. Public Law No. 632, the Radio Act of 1927, established the Federal Radio Commission and transferred the regulation of the Broadcasting industry to that Commission. The licensing of other classes of stations and of operators remained with the Department of Commerce.

On June 19, 1934, the Congress enacted the Communications Act of 1934, which established the Federal Communications Commission and vested it with the authority then held by the Federal Radio Commission and the Department of Commerce, as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission (common carriers) and the Post Office Department (telegraph companies).

Thus, for more than 42 years, the responsibility for the licensing of radio operators has rested with the Federal Communications Commission and with its predecessors for 23 years prior to that.

2. The purpose of this Notice of Inquiry is to solicit comments or recommendations concerning changes or revisions which the public believes should be considered by the Commission in reviewing its radio operator rules to evaluate their relevancy to the current state of the communications industry.

3. This inquiry is limited, primarily, to the Radio telephone Operator class of license. Certain revisions to the licensing requirements for Radiotelegraph operators are necessitated by recent changes adopted by the International Telecommunications Union; however these matters will be addressed in a separate action.

4. Section 318 of the Communications Act of 1934 requires that the actual operation of all transmitting apparatus for which a station license is required shall be carried on only by a person holding an operator license. Except for ship, air-

craft, broadcast, and some common carrier stations, the Commission may waive or modify the foregoing provisions and, to a large extent, has done so. An operator license is not required for the routine operation of most radio stations such as Police, Fire, Business, Taxi, and Citizens Radio. In cases where the Commission does not have the option of waiving licensing requirements, it has historically required only the lowest level of license commensurate with the responsibility of the operator.

5. The Commission's Rules require that the adjustment, repair, and maintenance of radio transmitting equipment shall be performed only by a person holding a valid operator license of the class specified in the Rules for each class of station, or under his immediate supervision. Normally, a First or Second Class Radiotelephone License is required for this purpose. These persons will be referred to as service or maintenance operators in this notice to clearly differentiate their function from that of the routine operator.

6. It has been the Commission's position that the proper technical operation of a radio station was the ultimate responsibility of the station licensee. As many station licensees possess little or no technical expertise, they must depend upon a Commission licensed service operator to install and maintain the transmitting equipment in conformance with technical requirements. In cases of flagrant or repeated violations of the Rules, the Commission has the authority, under Section 312 of the Communications Act, to revoke the station license, or under Section 510 of the Act to assess a forfeiture against the station licensee. Authority to assess a forfeiture against an operator, however, is limited to the following four offenses:

(a) Failure to identify the station at the times and in the manner prescribed in the Commission's Rules.

(b) Transmission of any false call.

(c) Transmission of unauthorized communications on any frequency designated as a distress or calling frequency.

(d) Interference with any distress call or distress communication.

The offenses relate primarily to operators on board ships and none are particularly applicable to the service operator. Under pending legislation the forfeiture authority for operators would be expanded.

Section 502 of the Communications Act provides that any person who willfully and knowingly violates any Commission rule or regulation may be punished, upon conviction by a fine of not more than $500 for each and every day during which such offense occurs. This fine, however, may be imposed only by a United States district court.

The only other sanction which the Commission may exercise directly against the service operator is suspension of his license, upon proof sufficient to satisfy the Commission that he has violated a Commission rule or regulation.

7. It has been suggested that if the Commission places the responsibility for the proper technical operation of a station on the station licensee and not on the service operator, the requirement that an FCC licensed service operator be employed for installation and maintenance of transmitting equipment might well be waived, leaving the licensee free to employ anyone he wished to perform this work. It should be noted that in most cases, exclusive of Broadcast stations, the service operator is often not a regular employee of the licensee but is employed on an "as required" basis.

8. On the other hand, it has been argued that in hiring an FCC licensed service operator, the station licensee has the assurance that the operator has demononstrated some degree of technical ability by passing the required examination. Theoretically, the examination process eliminates the technically unqualified and establishes a pool of qualified technicians from which station licensees may choose their service operators.

9. The Commission would welcome comments from interested parties concerning the desirability of eliminating or retaining the service operator requirements in the various radio services and if retained, to what degree should the service operator be held responsible for the technical performance of transmitting equipment which he installs, services, and maintains? Should the responsibility rest mainly on the station licensee or the service operator? What should be the responsibility of the service operator when he notices a technical discrepancy and the station licensee elects not to correct it? Should the service operator be required to notify the station licensee in writing and/or should he notify the Commission? What additional sanction actions should be available to the Commission to enforce service operator responsibility and how should they be equitably applied?

10. From time to time the Commission has received suggestions that it permit the routine operation of the various classes of Broadcast stations by nonlicensed persons, or alternatively, pending possible revisions of Section 318 of the Communications Act, that persons holding only a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit[1] be authorized to perform these duties. Proponents of this suggestion believe that modern broadcast systems do not require that a licensed operator be on duty and in control of the transmitter. Opponents point out that, although it would be possible to design a stable, fail-safe, automatic transmission system which would require no operator, or one with a minimal grade of license, in attendance, present transmitting systems do not have the degree of stability which would obviate the operator requirement. The Commission requests comments and suggestions concerning the desirability of retaining or waiving the requirement for licensed operators for routine operation of Broadcast transmitters.

11. If it appears desirable to retain the licensing requirement for both routine and service operators, the Commission would like to receive comments and suggestions pertaining to its examination and licensing procedures. Are the current examinations producing the desired result—technically qualified service operators; or are the examinations outdated and compromised to the degree that licenses can be obtained by technically incompetent persons? Does the scope of the examinations accurately reflect the knowledge required, in light of the current technical state of the communications industry? Should a period of "apprenticeship" under a "beginner" class of license be required prior to the issuance of a regular license to assure some degree of practical experience?

In view of the wide variety of classes of classes of radio stations licensed by the Commission and the unique requirements of some of these stations, would it be desirable for the Commission to consider issuing a basic operator/technician class of license with optional specialized endorsements such as AM Broadcasting, FM Broadcasting, Television Broadcasting, Land Mobile, Radar, and Microwave? If this is desirable, what provisions should be made for persons currently holding Radiotelephone First or Second class licenses?

12. The Commission has from time to time received requests that operator licenses be issued for the lifetime of the holder, rather than for the current five year term. Proponents of this suggestion claim that the renewal of the license every five years serves no useful purpose. On the other hand, it has also been suggested that an operator, as a condition of renewal of his license should be required to demonstrate, by means of a renewal examination or a minimum amount of satisfactory service performed during the term of the license, that he has maintained his competency. The Commission requests comments and suggestions on these subjects.

13. Accordingly, interested persons desiring to submit comments, proposals, and recommendations pertaining to the above matters may do so on or before September 1, 1976. Replies to any such comments, proposals, or recommendations may be submitted on or before September 15, 1976. All relevant and timely filed comments as well as other pertinent information made available to the Commission will be considered.

14. Pursuant to Section 1.419 of the Commission's Rules, an original and 11 copies of all statements, briefs, or comments filed in response to this notice are required. However, in an effort to obtain the widest possible response in this proceedings, informal comments (without extra copies) will be accepted.

[1] The restricted permit is valid for the lifetime of the operator and requires no examination.

15. Authority for this action is contained in Section 4(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i).

Adopted: May 25, 1976.

Released: June 7, 1976.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16511 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

NON-GOVERNMENT SATELLITES IN THE 11.7–12.2 GHz BAND

Meeting of Joint Industry/Government Committee

JUNE 3, 1976.

A meeting of the Joint Industry/Government Committee (JI/GC) studying the use of the 11.7–12.2 GHz band in ITU Region 2 will be convened June 24, 1976 at 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM in Room 847 at 1818 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Six Working Groups of the JI/GC have submitted reports. A summary of these reports were mailed to those who have directly or indirectly expressed an interest in the activities of this Committee prior to the last meeting held on April 29, 1976.

Any party may submit additional comments at this meeting on the condition that such comments are directed to any of the three items set forth in the agenda for the January 1977 World Administrative Radio Conference on the Broadcasting Satellite Service announced by the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union. The Agenda for the January 1977 meeting in Geneva is as follows:

1. To establish the sharing criteria for the bands 11.7–12.2 GHz in Regions 2 and 3 and 11.7–12.5 GHz in Region 1 between the Broadcasting Satellite Service and the other services to which these bands are allocated, namely: the Fixed Service, the Mobile Service (except the Aeronautical Mobile), the Broadcasting Service, the Fixed-Satellite Service (Space-to-Earth) in Region 2.

2. To plan for the Broadcasting Satellite Service in the above-mentioned bands in accordance with Resolution No. 27 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Torremolinos, 1973) and Resolution No. Spa 2-2 of the World Administrative Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, 1971.

3. To establish procedures to govern the use of these bands by the Broadcasting Satellite Service and by the other services mentioned in point 1 above to the extent considered necessary by the Conference.

The FCC has issued two Notices of Inquiry in the matter of the use of the 11.7-12.2 GHz band of frequencies. A partial staff summary of the comments received in reply to these Notices was mailed to the parties of indicated interest prior to the April 29, 1976 meeting.

Subject to change, an Agenda for the June 24, 1976 meeting is as follows:

(1) Approval of Agenda.

(2) Verbatim minutes have been recorded and made available for the April 29, 1976 meeting of this Committee. Are any corrections to these Minutes suggested?

(3) Submission of Report by the Chairman of each Working Group with certification as to its accuracy.

(4) Report by Chairman on submission of data for CITEL Exchange (Re Agenda Item 6 on April 29, 1976 Agenda) where such submission was left to the discretion of the Chairman.

(5) Report by Chairman on May/June 1976 CCIR Interim Meeting (Geneva) including that of the Joint Working Party (JWP) to provide CCIR guidance for the January 1977 WARC meeting in January 1977.

(6) Comments concerning U.S. Delegation to the 1977 WARC BC, and show of hands as to those who expect to participate.

(7) Other Business.

(8) Establish time for next meeting of JI/GC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16512 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

CLOSED CIRCUIT TEST OF EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 17, 1976

Public Notice

JUNE 2, 1976.

A test of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) has been scheduled for Thursday, June 17, 1976 between 2:03:30 and 2:09:00 P.M., Washington, D.C. time. Only ABC, CBS, NBC, IMN, MBS, and NPR radio network affiliates and UPI-Audio clients will participate. Television networks are not participating in this test.

Network affiliates will be notified of the test procedures via their network beginning four days in advance of the test. Test messages will also be run by AP and UPI radio press wire services for four days in advance of the test to issue wide dissemination of the test announcement and schedule.

Final evaluation of the June test is scheduled to be made by the end of July 1976.

This is a closed circuit test and will not be broadcast over the air.

Action by the Commission June 1, 1976. Commissioners Wiley (Chairman), Lee, Hooks, Quello, Washburn and Robinson.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16509 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

INDUSTRY WORKING PARTY

Meetings

In accordance with Section 252(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94–163), announcement is made of the following meetings:

1. A meeting of the Industry Working Party (IWP) to the International Energy Agency (IEA) will be held on June 15 and 16, 1976, at the International Energy Agency, 2 Rue Andre Pascal, Paris, 16, France, beginning at 9 a.m. on June 15. The meeting is to allow the IWP to meet with the Standing Group on the Oil Market (SOM) and its Ad Hoc Group. The agendas for the meeting are under the control of the SOM and its Ad Hoc Group. As of this date draft agendas have not been received for either group.

2. A meeting of the Industry Working Party (IWP) to the International Energy Agency (IEA) will be held on June 15 and 16, 1976, at the International Energy Agency, 2 Rue Andre Pascal, Paris, 16, France. The meeting will be held at whatever times on June 15 and 16 are permitted by the schedule and plans of the SOM and the SOM Ad Hoc Working Group. The agenda for the meeting of IWP representatives is as follows:

Preparation of report to IWP on discussion with the SOM and its Ad Hoc Group.

As provided in Section 252(c)(1)(A)(ii) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, these meetings will not be open to the public.

Issued in Washington, D.C., June 2, 1976.

MICHAEL F. BUTLER,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

[FR Doc.76-16453 Filed 6-3-76;9:12 am]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. RP76-98 and RP76-15]

ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Order Accepting and Suspending Proposed Revised Tariff Sheets and Consolidating Proceedings

MAY 28, 1976.

Algonquin Gas Transmission Company (Algonquin) tendered for filing on April 29, 1976 three proposed revised tariff sheets [1] to its FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1. The purpose of these tariff sheets is to place into effect a purchased feedstock adjustment clause (PFAC) under Algonquin's Rate Schedule SNG–1 for the periods: October 16, 1976 through April 15, 1977 and October 16, 1977 through April 15, 1978. For the reasons discussed herein, Algonquin's proposed sheets will be accepted for filing and suspended for one day and consolidated with Docket No. RP76–15.

Algonquin's proposed tariff sheets

[1] First Revised Tariff Sheet Nos. 20–A, 20–B and 20–C.

would be effective for the period 1976–1977 winter season for determination of a deferred feedstock cost account; and 1977–1978 winter season for amortization of this account. Under Algonquin's proposed PFAC, a Deferred Gas Cost Account is determined during the first winter season of the cycle. This Account would show the monthly adjustments made to reflect the differences between the base cost of feedstock (which Algonquin's defines as $3.853 per MMBtu) and monthly average cost of feedstock per MMBtu. During the second winter season of the PFAC cycle, the total amount in the Deferred Gas Cost Account would be amortized. The amortized amount would then be used as an adjustment to the Deferred Gas Cost Account.

Notice of Algonquin's filing was issued on May 12, 1976 with comments, protests or petitions to intervene due on or before May 26, 1976.

A similar PFAC was filed by Algonquin on September 24, 1975 in Docket No. RP76–15. The Commission accepted the PFAC in Docket No. RP76–15 by order issued October 24, 1975. The operation of PFAC was suspended for one day and a hearing was established at the close of the 1975–1976 winter season.[2] Because there are similar issues of law and fact in this docket and Docket No. RP76–15, the Commission thinks it is proper to consolidate these dockets for purposes of hearing and decision.

Algonquin's proposed PFAC has not been shown to be just and reasonable, and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or otherwise unlawful. Accordingly, the Commission shall accept the proposed PFAC and suspend its operation for one day at which it will be permitted to become effective, subject to refund.

The Commission finds: (1) Algonquin's proposed PFAC should be accepted for filing and suspended for one day, at which time it will be permitted to become effective, subject to refund.

(2) Docket Nos. RP76–98 and RP76–15 should be consolidated for purposes of hearing and decision.

The Commission orders: (A) Algonquin's proposed revised tariff sheets are hereby accepted for filing, suspended for one day, and the use thereof deferred until May 30, 1976 and until such further time as they are made effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

(B) Docket Nos. RP76–98 and RP76–15 are hereby consolidated for purposes of hearing and decision.

(C) The present procedural dates in Docket No. RP76–98 are hereby suspended. A Presiding Administrative Law Judge to be designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge for that purpose (See Delegation of Authority, 18 CFR 3.5(d)), shall preside over the consolidated proceedings. Said Presiding Administrative Law Judge shall establish new procedural dates for the consolidated hearing.

(D) Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting the rights of parties to this proceeding regarding the convening of conferences or offers of settlement pursuant to Section 1.18 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

(E) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the Federal Register.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16530 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Project No. 271]

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT CO.

Notice of Application for Approval of Easement

MAY 28, 1976.

Public notice is hereby given that application was filed on October 7, 1975, and supplemented on December 24, 1975, under the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a et seq., by Arkansas Power & Light Company (AP&L) (Correspondence to: Edward B. Dillon, Jr., Esq. and Steve L. Riggs, Esq., House, Holmes & Jewell, 1550 Tower Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72201; and Floyd L. Norton, IV, Reid & Priest, 1701 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006) for approval of an easement at its constructed Carpenter and Remmel Project No. 271, located on the Ouachita River in Garland County, Arkansas, near the City of Hot Springs.

According to the application, AP&L seeks Commission approval of an easement to be granted to the Arkansas Highway Department (Department). The Department plans to expand the existing Highway 270 bridge at Bull Bayou on Lake Hamilton from two to four lanes. The expansion would require enlargement of the earthen support areas at both ends of the bridge. An area of approximately 0.96 acres within the project boundary (400 foot contour) would be filled with 4,946 cubic yards of earth and rock material, resulting in 0.62 acres of land being raised above elevation 400. AP&L states that the granting of the proposed easement and construction activity would not impair the operation of the project.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make a protest with reference to this application should on or before July 16, 1976, file with the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. § 1.8 or § 1.10 (1975). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make the protestants parties to this proceeding. Any person wishing to became a party to this proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

The application is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and conferred upon the Commission by Sections 308 and 309 of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 825g and 825h, and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, specifically Section 1.32(b), 18 C.F.R. § 1.32(b) (1975), as amended by Order No. 518, a hearing before the Commission may be held on this application without further notice if no issue of substance is raised by any request to be heard, protest, or petition filed subsequent to this notice within the time required herein. AP&L has requested that the shortened procedure of Section 1.32 (b) be used. If an issue of substance is so raised, further notice of hearing will be given.

Under the shortened procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for AP&L to appear or be represented at the hearing before the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16526 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER76–494 (Phase II)]

DELMARVA POWER AND LIGHT CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration

JUNE 1, 1976.

For the reasons discussed below, the Commission herein denies the motion of the Cities of Newark, Delaware; Seaford, Delaware; Milford, Delaware; the Town of Smyrna, Delaware; the Board of Public Works of the City of Lewes, Delaware; and the Mayor and Council of the City of New Castle, Delaware (jointly, "the Cities") for reconsideration of the Commission's order of April 1, 1976, in this proceeding.

On January 30, 1976, Delmarva Power & Light Company and its subsidiaries, Delmarva Power and Light Company of Maryland and Delmarva Power and Light Company of Virginia (jointly, "Delmarva") filed proposed tariff revisions which would increase revenues from jurisdictional sales and service by $4,145,349, or 12.93%, based on the twelve month period ending December 31, 1976. Delmarva proposed that its submittal become effective on March 1, 1976. By order issued February 27, 1976, the Commission accepted the proposed tariff sheets for filing and suspended their effectiveness for one month until April 1, 1976.

A timely Protest and Petition to Intervene was filed, inter alia, by the Cities on February 23, 1976. On March 3, 1976, the Cities petitioned for rehearing of our February 27, 1976, order. The Cities requested a five month suspension of Delmarva's proposed rate increase.

By order issued April 1, 1976, the Commission granted the Cities' petition to intervene and denied their petition for

[2] The hearing is scheduled to commence on June 15, 1976.

rehearing on the suspension issue. In connection with the denial of rehearing, the Commission stated:

Our February 27, 1976, decision to suspend the proposed rates for one month was based on our review of Delmarva's filing and the testimony and exhibits tendered in support thereof. Based on such a review, we exercised our independent judgment in light of our expertise in this area and concluded that a one month suspension was sufficient to protect the public interest and the interest of any customers in this proceeding. Upon further review, we reaffirm our prior order and conclude that the one month suspension was proper. The period of suspension is a matter of discretion and not subject to judicial review. *Municipal Light Boards of Reading and Wakefield, Massachusetts* v. *F.P.C.*, 450 F. 2d 1341, 1352 (1971).

On May 7, 1976, the Commission granted a motion filed on April 5, 1976, by Accomack-Northampton Electric Cooperative, Choptank Electric Cooperative, Inc., Delaware Electric Cooperative, Inc., the Town of Berlin, and St. Michael's Utilities Commission (jointly, "the Cooperatives") for an expedited proceeding on the deferred fuel expense surcharge issue in this docket. The Commission designated the proceeding regarding the fuel expense surcharge issue as "Docket No. ER76-494 (Phase I)". The proceeding regarding the remaining issues was designated "Docket No. ER76-494 (Phase II)".

On April 29, 1976, the Cities filed a "Petition for Reconsideration of the Commission's Order of April 1, 1976" in which the Cities request that the Commission reconsider its April 1, 1976, order denying rehearing on the suspension issue. The Cities seek to have the Commission reexamine its suspension of Delmarva's proposed rate increase for one month and amend its orders of February 27, 1976, and April 1, 1976, to provide for a five month suspension of the rate increase. On May 5, 1976, Delmarva filed a response to the Cities' "Petition".

In view of the fact that the Commission has already denied a petition from the Cities for rehearing on the suspension issue, we shall deem their April 29, 1976, "Petition" to be a motion submitted under Section 1.12 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. We find that good cause exists to deny the motion and we reaffirm our orders of February 27, 1976, and April 1, 1976. We reiterate our April 1, 1976, statement that our decision to suspend Delmarva's proposed rates for one month was based on our review of Delmarva's filing and the testimony and exhibits tendered in support thereof. Based on such a review, we exercised our independent judgment in light of our expertise in this area and concluded that a one month suspension was proper.

The Commission finds: Good cause exists to deny the Cities' April 29, 1976, motion for reconsideration of the Commission's one month suspension of Delmarva's proposed rate increase.

The Commission orders: (A) The Cities' April 29, 1976, motion for reconsideration of the Commission's one month suspension of Delmarva's proposed rate increase is hereby denied.

(B) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16518 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. CP75-347]

COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS CO.

Order Granting Late Intervention

JUNE 1, 1976.

On May 27, 1975, as supplemented on September 30, 1975 CIG filed an application requesting authorization to partially abandon peak day and annual service to certain of its nonjurisdictional (direct) industrial customers and certificate authority to utilize this newly available gas for increased service to its jurisdictional resale customers. A hearing was held in this matter on May 5, 1976 to be resumed on Tuesday, July 21, 1976.

A late petition to intervene was received from Peoples Natural Gas Division of Northern Natural Gas Company (Peoples) on April 13, 1976.

Having reviewed the above petition to intervene we believe Peoples has sufficient interest in the proceedings to warrant intervention.

The Commission finds: The participation by Peoples as an intervener in this proceeding may be in the public interest.

The Commission orders: (A) Peoples Natural Gas Division of Northern Natural Gas Company is permitted to intervene in this proceeding subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, *Provided, however,* That the participation of such intervener shall be limited to matters affecting asserted rights and interests specifically set forth in the request to intervene, *Provided, further,* That the admission of such intervener shall not be construed by the Commission that it might be aggrieved because of any order or orders issued by the Commission in this proceeding, and that such petitioner shall take the record as presently established.

(B) The intervention granted herein shall not be the basis for delaying or deferring any procedural schedules heretofore established for the orderly and expeditious disposition of this proceeding.

(C) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16519 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. E-7172]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Notice of Request for Extension of Approval and Confirmation of Rates

JUNE 1, 1976.

Take notice that on May 19, 1976, the Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Southwestern Power Administration (SPA), filed with the Commission a request for extension of confirmation and approval of the following rate schedules:

Rate Schedule F-1 (Firm Power).
Rate Schedule P-2 (Revised) (Peaking Power).
Rate Schedule EE (Excess Energy).
Rate Schedule IC (Interruptible Capacity).
Contract No. ISPA-356 (With Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and Public Service Company of Oklahoma).
Contract No. 14-02-001-864 (with Tex-La Electric Cooperative, Inc.).

The Commission, by Order issued February 9, 1976 in this Docket, extended the confirmation and approval of the above rate schedules for a period ending May 31, 1976. SPA is requesting that the Commission extend its confirmation and approval of the SPA rate schedules set forth above for a maximum period of six months to November 30, 1976.

Studies completed by SPA disclose that revenues derived under the present rate schedules are not adequate to fulfill SPA's repayment obligation during the payout period as required by Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944. SPA maintains that an increase of approximately $8.6 million per year in additional revenues will be required. SPA asserts that the requested extension will provide time for it to conduct hearings on the study prepared in support of the proposed rates.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a petition to intervene or protests with the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 1.8 and 1.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 1.8, 1.10). All such petitions and protests should be filed on or before June 18, 1976. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to mae protestants parties to the Proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16515 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket Nos. RP72-150 (Rate Design), RP73-104, RP74-22, RP74-23, RP74-57 and RP75-39]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

Notice of Informal Conference

MAY 21, 1976.

Take notice that on May 26 and 27, 1976, additional informal conferences will be held commencing at 10:00 A.M., in a hearing or conference room of the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. This conference will be between El Paso Natural Gas Company, the Commission Staff and all interested persons and will be for the purpose of discussing the possibility of settlement of issues presented in this proceeding. The room number of such conference will be posted with the schedule of hearings on the Second Floor of the Commission's offices.

El Paso has indicated that it will contact all of its jurisdictional customers and all interested state commissions of the convening of this conference.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16522 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER76-536]

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Order Accepting Revised Tariff Sheet for Filing, and Denying Request To Reject Filing and Motion for Summary Disposition

MAY 28, 1976.

On April 30, 1976 Georgia Power Company filed in the above docket a motion for leave to file revised tariff sheet, motion for waiver of Commission regulations and motion for the immediate effectiveness of the revised tariff sheet, along with copies of Second Revised Sheet No. 25-A for Georgia Power Company's FPC Electric Tariff, Original Volume No. 1. The purpose of the revised tariff sheet is to include a provision to enable Georgia Power to continue to collect, subject to refund, a surcharge to recover alleged unrecovered fuel costs resulting from the switch from a fuel adjustment clause based on a three-month lag in collections to one which collects fuel costs on a current basis, which surcharge was permitted to be collected, subject to refund, in Docket No. ER76-397. On May 5, 1976, the Board of Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Dalton, Georgia (Dalton), an intervenor in the instant proceeding, filed a response to Georgia Power's motions urging their denial and rejection of the revised tariff sheet. On May 17, 1976 the Cities of Acworth, Georgia, et al.[1] and the Electric Cities of Georgia, Georgia Municipal Association, Inc. (the "Cities") filed a response in opposition to Georgia's Power's motions and a motion for summary disposition of the surcharge, and, in the alternative, a request for a five month suspension and an expedited hearing. For the reasons hereinafter discussed, the Commission shall accept the revised tariff sheet for filing, grant Georgia Power's motions, deny Dalton's request to reject the filing, and deny the Cities' motions.

By order issued March 19, 1976 in Docket Nos. ER76-397 and E-9091 the Commission accepted for filing and suspended for one day, or until March 23, 1976 proposed changes in Georgia Power's fuel adjustment clause, including the collection for six months, subject to refund, of a surcharge of $.00224 per Kwh to recover the alleged revenue loss resulting from the elimination of the "lag" in fuel cost recovery.

By order issued March 29, 1976 in Docket No. ER76-536 the Commission accepted for filing and suspended for one month, or until May 1, 1976, Georgia Power's increased full requirements rate, WR-9, to be collected subject to refund. On April 1, 1976 Georgia Power filed a Motion for Clarifying or declaratory Order concerning the proper interpretation of the Commission's Orders in Docket Nos. ER76-397 and ER76-536 concerning continuation of the surcharge following the May 1, 1976 effective date of WR-9.

The Commission Order on Clarification issued April 28, 1976 stated that Georgia Power could not lawfully collect the surcharge revenues on and after May 1, 1976 in the absence of a filed revised tariff sheet reincorporating the fuel cost surcharge provision. Ordering Paragraph (B) expressly stated that:

> This order on clarification is without prejudice to Georgia Power's filing of revised tariff sheets reincorporating the fuel surcharge provision and seeking waiver of Sections 35.17(b) and 35.3 of the Commission's Regulations under the Federal Power Act.

Georgia Power argues in its Motions that it was the clear intent of the Commission's March 19, 1976 order in Docket No. ER76-397 to permit the collection of revenues under the surcharge for approximately six months, commencing March 23, 1976, and requests the Commission to waive its notice requirements in order to permit the uninterrupted application of the surcharge on and after May 1, 1976. For the same reasons, Georgia Power requests leave to file the revised tariff sheet despite Section 35.17 (b) of the Commission's regulations which prohibits the filing of any change in a suspended rate schedule except by special permission of the Commission granted for good cause shown.

In its response to Georgia Power's motions, Dalton argues that the surcharge is inappropriate, would constitute retroactive rate making, and represents an unjustifiable amendment of a major rate increase filing during the suspension period. Dalton characterizes the Commission's action allowing the surcharge to be collected, subject to refund, in Docket No. ER76-397 as "unfortunate" and urges that it not be repeated.

Cities' response contends that Georgia Power has failed to show good cause as required by Section 205(d) of the Federal Power Act and § 35.3 and 35.17(b) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. In its motion for summary disposition, Cities further contends that the surcharge constitutes retroactive ratemaking and unduly discriminates against the Cities vis-a-vis Georgia Power's Cooperative wholesale customers to whom no surcharge has been applied, according to Cities.

In the alternative, Cities' requests a full five month suspension if the surcharge is not summarily disposed of and that the fuel clause be severed from Docket Nos. ER76-397 and E-9091 and ER76-536 and that an expedited hearing be ordered on the matter.

Upon review of the proposed tariff sheet, the Commission finds that the tendered revised tariff sheet contains identical provisions to those included in the surcharge permitted to be collected in Docket No. ER76-397. We agree with Georgia Power that the intention of the Commission's orders in that docket was that the surcharge be permitted to be collected, subject to refund, for a period of six months. In light of those orders we therefore find good cause for allowing the revised tariff sheet to be filed in the instant suspended proceeding. We shall grant waiver of notice requirements to permit the filing to be effective as of May 1, 1976, subject to refunds as determined proper in the hearing ordered in Docket No. ER76-397 (consolidated with E-9091.)

Dalton's and Cities contentions that the surcharge is inappropriate and would

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[1] The Cities of Acworth, Adel, Albany, Barnesville, Blakely, Braselton, Brinson, Buford, Cairo, Calhoun, Camilla, Cartersville, College Park, Commerce, Covington, Doerun, Douglas, East Point, Elberton, Ellaville, Fairburn, Fitzgerald, Forsyth, Fort Valley, Grantville, Griffin, Hampton, Hogansville, Jackson, LaFayette, LaGrange, Lawrenceville, Mansfield, Marietta, Monroe, Monticello, Moultrie, Newnan, Norcross, Palmetto, Quitman, Sandersville, Sylvania, Sylvester, Thomaston, Thomsville, Washington, West Point, and Whigham, Georgia.

constitute retroactive ratemaking were also raised in Docket No. ER76-397, as was Cities' allegation of undue discrimination vis-a-vis the cooperative customers. As we stated in the order issued in that docket March 19, 1976:

Insofar as the matters raised by petitioners are proper subjects for investigation rather than bases for a rejection of the proposed filing, we shall deny Cities' motion for rejection. (mimeo, p. 3).

As to Dalton's contention that the filing represents an unjustifiable amendment of a major rate increase filing during the suspension period, we have found for the reasons discussed above that there is good cause to grant the special permission provided for in Section 35.17(b) of the Commission's Regulations. We shall therefore deny Dalton's request to reject the revised tariff sheet and deny Georgia Power's motions, and deny Cities' motion for summary disposition.

As stated above, the surcharge was suspended for one day in Docket No. ER76-397. The Commission has determined that no further suspension is required, and we therefore deny Cities' request for a five month suspension. Since the factual issues involved in the fuel clause and surcharge are closely related to those in the associated rate cases, we shall also deny Cities' request that we sever the fuel clause and surcharge and order an expedited hearing.

The Commission finds: (1) Good cause exists to grant the motion for leave to file the revised tariff sheet as a change in a suspended rate schedule.

(2) Good cause exists to grant the motion for waiver of the Commission's notice requirements.

(3) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the Federal Power Act that Georgia Power's revised tariff sheet filed herein be accepted for filing to become effective May 1, 1976 subject to refund as determined by the hearing ordered in Docket Nos. ER76-397 and E-9091.

(4) Good cause exists to deny Dalton's request for rejection of the filing.

(5) Good cause exists to deny Cities' motion for summary disposition and request for a five month suspension and severance of the fuel clause—and surcharge issue from the above-captioned dockets.

The Commission orders: (A) Georgia Power's Motion for leave to file its revised tariff sheet as a change in a suspended rate schedule is hereby granted.

(B) Georgia Power's Motion for waiver of the Commission's notice requirements is hereby granted.

(C) Georgia Power's revised tariff sheet as tendered herein is hereby accepted for filing and Georgia Power's Motion that the filing become effective as of May 1, 1976 is hereby granted, the collection to be subject to refund as determined proper in the hearing scheduled in the consolidated Docket Nos. ER76-397 and E-9091.

(D) The request of Dalton to reject the filing is hereby denied.

(E) Cities' motion for summary disposition and request for a five month suspension and severance of the fuel clause and surcharge issues from the above-captioned dockets are hereby denied.

(F) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16528 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP76-97]

GULF ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Order Accepting for Filing and Suspending Proposed Rate Increase, Granting Intervention and Establishing Procedures

MAY 27, 1976.

On April 30, 1976, Gulf Energy & Development Corporation (Gulf Energy) tendered for filing an increase in its gas gathering rate for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company under Gulf Energy's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1. The proposed rates would increase jurisdictional revenues by approximately $696,958 annually. The proposed effective date of the increase is May 31, 1976. For the reasons set forth below, the Commission will suspend the proposed increase for five months and set the matter for hearing.

Gulf Energy states that the proposed increase is made necessary operation and maintenance expenses, diminishing volumes, the need for a higher depreciation rate, and the need for an increased overall rate for return and increased return on common equity.

Notice of Gulf Energy's filing was issued on May 6, 1976, with response due on or before May 21, 1976. A petition to intervene has been received from Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company. The Commission is of the opinion that intervention of Tennessee may be in the public interest, and, accordingly, Tennessee will be permitted to intervene in the proceedings hereinafter ordered.[1]

The Commission's review of the instant filing indicates that Gulf Energy's proposed increase has not been shown to be just and reasonable and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, preferential or otherwise unlawful. After review of the filing and the pleadings the Commission finds it appropriate to accept for filing and suspend Gulf Energy's proposed increase for five months, until October 31, 1976, when it may be permitted to go into effect subject to refund. The Commission further directs that a hearing be held on the justness and reasonableness of the proposed rates.

In its transmittal letter Gulf Energy has pointed out that the proposed rates are based in part upon an adjustment which purports to reflect the effects of Gulf Energy's acquisition in 1963 of all of the stock of Natural Gas Gathering Company, Inc. The propriety of this adjustment—the so-called gas plant acquisition adjustment—was litigated in Gulf Energy and Development Corporation, Docket No. RP74-86. The proceedings in Docket No. RP74-86 are presently before an Administrative Law Judge for decision. In view of the advanced stage of the proceedings on the gas plant acquisition adjustment issue in Docket No. RP 74-86, the Commission does not believe it would be apropriate to sever this issue from the instant proceedings and consolidate the proceedings on that issue in the instant docket with the proceedings in Docket No. RP74-86. The Commission has concluded, however, that the disposition of the gas plant acquisition adjustment issue in the instant proceedings should be consistent with, and controlled by, the outcome of the proceedings in Docket No. RP74-86. Gulf Energy apparently concurs in this view. In its letter of transmittal Gulf Energy stated that in the event of an adverse decision on the gas plant acquisition issue in Docket No. RP74-86, the company pledged to make refunds in the instant proceeding of the amount which it has collected as part of the increased rate which reflects inclusion of the acquisition adjustment.

The Commission further finds: (1) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of Gulf Energy's rate increase filed in Docket No. RP76-97, and that such increase be accepted for filing, suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered.

(2) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the Natural Gas Act that the disposition of the so-called gas plant acquisition adjustment issue in the instant proceeding be consistent with, and controlled by, the disposition of the same issue which is presently awaiting decision before an Administrative Law Judge in Gulf Energy and Development Corporation, Docket No. RP74-86.

(3) It is desirable and in the public interest to permit Tennessee Gas Pipe Line to intervene in this proceeding, provided that such intervention is conditioned as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders: (A) Gulf Energy's proposed tariff sheets are hereby accepted for filing, suspended for five months and the use thereof deferred until October 31, 1976, and until such further time as they are made effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

[1] Tennessee specifically requested that Gulf Energy's proposed changes be suspended for five months and set for hearing. On May 25, 1976, Gulf Energy filed a response to Tennessee's pleading objecting to Tennessee's request that its filing be suspended for five months. Gulf Energy contends that a one-day suspension period is appropriate and that if it is required to wait five months to place the increased rates into effect it "will be deprived of revenues which it can never recover and will then suffer irreparable economic injury."

(B) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act particularly Section 4 and 5 thereof, and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a public hearing shall be held for the purpose of determining the lawfulness and reasonableness of Gulf Energy's proposed rate increase.

(C) The disposition of the so-called gas plant acquisition adjustment issue in the instant proceeding shall be consistent with, and controlled by, the disposition of the same issue which is presently awaiting decision before an Administrative Law Judge in Gulf Energy & Development Corporation, Docket No. RP74–86.

(D) The Staff shall prepare and serve top sheets on all parties on or before August 31, 1976. (See Administrative Order No. 157).

(E) A Presiding Administrative Law Judge to be designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge for that purpose, (See Delegation of Authority, 18 CFR 3.5(d)), shall convene a settlement conference in this proceeding on a date certain within 10 days after the service of top sheets by the Staff, in a hearing or conference room of the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. Said Presiding Administrative Law Judge is hereby authorized to establish all procedural dates and to rule upon all motions (with the exceptions of petitions to intervene, motions to consolidate and sever, and motions to dismiss), as provided for in the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

(F) Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company is hereby permitted to intervene in this proceeding, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission; *Provided, however*, That the participation of this intervenor shall be limited to matters affecting the rights and interests specifically set forth in its petition to intervene; and *Provided, further*, That the admission of this intervenor shall not be construed as recognition that it might be aggrieved because of any order or orders issued by the Commission in this proceeding.

(G) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16521 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Project No. 2608]

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.

Notice of Application for Transfer of License

MAY 28, 1976.

Public notice is hereby given that application has been filed under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a–825r) by Hammermill Paper Company (Correspondence to: Mr. John S. Mudgett, Chief Engineer, Strathmore Paper Company, Division of Hammermill Paper Company, South Broad Street, Westfield, Mass. 01085; Mr. R. J. Kilgore, Vice President, Secretary & General Counsel, Hammermill Paper Company, 1540 East Lake Road, Erie, Pennsylvania 16533) for Commission approval of transfer of license for West Springfield Project No. 2608 located in Hampden County, Massachusetts on the Westfield River, a tributary of the Connecticut River.

The proposed transferees are Premoid Corporation and Agawam Canal Company, Inc., both subsidiaries of the Preco Corporation. Premoid Corporation is in the business of manufacture and sale of specialty paper products and has operated its business for 12 years on premises adjacent to the property under license.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 16, 1976, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR § 1.8 or § 1.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules. The application is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by Sections 308 and 309 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. § 825g, § 825h) and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, specifically Section 1.32 (b) (18 CFR § 1.32(b)), as amended by Order No. 518, a hearing may be held without further notice before the Commission on this application if no issue of substance is raised by any request to be heard, protest or petition filed subsequent to this notice within the time required herein. If an issue of substance is so raised further notice of hearing will be given.

Under the shortened procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for applicant or initial pleader to appear or be represented at the hearing before the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16527 Filed 6–7–76; 8:45 am]

[Docket No. ID–1786]

JOHN M. HAYNES

Notice of Application

JUNE 1, 1976.

Take notice that on April 19, 1976, John M. Haynes (Applicant), filed an application with the Federal Power Commission. Pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Federal Power Act. Applicant seeks authority to hold the following positions:

Vice President and Treasurer, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Public Utility.
Director and Treasurer, Beebee Island Corporation, Public Utility.
Treasurer, Empire State Power Resources, Inc., Public Utility.

Niagara Mohawk is an electric and gas corporation organized and existing under the Transportation Law of the State of New York. Its electric and gas service area extends from the Pennsylvania Line near Jamestown eastward to the Massachusetts boundary beyond Albany and north to the Canadian border. Niagara Mohawk renders electric service to approximately 1,284,000 customers in 41 of New York State's 63 counties, which include 31 cities and 639 towns and villages. The principal cities are Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Schenectady, Niagara Falls and Troy. Natural gas service is provided to approximately 419,000 customers in 15 counties in central, eastern and northern New York, nearly all within Niagara Mohawk's electric service area. Gas service is provided in 21 cities and 160 municipalities, including, among others, the cities of Syracuse, Watertown, Albany, Utica, Schenectady, Troy and Hundson. Niagara Mohawk owns 100 per cent of the common stock of Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., and electric corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada; 100 percent of the common stock of St. Lawrence Power Company, an electric distributing company organized and existing under the laws of the Dominion of Canada; 82.78 per cent of the common stock of Beebee Island Corporation and 66⅔ per cent of the common stock of Moreau-Manufacturing Corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, which owns and operates a hydro-electric generating station located in the Town of Moreau, Saratoga County, New York. Niagara Mohawk also owns 33.1 per cent of the common stock of Indian River Company a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, which contains and operates a dam at the foot of Indian Lake in the County of Hamilton, State of New York.

Beebee Island Corporation ("Beebee"), organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, owns and operates a hydro-electric generating station located in the city of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York. Beebee generates and sells electricity to Niagara Mohawk and to Knowlton Brothers in Watertown, New York. Niagara Mohawk owns 82.78 per cent of the common stock of Beebee.

Empire State Power Resources, Inc. has been formed by seven electric utility companies in New York State to acquire, construct, own and operate large-scale electric generating facilities within the State of New York. The seven companies are: Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Long Island Lighting Company, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk, Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Sponsors"). It is anticipated that the Sponsors will pur-

chase substantially all of the capacity and energy available from the Company and will own substantially all of its capital stock.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before June 30, 1976, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, petitions to intervene or protests in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Persons wishing to become parties to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file petitions to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules. The application is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16516 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. E-7561, Project No. 1889]

HOLYOKE WATER POWER CO. ET AL.

Notice of Certification of Record and Settlement Agreement

MAY 28, 1976.

In the matter of Holyoke Water Power Company, Western Massachusetts Electric Co., New England Power Co.

Public notice is hereby given that on May 19, 1976, the Presiding Administrative Law Judge in the above-captioned proceeding certified to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action a proposed settlement agreement and the hearing record concerning the matter of fish passage facilities at Western Massachusetts Electric Company's licensed Turners Falls Project No. 1889 on the Connecticut River.

As proposed, the settlement agreement would determine the timing of construction and operation of certain facilities designed to permit the upstream migration of American Shad and Atlantic Salmon. The agreement provides for ultimate construction of three fishways at the project, known individually as the Cabot Powerhouse Fishway, the Gatehouse Fishway, and the Spillway Fishway. Under the terms of the agreement, the earliest date that these fishways need be operational is May 1, 1979, with later alternative dates provided on the basis of certain contingencies. In any event, pursuant to the Mandatory Construction Clause of the agreement, the Cabot Powerhouse and Gatehouse Fishways would be operational no later than May 1, 1981, and the Spillway Fishway would be operational no later than May 1, 1984.

All of the participating State and Federal agencies and all of the intervenors in the proceeding have signed the proposed settlement agreement. The signatories to the agreement include representatives of the following: Western Massachusetts Electric Company; the U.S. Department of the Interior, acting through its Fish and Wildlife Service; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through its Division of Fisheries and Wildlife; the State of Connecticut, acting through its Department of Environmental Protection; the State of New Hampshire, acting through its Fish and Game Department; the State of Vermont, acting through its Agency of Environmental Conservation and Department of Fish and Game; and intervenors Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group, Inc., For Land's Sake, and Trout Unlimited.

Any person desiring to make any protest or comment with reference to the settlement agreement should file a letter of protest or comment with the Federal Power Commission, 825 N. Capitol St. NE, Washington, D.C. 20426, on or before July 19, 1976. Protests or comments will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken. A copy of the proposed settlement agreement is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16524 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP76-87]

INTER-CITY MINNESOTA PIPELINES LTD.

Order Accepting for Filing and Suspending Revised Tariff Sheets Subject to Condition, Permitting Intervention, Granting Waiver, and Establishing Procedures

MAY 28, 1976.

On April 15, 1976, as supplemented on May 11 and May 13, 1976, Inter-City Minnesota Pipelines Ltd. (ICM) tendered for filing revised tariff sheets to its FPC Gas Tariff [1] seeking an increase in annual jurisdictional revenues of $467,998. The increase in rates is based on costs incurred in calendar year 1975, as adjusted for claimed known and measurable increases in 1976. For the reasons hereinafter stated, the Commission accepts the revised tariff sheets for filing, suspends their use for one day, or until June 2, 1976, when they will be permitted to become effective, subject to refund, and establishes procedures to determine the lawfulness of the rates and charges proposed therein.

By letter issued May 6, 1976, ICM was advised that its filing was deficient with regard to the filing requirements of Section 154.63 of the Commission's Regulations and that a filing date would not be assigned until receipt of the additional material. ICM filed additional materials to supplement its original filing on May 11 and May 13, 1976, thereby receiving a filing date of May 13, 1976.

In support of its proposed increase ICM cites increases in taxes, operation and maintenance expenses and working capital allowance. ICM further states that the proposed rates, which are based on a claimed increased return on equity of 16.5% and an overall rate of return of 13.4%, are necessary to compensate the Company. ICM states its earned return on equity for 1975 was 4.167%, resulting in an overall rate of return of 8.860%. The proposed rates additionally reflect a change from a two-level demand and commodity charge to a single-level demand and commodity charge.

ICM in its initial submittal of April 15, 1976, included a rate for PS-1 service, a service which has not been certificated by this Commission. In its May 13, 1975 submittal in this docket ICM tendered an amended Sixth Revised Sheet No. 4 to supersede Fifth Revised Sheet No. 4. This amendment eliminates the rate for PS-1 service, thereby making it unnecessary to require the elimination of a rate for the uncertificated service.

ICM has requested waiver under Sections 154.51 and 154.63 of the Commission's Regulations insofar as is necessary to permit its proposed changes to become effective June 1, 1976. In the alternative, ICM requests only a one-day suspension so that the rates may become effective June 2, 1976.

Public notice of ICM's filing of April 15, 1976 was issued on April 29, 1976 with protests, comments or petitions to intervene due on or before May 12, 1976. No protests, comments or petitions to intervene have been received.

Commission review of ICM's proposed increased rates indicates that they have not been shown to be just and reasonable and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential or otherwise unlawful. The Commission finds good cause exists to grant waiver under Sections 154.51 and 154.63 of its Regulations and will therefore grant I&M's request to waive the notice requirements. Accordingly, the Commission shall accept the revised tariff sheets for filing and suspend their use for one day from June 1, 1976, or until June 2, 1976, when they may be permitted to become effective, subject to refund. Hearing procedures will also be established to determine the lawfulness of the proposed increased rates.

The Commission finds: (1) Good cause exists to accept for filing the revised tariff sheets tendered herein and suspend their use for one day, until June 2, 1976, when they will be permitted to become effective, subject to refund, in the manner provided by the Natural Gas Act.

(2) Good cause exists to grant waiver of the Commission's notice requirements.

The Commission orders: (A) Pending hearing and decision as to the lawfulness of the rates and charges proposed therein, the revised tariff sheets designated in footnote 1 (Sixth Revised Sheet No. 4 as amended on May 13, 1976) are hereby accepted for filing and suspended for one day, or until June 2, 1976, and until such further time as they are made

[1] Sixth Revised Sheet No. 4, First Revised Sheet Nos. 8 and 9, Second Revised Sheet Nos. 59, 60, and 61, and First Revised Sheet Nos. 61-A and 61-B to Original Volume No. 1. First Revised Sheet Nos. 8, 11, and 12 to Original Volume No. 2.

effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

(B) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly Sections 4 and 5 thereof, a public hearing shall be held concerning the lawfulness of the rates and charges contained in the revised tariff sheets filed herein.

(C) The Staff shall prepare and serve top sheets on all parties for settlement purposes on or before October 1, 1976. (See Administrative Order No. 157).

(D) Presiding Administrative Law Judge to be designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge for that purpose, (See Delegation of Authority, 18 CFR 3.5(d)), shall convene a settlement conference in this proceeding on a date certain within 10 days after the service of top sheets by the Staff, in a hearing or conference room of the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. Said Presiding Administrative Law Judge is hereby authorized to establish such further procedural dates as may be necessary and to rule upon all motions (with the exceptions of petitions to intervene, motions to consolidate and sever, and motions to dismiss), as provided for in the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

(E) Waiver of the Commission's notice requirements is hereby granted.

(F) The Secretary shall cause the prompt publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16525 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP76-93]

KENTUCKY WEST VIRGINIA GAS CO.

Order Rejecting in Part and Accepting for Filing and Suspending in Part Proposed Rate Increase Providing for Hearing, Granting Intervention and Establishing Procedures

MAY 28, 1976.

On April 29, 1976, Kentucky West Virginia Gas Company (Kentucky West) tendered for filing its FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1 proposing to supersede its FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 1. For the reasons hereinafter stated, we shall accept for filing the proposed tariff except for that portion barred by the *Mobile-Sierra* doctrine, suspend its effectiveness for five months, and enter upon proceedings to determine its justness and reasonableness.

The change in tariff proposed by Kentucky West herein would increase jurisdictional revenues by $6.3 million based on the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1975, as adjusted. Kentucky West states that the principal reason for the rate increase proposed herein is to enable it to recover increases in its jurisdictional cost of service attributable primarily to increased income taxes resulting mainly from the loss of the percentage depletion deduction, increased labor and other operating costs, and additional advances for gas supplies. Under the proposed tariff, the unit of sale is to be measured in dekatherms rather than the present Mcf basis. Kentucky West requests that the proposed tariff be permitted to become effective on May 31, 1976.

The proposed rate increase applies to Kentucky West's pipeline customers as well as its city gate customers in Kentucky. The sales to pipeline customers are covered by Kentucky West's current FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 1. Kentucky West's city gate customers are presently served under various service agreements which are not currently on file with the Commission.

For many years Kentucky West has made sales to city gate customers for resale in Kentucky. The Kentucky Public Service Commission has regulated these sales pursuant to the Federal Power Commission's disclaimer of jurisdiction over sales of this type in Kentucky by Kentucky West.[1] However, by order issued September 11, 1975, in Kentucky West Virginia Gas Company, Docket No. CP75-288, the Commission asserted jurisdiction and issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to Kentucky West authorizing the sale of natural gas to the City of Hazard, Kentucky, successor to Hazard Gas Company, Inc. In light of the holding of the Commission in the September 11 order, Kentucky West is filing under its proposed tariff a new Rate Schedule GSS-1 to cover sales to all of its city gate customers and is also filing its existing contracts with these customers as service agreements[2] under such Rate Schedule.

Kentucky West states that all of the gas sold by it from its integrated system to these Kentucky resale customers is and has been commingled with gas moving out of the State of Kentucky for resale and supplemented by a substantial volume of gas from outside the State of Kentucky. Kentucky West further indicates that while only certain of the city-gate sales are specifically covered by certificates issued by this Commission, "due to the many changes in ownership in these small systems over the years, some or all of these services could have been covered in Kentucky West's Grandfather Certificate * * *" Inasmuch as there appears to be no question as to this Commission's rate jurisdiction over the subject city-gate sales, we shall accept the city-gate service agreements for filing subject to Kentucky West's applying for and receiving certificate authorization to continue those sales not specifically covered by existing certificates.

Public notice of Kentucky West's filing was issued on May 7, 1976, with protests or petitions to intervene due on or before May 24, 1976. On May 19, 1976, Equitable Gas Company filed a petition to intervene. On May 21, 1976, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Columbia) filed a petition to intervene.

It is noted that one of the city gate customers, Equitable Gas Company (Equitable), who provides domestic service for farm-tap customers, is served by Kentucky West under a contract dated August 15, 1958, as amended by a supplemental agreement dated October 1, 1958. Unlike the contracts with Kentucky West's other city gate customers, the above-referenced contracts with Equitable do not contain a clause providing for adjustment in rate but merely provide for an effective term extending from year to year until terminated by either party upon twelve months' prior written notice. There is nothing in Commission records to indicate that either party has given the other party a twelve month notice of termination of the contract. Nor is there any indication of mutual agreement on the proposed rate increase. Under the Mobile-Sierra[3] doctrine, the Commission is therefore compelled to reject Kentucky West's rate increase filing as it applies to the subject city-gate sales to Equitable.[4]

It is further noted, however, that the current rate to Equitable under the 1958 city gate contracts is not in compliance with Section 154.38 of the Commission's Regulations. The 1958 contracts provide for an adjustable rate computed as the average price per Mcf which Equitable receives from its customers in Kentucky less computed amounts for Equitable's depreciation and return. Section 154.38 (d) of the Regulations requires rates to be clearly stated in cents or in dollars and cents per unit and proscribes automatic adjustment clauses except for approved PGA and R&D clauses. Accordingly, we shall direct Kentucky West to restate its current city gate rate to Equitable so as to conform that rate with the requirements of Section 154.38(d) but so as not to effect an increase in revenues above those actually collected under the current city gate rate for the unadjusted base period of the filing, calendar year 1975.

Our review indicates that the tariff and service agreements filed by Kentucky West herein have not been shown to be just and reasonable and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, preferential, or otherwise unlawful. Accordingly, with the exception of that portion of the filing which has been heretofore rejected, we shall suspend the proposed tariff change for five months and establish hearing procedures. Equitable and Columbia (Petitioners) shall be permitted to intervene in this proceeding.

The Commission finds: (1) Good cause exists to accept for filing the tendered

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[1] Hazard Gas Company, Inc., letter order issued November 9, 1957, in Docket No. G-13561.

[2] See attached Appendix for list of Service Agreements.

[3] *United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corp.*, 350 U.S. 332 (1956); *Federal Power Commission* v. *Sierra Pacific Power Co.*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956).

[4] Equitable also purchases gas as a pipeline customer under Kentucky West's FPC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 1 which permits a unilateral tariff change filing as to those sales.

service agreements as hereinafter ordered and conditioned.

(2) With the exception noted in Paragraph (3) below, good cause exists to accept for filing the proposed tariff change designated FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1 and to suspend the use thereof for five months until October 31, 1976, and until such further time as they are made effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

(3) Good cause exists to reject the proposed tariff change as it applies to city-gate sales to Equitable under contracts dated August 15, 1958 and October 1, 1958.

(4) Good cause exists to require Kentucky West to conform its current city-gate rates to Equitable to the Commission's Regulations as hereinafter ordered.

(5) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of Kentucky West's service agreements and tariff as proposed to be revised herein.

(6) Good cause exists to allow Petitioners to intervene in this proceeding.

The Commission orders: (A) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act particularly Sections 4, 5, 8 and 15 thereof, and the Commission's Rules and Regulations, a public hearing shall be held concerning the justness and reasonableness of the service agreements and the tariff change filed by Kentucky West herein.

(B) With the exception noted in Paragraph (C) below, pending a hearing and a final decision thereon, Kentucky West's proposed FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1 is hereby accepted for filing and suspended for five months until October 31, 1976, and until such further time as they are made effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

(C) The proposed tariff change as it applies to city-gate sales to Equitable under contracts dated August 15, 1958 and October 1, 1958, is hereby rejected.

(D) Within 30 days of the issuance of this order, Kentucky West shall file an amended index of purchasers to its FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1 to exclude the city-gate purchases by Equitable from the GSS-1 rate schedule.

(E) The filed service agreements listed in the attached Appendix are hereby accepted for filing subject to the conditions noted in Paragraphs (F) and (G) below.

(F) Within 60 days of the issuance of this order, Kentucky West shall file a rate schedule restating its current city-gate rate to Equitable so as to conform that rate with the requirements of Section 154.38(d) of the Commission's Regulations but so as not to effect an increase in revenues above those actually collected under the current city-gate rate to Equitable for the base period calendar year 1975.

(G) As to those city-gate sales not specifically covered by existing certificates, Kentucky West shall file within 90 days of the issuance of this order, applications for certificate authority to continue those sales.

(H) The Staff shall prepare and serve top sheets on all parties for settlement purposes on or before September 1, 1976. (See Administrative Order No. 157.)

(I) A Presiding Administrative Law Judge to be designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge for that purpose (See delegation of Authority, 18 CFR 3.5 (d)), shall convene a settlement conference in this proceeding on a date certain within 10 days after the service of top sheets by the Staff, in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. Said Presiding Administrative Law Judge is hereby authorized to establish all procedural dates and to rule upon all motions (with the exceptions of petitions to intervene, motions to consolidate and sever, and motions to dismiss), as provided for in the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

(J) Petitioners are hereby permitted to intervene in this proceeding, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission; *Provided, however,* That the participation of such intervenors shall be limited to matters affecting the rights and interests specifically set forth in their petitions to intervene; and *Provided, further,* That the admission of such intervenors shall not be construed as recognition that they might be aggrieved because of any order or orders issued by the Commission in this proceeding.

(K) The Secretary shall cause the prompt publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.—*Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Co. index of city gate purchasers*

Name of purchaser	Identification of service agreement		
	Dated	Effective	Initial term
City of Paintsville, Ky	Apr. 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1972	[1] Apr. 1, 1975
City of Prestonsburg, Ky	Dec. 1, 1971	Dec. 1, 1971	[1] Dec. 1, 1974
City of Prestonsburg, Ky (Emma)	Oct. 21, 1971	Oct. 21, 1971	[1] Oct. 21, 1974
Ohio-Kentucky Utilities, Inc. (Allen)	Dec. 1, 1971	Dec. 1, 1971	[1] Dec. 1, 1974
Ohio-Kentucky Utilities, Inc. (Garrett)	Oct. 8, 1970	Oct. 8, 1970	[1] Oct. 8, 1975
Ohio-Kentucky Utilities, Inc. (Rt. Fk. of Mdl. Crk.)	Nov. 9, 1971	Nov. 9, 1971	[1] Nov. 9, 1974
Johnson County Gas Co., Inc.	Dec. 21, 1972	Dec. 21, 1972	[1] Dec. 21, 1975
Mountain Utilities, Inc.	Dec. 9, 1973	Dec. 9, 1973	[1] Dec. 9, 1976
Mike Little Gas Co., Inc. (Langley)	Apr. 19, 1972	Apr. 19, 1972	[1] Apr. 19, 1975
Mike Little Gas Co., Inc. (Burton)	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1972	[1] Jan. 1, 1975
Mountain Investment, Inc.	Nov. 21, 1971	Nov. 21, 1971	[1] Nov. 21, 1974
City of Hazard, Ky.	Nov. 20, 1974	Nov. 20, 1974	[1] Nov. 20, 1977
Equitable Gas Co. (scattered domestic service)	Aug. 15, 1958	Aug. 15, 1958	([2])

[1] All require 12 months' written notice of cancellation.
[2] Year to year.

[FR Doc.76-16523 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP76-50]

MICHIGAN WISCONSIN PIPE LINE CO.

Order Granting Late Interventions

JUNE 1, 1976.

On December 29, 1975, Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company (Mich-Wisc) tendered for filing, in Docket No. RP76-50, seven tariff sheets, setting forth its proposed curtailment plan to be effective February 1, 1976. Notice of Mich-Wisc's filing was issued on January 14, 1976, with protests and petitions to intervene due on or before January 21, 1976.

The following untimely petitions to intervene were received:

Illinois Power Co.	January 26, 1976.
North Central Public Service Co., Division of Donovan Cos., Inc.	January 29, 1976.
Iowa Southern Utilities Co.	Do.
Wisconsin Power and Light Co.	February 2, 1976.
Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.	Do.
Wisconsin Natural Gas Co.	Do.
Iowa Electric Light and Power Co.	March 4, 1976.
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.	March 11, 1976.
Charmin Paper Products Co.	March 15, 1976.

An untimely notice of intervention was filed by the Michigan Public Service Commission on January 30, 1976.

Having reviewed the above petitions to intervene and notice of intervention, we believe the petitioners have sufficient interest in the proceedings to warrant intervention.

The Commission finds: (1) The participation by the above named petitioners to intervene and the Michigan Public Service Commission may be in the public interest.

(2) Although the petitions to intervene and the notice of intervention referred to above were filed out of time, good cause exists to allow their filing upon the specific condition that the late filings shall not be the basis for any delay in this proceeding.

The Commission orders: (A) The above listed petitioners to intervene and the Michigan Public Service Commission are hereby permitted to intervene in this proceeding subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission; Provided, however, that the participation of such intervenors shall be limited to matters affecting asserted rights and interests as specifically set forth in the petitions to intervene; and Provided, further, that the admission of such intervenors shall not be construed as recognition by the

Commission that they might be aggrieved because of any order or orders of the Commission entered in this proceeding.

(B) The interventions granted herein shall not be the basis for delaying or deferring any procedural schedules heretofore established for the orderly and expeditious disposition of this proceeding.

(C) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16520 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP76-96]

NATIONAL FUEL GAS SUPPLY CORP.

Order Accepting for Filing and Suspending Proposed Rate Increase, and Establishing Procedures

MAY 28, 1976.

On April 30, 1976, National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation (National) tendered for filing a proposed rate increase[1] with a requested effective date of June 1, 1976. That filing will be suspended for five months and permitted to become effective subject to refund on November 1, 1976.

Based on the twelve months ended December 31, 1975, as adjusted, the proposed rates would increase annual revenues by approximately $6,536,000 over the revenues generated by the present base rates which have been collected subject to refund since March 1, 1976, per the Commission's order of October 21, 1975, in Docket No. RP76-4. The filing provides for a rate of return of 10.4% including a return on common equity of 13.56%.

National states that the proposed rate increase is necessary: to recover additional costs including increases in operating and maintenance expenses, taxes, gas costs, depreciation, and the costs of capital; to yield an adequate rate of return; and to reflect the continuing decline in productions of annual sales volumes, since National receives over 95% of its gas supply from pipeline suppliers. This filing also reflects the costs of facilities acquired through the merger of National and the Sylvania Corporation, which was approved by Commission order of December 29, 1975, in Docket No. CP75-344.

Notice was issued on May 12, 1976, with protests, comments and petitions to intervene due on or before May 28, 1976. Various petitions to intervene and notice of intervention have been received.[2] The Commission is of the opinion that intervention of such parties may be in the public interest and, accordingly, they will be permitted to intervene in the proceedings hereinafter ordered.

The Commission's review indicates that the proposed rates have not been shown to be just and reasonable and may be unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory. The tariff filing will be suspended for five months until November 1, 1976, when they may be permitted to become effective subject to refund. An evidentiary hearing will also be ordered.

The Commission finds: (1) National's revised tariff sheets tendered on April 30, 1976 should be accepted for filing and suspended for five months until November 1, 1976, when they may be permitted to become effective subject to refund.

(2) It is desirable and in the public interest to permit the petitioners listed in Appendix A of this order to intervene in this proceeding, provided that such intervention is conditioned as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pending hearing and decision as to their lawfulness, National's Revised Tariff Sheets tendered on April 30, 1976, are hereby accepted for filing and suspended for five months until November 1, 1976, and until such further time as they are made effective, subject to refund, by motion filed in the manner prescribed by Section 4(e) of the Natural Gas Act.

(B) The Commission Staff shall prepare and serve top sheets on all parties for settlement purposes on or before October 1, 1976. (See Administrative Order No. 157).

(C) A Presiding Administrative Law Judge to be designated by the Chief Administrative Law Judge for that purpose (See Delegation of Authority, 18 CFR 3.5(d)), shall convene a settlement conference in this proceeding on a date certain within 10 days after the service of top sheets by the Staff, in a hearing or conference room of the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. Said Presiding Administrative Law Judge is hereby authorized to establish all procedural dates and to rule upon all motions(with the exceptions of petitions to intervene, motions to consolidate and sever, and motions to dismiss), as provided for in the Rules of Practice and Procedure.

(D) The petitioners listed in Appendix A of this order are hereby permitted to intervene in this proceeding, subject to the rules and regulations of the Commission's Provided, however, that participation of such intervenors shall be limited to matters affecting asserted rights and interests as specifically set forth in the petitions to intervene; and Provided; further, that the admission of such intervenors shall not be construed as recognition by the Commission that it might be aggrieved because of any order or orders of the Commission entered in this proceeding.

(E) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

Intervenors	*Date filed*
Peoples Natural Gas Co	May 24, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16529 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER76-221]

POTOMAC EDISON CO.

Order on Petitons for Rehearing

JUNE 1, 1976.

On April 9, 1976, Potomac Edison Company (Edison) filed a petition for rehearing and reconsideration of the Commission's order issued March 12, 1976, insofar as it found that the Borough of Chambersburg (Chambersburg) had a fixed rate contract with Edison which prevented Edison's proposed rate increase being made effective as to Chambersburg until the just and reasonable rate has been determined following a 206 investigation. On April 12, 1976, the Boroughs of Chambersburg and Mont Alto, Pennsylvania and the City of Hagerstown, City of Thurmont and Town of Wiliamsport, Maryland (Cities) filed a petition for rehearing of the March 12, 1976, order stating that the Commission improperly determined that the Cities other than Chambersburg had relinquished their rights under the Sierra-Mobile doctrine[1] and that the Commission erroneously failed to reject Edison's proposed increase as discriminatory. For the reasons discussed hereinafter, Edison's petition for rehearing, and Cities' petition for rehearing each will be denied in part and granted in part.

On November 5, 1975, Allegheny Power Service Corporation (APS) submitted for filing on behalf of Edison a proposed rate increase to two utilities, two cooperative customers and four municipal customers served under its FPC Electric Tariff and to three municipal customers served under separate FPC Rate Schedules. Edison's filing was completed when it submitted updated data for Period I on February 12, 1976. By order issued March 12, 1976, the Commission, inter alia, accepted Edison's proposed rate changes for filing as they affected customers other than Front Royal, Virginia and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, suspended their use for one month until April 14, 1976, when they became effective subject to refund, and ordered a hearing pursuant to the authority of Section 205 of the Federal Power Act. The Commission found that Edison had a fixed rate contract with Front Royal and Chambers-

[1] Eighth Revised Sheet No. 4 and Third Revised Sheet Nos. 35 and 36, to Original Volume No. 1 of National's FPC Gas Tariff.

[2] See Appendix A.

[1] *United Gas Pipe Line Co.* v. *Mobile Gas Service Corporation*, 350 U.S. 322 (1956); *F.P.C.* v. *Sierra Pacific Power Company*, 350 U.S. 348 (1956).

burg and instituted a 206 investigation to determine the just and reasonable rate to be prospectively charged to those customers. The respective proceedings under Sections 205 and 206 of the Act were ordered consolidated for hearing.

In its petition for rehearing, Edison alleges that the contract between Chambersburg and Edison is not a fixed rate contract in that it has been amended to permit unilateral filings under Section 205. Alternatively, Edison requests that any hearing held under Section 206 be limited in scope to the rates for service up to 15,000 kw and that for service in excess of 15,000 kw, procedures be established pursuant to Section 205. In addition, Edison requests that the Commission make explicit that the proposed rates as to Front Royal and Chambersburg, if a Section 206 is required as to the latter, need only be found just and reasonable in order to be made effective.

In support of its contention that the contract between it and Chambersburg permits unilateral filings for rate changes under Section 205, Edison states that the pertinent section of the parties' service agreement, Paragraph 9,[2] has been modified to read as follows:

> 9. Regulatory authorities.—This schedule is made subject to the jurisdiction of any governmental authorities having jurisdiction in the premises, and either party may, at any time or from time to time, unilaterally take any action before or with such authorities with respect to any terms or conditions of this schedule that it deems desirable, and in such event the terms and conditions under which service shall be rendered hereunder shall be those authorized by such authorities.

Edison states that the revised version of Paragraph 9 was accepted for filing by the Commission in Docket No. E–8878. Prior to the commencement of Docket No. E–8878, Edison states that its representatives tendered to representatives of Chambersburg proposed changes in rates, the fuel adjustment clause, a tax clause and Paragraph 9. In addition, Chambersburg requested that the parties' service agreement be modified to increase Edison's firm power obligation from 15,000 kw to 25,000 kw. Edison further states that Chambersburg's Town Council agreed to execute amendments to the parties' contract which would increase Chambersburg's maximum demand to 25,000 kw, while at the same time accepting the other changes proposed by Edison. Thereafter, on May 31, 1974, Edison tendered for filing those changes relating to rates, a fuel adjustment clause, a tax clause and Paragraph 9 with respect to Chambersburg together with proposed changes to other customers, in Docket No. E–8878. Edison notes that an amendment to increase capacity to 25,000 kw for Chambersburg was prepared and executed but not filed with the Commission. By order issued July 31, 1974, the Commission, inter alia, accepted for filing the proposed changes, suspended the effectiveness of the rates for one day and established hearing procedures pursuant to Section 205 for Chambersburg and other affected customers except Front Royal. Front Royal was found to have a fixed rate contract with Edison, and a Section 206 investigation was instituted.

Edison argues that Chambersburg's current contention that the Paragraph 9 of the parties' contract was never duly amended, in that they never agreed to a revision of Paragraph 9, constitutes a failure of consideration under the principles of contract law. Chambersburg, it is argued, agreed to the revised rates and terms in the contract as consideration for the increase in the contract demand. Moreover, it is argued that the entire package of amendments which Edison presented to Chamberburg was in exchange for the increased demand and that Chambersburg's silence in response to Edison's filing the proposed changes should be construed as Chambersburg's concurrence in the revisions. Edison points out that Chambersburg failed to object not only to the proposed increase in rates, but also to the filing of a contract modification that eliminated the fixed-rate nature of the contract. Edison submits that Chambersburg should not now be permitted to argue that Paragraph 9 has not been properly amended.

Alternatively, Edison contends that the Commission was in error in not permitting the increased rates to become effective as to that service to Chambersburg which exceeds 15,000 kw. The parties' contract, Edison states, limits service to Chambersburg to 15,000 kw. Service in excess of that should be construed as taken under Edison's tariff on file with the Commission and subject to increases which may be made effective under the authority of Section 205.

The Cities contend that Chambersburg and the other municipal customers are protected from unilateral rate increase filings. Williamsport, Maryland also was tendered a proposed contract amendment which contained a unilateral rate filing provision to which it refused to agree and so informed Edison by letter. Williamsport contends that its contract with Edison has not been amended to eliminate the fixed rate status. Hagerstown and Thurmont, Maryland and Mont Alto, Pennsylvania each signed the amendment to their contracts permitting unilateral filings when Edison presented the modification to them. In the March 12, 1976 order, the Commission stated that "(r)egardless of their protests of ignorance as to the effect of their act, those municipalities executed the amendments to permit unilateral filings proposed by Edison and thereby relinquished their protection under the Mobile-Sierra doctrine." Hagerstown contends that it signed the amendment in 1972 in order to give effect to the particular rate under consideration at that time and that it did not intend to forever waive its rights under the Sierra-Mobile doctrine. Rather, it was agreeing to a single increase. Thurmont and Mont Alto similarly contend their execution of the amendment was not intended to effect a waiver of their Sierra-Mobile rights.

With respect to the contractual arrangements of those Cities which did not sign the amendment to permit unilateral filings (Chambersburg and Williamsport), the Sierra-Mobile doctrine precludes a rate increase becoming effective against those customers until after a Section 206 proceeding. As discussed previously, in the March 12, 1976, order, "Chambersburg has not waived its right to raise the Sierra-Mobile bar against Edison's proposed increase, nor has it ratified the amendment to permit unilateral changes to be filed, by accepting service under the rates approved in Docket No. E–8878. "The failure of a customer to object to a rate increase unilaterally tendered for filing by its supplier, does not constitute waiver of a fixed rate provision in the parties' contract.[5] Nor does acceptance of service by the customer at the increased rate necessarily remove the restriction imposed by the Sierra-Mobile doctrine on the supplier's ability to file for an increased rate. In the Mobile case, the Court found "that the Natural Gas Act gives a natural gas company no power to change its contracts unilaterally"[4] and accordingly held "that a new schedule filed by (the pipeline) was a nullity insofar as it purported to change the rate set by its contract with (the distributor) and that the contract rate remained the only lawful rate."[5] Similarly, in Sierra, the companion case under the Federal Power Act, the Court found that "neither (the utility's) filing of the new rate nor the Commission's finding that the new rate was not lawful was effective to change (the utility's contract with (the customer)."[6]

Where it has been found that the Commission should evaluate the course of dealing of the parties to determine whether or not their conduct has served to modify the terms of an original contract between them,[7] the examination was necessary to determine whether the parties had been acting in the belief that the original contract terms had been abrogated. In Mid-South, the original contract, negotiated over twenty years earlier, limited the customer's maximum monthly request for power to 300 kilowatts. However, at the time the disputed rate increase was filed, the customer had been requesting and receiving nearly 40 times more power during its peak months without having executed a provision to modify the demand limit.

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[2] Paragraph 9 prior to the alleged modification stated, 9. Regulatory jurisdiction—This agreement is subject to the jurisdiction of any governmental authority or authorities having the jurisdiction in the premises and may be changed from time to time upon duly authorized order entered by said authority or authorities.

[3] *Kansas Power and Light Company*, Docket No. ER76–39, order issued December 22, 1975, ____ FPC ____.

[4] 350 U.S. at 347.

[5] *Id.* at 347.

[6] *Id.* at 353.

[7] *Sam Rayburn Dam Electric Coop.* v. *F.P.C.* and *Mid-South Electric Coop.* v. *F.P.C.*, 515 F.2d. 998 (D.C. Cir. 1975). *Borough of Lansdale, Pa.* v. *F.P.C.*, 161 U.S. App. D.C. 185 494 F.2d 1104 (1974).

Chambersburg and Williamsport, however, clearly had the opportunity to amend the terms of their original, fixed-rate contracts and chose not to do so. The proposed modifications were presented to the representatives of both customers, and each failed to execute the amendments to their original contracts. Therefore, it is not necessary to determine whether their conduct indicates that they believed their contracts had been modified. Moreover, these parties' conduct cannot be held to be an implicit ratification of the proposed modification when they had no option but to accept service from Edison upon which they are dependent for their power supplies. Their only alternative would have been to notify Edison they were terminating their service agreements with it and negotiate contracts for power from another supplier. Even so, it would likely be a matter of years before that transition could be accomplished.

Edison's alternate request that the Commission permit the rate increase to be made effective as to that service for Chambersburg which exceeds 15,000 kw will be granted since the parties have executed a new agreement, in the form of a contract modification, to increase the capacity limit for Chamberburg to 25,000 kw. The parties prepared and executed the amendment to the contract which permitted the increase in Edison's firm power obligation to Chambersburg from 15,000 kw to 25,000 kw. Chambersburg's execution of an amendment with respect to the receipt of the additional 10,000 kw capacity constitutes an acceptance of consideration which in turn, under the doctrine of mutuality of consideration, requires Chambersburg's acceptance of the "going rate" for such additional capacity. Accordingly, the Section 206 proceedings will be limited in scope to the rates for service up to 15,000 kw and the rate increase for the 10,000 kw of additional capacity will be granted.

Furthermore, Chambersburg, to the extent of the initial 15,000 kw, and Williamsport are found to have fixed-rate contracts with Edison which preclude the instant rate increase filing becoming effective as to them until the conclusion of a Section 206 investigation to determine the just and reasonable rate.

The remaining Cities have been accepting service under revised contracts after having signed the proposed amendments to their service agreements. Having thereby agreed to permit unilateral filings, they may not now raise a Sierra-Mobile objection to Edison's instant proposed changes to their respective rate schedules.

The Commission finds: (1) Good cause exists to deny Edison's petition for rehearing of the March 12, 1976, order, except as hereinafter ordered.

(2) Good cause exists to grant Cities' petition for rehearing as to Williamsport and deny the petition for rehearing in each and every other respect.

The Commission orders: (A) Edison's petition for rehearing of the March 12, 1976, order is hereby denied, except as hereinafter provided.

(B) Cities' petition for rehearing is hereby granted as to Williamsport, and the petition for rehearing is hereby denied in each and every other respect.

(C) Ordering Paragraph (B) of the March 12, 1976, order in this proceeding is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(B) Pending hearing and a final decision thereon, Edison's proposed tariff sheets in Docket No. ER76-221, as they affect customers other than Front Royal, Chambersburg for service up to 15,000 kw; and Williamsport, are hereby suspended for one month and the use thereof deferred until April 14, 1976."

(D) As to Edison's contract with Williamsport, an investigation under Section 206 of the Federal Power Act is hereby instituted to determine whether rates charged thereunder are in the public interest and such investigation shall be joined with and made a part of the proceeding previously established in this docket.

(E) Within thirty days after the date of the issuance of this order, Edison shall refund to Williamsport any revenues collected from April 14, 1976, under its proposed rate increase herein above the rates which would have been collected pursuant to the rate schedule approved in the proceeding in Docket No. E-8378, with interest thereon at 9 percent per annum.

(F) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order in the Federal Register.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16531 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER76-694]

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Notice of Initial Rate Schedule

JUNE 1, 1976.

Take notice that on May 20, 1976, Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH) tendered for filing an initial rate schedule for transmission service for power purchased by other utilities from certain generating units which are being constructed by The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (New Brunswick). The utilities receiving power from New Brunswick have executed a Participation Agreement dated June 20, 1969, as amended, and a Power Purchase and Transmission Agreement, Second Supplement to Participation Agreement, dated as of December 1, 1971 with Maine Electric Power Company.

PSNH requests waiver of the notice requirements so as to permit the transmission rate schedule to become effective as of the beginning date of the utilities' power purchase entitlements. PSNH states it will inform the Commission of the date on which the transmission service commences.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a petition to intervene or protest with the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 1.8 and 1.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 1.8, 1.10). All such petitions or protests should be filed on or before June 18, 1976. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16517 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL CORP.

Order Approving Acquisition of Commercial National Life Insurance Company

Commercial National Corporation, Peoria, Illinois, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under § 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(b)(2)), to acquire Commercial National Life Insurance Company, Scottsdale, Arizona ("Company"), a company that will engage de novo in the activity of underwriting, as reinsurer, credit life and credit accident and health insurance directly related to extensions of credit by Applicant's subsidiary bank. Such activity has been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking 12 CFR § 225.4 (a)(10)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published (41 FEDERAL REGISTER 12094). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in § 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant's sole banking subsidiary, Commercial National Bank of Peoria, Peoria, Illinois (deposits of $238 million), is the seventeenth largest bank in Illinois, with deposits representing approximately .4 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the State.[1]

Company will engage de novo in the activity of underwriting, as reinsurer, credit life and credit accident and health insurance previously underwritten by an unaffiliated insurance company in connection with extensions of credit by Applicant's subsidiary bank. Since this proposal involves a de novo activity, consummation of the transaction would not have any significant adverse effects on existing or potential competition in any relevant market.

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[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1975, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved through April 30, 1976.

Credit life and credit accident and health insurance is generally made available by banks and other lenders and is designed to assure repayment of a loan in the event of death or disability of the borrower. In connection with its addition of credit life underwriting to the list of permissible activities for bank holding companies, the Board stated:

> To assure that engaging in the underwriting of credit life and credit accident and health insurance can reasonably be expected to be in the public interest, the Board will only approve applications in which an applicant demonstrates that approval will benefit the consumer or result in other public benefits. Normally, such a showing would be made by a projected reduction in rates or increase in policy benefits due to bank holding company performance of this service.

Applicant has stated that, in the event of approval of its proposal, Company will reduce the rates charged for all types of credit life and credit accident and health insurance by 5 per cent from the rates presently charged. Accordingly, the Board finds that Applicant's proposed premium rate reductions are procompetitive and in the public interest.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the balance of the public interest factors the Board is required to consider under § 4(c)(8) is favorable. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the condition that Applicant maintain on a continuing basis the public benefis that the Board has found to be reasonably expected to result from this proposal and upon which the approval of this proposal is based. This determination is further subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

By order of the Board of Governors,[2] effective May 28, 1976.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.76-16542 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[2] Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Gardner, Jackson and Partee. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich and Coldwell.

MERRILL BANKSHARES CO.

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Merrill Bankshares Company, Bangor, Maine, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Firstbank, N.A., Farmington, Maine ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with § 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(c)).

Applicant, the third largest banking organization in Maine, controls four banks with aggregate deposits of approximately $267 million representing 13.4 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the State.[1] Consummation of this proposal would increase Applicant's share of deposits in the State of Maine by .7 of one per cent and would not have a significant effect on concentration of banking resources in the State.

Bank is located in the Farmington-Jay banking market which is a relevant banking market for purposes of analyzing the competitive effects of this proposal.[2] Bank is the second largest of five banks in the relevant banking market and holds deposits of approximately $12 million representing 23 percent of deposits in commercial banks in the market. Two of Applicant's subsidiary banks derive deposits from the Farmington-Jay banking market, although Applicant's subsidiaries operate no offices in that market. The amount of such deposits, however, is not significant, being less than one-half of one percent of total deposits in the market. It is unlikely that any competition would develop in the future between Applicant and Bank in the Farmington-Jay market since it is unlikely that Applicant would enter the Farmington-Jay market de novo either by branching or by the formation of new banks due to the market's low population per banking office and deposits per banking office ratios.

An office of Bank is located in North Anson in the adjacent Skowhegan banking market,[3] also a relevant banking market for the purposes of analyzing the competitive effects of the instant proposal, and accounts for 3.6 percent of deposits in commercial banks in that market.[4] A subsidiary of Applicant, Federal Trust Company, Waterville, Maine (deposits of approximately $55 million), is also located in the Skowhegan banking market and accounts for 26.1 per cent of deposits in commercial banks in that market. Federal Trust Company, based on its market share, is the third largest of four commercial banks operating in the Skowhegan banking market. Bank is the smallest commercial banking organization in the Skowhegan banking market. As a result of consummation of this proposal, Applicant would become the second largest commercial banking organization in the Skowhegan market, based on a market share of 29.7 per cent of deposits in commercial banks. Although there is some deposit and loan overlap between Federal Trust Company and Bank's Skowhegan office, it does not appear that the amount of existing competition that would be eliminated as a result of this proposal is significant. Accordingly, although consummation of the proposal would result in the elimination of some existing competition, the Board concludes that such competition as would be eliminated by the proposal is not significant.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are regarded as generally satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Affiliation with Applicant will, in effect, increase Bank's current lending limits as Applicant's subsidiary banks will serve as ready sources of participation in loans Bank would originate. Bank has experienced difficulty in originating certain types of larger loans due to a lack of readily available participants and its 10 per cent legal lending limit. A subsidiary of Applicant will make available to Bank $2 million for residential real estate mortgage participation thereby increasing the availability of home mortgage loans in Bank's service areas. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend weight toward approval and clearly outweigh the slightly adverse effect the proposal would have on existing competition. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for

[1] All banking data are as of September 30, 1975, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] The Farmington-Jay banking market is approximated by 17 contiguous towns surrounding Farmington, Maine. All banking data with respect to this market are as of June 30, 1974.

[3] The Skowhegan banking market is approximately by 15 contiguous towns surrounding Skowhegan, Maine.

[4] All banking data with respect to the Skowhegan banking market are as of June 30, 1974.

[5] Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Gardner, Jackson, and Partee. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich and Coldwell.

good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors,[3] effective May 28, 1976.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.76-16541 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

ROSSITER AND MATNEY INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company and Retention of Insurance Agency Activities

Rossiter and Matney Insurance Agency, Inc., Walthill, Nebraska, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3 (a) (1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)(1)) of formation of a bank holding company through acquisition of 93.2 per cent or more of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Walthill, Walthill, Nebraska ("Bank"). Applicant has also applied, pursuant to § 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. § 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR § 225.4(b)(2)), for permission to retain its general insurance agency activities, which presently are conducted upon the premises of Bank, in a community that has a population not exceeding 5,000 people. Such activities have been determined by the Board, in § 225.4(a)(9)(iii)(a) of Regulation Y, to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto (12 CFR § 225.4(a)(9)(iii)(a)).

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with §§ 3 and 4 of the Act (41 F.R. 7466 (1976)). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the applications and all comments received, including those of the Comptroller of the Currency, in light of the factors set forth in § 3(c) of the Act, and the considerations specified in § 4(c)(8) of the Act.

Applicant was organized in 1967 as a partnership and was incorporated in 1974 under the laws of the State of Nebraska. Bank, with deposits of approximately $6.7 million, controls about .12 of one per cent of the total deposits held by commercial banks in Nebraska, and is the 204th largest of that State's 448 commercial banks.[1] The relevant banking market (approximated by Thurston County) has only two commercial banks, with Bank, controlling approximately 34.9 per cent of market deposits, located in Walthill and its sole competitor located in Pender, approximately 12 miles away from Walthill. Since this proposal represents a restructuring of Bank's ownership into corporate form, and Applicant has no present banking subsidiaries, the acquisition of Bank by Applicant would neither eliminate any significant existing or potential competition, increase the concentration of banking resources nor have any adverse effects upon competition within the relevant banking market. Accordingly, the Board concludes that the competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial condition, managerial resources, and future prospects of Bank are regarded as satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Furthermore, Applicant's managerial and financial resources, and future prospects, which are dependent upon the operations of both Bank and the insurance agency, appear to be satisfactory. Although Applicant will incur some acquisition debt in connection with the proposal, the projected income from both Bank and the insurance agency should provide sufficient revenue with which to service this debt without impairing the financial condition of Bank.[2] Considerations relating to banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to convenience and needs are also regarded as being consistent with approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of this proposal to form a bank holding company would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should be approved.

Applicant also has applied to the Board to retain its general insurance agency business pursuant to § 225.4(a)(9)(iii)(a) of the Board's Regulation Y. The insurance agency would continue to engage in the sale of both general and credit-related insurance, e.g., credit life, health, accident and disability, workmen's compensation, hail and crop, as well as fire and casualty insurance for farm and homeowners. Such insurance activities are conducted upon the premises of Bank in Walthill, Nebraska, a community that has a population not exceeding 5,000 people. It does not appear that the retention of the insurance agency business by Applicant would have any significant adverse effect upon either existing or future competition. On the contrary, approval of the application would enable Applicant to continue to provide a convenient source of full-line insurance services to residents of the Walthill area, which factor the Board regards as being in the public interest. There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposal would result in any undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices or other adverse effects upon the public interest.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the considerations affecting the competitive factors under § 3(c) of the Act, and the balance of the public interest factors that the Board must consider under § 4(c)(8) of the Act, both favor approval of Applicant's proposals.

On the basis of the record, the applications are approved for the reasons summarized above. The acquisition of Bank shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority. The determination as to Applicant's insurance activities is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require reports by, and to make examinations of, bank holding companies and their subsidiaries, and to require such modification or termination of the activities of a bank holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary in order to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

By order of the Board of Governors,[3] effective June 1, 1976.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.76-16540 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

[Docket No. 4-76]

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE NO. 2, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Application To Establish Two Special-Purpose Foreign-Trade Zone Sites

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans has applied to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for authority to establish two special-purpose foreign-trade zone sites for refrigerated operations. The Port is grantee and operator of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 2 with warehouse-processing facilities on a 19-acre site adjacent to the Napolean Avenue Open Wharf in New Orleans.

The proposal calls for two special zone sites to be operated for the grantee as public refrigerated meat-processing facilities by New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, Ltd. (operator). The zone sites would be located at two of the operator's existing plants. One site would cover 21,025 square feet of space within its 222,360 square foot Nashville Avenue facility, which it leases from the Port, the other would cover 6,000 square feet within the operator's plant located at 124 Airline Highway, Metairie, La.

Zone procedures are being requested to permit the processing of imported beef outside the existing restraint program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture using domestic labor, ma-

[1] All banking data are as of June 30, 1975, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Applicant has indicated that its shareholders will not receive any personal income from Bank in the form of Directors' fees or bonuses for a period of three years after consummation of the proposal.

[3] Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Gardner, Coldwell, and Jackson. Absent and not voting: Governors Wallich and Partee.

chinery and supplies. The importers would for restraint purposes make their Customs entries on the basis of the finished product leaving the zone site. Initially two firms will use the sites but inquiries have been received from other possible users. It is estimated that 34 million pounds of beef will be processed annually.

The operations as described by the applicant will consist of importing frozen boneless cow meat from Australia and New Zealand which is comparable to the lowest grade of domestic canner and cutter cow meat. The imported meat will be mixed with domestic beef into several different forms. These forms would be either frozen beef patties, bulk ground beef in bags, in a chipped form frozen or cooked and then frozen. Various size bags and cartons can be used including packing of 10 pound bags with six to a master carton. Portion controlled cuts, corned beef brickets, and chipped and emulsified steaks will be added at a later date. The purchasers of these products would be food manufacturing firms, food grocery chains and fast food industry companies.

Copies of the application are available for inspection at the offices of:

Robert Dee, Manager, Foreign-Trade Zone No. 2, Napolean Avenue and the River, Bldg. No. 17, New Orleans, La. 70115.

Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

An Examiners Committee will review the application and report thereon to the Board. Comments concerning the proposed sites are invited in writing (original and six copies) from interested persons and organizations. They should be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the above address and be postmarked on or before (30 days from the appearance of this notice in the Federal Register).

Dated: June 4, 1976.

JOHN J. DA PONTE, Jr.,
Executive Secretary,
Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc.76-16725 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

[Temporary Regulation F-391]

Delegation of Authority

1. *Purpose.* This regulation delegates authority to the Secretary of Defense to represent the interests of the executive agencies of the Federal Government in a rate increase proceeding.

2. *Effective date.* This regulation is effective immediately.

3. *Delegation.*

a. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended, particularly sections 201(a)(4) and 205(d) (40 U.S.C. 481(a)(4) and 486(d)), authority is delegated to the Secretary of Defense to represent the consumer interests of the executive agencies of the Federal Government before the Kansas State Corporation Commission (Docket No. 107330-U), involving the application of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for increases in its rates and charges.

b. The Secretary of Defense may redelegate this authority to any officer, official, or employee of the Department of Defense.

c. This authority shall be exercised in accordance with the policies, procedures, and controls prescribed by the General Services Administration, and shall be exercised in cooperation with the responsible officers, officials, and employees thereof.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

JACK ECKERD,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.76-16497 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE SACRAMENTO PEAK OBSERVATORY

Establishment

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463), it is hereby determined that the establishment of the Special Advisory Committee on the Sacramento Peak Observatory (SPO) is necessary, appropriate, and in the public interest in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, and other applicable law. This determination follows consultation with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), pursuant to Section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and OMB Circular A-63, Revised.

1. *DESIGNATION:* Special Advisory Committee on the Sacramento Peak Observatory.

2. *PURPOSE:* To advise NSF on matters relevant to the long-range objectives and scope of operation of SPO and on desirable characteristics of a contractor-operator organization for SPO.

3. *EFFECTIVE DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DURATION:* The Committee is effective upon filing of the charter with the Director, NSF, and with the standing committees of Congress having legislative jurisdiction of the Foundation. The duration of the Committee is for one year, or until the permanent contractor to operate SPO for NSF is selected.

4. *MEMBERSHIP:* Membership of the Committee shall be fairly balanced in the terms of the points of view represented and the Committee's function. Membership will consist of approximately seven individuals selected from the scientific and academic community. Members will be drawn from the astronomical community and will represent all major geographical areas in the United States.

5. *OPERATION:* The Committee will operate in accordance with provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463), Foundation policy and procedures, OMB Circular A-63, Revised, and other directives and instructions issued in implementation of the Act.

R. C. ATKINSON,
Acting Director.

JUNE 3, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16573 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER

HOW TO USE THE FEDERAL REGISTER

Public Briefings

"The FEDERAL REGISTER—What It is and How to Use It" will be the topic of briefings to be offered on a regular basis beginning on Wednesday, July 7, 1976 and continuing each Wednesday thereafter. Each briefing will begin at 9 a.m. and will be held in the Federal Register Conference Room, Room 9409, 9th Floor, 1100 L Street, NW., Washington, DC. The briefings are open to the general public and Federal agency personnel and should be helpful to anyone who uses the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The sessions will last approximately 3 hours and will cover the following areas:

1. A brief history of the FEDERAL REGISTER.
2. The difference between legislation and regulations.
3. The relationship of the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Code of Federal Regulations.
4. Important elements of a typical FEDERAL REGISTER document.
5. An introduction to the finding aids of the Office of the Federal Register.

In addition, attendees will undertake practical, problem-solving exercises and will be invited to provide information on their uses of FEDERAL REGISTER publications in order to help this office improve its services. There will be ample time for questions.

The Office of the Federal Register will consider presenting these briefings at places other than Washington, D.C. at no cost, except for the travel expenses of the person(s) presenting the briefings. Interested persons and organizations may contact Mr. Robert E. Lewis, 202-523-5240, for additional information.

Copies of the materials used in the briefing are available without charge. Requests should be sent to: Briefings, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

The Office of the Federal Register does not interpret specific agency regulations and the sessions will not provide a forum for the discussion of substantive questions. Rather, the briefings are designed as an introduction for the person who discovers that he or she must use FEDERAL REGISTER publications to keep track

and to gain an understanding of Federal regulations.

Space is limited and reservations are required. Reservations can be made by calling Mr. Bill Short on 202–523–5282.

Dated: June 3, 1976.

FRED J. EMERY,
Director of the Federal Register.

[FR Doc.76–16492 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–213]

CONNECTICUT YANKEE ATOMIC POWER CO.

Proposed Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–61 issued to Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company (the licensee) for operation of the Haddam Neck Plant located in Middlesex County, Connecticut.

This amendment would provide for the Cycle VII reload a revised curve for allowable power vs. incore axial offset based on a Babcock & Wilcox "Flame 3" code which has not previously been used for a Haddam Neck reload.

Prior to issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made the findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations.

By July 12, 1976 the licensee may file a request for a hearing and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a request for a hearing in the form of a petition for leave to intervene with respect to the issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license. Petitions for leave to intervene must be filed under oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.714 of 10 CFR Part 2 of the Commission's regulations. A petition for leave to intervene must set forth the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, and the petitioner's contentions with respect to the proposed licensing action. Such petitions must be filed in accordance with the provisions of this FEDERAL REGISTER notice and Section 2.714, and must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Section, by the above date. A copy of the petition and/or request for a hearing should be sent to the Executive Legal Director, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, and to Day, Berry & Howard, Counselors at Law, One Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Connecticut 06103, the attorney for the licensee.

A petition for leave to intervene must be accompanied by a supporting affidavit which identifies the specific aspect or aspects of the proceeding as to which intervention is desired and specifies with particularity the facts on which the petitioner relies as to both his interest and his contentions with regard to each aspect on which intervention is requested. Petitions stating contentions relating only to matters outside the Commission's jurisdiction will be denied.

All petitions will be acted upon by the Commission or licensing board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Board Panel. Timely petitions will be considered to determine whether a hearing should be noticed or another appropriate order issued regarding the disposition of the petitions.

In the event that a hearing is held and a person is permitted to intervene, he becomes a party to the proceeding and has a right to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing. For example, he may present evidence and examine and cross-examine witnesses.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated May 3, 1976, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20555, and at the Russell Library, 119 Broad Street, Middletown, Connecticut. The license amendment and the Safety evaluation, when issued, may be inspected at the above locations and a copy may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 28th day of May, 1976.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ROBERT A. PURPLE,
Chief, Operating Reactors Branch No. 1, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.76–16550 Filed 6–7–76;9:29 am]

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORP.

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Routine Use

The Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93–479, amended Title 5, United States Code, by adding a new § 552a, effective September 27, 1975. 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(11) requires that each agency publish a notice of the intended implementation of a routine use of records at least 30 days prior to the implementation of such routine use and allow opportunity for public comment thereon.

Accordingly, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is hereby publishing notice of a routine use pertaining to the disclosure of information in response to congressional inquiries. Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, or aguments on this routine use to the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, P.O. Box 7119, Washington, D.C. 20044. Each person submitting comments should include his name and address, identify this notice, and give reasons for any recommendations. Comments must be submitted on or before July 8, 1976, and will be considered before the routine use is made final. Copies of written comments will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of Communications of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Suite 7100, 2020 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Issued in Washington, D.C., this 2d day of June 1976.

W. J. USERY, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Directors, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

STATEMENT OF ROUTINE USE

The following routine use applies to and is incorporated by reference into each system of records maintained by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 2, 1975 (40 FR 40498).

1. Routine Use—Congressional Inquiries.

Disclosure may be made to a congressional office from the record of an individual in response to an inquiry from the congressional office made at the request of that individual.

[FR Doc.76–16454 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

[Docket No. MC73–1; Order No. 117]

MAIL CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE, 1973

Order Terminating Proceedings

JUNE 3, 1976.

Before Commissioners: Clyde S. DuPont, Chairman; Carlos C. Villarreal, Vice-Chairman; Paul A. Miltich; Kieran O'Doherty; Frank P. Saponaro.

On June 2, 1976, the Governors of the United States Postal Service issued a decision adopting the Recommended Decision of the Commission (issued on April 15, 1976) in the above docket. Our recommendation, and the decision of the Governors based upon it, disposed of the issues grouped under Phase I of Docket No. MC73–1, and established a mail classification schedule pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 3623(a).

At an earlier stage of the proceedings in this case we phased the issues, establishing Phase I for consideration of the Postal Service's proposed classification system (including several limited reforms) and postponing to Phases II and III, respectively, the other limited reform proposals put forward by other parties and the issues involved in basic reform. At that time it was contemplated that these issues would continue to be addressed under the same, all-inclusive docket.

On further consideration, however, we have decided that separate proceedings to deal with the two remaining groups of issues would be preferable. Our reasons for proceeding in this way are set

forth in Orders No. 118 and 119, which are also being issued today, and we need not reiterate them here. Issues found not appropriate for determination in the April 15, 1976, Recommended Decision will be treated in one (or more) of the new dockets we are establishing. Since all remaining classification issues will therefore be subsumed under the new proceedings, there remains no reason to continue Docket No. MC73–1, and we are hereby terminating it.

The Commission orders: Docket No. MC73–1 and all proceedings thereunder are hereby terminated.

By the Commission.

DAVID F. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16618 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Docket Nos. MC76–1, MC76–2, MC76–3, MC76–4; Order No. 118]

MAIL CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE, 1976

Order Instituting Proceedings

JUNE 3, 1976.

Before Commissioners: Clyde S. DuPont, Chairman; Carlos C. Villarreal, Vice-Chairman; Paul A. Miltich; Kieran O'Doherty; Frank P. Saponaro.

On June 2, 1976, the Governors of the Postal Service issued a decision establishing a mail classification schedule pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 3623(a). The action of the Governors followed our issuance, on April 15, 1976, of a recommended decision approving a settlement reached by parties in Phase I of Docket No. MC73–1 and deciding certain other issues left unresolved by the settlement agreement.

In another Order issued today, Order No. 117, we are terminating that Docket. In this Order, and in Order No. 119 we provide procedures for disposing of the Docket No. MC73–1 issues not resolved in our recent recommended decision or in the decision of the Governors.

By Order No. 51 (July 1, 1974), as clarified by Order No. 56 (January 7, 1975), we distinguished among three types of classification issues: (1) establishment of a classification schedule, including proposals for changes in areas suggested by the Postal Service as part of its statutorily-mandated filing proposing a classification schedule [see 39 U.S.C. § 3623(a)]; (2) proposals for limited changes in classification not included within the first category; and (3) the general issue of "basic" reform. The Commission divided Docket No. MC73–1 into three phases corresponding to these categories of issues.

Phase II of Docket No. M73–1 has been essentially dormant since it was established in Order No. 51. The need to expedite decision on Phase I, which required substantial commitment of the parties' resources during the protracted settlement discussions, has meant that the Phase II issues are still awaiting the development of an evidentiary record. We have concluded that we can most efficiently deal with these issues by treating them in new, separate proceedings.

There are a number of reasons for this determination. A considerable period has elapsed since the parties submitted the proposals for limited reforms which were grouped into Phase II. New proceedings will provide a convenient opportunity for the parties to make any corrections or revisions to their original proposals which they feel are desirable. A party wishing to adhere to its original proposal will of course be free to do so, and we are by this order providing for the incorporation of materials from Docket No. M73–1. However, the establishment of the classification schedule by the recent Governors' decision provides a basis for more concrete proposals than were possible at the beginning of Docket No. MC73–1.[1] At that time, there was no definite and certain schedule to which amendments could be made. Now parties are able—and will be expected—to present their proposals for change in the form of amendments to the schedule which has been established.

The establishment of a classification schedule also alters the position of this Commission with respect to classification changes. Section 3623(b) of our statute specifically provides that following the establishment of a classification schedule the Commission may originate, and submit in the form of recommended decisions, classification changes developed on its own initiative. By establishing new proceedings to deal with the former Phase II issues, we will be better able to utilize this authority should the record indicate that it would be desirable to do so.

In view of the relatively large number of unrelated proposals contained in Phase II, we believe it wise to divide these issues into several separate dockets. Thus we are establishing four proceedings by this order: Docket MC76–1, to consider issues relating to classification of First-Class Mail and Airmail;[2] Docket MC76–2, to consider issues relating to classification of Second-Class Mail and Controlled Circulation;[3] Docket MC76–3, to consider issues relating to classification of Third-Class Mail;[4] and Docket MC76–4, to consider issues relating to classification of Fourth-Class Mail.[5] Issues relating to classification of general provisions should be considered within the docket established for the class of mail affected by a proposed revision, and similarly, special services provisions should be considered with the class of mail with which the service in question is purchased. Although we are hereby establishing discrete proceedings for each of the major classes of mail, we recognize that it may be appropriate for the presiding officer to hold hearings—on a joint record—in two or more dockets if there are common fact questions to be addressed by the same evidence.[6]

As we previously noted, materials from MC76–1 will be incorporated into the record of each of these four new proceedings. We will not, however, restrict these proceedings to matters raised in response to the January 1973 filing of Postal Service. To do so would serve no benefit, and would negate the advantages of several years of inquiry into the existing classification of mail and of the codification of that classification into a clear schedule.

The four classification proceedings establish today will therefore be open to proposals of participants in Docket MC73–1, revised as necessary and recast as specific changes in the classification schedule, and to specific proposals to adjust a classification of mail filed by any interested persons within 30 days of publication of this order.

The parties' proposals are to be supported by a showing that they meet the specific statutory criteria of 39 U.S.C. § 3623. All proposals must likewise be accompanied by the general evidentiary showing of their relationship to long-term reform. In our Recommended Decision in Docket No. MC73–1, we set out our reasons for finding the changes adopted there to be compatible with basic reform.[7] Parties should be prepared to relate their proposals to the standard there expressed, and also to describe the potential intreaction of their proposals with the system of "natural clasifications" set out in the Report of the Kappel Commission.[8] We emphasize that this latter requirement does not imply our espousal of the Kappel Commission's classification blueprint. That blueprint is one among several possible plans[9] for basis reform; additional alternatives will emerge during the long-term classification reform proceeding we are instituting today under Docket No. MC76–5.

By establishing separate proceedings for proposals relating to each of the four major classes of mail, we expect to expedite improvement of the classification schedule and the rapid elimination of anomalies not resolved in Phase I. We expect each case to move toward completion independently, and we contemplate that settlements of limited issues within

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[1] Because the Phase II issues have not been actively litigated, we do not believe that any prejudice will result from the fact that the Presiding Officer assigned to these proceedings participated as counsel for the Postal Service in the early stages of Docket No. MC73–1.

[2] Chapter 100 of the mail classification schedule.

[3] Chapter 200 of the mail classification schedule.

[4] Chapter 300 of the mail classification schedule.

[5] Chapter 400 of the mail classification schedule.

[6] We also recognize that, if any matters are raised which do not fit rationally into these categories, it may be necessary to establish additional dockets.

[7] *See* Mail Classification Schedule, 1973, Recommended Decision, pp. 7–8.

[8] *See* Towards Postal Excellence, Report of the President's Commission on Postal Organization, pp. 135–36 (1968).

[9] Several such plans were offered in Docket No. MC73–1 and postponed to Phase III thereof by our Order No. 51 (July 1, 1974). We are also willing to hear evidence of the relationship between a proposal made herein and any of these plans.

these cases may be possible. As long as legitimate interests of participants are not prejudiced, we will entertain partial initial decisions whenever deemed appropriate by the presiding law judge. To this end we are scheduling a prehearing conference at an early date, covering all of the above listed dockets. The formal proceedings thereafter may be conducted individually or jointly. During the prehearing conferences the Presiding Officer shall undertake—with the participants to each of the proceedings—a thorough exploration of the issues to be presented with a view toward adducing evidence and concluding each of the proceedings in an expeditious manner. To facilitate this goal we are directing the Presiding Officer to prepare, with the assistance of the participants in each of the dockets, a hearing schedule for the duration of each proceeding, including dates for the filing of initial and reply briefs. A model of such a hearing schedule was developed and promulgated by the Commission in the current rate proceedings. See PRC Order No. 94, Attachment A. A review of that hearing schedule reveals that there may be certain additional activities which the Presiding Officer may appropriately add; for example, dates for the incorporation by reference of evidence from Docket MC73–1 proceedings. Upon conclusion of the prehearing conferences, the Presiding Officer should promptly promulgate hearing schedules in each of the dockets. Absent modification of these schedules by the Commission, upon appeals from the parties (see 39 CFR § 3001.32) or sua sponte, they will become the operative schedules governing the proceedings.

The Commission orders: A. The proposals and issues assigned to Phase II of former Docket No. MC73–1 shall be considered within the dockets established by paragraph (B) of this order.

B. The following dockets are established:

Docket MC76–1 to Consider Classification Changes in First-Class Mail
Docket MC76–2 To Consider Classification Changes in Second-Class Mail
Docket MC76–3 To consider Classification Changes in Third-Class Mail
Docket MC76–4 To Consider Classification Changes in Fourth-Class Mail

C. Parties to Docket No. MC73–1 who submitted proposals later deferred to Phase II of that Docket will be required, on or before June 10, 1976, to file petitions to intervene in the new proceedings in accordance with paragraph (E) hereof. Absent extraordinary cause shown, the Commission intends to permit intervention by any party granted leave to intervene in Docket No. MC73–1.

D. All petitions to intervene filed pursuant to paragraph (E) hereof shall be accompanied by a concise statement of the changes in the established mail classification schedule which the petitioner advocates. Where a petitioner has previously submitted a proposal for change in Docket No. MC73–1, that proposal may be changed, corrected, added to, or abandoned. Such materials as the party deems appropriate may be incorporated by reference from the party's filing in Docket No. MC73–1, so long as the party's filing in the present docket is adequately keyed to the established mail classification schedule.

E. Petitions for leave to intervene (including petitions for leave to appear as a limited participator) shall be filed, in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Practice (39 CFR §§ 3001.19a, 3001.20), on or before June 10, 1976.

F. Administrative Law Judge Marvin H. Morse is designated as the Presiding Officer in each of these proceedings.

G. Norman D. Schwartz is designated as the Officer of the Commission appointed to represent the interests of the general public in each of these proceedings, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 3624(a).

H. A prehearing conference will be held in these proceedings on June 22, 1976, in the Commission's hearing room at 2000 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:30 A.M.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] DAVID F. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-16619 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. MC76–5; Order No. 119]

BASIC MAIL CLASSIFICATION REFORM SCHEDULE, 1976

Order Instituting Proceedings

JUNE 3, 1976.

Before Commissioners: Clyde S. DuPont, Chairman; Carlos C. Villarreal, Vice-Chairman; Paul A. Miltich; Kieran O'Doherty; Frank P. Saponaro.

On June 2, 1976, the Governors of the Postal Service issued a decision establishing a mail classification schedule pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 3623(a). The action of the Governors followed our issuance, on April 15, 1976, of a recommended decision approving a settlement reached by parties in Phase I of Docket No. MC73–1 and deciding certain other issues left unresolved by the settlement agreement.

In another Order issued today, Order No. 117, we are terminating that Docket. In this Order, and in Order No. 118, we provide procedures for disposing of the Docket No. MC73–1 issues not resolved in our recent recommended decision or in the decision of the Governors.

By Order No. 51 (July 1, 1974), as clarified by Order No. 56 (January 7, 1975), we distinguished among three types of classification issues: (1) establishment of a classification schedule, including proposals for changes in areas suggested by the Postal Service as part of its statutorily-mandated filing proposing a classification schedule (see 39 U.S.C. § 3623(a)); (2) proposals for limited changes in classification not included within the first category; and (3) the general issue of "basic" reform. The Commission divided Docket No. MC73–1 into three phases corresponding to these categories of issues.

A major impetus behind our phasing of Docket No. MC73–1 was a Postal Service suggestion that it undertake an extensive program of studies to examine fundamental issues affecting classification alternatives. As it was clear that considerable time would be necessary in order to develop data on these complex factors, separating the issue of long-range classification reform from the more immediate improvements in the classification of mail was accomplished by establishing Phase III as a distinct part of MC73–1. Coordination of studies to develop a broad basis to test alternative classification theories, and then construction of an optimum classification system was to proceed on an expedited basis in this autonomous phase.

Unfortunately, the parties have failed to pursue development of classification reform with satisfactory vigor. As the attached schedule of events (Appendix A) makes clear, basic classification reform has been allowed to languish in the almost two years it has been a separate phase of Docket No. MC73–1. Postal Service originally saw completion of its total effort by January 1977. Now it seems unlikely that a single study will have been completed by that date, and completion of the entire program remains a distant goal.

Although we have repeatedly requested progress reports and projected schedules, not a single schedule date has been met in this proceeding. This delay in developing an improved long-range classification system for Postal Service should not continue.

We believe that closer monitoring of the progress of the studies and more direct Commission control over the direction of the study effort are necessary. They are not sufficient in themselves to achieve basic classification reform, but our experience in the phase of classification reform just completed leads us to believe that without a large volume of data such as is to be supplied by the study program, basic classification reform becomes far more difficult. We characterize studies of this kind as necessary but not sufficient in order to make clear that, while it is of the utmost importance, completion of the Postal Service study program will not be the end of our effort in this proceeding. Basic reform, like the limited reforms heretofore dealt with, is subject to the procedural requirements of §§ 3623 and 3624 of the Postal Reorganization Act. Interested parties must be afforded a hearing with opportunity to comment on or challenge the basic studies. Their contributions through the hearing process, as well as those made by the underlying basic study program, will determine the ultimate shape of the reformed classification schedule.

In Phase III of Docket No. MC73–1, there were established advisory panels to advise and consult the Postal Service on its study program. See Appendix B. We are reconstituting these panels, and we intend that they will continue to perform the same function in the present docket. We invite comments during the prehearing conference as to the willingness of individual parties to continue as members, and as to the desirability of restructuring the panels or the creation of new ones.

In order to accommodate both of these stages, we are contemplating a proceeding that will fall into two fairly well-marked stages. We do not propose formally to phase it—as we did the original mail classification case—because it may be possible to conduct hearings on some issues while the basic studies are still being carried out on others. In general, however, the first stage wil be that of organizing, conducting, and reporting on the study program. The second stage will provide the hearing procedures referred to above, and will lead to our recommended decision on basic reform.

Accordingly, the first order of business in the docket we are establishing herein will be to expedite the development of relevant data. We will require the submission of monthly progress reports on the Postal Service's study effort. Such reports shall include explanation of changes in the aims, cost, scope, or timing of any of the studies already planned.

We do not contemplate that this initial stage of the proceedings should be a closed dialogue between the Commission and the Service. If any party believes that the study program should be altered—or that proposed alterations should not be made—such suggestions can be made directly to the Commission through an appropriate motion. The same mechanism may be employed if a party believes that substantive hearings would be useful at any point in this stage.

The Commission orders: A. The matters assigned to Phase III of former Docket No. MC73–1 shall be the subject of the Docket created by this Order.

B. Persons who wish to participate in Docket No. MC76–5 shall file petitions for leave to intervene or appear as limited participators on or before June 10, 1976. It will be satisfactory for parties to Docket MC73–1 to file an abbreviated petition (1-page) with us incorporating by reference an earlier petition filed in Docket MC73–1.[1] Service of petitions upon parties presently in MC73–1 will not be required. Absent extraordinary cause shown, the Commission intends to permit participation by any party granted leave to participate in Docket No. MC73–1.

C. Petitions for leave to intervene or to appear as a limited participator may be filed by persons who have not previously been admitted to participation in Docket No. MC73–1, in accordance with §§ 19a and 20 of the Commission's rules of practice (39 C.F.R. §§ 3001.19a, 3001.20), on or before June 10, 1976.

D. A prehearing conference in this docket will be held June 29, 1976, in the Commission's hearing room, at 9:30 a.m. The Postal Service shall have prepared for presentation at such conference a proposed reporting system conforming to the requirements set forth in this Order.

E. The Commission will sit en banc in this proceeding, with Commissioner Paul A. Miltich as Presiding Officer.

F. Norman D. Schwartz is hereby designated as the Officer of the Commission appointed to represent the interests of the general public in this proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 3624(a).

By the Commission.

DAVID F. HARRIS,
Acting Secretary.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

May 1974 Postal Service motion to suspend Docket MC73–1 for thirty-one months (Jan. 1977) to enable Postal Service to undertake a comprehensive examination of fundamental issues and alternatives for reclassification.

May 1974 Presiding administrative law judge suspends Docket MC73–1 to enable Postal Service to undertake studies.

July 1974 Commission reverses suspension order (Order No. 51). Divides docket into three phases. Instructs Postal Service to recommend within 45 days areas of study necessary to aid long-term classification reform (Phase III), studies and procedures to be determined within 90 days.

Sept. 1974 Postal Service engages personnel to coordinate study effort; briefly comments on objectives of studies it believes appropriate, explains delay in detailing plans.

Feb. 1975 Postal Service admits "puzzled" about what to study. (Tr. 4883) Promises a draft study plan in 60 days.

Apr. 1975 Postal Service submits detailed study plan. Projected completion date June 1978.

May 1975 Participants agree upon procedures for proceeding with studies, coordinated by Postal Service with advice of panels of interested mailer representatives. The basic outline of the Postal Service proposal to be followed.

Oct. 1975 Postal Service acknowledges failure to meet schedule dates for first four studies. (Tr. 11,167) Commission requires submission of a revised schedule.

Nov. 1975 Postal Service files a revised schedule plan. Projected completion date December 1978.

June 1976 Postal Service has failed to meet revised schedule dates for all five studies to be in progress by May 1976.

MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY PANELS

MESSAGES PANEL

United States Post Service
Officer of the Commission
American Retail Federation
Council of Public Utility Mailers
Envelope Manufacturers Association
National Association of Greeting Card Publishers
Post Card Manufacturers Association
Reader's Digest Association, Inc.

PUBLICATIONS PANEL

United States Postal Service
Officer of the Commission
Agricultural Publishers Association
American Business Press
American Newspaper Publishers Association
Association of Second Class Mail Publications, Inc.
Classroom Periodical Publishers Association
Magazine Publishers Association
National Newspaper Association
Time, Inc.

ADVERTISING PANEL

United States Postal Service
Officer of the Commission
Advo-Systems, Inc.
Associated Third Class Mail Users
Direct Mail/Marketing Association
Mail Advertising Service Association, International, Inc.
Mail Order Association of America

MERCHANDISE PANEL

United States Postal Service
Officer of the Commission
Association of American Publishers, Inc.
Field Enterprises Educational Corp.
Macmillan, Inc.
Parcel Post Association/Mail Order Association of America
Recording Industry Association of America

COST/OPERATIONS PANEL

United States Postal Service
Officer of the Commission
United Parcel Service
Any interested member of other panels

[FR Doc.76–16620 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[1] We are not at this stage requiring the usual detailed statement of interest, since in this proceeding much basic data must be assembled before we can focus on concrete classification proposals.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–12491;
File No. SR–DTC–76–5]

SELF-REGULATORY ORGANIZATIONS

Depository Trust Co.

In the matter of proposed rule change by The Depository Trust Company.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), as amended by Pub. L. No. 94–29, 16 (June 4, 1975), notice is hereby given that on May 20, 1976, the above-mentioned self-regulatory organization filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposed rule change as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE TERMS OF SUBSTANCE OF THE PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

The proposed rule change permits Participants of The Depository Trust Company (DTC) to deposit at DTC the coupon form of interchangeable corporate debt securities (i.e., corporate debt securities which are issued in both the coupon form and the registered form). Currently, DTC accepts deposits of such securities in the registered form only. The proposed rule change is attached as Exhibit 2 to DTC's filing on Form 19b-4A, File No. SR–DTC–76–5.

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The basis and purpose of the foregoing proposed rule change is as follows:

3. PURPOSE OF PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

The purpose of the proposed rule change is to permit DTC's Participants to deposit at DTC the coupon form of most DTC-eligible interchangeable corporate debt securities (i.e., corporate debt securities which are issued in both the coupon form and the registered form). Currently, DTC accepts deposits of such securities in the registered form only. The proposed rule change would permit Participants to deposit the coupon form as well. DTC would arrange for the coupon bonds to be exchanged for bonds registered in the name of DTC's nominee, Cede & Co. In most other respects, the corporate bond services provided by DTC would be the same as they are at present.

Securities Industry Automation Corporation (SIAC), operator of the Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) system for the Stock Clearing Corporation and the American Stock Exchange Clearing Corporation, has notified its clearing members that it intends this year to include all DTC-eligible listed bonds in the CNS system; this cannot be accomplished without substantial problems unless DTC accepts deposits of the coupon form of interchangeable issues. Under the CNS system, deliveries to the clearing corporations by DTC bookentry are mandatory. If SIAC were to include interchangeable issues but DTC did not offer a coupon bond deposit service, Participants would be forced to fail-to-deliver to CNS while awaiting exchanges of coupon bonds to the registered form for subsequent deposit with DTC.

In addition, some Participants holding large blocks of the coupon form of interchangeable bonds in their vaults have notified DTC of their reluctance to maintain depository positions in any bond issue—fully registered or interchangeable—as long as DTC does not accept deposits in the coupon form. DTC has also been informed by Participants that while the number of deliveries of coupon bonds is declining, the number of certificates and attendant processing costs per delivery are substantially greater than for registered bonds because coupon bond denominations typically are small. Such Participants wish DTC to relieve them of the problems related to this situation by enabling them to make bookentry deliveries.

4. BASIS UNDER THE ACT FOR PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

(a) Not Applicable.

(b) The proposed rule change relates to DTC's carrying out the purposes of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act) by increasing DTC's capacity to facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions in that the proposed rule change will encourage immobilization of corporate debt securities and will facilitate inclusion of interchangeable corporate debt securities in the CNS system.

(c) Not Applicable.

5. COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS, PARTICIPANTS OR OTHERS ON PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

DTC developed the proposed rule change as a result of suggestions from Participants. Comments regarding the proposed coupon bond deposit service were solicited from DTC Participants and exchange agents by articles in DTC's Newsletters of December/January 1976 and February 1976. Draft procedures for the proposed coupon bond deposit service, similar to the procedures set forth in Exhibit 2 hereto, were sent to Participants and exchange agents who asked to review draft procedures and to the New York Clearing House Depository Operations Committee. No written comments in response to the Newsletter articles or on the draft procedures were received. In meetings and telephone conversations with Participants and exchange agents, favorable opinions were expressed on the proposed coupon bond deposit service on the grounds that the proposed service would reduce bond processing costs and the risk of loss or theft associated with physical deliveries of coupon bonds by enabling Participants to deposit the coupon form of interchangeable bonds at DTC and by facilitating inclusion of interchangeable bonds in the CNS system.

6. BURDEN ON COMPETITION

None.

Within 35 days of the date of 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 above-mentioned self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) by order approve such proposed rules change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons desiring to make written submissions should file 6 copies thereof with the Secretary of the Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the filing with respect to the foregoing and of all written submissions will be available for inspection and copying in the public reference room, 1100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the above-mentioned self-regulatory organization. All submissions should be submitted on or before June 29, 1976.

For the Commission by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS,
Secretary.

MAY 28, 1976.

EXHIBIT 2.—THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, MAY 12, 1976

PARTICIPANTS PROCEDURES FOR COUPON BOND DEPOSITS EFFECTIVE (DATE)

Introduction

The DTC coupon bond service allows Participants to deposit the coupon form of corporate debt instruments ("corporate bonds") that are Eligible Securities and exchangeable for the registered form. The service encourages immobilization of interchangeable corporate bonds and permits their inclusion in the continuous net settlement (CNS) system of Stock Clearing Corporation and American Stock Exchange Clearing Corporation.

The coupon bond service is governed by the Procedures following this introduction. The Procedures are similar to those followed by Participants in depositing registered securities.

The regular Deposit Ticket, specially marked, is used for coupon bond deposits.

A restrictive legend, comparable to the assignment endorsed on registered securities, is stamped on the bonds and on the last affixed coupons.

Coupon bonds and registered securities may be deposited separately at DTC between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. Coupon bonds may not be deposited between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. as registered securities may be.

Coupon bonds may not be deposited at Depository Facilities as registered securities may be.

DTC credits deposits of coupon bonds to Participants' accounts on the day of deposit, as in the case of registered securities, and submits the bonds to the appropriate agents for exchange to the registered form in the nominee name Cede & Co. DTC neither maintains an inventory of coupon bonds in its vault nor provides withdrawal services in the coupon form.

The coupon bond deposit service supplements basic DTC deposit services. The Procedures described in the following pages assume Participant familiarity with basic DTC deposit services. Participants not familiar with those services should, therefore, read the following Procedures in conjunction with the DTC Rules and Section B of the Participants Operating Procedures (Deposits) which govern matters not covered by the following Procedures.

Procedures for Deposit of Coupon Bonds

1. Check carefully the most recently published DTC Eligible Securities booklet and DTC reorganization notices to make certain that the coupon bonds you wish to deposit qualify for deposit with DTC under these Procedures.

NOTE.— From time to time, DTC notifies Participants by reorganization notice of additions and deletions to the list of "Coupon Bonds Eligible for Deposit". The DTC Eligible Securities booklet which is published periodically contains a cumulative list of "Coupon Bonds Eligible for Deposit". The cumulative list includes the coupon bonds which were previously identified in reorganization notices as qualifying for deposit and which were still qualified at the time the booklet was printed.

Important.—Not all DTC-eligible interchangeable bond issues are eligible for the coupon bond deposit service. Participants are urged to exercise extreme caution in checking the eligibility of a bond issue against the cumulative list of "Coupon Bonds Eligible for Deposit" and reorganization notices before stamping the required restrictive legend on the bonds and coupons. The process for rectifying stamping errors which may involve letters of indemnity and other special paperwork is cumbersome, costly, and time-consuming for both Participants and DTC. Where bonds stamped in error are available in coupon form only, substantial costs may be incurred.

2. Determine that the last coupon affixed to each bond is for the proper interest payment date. With one exception, the last affixed coupon must be the coupon for interest payable on the next interest payment date after the date of deposit.

Exception.—The one exception occurs when the date of deposit is between the day after record date (or cut-off date) and the day before payment date for interest on the registered form of the bond issue. In such event, clip the coupon for the next interest payment date because the bonds will be credited to your interim account at DTC excluding them from the DTC interest collection and distribution process for that payment.

3. Examine all coupons to make certain that none is missing for an interest payment date subsequent to that of the last proper affixed coupon (as determined under 2. above).

4. Examine all coupons to make certain that none is mutilated following current guidelines established by industry organizations; for example, the guidelines established by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., American Stock Exchange, Inc., National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., and New York Clearing House Association and published in the booklet entitled "Coupon Bonds: Handle with Care".

5. Only after steps 1. through 4. above have been carefully completed, stamp the legend "This security is the property of The Depository Trust Company of 55 Water Street, New York, N.Y." and your Participant Number on the face of each bond and on the last coupon affixed to each bond, as illustrated in Exhibit 1.

NOTE.—The purpose of the restrictive legends is to inhibit unauthorized usage of the bonds and coupons. See Exhibit 2 for specifications of the stamp containing the legend.

6. Prepare a Deposit Ticket in accordance with Section B of the Participants Operating Procedures. In addition, type or print clearly on the Ticket the following information as illustrated in Exhibit 3: the word "Coupon", the payment date of the last affixed coupons, followed by the letters "SCA", meaning "Subsequent Coupons Attached".

Participants are reminded to enter the number of bonds in the Quantity box on the Deposit Ticket (that is, enter "10" for a $10,000 deposit quantity "25" for $25,000, etc.).

7. Package the coupon bond deposits separately from deposits of registered securities.

8. Deliver the coupon bond deposits, between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. only, to the "Coupon Bond Deposit" chute in the DTC Central Delivery Department.

9. Deposits meeting the requirements specified above and the requirements of DTC's Rules and Procedures wil be credited on the same day to the Participant's general unpledged account except, as indicated in step 2 above, coupon deposits made between the day after record date (or cut-off date) and the day before payment date for interest on the registered form are credited to the Participant's interim unpledged account.

Long positions created by deposits of coupon bonds are available for the full range of depository services including book-entry deliveries and collateral loans and withdrawals of registered securities in nominee name (CODs) and by transfer (WTs). Withdrawals of bonds in coupon form cannot, however, be effected. Deposits and subsequent transactions appear as usual in the Participants Daily Activity Statement distributed the following morning.

10. Rejected deposits are processed in accordance with Section B of the Participants Operating Procedures. Participants' messengers pick up and sign for rejected bonds between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. at the "Coupon Bond" window in the DTC Central Delivery Department. Reject charges are levied in accordance with Section L of the Participants Operating Procedures (Fees for Services Rendered).

[FR Doc.76-16507 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[Release No. 34-12500;

File Nos. SR-MSTC-76-7 and SR-MCC-76-3]

SELF-REGULATORY ORGANIZATIONS

Midwest Securities Trust Co. and Midwest Clearing Corp.

In the matter of proposed rule changes by Midwest Securities Trust Company and Midwest Clearing Corporation.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), as amended by Pub. L. No. 94-29, 16 (June 4, 1975), notice is hereby given that on May 25, 1976, the above-mentioned self-regulatory organizations filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission proposed rule changes as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE TERMS OF SUBSTANCE OF THE PROPOSED RULE CHANGES

MSTC AND MCC FEE SCHEDULE CHANGES, EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1976

(i) Elimination of the Participant Delivery Program (PDP) charge of $0.50 for the input or acknowledgment of a PDP trade.

(ii) Elimination of the trade-for-trade charge for PDP trades. They are $1.00 per delivery and $0.50 per receipt.

(iii) Increase from $0.55 to $0.65 for a Deposit Delivery Instruction.

(iv) Increase from $0.50 to $0.60 for deposits ($0.25 to $0.35 for afternoon deposits).

(v) Additional $0.015 per 1,000 shares per month custodial charge with a limitation on custodial fees for positions and shares of $3,000 per month.

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed rule changes is to eliminate Participant Delivery Program charges and the trade for trade settlement charge. The elimination of these charges will allow the Midwest Securities Trust Company and the Midwest Clearing Corporation to become more competitive by encouraging institutional customers to participate in a system which heretofore added costs for institutions in bookkeeping settlement with no initial offsetting financial benefits. The purpose of the increased charges for Deposit Delivery Instructions, deposits, and custodial services is to compensate for the revenue eliminated.

According to MSTC and MCC, the proposed rule changes represent an equitable distribution of reasonable fees and charges among its participants.

The Midwest Securities Trust Company and the Midwest Clearing Corporation received favorable comments from institutional participants.

The Midwest Securities Trust Company and the Midwest Clearing Corporation believe that no burden has been placed on competition.

The foregoing rule changes have become effective, pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. At any time within sixty days of the filing of such proposed rule changes, the Commission may summarily abrogate such rule changes 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons desiring to make written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary of the Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the filings with respect to the foregoing and of all written submissions will be available for inspection and copying in the Public Reference Room, 1100 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. Copies of such filings will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal offices of the above-mentioned self-regulatory organizations. All submissions should refer to the file numbers referenced in the caption above and should be submitted on or before June 29, 1976.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS,
Secretary.

JUNE 1, 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16508 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area 1225]

ARKANSAS

Declaration of Disaster Area

The above numbered Declaration (see 41 F.R. 15925) for the State of Arkansas is amended by extending the time for filing applications to June 30, 1976, for physical damage, and February 3, 1977, for economic injury.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

LOUIS F. LAUN,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16503 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

SAN DIEGO DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Public Meeting Date Change

The Small Business Administration San Diego District Advisory Council has changed the date of its public meeting from Thursday, June 17, 1976, to Wednesday, June 30, 1976. The meeting will bt held in the Conference Room at 110 West "C" Street, Suite 705, San Diego, California 92101, to discuss such business as may be presented by members, staff of the Small Business Administration and others present. For further information write or call F. D. Sergent at the above address, (714) 895-5430.

Dated: June 2, 1976.

MARY LOU GRIER,
Deputy Advocate for Advisory Council.

[FR Doc.76-16502 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS (EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION)

Ending of Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in Florida

This notice announces the ending of the Federal Supplemental Benefit Pe-

riod in the State of Florida, executive June 12, 1976.

BACKGROUND

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–572, enacted December 31, 1974) (the Act) created a temporary program of supplementary unempolyment benefits (referred to as Federal Supplemental Benefits) for unemployed individuals who have exhausted their rights to regular and extended benefits under State and Federal unemployment compensation laws. Federal Supplemental Benefits are paybale during a Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in a State which has entered into an Agreement under the Act with the United States Secretary of Labor. A Federal Supplemental Benefit Period is triggered on in a State when unemployment in the State or in the State and the nation reaches the high levels set in the Act. During a Federal Suplemental Benefit Period the maximum amount of Federal Supplemental Benefits which are payable to eligible individuals is up to 13 weeks or 26 weeks, depending upon the level of the rate of insured unemployment in the State. A Federal Supplemental Benefit Period commenced in the State of Florida on January 5, 1975.

The Act also provides that a Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in a State will trigger off when the rate of insured unemployment in the State averages less than 5.0 percent over a period of thirteen consecutive calendar weeks. The benefit period actually terminates at the end of the third week after the week for which there is an "off" indicator, if the benefit period will have been in effect for a minimum duration of 26 weeks.

DETERMINATION OF "OFF" INDICATOR

The employment security agency of the State of Florida has determined under the Act and 20 CFR 618.19(b) (published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 23, 1976, at 41 FR 12151, 12157) that the average rate of insured unemployment in the State for the period consisting of the week ending on May 22, 1976, and the immediately preceding twelve weeks, was less than 5.0 percent.

Therefore, I have determined in accordance with the Act and 20 CFR 618.19(b), and as authorized by the Secretary of Labor's Order 4–75, dated April 16, 1975 (published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 28, 1975, at 40 FR 18515), that there was a Federal Supplemental Benefit "off" indicator in the State of Florida for the week ending on May 22, 1976, and the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in that State will terminate on June 12, 1976.

INFORMATION FOR CLAIMANTS

Any individual to whom Federal Supplemental Benefits or Federal-State Extended Benefits were payable in the State (whether or not any payment actually was made), for any portion of the last week of the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period, will have an additional eligibility period beginning immediately following the end of the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period. During the additional eligibility period the individual will be entitled to Federal Supplemental Benefits to the same extent as if the Federal Supplemental Benefit continued to be in effect. The additional eligibility period will have a duration of 13 weeks, unless it is terminated sooner by reason of the beginning of a new Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in the State.

Individuals currently filing claims for Federal Supplemental Benefits will receive written notices from the Florida Division of Employment Security of the end of the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period in that State and its effect on their entitlement to Federal Supplemental Benefits. The notice to any individual who will have an additional eligibility period following the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period will include information concerning potential entitlement to Federal Supplemental Benefits during the additional eligibility period.

Although the Federal Supplemental Benefit Period has terminated, an Extended Benefit Period will continue in effect in the State due to the National "on" indicator for the Federal-State Extended Benefit Program, as announced in a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 21, 1975, at 40 FR 4722. Therefore, Federal-State Extended Benefits will continue to be payable to eligible individuals in the State.

Persons who wish information about their rights to Federal Supplemental Benefits or Federal-State Extended Benefits in the State of Florida should contact the nearest Employment Office or Unemployment Compensation Office of the Florida Division of Employment Security in their locality.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on June 3, 1976.

WILLIAM H. KOLBERG,
Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training.

[FR Doc.76-16598 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

UTAH STATE STANDARDS

Notice of Approval

1. *Background.* Part 1953 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations prescribes procedures under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (hereinafter called the Act) by which the Assistant Regional Administrator for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called the Assistant Regional Administrator) under a delegation of authority from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter called the Assistant Secretary), (29 CFR 1953.4) will review and approve standards promulgated pursuant to a State plan which has been approved in accordance with section 18 (c) of the Act and 29 CFR Part 1902. On January 10, 1973, notice was published in the Federal Register 38 FR 1178 of the approval of the Utah plan and the adoption of Subpart E to Part 1952 containing the decision.

The Utah plan provides for the adoption of Federal standards as State standards by:

1. Advisory Committee recommendation.

2. Publication in newspapers of general/major circulation with a 30-day waiting period for public comment and hearing(s).

3. Commission order adopting the standards and designating an effective date.

4. Providing certified copies of Rules and Regulations or Standards to the office of the State Archivist.

Section 1952.113 of Subpart E sets forth the State's schedule for adoption of Federal Standards. By letter dated March 4, 1976, from Don J. Christiansen, Administrator, Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division, to Curtis A. Foster, Regional Administrator, and incorporated as part of the plan, the State submitted rules and regulations concerning 29 CFR 1910.181 Slings and 29 CFR 1928.51—Roll-Over Protection Structure (ROPS) For Tractors Used in Agricultural Operations; 29 CFR 1928.52—Protective Frames for Wheel Type Agricultural Tractors—Test Procedures and Performance Requirements; and 29 CFR 1928.53—Protective Enclosures For Wheel Type Agricultural Tractors—Test Procedures and Performance Requirements as published in Federal Register 40 FR 27368 dated June 27, 1975, referencing Industrial Slings, and 40 FR 18254 dated April 25, 1975, referencing Agricultural Tractors. These standards, which are contained in the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations for Industrial Slings and Agricultural Tractors, were promulgated per the requirements of Utah Code annotated 1953, Title 63–46–1, and in addition, published in newspapers of general/major circulation throughout the State. No public comment was received and no hearings held. The Industrial Slings Part was adopted by the Industrial Commission of Utah, Archives File No. 968 on September 22, 1975, and the Agricultural Tractor Parts were adopted by the Industrial Commission of Utah, Archives File No. 975, on September 22, 1975, pursuant to Title 35–9–6 Utah Code Annotated 1953.

2. *Decision.* The State submission having been reviewed in comparison with the Federal standards, it has been determined that the State standards are identical to the Federal standards and accordingly should be approved.

3. *Location of supplement for inspection and copying.* A copy of the standards supplement, along with the approved plan, may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations: Office of the Regional Administrator, Room 15010, Federal Building, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202; Utah State Industrial Commission, UOSHA Offices at 448 South 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; and the Tecnical Data Center, Room N3620,

200 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20210.

4. *Public participation.* Under 29 CFR 1953.2(c) the Assistant Secretary may prescribe alternative procedures to expedite the review process or for other good cause which may be consistent with applicable laws. The Assistant Secretary finds that good cause exists for not publishing the supplement to the Utah State Plan as a proposed change and making the Assistant Regional Administrator's approval effective upon publication for the following reasons:

The standards were adopted in accordance with the procedural requirements of State law which permitted public comments, and further public participation and notice would be repetitious.

This decision is effective June 8, 1976.

(Sec. 18, Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1608 (29 U.S.C. 667)).

Signed at Denver, Colorado, this nineteenth day of April 1976.

CURTIS A. FOSTER,
Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc.76-16597 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

[TA-W-678]

AL PETERS SHIRT CO.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-678: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 19, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 19, 1976 which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's knit and woven shirts and women's woven blouses at Al Peters Shirt Company, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 2, 1976 (41 FR 14231). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Al Peters Shirt Company, its customers, the National Cotton Council of America, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation reveals that all of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers declined 7.7 percent in the first 9 months of 1975 compared to the like period in 1974. Hours worked by production workers in 1975 declined 31.1 percent in the first quarter, 26.5 percent in the second quarter, and 31.9 percent in the third quarter compared to the like quarters in 1974.

The Al Peters Shirt Company production facility was closed on September 12, 1975.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Sales, in quantity, declined 37.5 percent in the first 9 months of 1975 compared to the like period in 1974. Sales declined, in quantity, 10.1 percent in the first quarter, 32.2 percent in the second quarter, and 67.2 percent in the third quarter of 1975 compared to the like quarters in 1974.

Increased Imports Contributed Importantly. Imports of men's and boys' knit shirts increased absolutely in each year of the three year period 1971 to 1973. The import to production and import to consumption ratios were 21.8 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively, in 1971; 24.0 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively, in 1972; and 25.6 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively, in 1973. In 1974 imports declined, resulting in a decline in the import to production and import to consumption ratios to 17.8 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively. In 1975 imports increased absolutely; causing the import to production and import to consumption ratios to increase to 23.4 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively.

Contributed Importantly. Customers of the Al Peters Shirt Company decreased purchases from the firm because of the availability of less expensive and comparable imported shirts and blouses. Increased purchases of imports by the firm's customers caused the company to substantially reduce production and the number of production workers employed. The number of hours worked by production workers was also reduced.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with men's knit and woven shirts and women's woven blouses produced by Al Peters Shirt Company, contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All hourly, piecework and salaried workers engaged in employment related to the production of men's knit and woven shirts and women's woven blouses produced at Al Peters Shirt Company, Perth Amboy, New Jersey who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 9, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16439 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-756]

ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORP.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-756: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 29, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 29, 1976 which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless steel sheet and strip and silicon steel at the West Leechburg, Pennsylvania plant of Allegheny Ludlum.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 23, 1976 (14 FR 17027). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Allegheny Ludlum, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Iron and Steel Institute industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. Employment of production workers declined 2 percent from 1973 to 1974. Average weekly hours declined 2 percent during the same period. Employment declined 25 percent from 1974 to 1975. Average weekly hours during this period declined 10 percent.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Annual sales of stainless strip by Allegheny Ludlum declined 2 percent in quantity from 1973 to 1974. Sales declined 39 percent from 1974 to 1975. West Leechburg accounts for about 75 percent of Allegheny Ludlum's sales of strip.

Annual sales of stainless sheet increased 42 percent from 1973 to 1974. Sales declined 50 percent from 1974 to 1975. West Leechburg accounts for about 1 percent of Allegheny Ludlum's sales of sheet.

Annual sales of silicon steel declined 7 percent in quantity from 1973 to 1974. Sales declined 32 percent from 1974 to 1975. West Leechburg cold rolls all of the silicon steel sold by Allegheny Ludlum.

Increased Imports. Imports of stainless steel strip declined 9.1 percent from 1970 to 1971. Imports increased 52.7 percent from 1971 to 1972. Imports declined 36.9 percent from 1972 to 1973 and 1.9 percent from 1973 to 1974. Imports increased 36.5 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 3.0 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 6.9 percent and 6.8 percent in 1975.

Imports of stainless steel sheet increased 14.4 percent from 1970 to 1971. Imports declined 48.6 percent from 1971 to 1972 and 11.9 percent from 1972 to 1973. Imports increased 39.0 percent from 1973 to 1974. Imports decreased 5.0 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 10.5 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 22.4 percent and 19.1 percent in 1975.

Imports of silicon steel were not recorded prior to 1972. Imports declined 25.2 percent from 1972 to 1973 and 20.3 percent from 1973 to 1974. Imports increased 17.0 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 4.2 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 7.4 and 7.0 percent in 1975.

Contributed Importantly. The Department's investigation revealed that customers of Allegheny Ludlum have indicated that they have reduced purchases from Allegheny Ludlum and increased purchases of imported stainless and silicon steel products. The price differential between domestic and imported steel was the factor cited most frequently as the reason that customers switched from domestic to foreign suppliers.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless and silicon steel products produced by the West Leechburg plant of Allegheny Ludlum contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers of that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the West Leechburg, Pennsylvania plant of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 20, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16443 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-368]

ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORP.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-668: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 12, 1976 which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless steel sheet and tubing at the Wallingford, Connecticut plant of Allegheny Ludlum.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12750). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Allegheny Ludlum, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. Employment of production workers at the Wallingford plant declined 18 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. Average weekly hours declined 14 percent during the same period. All separations involved employees producing stainless steel strip.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Annual sales of stainless steel strip at Allegheny Ludlum declined 2 percent in quantity from 1973 to 1974. Sales declined 39 percent in quantity in 1975 compared to 1974. The Wallingford plant accounts for approximately 25 percent of Allegheny Ludlum's sales of stainless strip.

Increased Imports. Imports of stainless strip declined 9.1 percent from 1970 to 1971. Imports increased 52.7 percent from 1971 to 1972. Imports declined 36.9 percent from 1972 to 1973 and 1.9 percent from 1973 to 1974. Imports increased 36.5 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 3.0 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 6.9 and 6.8 percent in 1975.

Contributed Importantly. The Department's investigation revealed that customers of Allegheny Ludlum have indicated that they have reduced purchases from Allegheny Ludlum and increased purchases of imported stainless steel products. The price differential between domestic and imported steel was the factor cited most frequently as the reason that customers switched from domestic to foreign suppliers.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel strip produced by the Wallingford plant of Allegheny Ludlum contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers of that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers at the Wallingford, Connecticut plant of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 9, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of May 1976.

[FR Doc.76-16436 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director,
Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[TA-W-753]

ARMCO STEEL CORP.

Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-753: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 29, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers at the Armco Steel Corporation, Advanced Materials Division, Houston, Texas plant.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 23, 1976 (41 FR 17028). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Armco Steel, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the worker's firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. Employment of production workers declined 1.2 percent and 33.3 percent, respectively, in the third and fourth quarters of 1975 compared to the like quarters of 1974, and decreased 47.8 percent in the first quarter of 1976 compared to the like quarter of 1975. Average weekly hours did not change from 1973 to 1974, then declined 19 percent from 1974 to 1975.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Company sales increased 28.6 percent from 1973 to 1974, and declined 8.1 percent from 1974 to 1975.

Increased Imports. Imports of stainless steel pipe and tubing fluctuated from 1970 to 1973, and then increased from 1973 through 1975. U.S. imports of stainless steel pipe and tubing increased 28.2 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to shipments and consumption increased from 16.0 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 25.7 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively, in 1975.

Contributed Importantly. The Department's investigation revealed that customers of Armco's stainless steel pipe and tubing increased their purchases of imported stainless pipe and tubing. Customers indicated that the lower prices of the imported products were causing the shift.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I concluded that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel pipe and tubing produced at Armco Steel Corporation's Houston, Texas plant contribution importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers at that plant. In accordance with provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers engaged in employment related to the production of stainless steel pipe and tubing at the Armco Steel Corporation's Advanced Material Division plant in Houston, Texas who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 20, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Wasington, D.C. this 14th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director,
Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16444 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-638]

BENDIX CORP.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the resutls of TA-W-638: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 27, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on February 27, 1976 which was filed by workers and former workers producing components for cylindrical electronic connectors at the Sidney, New York plant of the Electrical Components Division, Bendix Corporation, Southfield, Michigan.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 12, 1976 (41 FR 10653). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Bendix Corporation, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that although the first three criteria have been met, the fourth criterion as not been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers at the Sidney plant declined 1.5 percent in fiscal year 1975 compared to fiscal year 1974. Employment of production workers in Department 52 of the Sidney plant declined 11.0 percent between the same two periods.

Sales, Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Sales of cylindrical electronic connectors declined 16.2 percent in the first five months of fiscal year 1976 compared to the like period of fiscal year 1975.

Increased Imports. Imports of cylindrical electronic connectors are included in statistics for all types of electronic connectors. While increasing marginally from 1973 to 1975, imports of electronic connectors during those years remained less than two percent of domestic production. Industry sources estimate that imports of cylindrical electronic connectors between 1973 and 1975 were also less than two percent of domestic production.

Contributed Importantly. Major customers of the Sidney plant utilize electronic connectors in military and commercial aircraft production and industrial applications. Customers reduced purchases from the Sidney plant during 1975 and early 1976 because of adverse domestic economic conditions.

The Bendix Corporation does not import any finished electronic connectors. However, during fiscal year 1974, the Sidney plant was operating near full capacity. Bendix Corporation at that time contracted with foreign suppliers to produce components of cylindrical electronic connectors. Delivery time for orders placed with foreign suppliers ranged from six to eighteen months. Components that were imported by Bendix were manufactured at Sidney exclu-

sively in Department 52 of that plant. In the 12 month period beginning on March 1, 1975, company imports were equivalent to less than three percent of the production in Department 52.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with cylindrical electronic connectors produced at the Sidney, New York plant of the Electrical Components Division of the Bendix Corporation, Southfield, Michigan did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at such plant.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 17th day of May 1976.

HERBERT N. BLACKMAN,
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs.

[FR Doc.76-16433 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-545]

CARPENTER TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Notice of Amended Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Adjustment Assistance

Following a Department of Labor investigation under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 and in accordance with Section 223(a) of such Act, on April 12, 1976 the Department of Labor issued a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance applicable to workers and former workers producing specialty steel at the Reading, Pennsylvania plant, the warehouse locations in Buffalo, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Melrose Park, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; Troy Michigan; Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis; Minnesota; W. Caldwell, New Jersey; Fort Washington, Pennsylvania; St. Louis, Missouri; South Bend, Indiana; and related workers at the corporate headquarters in Reading, Pennsylvania of the Carpenter Technology Corporation. The notice of certification was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 18192-18193) on April 30, 1976.

In an oversight, the following warehouse location was omitted from the original certification:

Hartford, Connecticut.

Accordingly the certification issued on April 12, 1976 is hereby amended to include the warehouse location noted above.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 6th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director,
Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16447 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-671]

CARPENTER TECHNOLOGY CORP.

Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-671; investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated March 17, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 17, 1976 which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless and alloy welded steel pipe and tubing at the Union New Jersey plant of the Tube Division of Carpenter Technology Corporation, Reading, Pennsylvania. The investigation was expanded to cover the Jonesburg, New Jersey plant.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 12751-12752) on March 26, 1976. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Carpenter Technology Corporation, its customers, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Commerce, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers declined one percent in 1975 compared to 1974. The average number of production workers declined in the second, third and fourth quarters of 1975 compared to the prior quarters. Average weekly hours declined 8 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Sales declined 9 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. Sales declined in each quarter of 1975 compared to the prior quarter.

Increased Imports. Imports of stainless steel pipe and tubing decreased from 12.8 thousand net tons in 1971 to 5.3 thousand net tons in 1973. In 1974 imports increased to 8.5 thousand net tons and further increased to 10.9 thousand net tons in 1975. The ratio of imports to domestic shipments increased from 16.0 percent in 1974 to 25.7 percent in 1975.

More than 95 percent of the output of the Tube Division consists of stainless steel pipe and tubing.

Contributed Importantly. Customers of Carpenter Technology indicated that they reduced purchases from Carpenter Technology because of sales lost to companies that distribute imported steel pipe and tubing.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel pipe and tubing produced at the Union, New Jersey and Jonesburg, New Jersey plants of Carpenter Technology Corporation contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers at those plants. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All workers engaged in employment related to production of stainless steel pipe and tubing at the Union, New Jersey and Jonesburg, New Jersey plants of Carpenter Technology Corporation who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 10, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 20th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director,
Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16437 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-599]

COMET MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-599: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 13, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Knit Goods Union, Local 190, International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in the production of men's swimwear, men's, youths' and boys' knit shirts, ladies' blouses and skirts at Comet Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 12, 1976 (41 FR 10636-10637). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Comet Manufacturing Company, its customers, the National Cotton Council of America, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that Comet Manufacturing Company produced 50 percent men's and boy's knit shirts and 40 percent men's and boy's swimwear in 1975. Although the first three criteria have been met for men's and boy's knit shirts; the fourth criterion has not been met. In addition, although the first two criteria have been met for men's and boy's swimwear, the third and fourth criterion have not been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of workers decreased 34 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Sales of all products declined 27 percent in value in 1975 compared to 1974.

Increased Imports. U.S. import data for men's swimwear is not available for the period 1970 through 1973. Imports of men's swimear declined slightly in 1975 when compared to 1974 and the ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption decreased from 8.8 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 8.3 and 7.7 in 1975.

Imports of men's and boys' knit shirts increased every year from 1970 through 1973. Imports declined in 1974 compared to 1973, but rose 20.6 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Contributed Importantly. Most of Comet's major customers who decreased purchases in 1975 switched to other domestic manufacturers. Some major customers increased purchases, particularly of swimwear, from Comet. One major customer which increased its purchases of swimwear from Comet in 1975 also placed a small specialized order with offshore manufacture's. None of Comets other customers purchased imported products.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with men's swimwear and men's, Youths' and boys' knit shirts produced at Comet Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of that facility.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 14th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16449 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-772]

CYCLOPS CORP., TEX-TUBE DIVISION

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-772; investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 29, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the United Steel Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in the production of carbon steel line pipe at the Houston, Texas plant of the Tex-Tube Division of the Cyclops Corporation.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 23, 1976 (41 FR 17031). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Tex-Tube Division of the Cyclops Corporation, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that although the first three criteria have been met, the fourth criterion has not been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. Average annual employment of production workers declined 16 percent from 1973 to 1974, and did not change from 1974 to 1975.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Company production increased 12 percent from 1973 to 1974 and then decreased 16 percent from 1974 to 1975.

Increased Imports. Imports of carbon steel pipe and tubing increased from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. A decrease in domestic shipments and apparent U.S. consumption in 1975 caused imports to increase relative to U.S. shipments and apparent consumption. Ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 21.5 percent and 19.2 percent respectively, in 1974, to 22.8 and 20.8 percent in 1975.

Contributed Importantly. Customers representing 60 percent of Tex Tube's sales stated that they had overstocked supplies of carbon steel pipe and tubing in 1974, in anticipation of a steel shortage in 1975 and 1976. Since 1974 these firms have been operating from a substantial inventory backlog accumulated during the period of intense demand, and consequently, they have been reducing purchases of carbon steel pipe and tubing. These customers also stated that they did not switch their purchases of carbon steel pipe and tubing to similar imported products.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with carbon steel pipe and tubing produced at the Houston, Texas plant of the Tex-Tube Division of the Cyclops Corporation did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations at that plan.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16438 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-760]

ELECTRALLOY CORP.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-760; investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 29, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 29, 1976 which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless steel ingots at the Oil City, Pennsylvania plant of Electralloy Corporation.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on

April 23, 1976 (41 FR 17032). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from company officials, their customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that although the first and second criteria have been met. The third and fourth criteria have not been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers increased 47 percent in 1974 compared to 1973 and then declined 16 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Production increased 16 percent in 1974 compared to 1973 and then declined 32 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. From 1973 through 1975, stainless steel ingots represented more than 95 percent of the plant's production.

Increased Imports. U.S. imports of stainless steel ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, castings and sheet bars declined in each year from 27.0 thousand net tons in 1970 to 8.5 thousand net tons in 1973, increased to 12.2 thousand net tons in 1974 and then declined to 7.4 thousand net tons in 1975. The level of imports in 1975 was the lowest recorded for any year during the period of 1970 through 1975.

The ratio of imports to domestic shipments declined from 52.4 percent in 1970 to 15.6 percent in 1973, increased to 17.8 percent in 1974 and then declined to 13.1 percent in 1975. The ratio of imports to domestic shipments in 1975 was the lowest of any year from 1970 through 1975.

Contributed Importantly. Customers of Electralloy Corporation are stainless steel manufacturers who cast ingots in their own facilities and then process them into finished stainless steel products. These customers purchase ingots from Electralloy to supplement their own ingot production. As demand for finished stainless steel products decreased, customers of Electralloy relied on their own facilities to fill their needs rather than purchase ingots from an outside source.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel ingots produced at the Oil City, Pennsylvania plant of Electralloy Corporation did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at such plant.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 24th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16441 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-628]

FRIEDMAN MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-628: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 27, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterer's International Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing manufactured marble and slate at the Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Incorporated, Long Island City, New York.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 12, 1976 (41 FR 10639-10340). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from information and publications from Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Incorporated, its major competitors, the U.S. Department of Interior, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the U.S. Department of Commerce, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certication of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a signicant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely, and

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separation. From the last quarter of 1974 to the last quarter of 1975, employment of production workers and average weekly hours declined 56 percent and six percent respectively. Significant layoffs occurred during September-October 1975.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. The dollar value of production at the Long Island City mill declined 84 percent in December 1975-February 1976, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Increased Imports. Imports of marble and related products increased in dollar value each year from 1971 through 1974. In 1975 the import/production ratio of 103.0 percent was above the average ratio of 91.8 percent for the 1971-1974 period. Imports of building slate rose in dollar value each year from 1970 through 1974. In 1975 the import/production ratio of 122.2 percent was above the average ratio of 95.9 percent for the 1970-1974 period. For certain construction uses manufactured marble and manufactured slate are directly competitive with each other.

Contributed Importantly. Following a change in union rules in June 1975, union workers who install marble in the New York City area have been allowed to install marble which has been fabricated abroad. Recent bids on new construction projects in the area have been won by companies using imported prefabricated marble. Since June 1975, the Friedman Marble and Slate Works has imported fabricated marble. Fabrication of marble and employment of fabricators at the Long Island City, New York mill declined significantly in the second half of the 1975 due to the increased use by Friedman of marble fabricated abroad. Installers at the firm have not been affected, however, since they install both domestically fabricated and imported marble.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or

All workers engaged in employment related to the fabrication of marble and slate at the Long Island City, New York mill of the Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Incorporated, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after September 1, 1975, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

directly competitive with the marble and slate fabricated at the Long Island City, New York mill of the Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Incorporated, contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of the firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16445 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-787]

GEM ART CLOTHES CORP.

Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on April 9, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalagamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of the workers and former workers of the Gem Art Clothes Corporation, Brooklyn New York.

During the course of the investigation, it was established that all workers of Gem Art Clothes Corporation were separated on or before December 1974. Section 223(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 provides, in substance, that a certification shall not apply to any worker whose last total or partial separation from the firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm occurred more than one year before the date of the petition on which such certification is granted.

The date of the petition in this case is April 1, 1976 and, thus, workers terminated prior to April 1, 1975 are not eligible for program benefits under Title II, Chapter 2, Subchapter B of the Trade Act of 1974. Therefore, this investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 24th day of May 1976.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.76-16440 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-641]

H. A. SEINSHEIMER CO.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-641: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 27, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's suits, sportscoats, slacks, and leisure wear at the Cincinnati, Ohio plant of the H.A. Seinsheimer Company.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 19, 1976 (41 FR 11639). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the H. A. Seinsheimer Company, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the works in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (2) has not been met.

Production at the H. A. Seinsheimer Company increased 9 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. Company sales increased 4 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that sales or production, or both, at the Cincinnati, Ohio plant of the H. A. Seinsheimer Company did not decrease absolutely, and therefore workers at the H. A. Seinsheimer Company should not be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16434 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-640]

H. A. SEINSHEIMER CO.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-640: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 27, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's suits, sportscoats, slacks, and leisure wear at the New Albany, Indiana plant of the H. A. Seinsheimer Company.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 19, 1976 (41 FR 11639). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the H. A. Seinshiemer Company, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criteria (2) has not been met.

Production at the H. A. Seinsheimer Company increased 9 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. Company sales increased 4 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that sales or production, or both, at the New Albany, Indiana plant of the H. A. Seinsheimer Company did not decrease absolutely, and therefore workers at the H. A. Seinsheimer Company should not be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16450 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-571]

MODERN SHRINKING AND REFINISHING CO.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-5571: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on January 30, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on January 30, 1976 which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers of the Modern Shrinking and Refinishing Company, South Boston, Massachusetts.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 24, 1976 (41 FR 8136). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from company officials.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied, a negative determination must be made.

The Department of Labor has already determined that the performance of services is not included within the term "articles" as used in Section 222(3) of the Act. See Notice of Negative Determination in Pan American World Airways, Incorporated (TA-W-153; 40 FR 54639).

The Modern Shrinking and Refinishing Company performs the service of shrinking and inspecting cloth, on a contract basis, for clothing manufacturers. The company was not involved in the production of an article within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Act.

After careful review of the issues I have determined that services of the kind provided by The Modern Shrinking and Refinishing Company are not "articles" within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16448 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-660]

PETER BRATTI ASSOCIATES, INC.

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-660: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976, in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers of Peter Bratti Associates, Incorporated, New York, New York.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12753). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from company officials.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such worker's firm, or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely, and

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied, a negative determination must be made.

The Department of Labor has already determined that the performance of services is not included within the term "articles" as used in Section 222(3) of the Act. See Notice of Negative Determination in Pan American World Airways, Incorporated (TA-W-153; 40 FR 54639).

Peter Bratti Associates, Incorporated, specializes in the design, erection, and installation of exterior stone, granite, interior marble, ceramic tile, terrazzo, and precast architectural concrete. The company is not involved in the production of an article within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Act.

After careful review of the issues I have determined that services of the kind provided by Peter Bratti Associates, Incorporated, are not "articles" within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16435 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-665]

REPUBLIC STEEL CORP., CANTON PLANT

Notice of Determinations Concerning Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-665: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 12, 1976 which was filed by the United Steel Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless steel at the Canton, Ohio plant of Republic Steel Corporation.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12754). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Republic Steel Corporation, its customers, the International Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met for stainless steel but that criterion number (4) has not been met for carbon steel.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. Employment of all production workers at the Canton plant declined 17.9 percent in percent in 1975 compared with 1974. Employment increased 13.3 percent in the first two months of 1976 compared with the previous quarter.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Shipments of stainless steel bar in quantity decreased 55.6 percent in the first quarter of 1975 compared with the first quarter of 1974 and declined 64.3 percent in 1975 compared with 1974. Shipments of alloy steel declined 34.3 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Shipments of stainless steel ingots in quantity declined 68.1 percent in 1975 compared with 1974.

Increased Imports. Imports of stainless steel bar have increased each year from 1970; by 6.6 percent in 1971, 14.2 percent in 1972, 8.6 percent in 1973, 38.3 percent in 1974, and by 5.0 percent in 1975 compared with 1974. The ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption have increased from 16.6 and 15.0 respectively, in 1974 to 29.5 and 23.9 respectively, in 1975.

Imports of alloy steel bar decreased each year from 1971 to 1974. Imports decreased 14.2 percent in 1972 compared with 1971, decreased 17.0 percent in 1973 compared 1972 and decreased 44.5 percent in 1974 compared with 1973. Imports increased 88.1 percent in 1975 compared with 1974 while the ratios of imports to domestic shipments and consumption increased from 1.2 and 1.2 respectively in 1974 to 2.9 and 2.9 respectively, in 1975.

Contributed Importantly. The stainless steel ingots produced in the Canton plant are further processed and finished into stainless steel sheet, strip, plate, bar and other stainless steel products in an integrated production process within the Canton plant or at other Republic Steel plants. Customers of Republic Steel's Canton plant as well as its other plants indicated that they have increasingly turned to foreign sources of supply for stainless steel products because of their lower prices.

Customers of the Canton plants' alloy steel are automobile manufacturers, defense contractors and others large consumers of alloy steel. These customers have reduced purchases because of poor domestic sales conditions. None have switched to foreign sources of alloy steel.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel produced at the Canton plant of Republic Steel Corporation contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers engaged in employment related to production of stainless steel at the Canton plant of Republic Steel Corporation, Canton, Ohio who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 9, 1975 and before March 1, 1976 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

I further conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with alloy steel produced at the Canton, Ohio plant of Republic Steel Corporation did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers at that plant. Signed at Washington, D.C. this 25th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluating Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16442 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-558]

RONSON CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Notice of Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-558: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on January 23, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on January 23, 1976 which was filed by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers on behalf of workers and former workers producing various models of cigarette lighters at the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania plant of the Ronson Corporation of Pennsylvania.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 6, 1976 (41 FR 5477-5478). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Ronson Corporation, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that criterion (3) has not been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers declined 52 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. The plant closed November 28, 1975.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Production of refillable butane pocket lighters at the Delaware Water Gap plant declined 58 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Increased Imports. Imports of refillable pocket lighters increased absolutely in 1972 and 1973 compared to the preceding year. Imports then declined absolutely in 1974 and 1975 compared to the preceding year. Imports of refillable pocket lighters declined in value from $14.2 million in 1973 to $12.3 million in 1975.

The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption declined from 38.4 percent and 27.7 percent, respectively, in 1973 to 36.5 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively in 1974.

The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 35.4 percent and 26.2 percent, respectively, in the first nine months of 1974 to 41.3 percent, 29.2 percent, respectively, in the first nine months of 1975.

Imports of disposable pocket lighters increased absolutely each year from 1971 through 1974. Imports then declined absolutely from 1974 to 1975. Imports in terms of value decreased from $19.2 million in 1974 to $15.9 million in 1975. Imports declined relative to domestic production and consumption in the first nine months of 1975 compared to a like period in 1974.

Contributed Importantly. Aggregate statistics reveal that there has been a shift in demand from refillable pocket lighters to disposable pocket lighters. A survey conducted by the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance shows that apparent U.S. consumption of refillable pocket lighters declined in value from 51.3 million in 1973 to 46.9 million in 1974 to 29.2 million in the first nine months of 1975. At the same time apparent U.S. consumption of disposable pocket lighters increased from $13.6 million in 1973 to 34.4 million in 1974 to $43.0 million in the first nine months of 1975.

Until 1973 all of the disposable lighters sold in the U.S. were imported. Major distributors other than Ronson then began manufacturing disposable lighters in the U.S. and domestically produced dis-

posable lighters increased their share of the total U.S. market from 13 percent in 1973 to 74 percent in the first nine months of 1975.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with lighters produced by the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania plant of the Ronson Corporation of Pennsylvania did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at such plant.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 17th day of May 1976.

HERBERT N. BLACKMAN,
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs.

[FR Doc.76-16446 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-533]

THE RUBBER CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-533: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on January 9, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on January 9, 1976 which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing injection molded athletic type footwear at the West Hazelton Plant of The Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of The Rubber Corporation of Arkansas, De Queen, Arkansas.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 29, 1976 (41 FR 4381). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of The Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the American Footwear Industries Association, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations. The average number of production workers declined 20 percent in the last quarter of 1974 compared to 1973. The average number of production workers declined 16 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. Average weekly hours declined 13 percent in the fourth quarter of 1975 compared to the same period in 1974.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely. Production of injected molded athletic type footwear by the Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania declined 20 percent in the last quarter of 1974 compared to the last quarter of 1973. Production declined 24 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

Increased Imports. Imports of canvas footwear increased from 18.1 million pairs in 1970 to 28.5 million pairs in 1971 and declined to 20.1 million pairs in 1972. In 1973 and 1974 imports increased to 24.2 million pairs respectively. In the first ten months of 1975 imports declined to 20.8 million pairs compared to 22.8 million pairs during the same period in 1974.

The ratio of imports of canvas footwear to domestic production increased from 12.6 percent in 1972 to 18.2 percent in 1974.

In the first ten months of both 1974 and 1975 the ratio of imports to domestic production was 18.4 percent.

Contributed Importantly. The Department's investigation indicated that a major customer of the Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania reduced purchases of injection molded athletic type canvas footwear from Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania. Much of this reduction reflected a shift to imported sources for injection molded footwear.

Conclusion. After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with injection molded athletic type canvas footwear produced at the West Hazelton plant of the Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of the Rubber Corporation of Arkansas, contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers engaged in employment related to the production of injection molded athletic type canvas footwear who became totally or partially separated from employment at the West Hazelton, Pennsylvania plant of The Rubber Corporation of Pennsylvania on or after November 22, 1974 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 19th day of March 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16432 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-658; 659]

ALTA FOOTWEAR, INC., WILKES-BARRE AND HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-658 & TA-W-659: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976 in response to worker petitions received on that date which were filed by the United Textile Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing slippers at the Wilkes-Barre (TA-W-658) and Hazleton (TA-W-659), Pennsylvania plants of Alta Footwear, Inc.

The notices of investigation were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12750-12751). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Alta Footwear, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Total employment at the Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton plants declined eight percent from 1974 to 1975 and five percent in the first quarter of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975. All employment at the Hazelton plant was terminated in November 1975 when the plant closed.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Total sales of men's and ladies' slippers by Alta Footwear declined 13 percent in 1974 from 1973 and increased 11 percent in 1975 from 1974. Production of men's slippers declined from prior quarter's levels by 61 percent and 21 percent in the third and fourth quarters of 1975 respectively. Production of men's slippers declined to nearly zero with the closing of the Hazelton plant in November 1975. Production of ladies slippers declined from the prior quarter's levels by 24 percent and 17 percent respectively in the fourth quarter of 1975 and first quarter of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of slippers increased absolutely and relative to domestic consumption and production in each year from 1972 to 1975. Imports relative to domestic consumption and production increased from 22.8 percent and 29.5 percent respectively in 1974 to 29.7 percent and 42.3 percent respectively in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The evidence developed in the Department's investigation reveals that the closing of the Hazleton plant and declines in production by the Wilkes-Barre plant were due to increased competitive pressures from imported slippers. Customers of Alta indicated that they reduced purchases from Alta while increasing purchases of imported slippers. The customers cited lower prices of slippers offered from foreign sources as the reason for reduced purchases from Alta.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with slippers produced by the Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pennsylvania plants of Alta Footwear, Inc. contributed importantly to the separation of workers from those plants. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following certification:

All workers of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pennsylvania plants of Alta Footwear, Inc. who became or will become totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 31, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 25th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16606 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-710]

APEX GLOVE CO., INC., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-710: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 26, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing work gloves at Apex Glove Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The notice of investigation was published in the Federal Register on April 13, 1976 (41 FR 15485). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Apex Glove Co., Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, Industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessary more important than any other cause.

The investigation reveals that all four criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of production workers at Apex Glove Co., Inc. declined six percent in 1974 compared to 1973 and declined 18 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. In the first quarter of 1976 the average number of production workers declined 14 percent compared to the same period in 1975. Average weekly hours declined 13 percent in 1975 compared to 1974 and declined six percent in the first quarter of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Production of work gloves by Apex declined 35 percent in 1975 compared to 1974 and declined 16 percent in the first quarter of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of work gloves increased from 2.6 million pairs in 1971 to 5.2 million pairs in 1975.

The ratios of imports of work gloves to domestic production and consumption have increased steadily from 10.0 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively, in 1971 to 25.7 percent and 20.4 percent, respectively, in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The evidence developed in the Department's investigation of Apex Glove Co., Inc. indicates that customers of the firm, who are buying from foreign sources, are reducing purchases of work gloves from Apex while increasing purchases of imported work gloves. The customers are able to purchase work gloves from foreign sources at a lower cost. The loss of sales by Apex resulting from increased import competition has caused cutbacks in production by the firm and employment reductions at the plant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with work gloves produced by Apex Glove Co., Inc. contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of workers at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following certification:

All employees of the Apex Glove Co., Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who became or will become totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 8, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 28th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16607 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-557]

AUTO TERMINALS INC., FENTON, MISSOURI

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-557: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on January 23, 1976 in response to a worker

petition received on that date which was filed by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) on behalf of workers and former workers of Auto Terminals Inc., Fenton, Missouri, providing automobile transportation services from the Fenton, Missouri assembly plant of the Chrysler Corporation.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 10, 1976 (41 FR 5881). No public hearing was requested and none was held. The information upon which the determination was made was obtained from officials of Auto Terminals Inc.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied, a negative determination must be made.

Auto Terminals, Inc. does not produce an article within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Act and this Department has already determined that the performance of services, such as automobile transportation services, are not covered by the adjustment assistance program. See Notice of Negative Determination in Pan American World Airways, Incorporated (TA-W-153, 40 FR 54639). The only question presented by this case is whether Chrysler Corporation, i.e. a firm which produces an article, namely automobiles, and for whom the service is provided, can be considered to be the "workers firm". The Department has also previously determined that an independent firm for which such services are provided can not be considered to be the "workers firm". See Notice of Negative Determination in Nu-Car Driveway, Inc. (TA-W-393, 41 FR 12749).

Auto Terminals Inc. is an independent business incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and licensed by the State of Missouri to haul within the commercial zone of St. Louis. Auto Terminals competes for available business with a number of other carriers in the St. Louis area and each is free to haul for any business requesting their services.

Neither Chrysler, on the one hand, nor Auto Terminals on the other, is financially or otherwise involved in the business of the other. Auto Terminals either owns or leases the facilities necessary to the operation of its business, and all equipment is owned and maintained by Auto Terminals or its sister corporation, Cassens Transport.

The workers upon whose behalf this petition was filed were hired and are paid by Auto Teminals. They are supervised by and subject to the control of Auto Terminals personnel only. All employment benefits which they enjoy are provided and maintained by Auto Terminals.

After careful review of the issues and facts involved I have determined that services of the kind provided by Auto Terminals Inc. are not "articles" within the meaning of Section 222(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, and that Chrysler Corporation cannot be considered to be the "workers' firm."

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 9th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-13602 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-670]

BRASSCRAFT MANUFACTURING CO., INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-670: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976 in response to a petition received on March 12, 1976 which was filed on behalf of workers formerly producing brass plumbing fittings at the Detroit, Michigan plant of Brasscraft Manufacturing Company, Incorporated.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 13435) on March 30, 1976. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Brasscraft Manufacturing Company, Inc., its customers, the American Pipe Fitting Association, the U.S. Department of Commerce, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that although the first two criteria have been met, the third and fourth criteria have not been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of production workers declined 24 percent in 1974 compared to 1973. Employment in the first quarter of 1975 decreased 45 percent from the same period in 1974. All production employment was terminated in April 1975, when the plan was converted into a warehouse facility.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales declined 13 percent in 1974 compared to 1973 and declined 27 percent in the first quarter of 1975 from the same period in 1974. Production ceased in April, 1975.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of brass fittings declined absolutely by 30 percent from 1974 to 1975. The import/production and import/consumption ratios declined from 22.6 percent and 47.7 percent respectively, in 1974 to 16.4 percent and 31.8 percent respectively, in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The evidence developed in the Department's investigation indicates that the decline in sales and the subsequent ceasing of production of the Detroit plant were due to factors other than increased import competition. Brasscraft's declining sales from 1974 to 1975 resulted from the depressed state of the domestic housing industry. The opening of a Texas production facility by Brasscraft in 1974 coupled with the decline in sales resulted in excess production capacity at all Brasscraft plants and led to the decision to close the Detroit plant.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with brass plumbing fittings produced at the Detroit, Michigan plant of Brasscraft Manufacturing Company,

Incorporated did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at such plant.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 26th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16608 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-709]

BURNHAM-EDINA MANUFACTURING CO., EDINA, MISSOURI

Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-709: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 26, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing work gloves at Burnham-Edina Manufacturing Company, Edina, Missouri.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 13, 1976 (41 FR 15485-15486). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Burnham-Edina Mfg. Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation reveals that all four criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of production workers at Burnham-Edina Mfg. Co. declined 10 percent in 1975 compared to 1974 and declined 7 percent in the first quarter of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975. Average weekly hours for all production workers declined 15 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Production of work gloves by Burnham-Edina declined 23 percent in 1975 compared to 1974.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of work gloves increased from 2.6 million pairs in 1971 to 5.2 million pairs in 1975.

The ratios of imports of work gloves to domestic production and consumption have increased steadily from 10.0 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively, in 1971 to 25.7 percent and 20.4 percent, respectively, in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The evidence developed in the Department's investigation of Burnham-Edina Mfg. Co., indicates that customers of the firm who are buying from foreign sources are reducing purchases of work gloves from Burnham-Edina while increasing purchases of imported work gloves. The customers are able to purchase work gloves from foreign sources at a lower cost. The loss of sales by Burnham-Edina resulting from increased import competition caused cutbacks in production and related employment at Edina, Missouri.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with work gloves produced by Burnham-Edina Mfg. Co., contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of workers at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following certification:

All employees of the Burnham-Edina Mfg. Co., Edina, Missouri, who became or will become totally or partially separated from employment on or after March 8, 1975 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 28th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16604 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-652]

CHROMALLOY AMERICAN CORP., TURBINE SUPPORT DIVISION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-652: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 27, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on February 27, 1976 which was filed by the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers on behalf of workers and former workers of Chromalloy American Corporation, Turbine Support Division, San Antonio, Texas.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 23, 1976 (41 FR 12109). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Chromalloy American Corporation, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely,

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (3) has not been met.

The evidence developed in the Department's investigation reveals that there are no separately identifiable imports of aluminum based or magnesium based protective metal coatings. The products are not listed as a separate item of any

U.S. Tariff Schedule grouping. In addition, industry spokesmen indicated that importing of protective metal coatings is impractical due to the special technological process involved in producing such coatings.

Chromalloy American Corporation's Turbine Support Division manufactures proprietary metal coatings products that are used exclusively by the Turbine Support Division in the application of these coatings to jet aircraft engine parts.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the Turbine Support Division of the American Chromalloy Corporation are not being imported in increasing quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production as required in Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 28th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16601 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-691]

LEAR SIEGLER, INC., UNION CITY, TENNESSEE

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-691: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 19, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by three workers on behalf of workers and former workers producing automobile seat assemblies at Lear Siegler, Incorporated, plant located in Union City, Tennessee.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 2, 1976 (41 FR 14230). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Lear Siegler, Incorporated, its customer, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic producton; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation reveals that without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (3) has not been met.

Imports of automobile seat assemblies declined both absolutely and relatively in 1975 when compared to 1974. Imports declined 2.1 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. In addition, the single customer purchasing automobile seat assemblies manufactured by the Union City, Tennessee plant of Lear Siegler, Incorporated ceased all purchases in 1975 due to a reduction in domestic consumer demand for full size automobiles and a reallocation of seat assembly production to two other domestic suppliers. The customer did not purchase full size automobile seat assemblies from any foreign or offshore manufacturers.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increased imports did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separation of workers as required in Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 26th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16603 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-605]

LEBANON KNITTING MILLS, PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-605: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 13, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on February 13, 1976 which was filed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing knit fabric at the Pawtucket, Rhode Island plant of Lebanon Knitting Mills.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER March 12, 1976 (41 FR 10643). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Lebanon Knitting Mills, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely,

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important that any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, the investigation reveals that criteria three and four have not been met.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of man-made fabric declined in each year from 1971 through 1975. Imports declined 7 percent from 1974 to 1975. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption declined 1.1 percent and 1.1 respectively, in 1974, to 1.0 percent and 1.0 percent, respectivelv. in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The Department's investigation revealed that none of Lebanon's customers purchased fabric from foreign suppliers. Customers who decreased purchases did so because new styles do not require the double knit fabric produced by Lebanon.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with knit fabroc produced at the Pawtucket, Rhode Island plant of Lebanon Knitting Mills did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separation of workers of that plant.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 28th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16600 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-663]

PHILCO-FORD CORP., BLUE BELL, PENNSYLVANIA

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-663: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 12, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on March 12, 1976 which was filed by three workers on behalf of workers and former workers of the Consumer Products Corporate Staff of the Philco-Ford Corporation, Blue Bell, Pennsylvania.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 14233) on April 2, 1976.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained from Aeronutronic Ford Corporation.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (4) has not been met.

The petitioners were members of the Corporate Staff of the Consumer Products division of Philco-Ford which included the Home Entertainment Products business. The function of the Corporate Staff at Blue Bell, Pennsylvania is to handle all marketing and distributing of the company's consumer entertainment products.

In November 1974, the Home Entertainment Products business was sold to GTE Sylvania. This resulted in the reorganization and reduction of the Corporate Staff. The separations resulted from Philco-Ford's decision to sell its Home Entertainment Products business to another domestic manufacturer and were unrelated to any impact of imported products.

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with products handled by the Consumer Products Corporate Staff of the Philco-Ford Corporation, Blue Bell, Pennsylvania did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations of the Corporate Staff personnel.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 27th day of May 1976.

GLORIA G. PRATT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy.

[FR Doc.76-16599 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[TA-W-721]

R AND R TOY MANUFACTURING CO., INC., PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-721: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 26, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stuffed top animals at the R and R Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc. located in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 13, 1976 (41 FR 15492-15493). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the R and R Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc., the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production.

The term "contributed importantly means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (3) has not been met.

Imports of stuffed toy animals decreased 23.5 percent in 1975 compared to 1974. The ratio of imports to domestic production decreased from 10.3 percent in 1974 to 7.5 percent in 1975. Imports of stuffed toy animals have been decreasing steadily both absolutely and relative to domestic production in every year since 1971, except for a very slight increase in 1974.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the R and R Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc., Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania are not being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, and therefore workers at the R and R Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc. should not be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 28th day of May 1976.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Planning and Evaluation Staff.

[FR Doc.76-16605 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice No. 63]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

JUNE 3, 1976.

Cases assigned for hearing, postponement, cancellation or oral argument appear below and will be published only once. This list contains prospective assignments only and does not include cases previously assigned hearing dates. The hearings will be on the issues as presently reflected in the Official Docket of the Commission. An attempt will be made to publish notices of cancellation of hearings as promptly as possible, but interested parties should take appropriate steps to insure that they are notified of cancellation or postponements of hearings in which they are interested.

MC-C 7901, North American Van Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates now assigned June 8, 1976 at Fort Wayne, Indiana and will be held in Auxiliary Courtroom 265, Federal Building, and Courthouse, 1300 South Harrison.

MC 107012 (Sub 170), North American Van Lines, Inc. now assigned June 8, 1976 at Fort Wayne, Indiana and will be held in Auxiliary Courtroom 265, Federal Building and Courthouse, 1300 South Harrison.

MC 136469 (Sub 1), Broughton's Trucking Company, Inc. now assigned June 14, 1976 at Boston, Massachusetts is now being cancelled, application dismissed.

MC 134183 (Sub 2), Charles Zumstein, dba C. E. Zumstein Co. now assigned July 14,

1976 at Columbus, Ohio is now cancelled and being transferred to Modified Procedure.

MC–C–8783, Swift Leasing Co., Airlift International Inc. & R–W Service System, Inc.—Investigation of Operations and Practices and Revocation of Certificates, now assigned June 14, 1976, at Columbus, Ohio is canceled.

MC 128273 Sub 199, Midwestern Distribution, Inc., now being assigned September 27, 1976, at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC–F 12677, Ward Trucking Corp.—Purchase—Keystone-Lawrence Transfer and Storage Company now assigned July 20, 1976 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and cancelled and reassigned September 13, 1976 (1 week) at New York, New York in a hearing room to be later designated.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16593 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Notice No. 265]

MOTOR CARRIER BOARD TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 8, 1976.

Synopses of orders entered by the Motor Carrier Board of the Commission pursuant to sections 212(b) ,206(a), 211, 312(b), and 410(g) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 C.F.R. Part 1132), appear below:

Each application (except as otherwise specifically noted) filel after March 27, 1972, contains a statement by applicants that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of the application. As provided in the Commission's Special Rules of Practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings on or before June 28, 1976. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC–FC–76437. By order of June 2, 1976 the Motor Carrier Board approved the transfer to Alpha Trucking, Inc., Milford, Ohio, of Certificate No. MC–119531 Sub 117 issued September 14, 1970, to Sun Express, Inc., Warren, Ohio, authorizing the transportation of such merchandise as is dealt in by wholesale, retail, and chain grocery and food business houses, except in bulk, from the plant sites and warehouse facilities of The Proctor and Gamble Company, at or near Cincinnati, Ohio, to Detroit and Plymouth, Mich. Paul F. Beery, Esquire, Paul F. Beery Co., L.P.A., 8 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16592 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

[Section 5a Application No. 79 (Amendment No. 1)]

HAWAIIAN FREIGHT TARIFF BUREAU, INC.

Receipt of Application

MAY 28, 1976.

The Commission is in receipt of an application in the above-entitled proceeding for approval of amendments to the agreement therein approved.

Filed, as Supplemented, May 28, 1976, by: Milton W. Flack (Attorney for Applicant) Hawaiian Freight Tariff Bureau, Inc., Suite 300, 4311 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010.

The amendments involve: Changes to comply with Ex Parte 297, 349 I.C.C. 811 and 351 I.C.C. 437.

The complete application may be inspected at the Office of the Commission, in Washington, D.C.

Any interested person desiring to protest and participate in this proceeding shall notify the Commission in writing on or before June 28, 1976. As provided by the General Rules of Practice of the Commission, persons other than applicants should fully disclose their interest and the position they intend to take with respect to the application. Otherwise, the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application, without further or formal hearing.

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.76–16591 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976



PART II:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

■

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Amendments to Reference Methods

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 60]

[FRL 536-4]

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Proposed Amendments to Reference Methods

On December 23, 1971, the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated standards of performance for five categories of stationary sources under section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. An appendix to the regulation contained Reference Methods 1–9, which detailed requirements for performance testing of stationary sources. Since promulgation of these reference methods EPA has continued to evaluate them. As a result, the need for a number of changes which would clarify the methods and/or improve their accuracy and reliability has become apparent. The following proposed amendments incorporate these changes to Reference Methods 1–8. Revisions to Reference Method 9 were promulgated on November 12, 1974 (39 FR 39872).

Changes common to all eight of the reference methods are: (1) the clarification of procedures and equipment specifications, and (2) the addition of metric units along with English units. Specific changes to the methods are:

METHOD 1

A statement was added to clarify that the method does not apply to stacks containing cyclonic or swirling flow or stacks smaller than 0.3 m (1 ft) in diameter or 0.07 m^2 (0.8 ft^2) in cross sectional area. A procedure for verifying the existence of non-cyclonic or non-swirling flow was added. For cases where large cross sectional variation of the pollutant concentration is suspected or for unusually large diameter stacks, the method was revised to provide that more than two traverse diameters may be specified by the Administrator.

METHOD 2

The use of the method has been limited to non-cyclonic or non-swirling gas streams. Greater details for calibration of the Type S pitot tube have been added including: criteria for standard type pitot tubes; specification of calibration at 915 m/min (3000 ft/min); details of acceptable wind tunnel systems; and additional details for calibrating isolated pitot tubes and pitobe assemblies.

METHOD 3

For determining the molecular weight of a stack gas sample, it is now acceptable to use either an Orsat analyzer or a Fyrite [1] type combustion analyzer. Previously, only the Orsat analyzer was specified. The integrated gas-sampling train for this method was altered to include a surge tank before the rate meter in order to eliminate pulsation effects caused by the diaphragm pump. Also, because this method requires proportional sampling, an inclined manometer was added to the train to measure velocity head.

Where low CO_2 (less than 4%) or high O_2 (greater than 15%) concentrations exist, the procedure has been revised to require an Orsat having at least 0.1% subdivisions. The revised method also provides sampling site selection criteria and criteria for determining the number of sample points. More detail has been added to the analytical procedure. Finally, the former criteria for three consecutive measurements have been changed to require three measurements within 0.3% for greater than 3% CO_2 and 0.2% for less than 3% CO_2.

METHOD 4

This method now contains two separate methods for moisture determination: (1) a reference method for cases where the Method 5 train is not used, and (2) an approximation method for moisture content to be used for setting isokinetic sampling rates. In the moisture sampling train by the approximation method, the rate meter is now located before the dry gas meter.

METHOD 5

The specification for temperatures around the filter holder was revised to read "no greater than 120±14° C (248±25° F), or such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards." The revised wording of the temperature specification does not change the procedure contained in the original method; it only clarifies the intended procedure by providing more specific instruction. The revised language also provides flexibility for the Administrator to specify other temperature limits in applicable subparts of the standards. Method 5 employs an out-of stack filter to facilitate temperature control. This usage is not changed by these proposed amendments. Specifications for weight and volume measurements were changed to reflect the capabilities of most widely used apparatus. To further insure the validity of the sample, leak checks of the sampling train are now required after sampling runs as well as before. Finally, the gas-sampling train was altered to include a stack gas temperature sensor.

METHOD 6

In the sampling train, the flow control valve is now located before the pump instead of after to allow better leak checks. Samples collected by the train are to be diluted to 100 ml instead of 50 ml to allow the number of rinses of the impingers necessary for adequate sample recovery. The average flow rate through the sampling train was reduced to 1 liter/min to prevent reagent carry-over from one impinger to the next.

METHOD 7

A provision was added to require the potassium nitrate used for preparation of the standard solution to be dried at 105–110° C for a minimum of two hours. Currently, during sample recovery, sodium hydroxide is added to the sample solution. These revisions require that only enough sodium hydroxide be added to adjust the pH to 9–12. This will prevent a large excess of sodium hydroxide. Similarly, during the analysis procedure, only enough ammonium hydroxide may be added to the sample to raise the pH to 10. This requirement prevents possible differences in color intensity due to an excess of ammonium hydroxide. Also during sample analysis, only one-half of the sample is to be analyzed to avoid loss of the sample due to analytical error. Finally, two changes concerning the spectrophotometer were made: (1) for spectrophotometer calibration, an equation is provided to determine a factor that insures the best fit through the calibration points, and (2) the absorbance measurement is now to be made at 410 nm instead of 420 nm.

METHOD 8

During sample analysis a 10 ml aliquot of SO_2 sample is specified instead of 25 ml to reduce the amount of titrant required. A stack gas temperature sensor was added to the integrated gas-sampling train.

Finally, EPA is presently in the process of converting the units in its standards to the International System of Units (SI). In keeping with this policy, we will soon convert the equipment specifications and procedures of the reference methods to SI. We anticipate that in some situations it will be necessary, for practical application, to use a mixture of SI and metric units. We solicit any comments that will expedite and facilitate this transition.

[1] Mention of trade names is not intended to constitute endorsement by EPA.

By this notice, the Administrator is inviting comments on the proposed revisions. Submittals should, wherever possible, be supported with data and/or calculations.

Comments on the proposed revisions should be submitted, in triplicate, to the Emission Standards and Engineering Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, Attention: Mr. Don R. Goodwin. All comments post-marked no later than July 23, 1976 will be considered.

Copies of comments received will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Public Information Reference Unit (EPA Library), Room 2922, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 111 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857c6).

Dated: May 27, 1976.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

It is proposed to amend Part 60 of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations by revising Methods 1 through 8 of Appendix A—Reference Methods as follows:

APPENDIX A—REFERENCE METHODS

METHOD 1—SAMPLE AND VELOCITY TRAVERSES FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. A sampling site and the number of traverse points are selected to aid in the extraction of a representative sample.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable to sampling of gas streams contained in ducts, stacks, or flues.

It is intended that all new sources consider the requirements of this method before construction of the affected facility. Should they be overlooked, some sites may not lend themselves to this method and temporary alterations to the stack or deviation from the standard procedure may be required. Such cases are subject to approval by the Administrator.

This method is not applicable to stacks containing cyclonic or swirling flow (see § 2.4) or stacks smaller than about 0.3 m (1 ft) in diameter or 0.07 m^2 (0.8 ft^2) in cross sectional area. When these cases are encountered, an alternate procedure, subject to approval of the Administrator, is required.

2. *Procedure.*

2.1 Sampling site. Select a sampling site that is at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream and 2 diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or visible flame. If impractical, select an alternate site that is at least 2 stack or duct diameters downstream and 0.5 diameter upstream from the flow disturbances. For a rectangular cross section, use an equivalent diameter calculated from the following equation to determine the respective distances:

$$D_e = \frac{2LW}{L+W} \quad \text{Equation 1-1}$$

where:

D_e = equivalent diameter

L = Length

W = Width

2.2 Minimum number of traverse points. When the 8 and 2 diameter criterion can be met, the minimum number of traverse points shall be 12 for stack diameters greater than 0.6m (24 in.) and 8 for stack diameters equal to or less than 0.6 m (24 in.).

When the 8 and 2 diameter criterion cannot be met, use Figure 1-1 to determine the minimum number of traverse points. To use this figure, first determine the distances from the chosen sampling location to the nearest upstream and downstream disturbances. Divide each distance by the diameter or equivalent diameter to determine the distance in terms of the number of duct diameters. Then, determine from Figure 1-1 the minimum number of traverse points that corresponds (1) to the number of duct diameters upstream and (2) to the number of diameters downstream. Select the higher of the two minimum numbers of traverse points, or a greater value, such that for circular stacks the number is a multiple of four, and for rectangular stacks, the number follows the criteria in section 2.3.2.

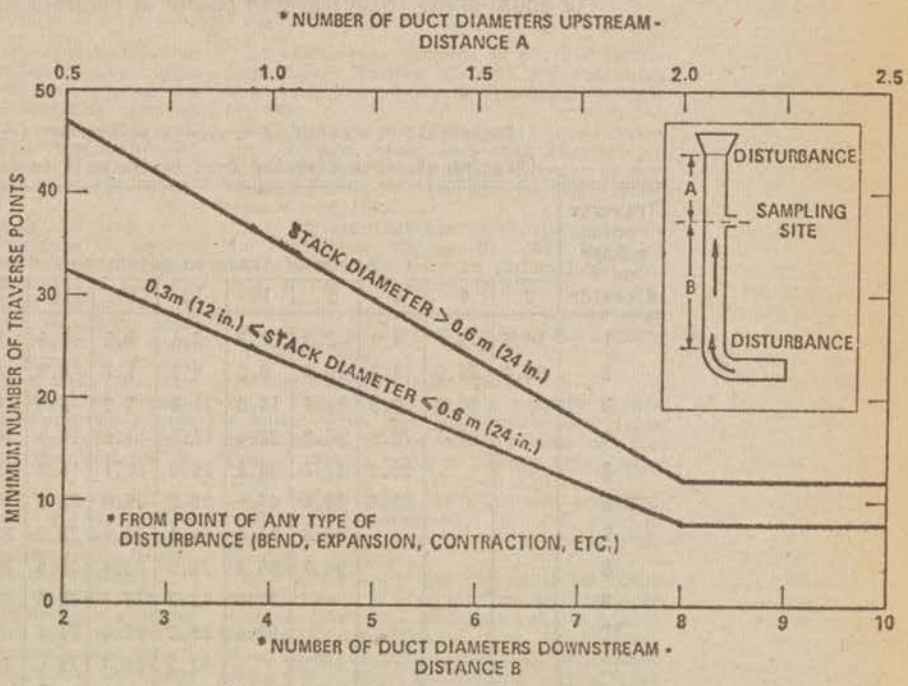


Figure 1-1. Minimum number of traverse points.

2.3 Cross sectional layout and location of traverse points.

2.3.1 Circular stacks. Locate the traverse points on two perpendicular diameters according to Table 1-1 and the example shown in Figure 1-2.

When large cross sectional variation of the pollutant concentration is suspected, the Administrator may specify that more than two diameters which divide the stack cross section into equal parts shall be used. More than two diameters may also be used with approval from the Administrator for unusually large diameter stacks.

One of the diameters shall be in a plane containing the greatest expected concentration variation, e.g., after bends one diameter shall be in the plane of the bend. This latter requirement becomes less critical as the distance from the disturbance increases. Therefore, other diameter locations may be used, subject to approval from the Administrator.

In addition, for stacks greater than 0.6 m (24 in.) no sampling points shall be selected within 2.54 cm (1 in.) of the stack walls, and for stacks equal to or less than 0.6 m (24 in.), no sampling points within 1.27 cm (½ in.) of the stack walls. To meet this criterion, do the following:

2.3.1.1 Stacks greater than 0.6 m (24 in.). When any of the traverse points, as located in section 2.3.1, fall within 2.54 cm (1 in.) of the stack walls, relocate them away from the stack walls to a distance of (1) 2.54 cm (1 in.) or (2) a distance equal to the nozzle inside diameter, whichever is larger. These relocated traverse points (on each end of a diameter) shall be the "adjusted" traverse points.

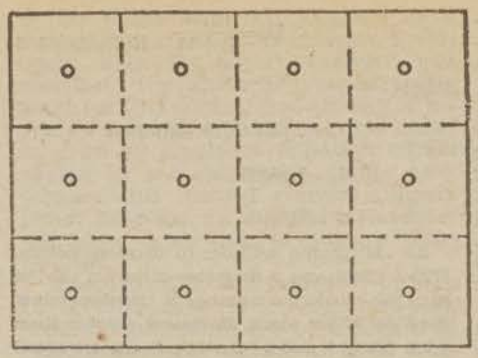


Figure 1-3. Example showing rectangular stack cross section divided into 12 equal areas, with traverse points at centroid of each area.

Table 1-1. Location of traverse points in circular stacks
(Percent of stack diameter from inside wall to traverse point)

Traverse point number on a diameter	Number of traverse points on a diameter											
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
1	14.6	6.7	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
2	85.4	25.0	14.7	10.5	8.2	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2
3		75.0	29.5	19.4	14.6	11.8	9.9	8.5	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.5
4		93.3	70.5	32.3	22.6	17.7	14.6	12.5	10.9	9.7	8.7	7.9
5			85.3	67.7	34.2	25.0	20.1	16.9	14.6	12.9	11.6	10.5
6			95.6	80.6	65.8	35.5	26.9	22.0	18.8	16.5	14.6	13.2
7				89.5	77.4	64.5	36.6	28.3	23.6	20.4	18.0	16.1
8				96.7	85.4	75.0	63.4	37.5	29.6	25.0	21.8	19.4
9					91.8	82.3	73.1	62.5	38.2	30.6	26.1	23.0
10					97.5	88.2	79.9	71.7	61.8	38.8	31.5	27.2
11						93.3	85.4	78.0	70.4	61.2	39.3	32.3
12						97.9	90.1	83.1	76.4	69.4	60.7	39.8
13							94.3	87.5	81.2	75.0	68.5	60.2
14							98.2	91.5	85.4	79.6	73.9	67.7
15								95.1	89.1	83.5	78.2	72.8
16								98.4	92.5	87.1	82.0	77.0
17									95.6	90.3	85.4	80.6
18									98.6	93.3	88.4	83.9
19										96.1	91.3	86.8
20										98.7	94.0	89.5
21											96.5	92.1
22											98.9	94.5
23												96.8
24												98.9

TRAVERSE POINT	DISTANCE, % of diameter
1	4.4
2	14.7
3	29.5
4	70.5
5	85.3
6	95.6

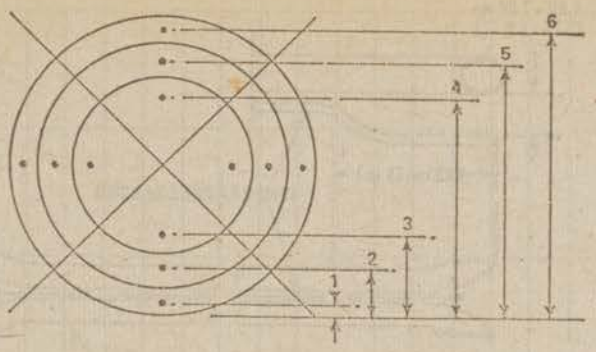


Figure 1-2. Example showing circular stack cross section divided into 12 equal areas, with location of traverse points at centroid of each area.

In some cases, two successive traverse points may need to be relocated to a single adjusted traverse point at each end of the traverse diameters. The sampling time at each of these "adjusted" traverse points shall be twice as long as at a "non-adjusted" sampling point as determined by the respective pollutant sampling method, e.g., Method 5.

2.3.1.2 Stacks equal to or less than 0.6 m (24 in.). Follow the procedure in section 2.3.1.1, noting only that the "adjusted" points should be relocated at 1.27 cm (0.5 in.) from the wall instead of 2.54 cm (1 in.).

2.3.2 Rectangular stacks. Divide the cross section into as many equal rectangular areas as traverse points as determined in sections 2.1 and 2.2 of this method, such that the ratio of the length to the width of the elemental areas is between one and two. Locate the traverse points at the centroid of each equal area according to the example in Figure 1-3.

The situation of section 2.3.1 concerning sampling points too close to the stack walls is not expected to arise with rectangular stacks. On the remote possibility that it does occur, consult with the Administrator.

2.4 Verification of non-cyclonic or non-swirling flow. Generally, cyclonic or swirling flow can be expected after such devices as cyclones and inertial demisters that follow venturi scrubbers or in stacks that have tangential inlets or two inlets that are opposite each other. At times, cyclonic flow can be detected by visual observations of the effluent plume. However, a Type S pitot tube as described in Method 2 can be used as a tool to verify the presence of cyclonic or swirling flow by doing the following:

2.4.1 Level and zero the manometer. Position the Type S pitot tube at each of the traverse points such that the face openings are perpendicular to the stack cross-sectional plane. A null (zero) reading at "0° reference" denotes the absence of cyclonic flow. If the reading is not zero, then rotate the pitot tube about ±10°. A null reading within the limits of ±10° rotation from 0° reference indicates an acceptable flow condition.

2.4.2 Conduct a velocity traverse according to Method 2. If there are negative velocity pressure readings, unacceptable flow conditions exist.

2.4.3 When unacceptable flow conditions are encountered, alternate procedures, subject to approval of the Administrator, are required.

3. *References.*

3.1 Determining Dust Concentration in a Gas Stream, ASME Peerformance Test Code #27, New York, N.Y., 1957.

3.2 Devorkin, Howard, et al., Air Pollution Source Testing Manual, Air Pollution Control District, Los Angeles, Calif., November 1963.

3.3 Methods for Determination of Velocity. Volume, Dust and Mist Content of Gases, Western Precipitation Division of Joy Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Bulletin WP–50, 1963.

3.4 Standard Method for Sampling Stacks for Particulate Matter, In: 1971 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 23, Philadelphia, Pa. 1971. ASTM Designation D–2928–71.

METHOD 2—DETERMINATION OF STACK GAS VELOCITY AND VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE (TYPE S PITOT TUBE)

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. Stack gas velocity is determined from the gas density and from measurement of the velocity head using a Type S (Stausscheibe or reverse type) pitot tube.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for measurement of the average velocity of a gas stream and for quantifying gas flow.

This procedure is not applicable for direct measurement in cyclonic or swirling gas streams. (Method 1, section 2.4 shows how to determine unacceptable flow conditions.) When these conditions exist, procedures such as the use of flow straightening devices must be employed subject to approval by the Administrator, to make accurate flow rate determinations.

2. *Apparatus.*

Specifications for the apparatus are given below. Any apparatus which has been demonstrated subject to approval of the Administrator, to be capable of meeting the specifications will be considered acceptable for the purposes of this method.

2.1 Pitot tube. Type S (Figure 2–1), or equivalent, calibrated according to the procedure in section 4. Other devices may be used when approved by the Administrator.

2.2 Differential pressure guage. Inclined manometer, or equivalent device, capable of measuring velocity head to within 10% of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.005 in.), whichever is greater. Below a differential pressure of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.) water gauge, micromanometers with sensitivities of 0.013 mm (0.0005 in.) should be used. However, micromanometers may not easily be adaptable to the existing field conditions and are not easy to use with pulsating flow. Thus, alternative methods or other devices acceptable to the Administrator may be used when conditions warrant.

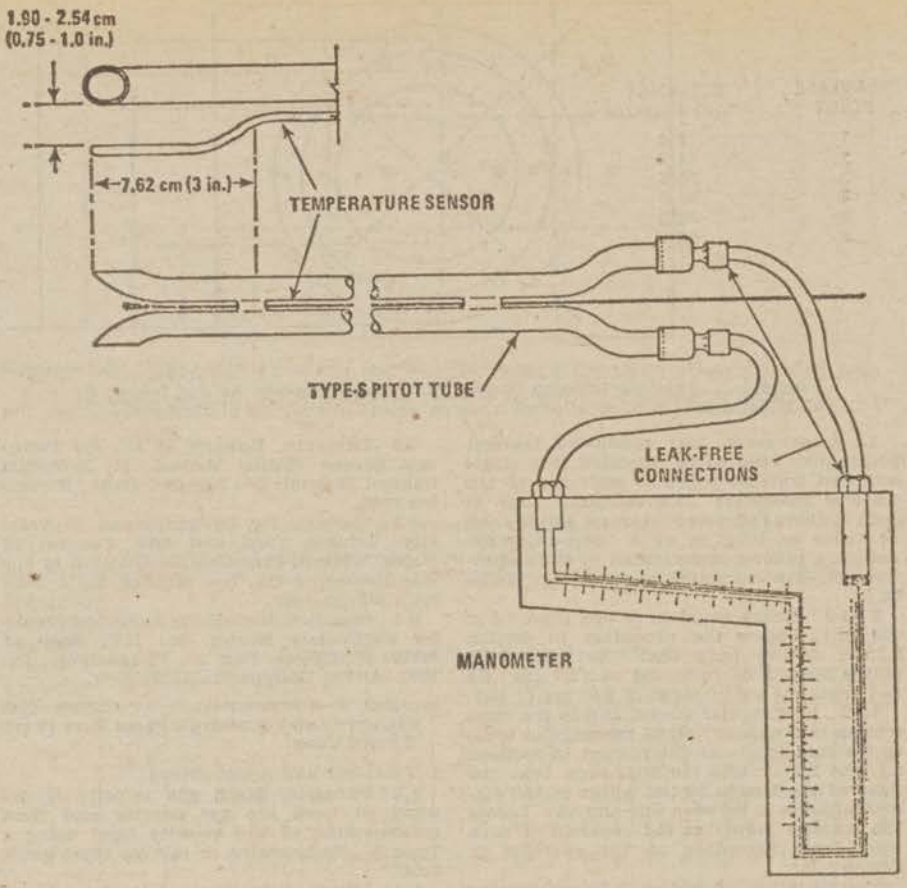


Figure 2-1. Pitot tube-manometer assembly.

The calibration of magnehelics, if used, must be checked on-site before and after each test run.

2.3 Temperature gauge. Thermocouple, liquid filled bulb thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, mercury-in-glass thermometer, or other gauges that are capable of measuring temperature to within 1.5% of the minimum absolute stack temperature. The temperature gauge shall be attached to the pitot tube such that the sensor does not touch any metal and its position is adjacent and about 1.90 to 2.54 cm (0.75 to 1 in.) from the pitot tube openings (see Figure 2-1). Alternate positions may be used if the pitot tube-temperature gauge system is calibrated according to the procedure of section 4. If it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a difference of not more than 1% in the velocity measurement will be introduced, the temperature gauge need not be attached to the pitot tube.

2.4 Pressure probe and gauge. Piezometer tube and mercury- or water-filled U-tube manometer capable of measuring stack pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). The static tap of a standard type pitot tube or one leg of a Type S pitot tube with the face openings positioned parallel to the gas flow may also be used as the pressure probe.

2.5 Barometer. Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and the sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.6 Gas analyzer. To analyze gas composition for determining molecular weight. Use Method 3 or other methods specified by the Administrator for dry molecular weight and use Method 5 or Reference Method 4 for moisture content. Other methods may be used when approved by the Administrator.

2.7 Calibration pitot tube. Standard type, to calibrate the Type S pitot tube. The standard type pitot tube shall have a known coefficient obtained from the National Bureau of Standards, Route 70 S, Quince Orchard Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland. An alternative is to use a Prandtl type pitot tube designed according to the criteria (given below and illustrated in Figure 2-2; see also Reference 6.7 or 6.8 for greater detail) which ensure that its coefficient will be 0.99±0.01.

2.7.1 Hemispherical or ellipsodial tip (inlet end of the impact tube).

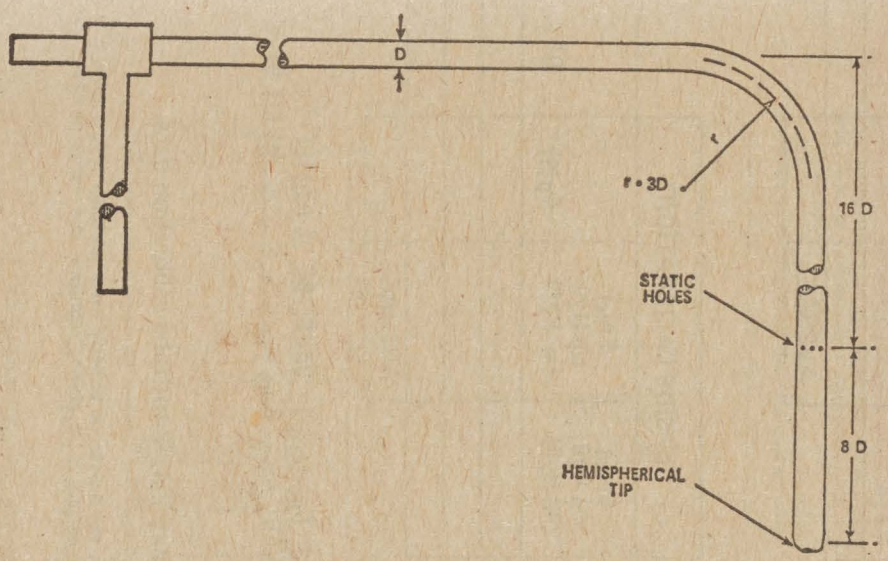


Figure 2-2. Standard Pitot tube.

2.7.2 Eight diameters of straight run (based on the diameter of the external tube) between the tip and the static pressure holes.

2.7.3 Sixteen diameters between the static pressure holes and the centerline of the external tube, following the 90° bend.

2.7.4 Eight static pressure holes of equal size (approximately 0.71 mm or 1/32 in. diameter), equally spaced in a piezometer ring configuration.

2.7.5 Ninety-degree bend of relatively large radius (approximately three diameters).

2.8 Calibration differential pressure gauge—For calibration purposes, inclined manometer, or equivalent device, capable of measuring velocity head to within 0.13 mm H_2O (0.005 in. H_2O).

3. *Procedure.*

3.1 Set up the apparatus as shown in Figure 2-1. Make sure all connections are tight and leak free. Level and zero the manometer. Because the manometer level and zero may drift due to vibrations and temperature changes, make periodic checks during the sample run. Record all necessary data as shown in the example data sheet (Figure 2-3).

3.2 Measure the velocity head and temperature at the traverse points specified by Method 1.

3.3 Measure the static pressure in the stack. One reading is usually adequate for all measuring points during the test; however, this must be confirmed by randomly moving the pressure probe over the cross section to see if there are any significant variations, i.e., greater than about 100 mm H_2O (4 in. H_2O). If there are significant variations, check the location for disturbances. If none are found, measure and record the static pressure at each traverse point.

PLANT _____

DATE _____ RUN NO. _____

STACK DIAMETER OR DIMENSIONS, m(in.) _____

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, mm Hg (in. Hg) _____

CROSS SECTIONAL AREA, $m^2(ft^2)$ _____

OPERATORS _____

PITOT TUBE I.D. NO. _____

AVG. COEFFICIENT, C_p = _____

LAST DATE CALIBRATED _____

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION

Traverse Pt. No.	Vel. Hd., Δp mm (in.) H_2O	Stack Temperature		P_g[a] mm Hg (in. Hg)	$\sqrt{\Delta p}$
		t_s, °C (°F)	T_s, °K (°R)		
		Average			

[a]If preliminary investigation shows that Pg varies no more than 100 mm H_2O (4 in. H_2O), record one reading.

Figure 2-3. Velocity traverse data.

3.4 Determine the atmospheric pressure.

3.5 Determine the dry stack gas molecular weight. For combustion processes, use Method 3. For processes emitting essentially air, an analysis need not be conducted: use a molecular weight of 29. For other processes, consult the Administrator.

3.6 Obtain the moisture content from Method 5 or by using Preference Method 4.

3.7 Determine the cross sectional area of the stack or duct at the sampling location. Whenever possible, it is better to physically measure the stack dimensions rather than using blueprints.

4. *Calibration.*

4.1 Pitot tube.

4.1.1 Calibration set-up—Calibration shall be done in a flow system having the following essential design features:

4.1.1.1 The flowing gas stream must be confined to a definite cross-sectional area, either circular or rectangular. For circular cross-sections, the minimum duct diameter shall be 30.5 cm (12 inches); for rectangular cross-sections, the width (shorter side) shall be at least 25.4 cm (10 inches).

4.1.1.2 The cross sectional area must be constant over a distance of 10 or more duct diameters. For a rectangular cross section, use an equivalent diameter calculated from he following equation to determine the number of duct diameters:

$$D_e = \frac{2LW}{(L+W)} \quad \text{Equation 2-1}$$

where:

D_e = Equivalent diameter

L = Length

W = Width

To ensure the presence of stable, fully developed flow patterns at the calibration site, or "test section," the site must be located at least 8 diameters downstream and two diameters upstream from the nearest disturbances.

NOTE.—Wind tunnels with well-developed flow patterns (i.e., flow parallel to the duct axis) may also be used.

4.1.1.3 The flow system shall have the capacity to generate a test-section velocity around 915 m/m'n. (3000 ft/min.), which is the approximate midpoint of the "normal working range" 305 to 1525 m/min. or ~1000 to 5000 ft/min. This velocity must be constant with time, to guarantee steady flow during calibration.

Note that Type-S pitot tube coefficients obtained by single-velocity calibration at the midpoint of the normal working range will generally be valid to within ±3 percent over the entire range. If a more precise correlation between C_p and velocity is desired, the flow system shall have the capacity to generate a number of distinct, time-invariant test-section velocities, covering the normal working range, and calibration data shall be taken at regular velocity intervals between 305 and 1525 m/min. (1000 and 5000 ft/min.). (See Reference 6.9 for details.)

4.1.1.4 Two entry ports, one each for the standard and Type S pitot tubes, shall be cut in the test section; the standard pitot entry port shall be located slightly downstream of the Type S port, so that the standard and Type S impact openings will lie in the same cross-section plane during calibration. To facilitate alignment of the pitot tubes during calibration, it is advisable that the test section be constructed of plexiglas or some other transparent material.

4.1.2 Calibration procedure. Note that this procedure is a general one, and must not be used without first referring to the specific considerations presented in sections 4.1.4–4.1.5. Note also that this procedure applies only to single-velocity calibration; see Preference 6.9 for more details. It is recommended that an identification number be assigned to the pitot tube, and that this number be permanently marked or engraved on the body of the tube; also, one leg of the tube should be marked "A", and the other, "B". To obtain calibration data for both the "A" and "B" sides, proceed as follows:

4.1.2.1 Make sure that the manometer is properly filled and that the oil is free from contamination. Inspect and leak-check all pitot lines; repair or replace if necessary.

4.1.2.2 Level and zero the manometer. Turn on the fan and allow the flow to stabilize. Seal the Type S entry port.

4.1.2.3 Ensure that the manometer is level and zeroed. Position the standard pitot tube at the calibration point (determined as outlined in sections 4.1.4 and 4.1.5), and align it so that its tip is pointed directly into the flow. Particular care should be taken in aligning the tube, to avoid yaw and pitch angles. Make sure that the entry port surrounding the tube is properly sealed.

4.1.2.4 Read ΔP_{std} and record its value in a data table, similar to the one shown in Figure 2-4. Remove the standard pitot tube from the duct and disconnect it from the manometer. Seal the standard entry port.

4.1.2.5 Connect the Type S pitot tube to the manometer. Open the Type S entry port. Check the manometer level and zero. Insert and align the Type S pitot tube so that its "A" side impact opening is at the same point as was the standard pitot tube, and is pointed directly into the flow. Make sure that the entry port surrounding the tube is properly sealed.

4.1.2.6 Read ΔP_s and enter its value in the data table. Remove the Type S pitot tube from the duct and disconnect it from the manometer.

4.1.2.7 Repeat steps 4.1.2.3 through 4.1.2.6 above, until three sets of velocity head readings have been obtained.

4.1.2.8 Repeat steps 4.1.2.3 through 4.1.2.7 above for the B-side of the Type S pitot tube.

PITOT TUBE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:_____ DATE:_____

CALIBRATED BY:_____

"A" SIDE CALIBRATION

RUN NO.	Δp_{std} cm H_2O (in. H_2O)	$\Delta p_{(s)}$ cm H_2O (in. H_2O)	$C_{p(S)}$	DEV.
1				
2				
3				
		AVERAGE		

"B" SIDE CALIBRATION"

RUN NO.	Δp_{std} cm H_2O (in. H_2O)	$\Delta p_{(s)}$ cm H_2O (in. H_2O)	$C_{p(S)}$	DEV.
1				
2				
3				
		AVERAGE		

DEV. = $\frac{C_{p(S)} - C_{p(S)(avg.)}}{}$ (MUST BE ≤ 0.01)

C_p DIFFERENCE: $A_{avg} - B_{avg}$ =_____ (MUST BE ≤ 0.01)

Figure 2-4. Pitot tube calibration data.

4.1.3 Calculations.

4.1.3.1 For each of the 6 pairs of velocity head readings (i.e., 3 from Side A and 3 from side B) obtained in section 4.1.2 above, calculate the value of the Type S pitot tube coefficient, as follows:

$$C_{p(S)} = C_{p(std)} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta p_{std}}{\Delta p_S}} \qquad \text{Equation 2-2}$$

where:

$C_{p(S)}$ = Type S pitot tube coefficient
$C_{p(std)}$ = Standard pitot tube coefficient; use 0.99 if the coefficient is unknown and the tuele is designed according to the guidelines in section 2.7
Δp_{std} = Velocity head measured by the standard pitot tube, cm H_2O (in. H_2O)
Δp_S = Velocity head measured by the Type S pitot tube, cm H_2O (in. H_2O)

4.1.3.2 Calculate $\bar{C}_p$ (side A), the mean A-side coefficient, and $\bar{C}_p$ (side B), the mean B-side coefficient; calculate the difference between these two average values.

4.1.3.3 Calculate the deviation of each of the three A-side values of $C_{p(S)}$ from $\bar{C}_p$ (side A), and the deviation of each B-side value of $C_{p(S)}$ from $\bar{C}_p$ (side B). Use the following equation:

$$\text{Deviation} = C_{p(S)} - \bar{C}_p(\text{A or B}) \qquad \text{Equation 2-3}$$

4.1.3.4 Calculate σ, the average deviation from the mean, for both the A and B sides of the pitot tube. Use the following equation:

$$\sigma(\text{side A or B}) = \frac{\sum_1^3 |C_{p(S)} - \bar{C}_p(\text{A or B})|}{3} \qquad \text{Equation 2-4}$$

4.1.4 Specific considerations pertaining to calibration of isolated type S pitot tubes. When an isolated Type S pitot tube is to be calibrated, select a calibration point at or near the center of the duct, and follow the procedures outlined in sections 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 above. The coefficients so obtained, i.e., $\bar{C}_p$ (side A) and $\bar{C}_p$ (side B), will be valid for the measurement of stack gas velocities between 305 and 1525 m/min. (1000 and 5000 ft/min.), so long as the isolated pitot tube is used. If, however, the pitot tube is used as a component of a pitobe assembly, the isolated coefficient values may or may not apply; this is discussed more fully in section 4.1.5.

4.1.5 Pitobe Assemblies. Generally, when a Type S pitot tube is used as a component of a pitobe assembly, its A and B-side coefficients will differ appreciably from their respective isolated values if there is aerodynamic interactions among the assembly components. The isolated and assembly coefficient values will only be the same if the assembly is constructed according to the following specifications:

(a) To minimize aerodynamic interactions between the pitot tube and sampling nozzle there must be a separation distance (free-space) of at least 1.90 cm (¾ in.) between the nozzle and pitot tube, with the largest size nozzle (usually 1.3 cm or ½ in., i.d.) in place. (See Figure 2-5.)

(b) To minimize aerodynamic interactions between the thermocouple and pitot tube, the thermocouple wire must be mounted on the pitot tube in such a way that the tip of the wire is in line with, but at least 1.90 cm (¾ in.) from the center of the pitot tube impact openings. (See Figure 2-6.)

(c) To eliminate pitot tube-probe sheath interference, there must be at least 7.62 cm (3 in.) between the leading edge of the probe and the center of the pitot tube impact openings. (See Figure 2-7.)

For those assemblies which either (1) meet requirements (a) through (c) above but have unknown isolated coefficients, or (2) fail to meet these requirements, use the procedures to calibrate the pitot tube-nozzle-thermocouple assembles outlined in sections 4.1.2 and 4.1.3, in conjunction with the following special considerations, to determine the A and B-side coefficients of the Type S pitot tube:

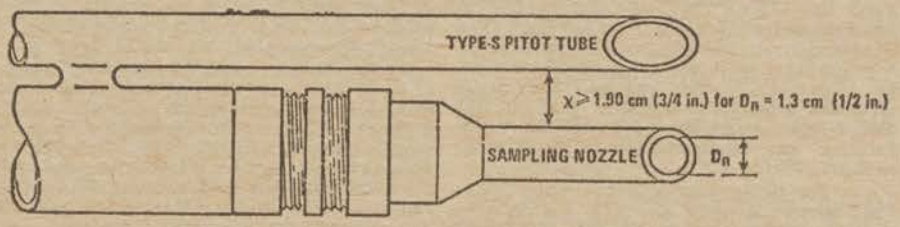


Figure 2-5. Minimum pitot-nozzle separation needed to prevent interference.

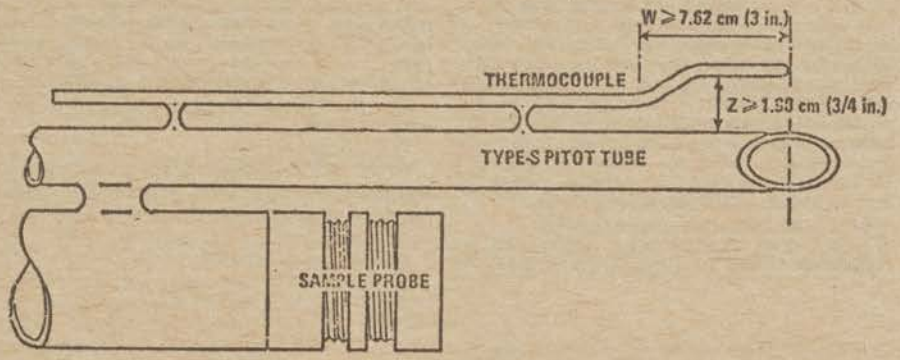


Figure 2-6. Proper thermocouple placement to prevent interference.

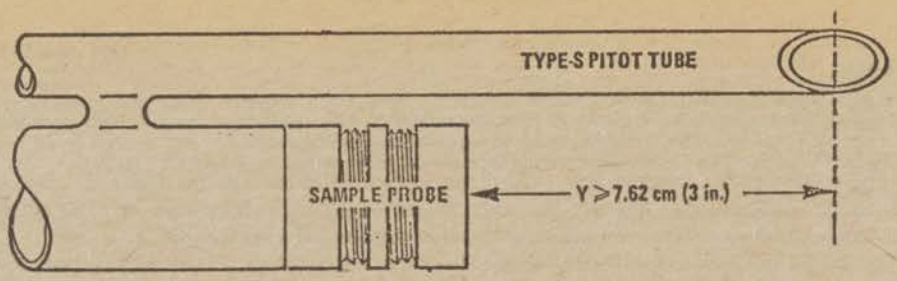


Figure 2-7. Minimum pitot-sample probe separation needed to prevent interference.

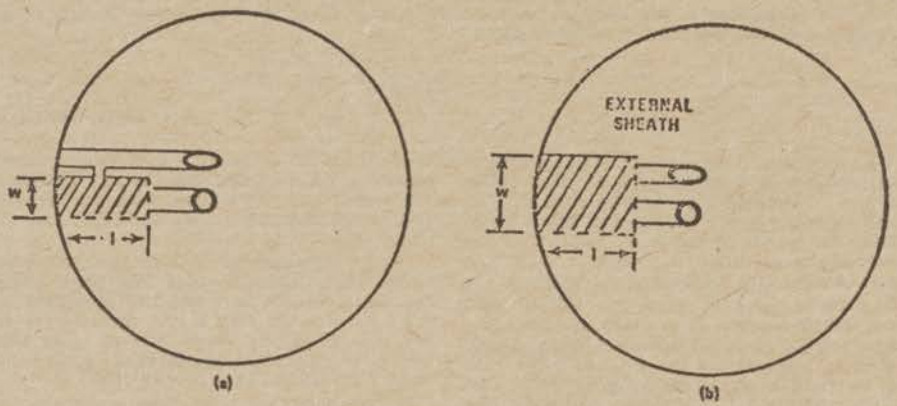


Figure 2-8. Projected-area models for typical pitobe assemblies.

(i) Although it is preferable that the calibration point be located at or near the center of the duct, insertion of a probe sheath into a small duct may cause significant cross-sectional area blockade, and yield incorrect coefficient values. Therefore, to minimize the blockage effect, the calibration point may be a few inches off-center if necessary. To keep the actual reduction in C_p due to blockage below 1 percent, it is necessary that the theoretical blockage, as determined by a projected-area model of the probe sheath, be 2 percent or less of the duct cross-sectional area for assemblies without external sheaths (see Figure 2–8a) and 3 percent or less for assemblies with external sheaths (Figure 2–8b).

(ii) For pitobe assemblies in which pitot tube-nozzle interference is a factor (i.e., those in which the pitot-nozzle separation distance is less than 1.90 cm (¾ in.) with a 1.3 cm (½ in.) nozzle in place) the value of C_p will depend somewhat on the amount of free space between the tube and nozzle; in these instances, separate calibrations shall be performed with each of the commonly used nozzle sizes in place. Note that single-velocity calibration technique will be acceptable for this purpose, even though the larger nozzle sizes (>0.635 cm or ¼ in.) are not ordinarily used for isokinetic sampling at velocities around 915 m/min. (3000 ft/min.), which is the calibration velocity.

4.1.6 Recalibration and Field Use.

4.1.6.1 The Type S pitot tube shall be calibrated before its initial use. Thereafter, if the tube has been significantly damaged by field use (for example, if the impact openings are bent out of shape, cut, nicked, or noticeably misaligned), it shall be repaired if possible and recalibrated, or replaced, if necessary.

4.1.6.2 When the Type S pitot tube is used in the field, the appropriate A or B-side coefficient shall be used to perform velocity calculations, depending upon which side of the pitot tube is pointed toward the flow.

4.1.6.3 When sampling a small duct (~12–36 inches in diameter) with a pitobe assembly, the probe sheath can block a significant part of the duct cross-section, causing a reduction in the value of C_p. Therefore, in certain instances it may be necessary, prior to sampling, to make adjustments in the coefficient values obtained by calibration. Consult Reference 6.9 for details.

4.2 Temperature gauges. Calibrate dial and liquid filled bulb thermometers and thermocouple-potentiometer systems against mercury-in-glass thermometers. Ice bath and boiling water (corrected for barometric pressure) are acceptable reference points. For other devices, check with the Administator.

4.3 Barometers. Calibrate against a mercury barometer.

5. *Calculations.*

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

5.1 Nomenclature.

A = Cross sectional area of stack, m^2 (ft^2)
B_{ws} = Water vapor in the gas stream (from Method 5 or Reference Method 4), proportion by volume
C_p = Pitot tube coefficient, dimensionless
K_p = Pitot tube constant,

$$34.97 \frac{m}{sec}\left[\frac{(g/g\text{-mole})(mm\ Hg)}{(°K)(mm\ H_2O)}\right]^{1/2}$$

for the metric system and

$$85.48 \frac{ft}{sec}\left[\frac{(lb/lb\text{-mole})(in.\ Hg)}{(°R)(in.\ H_2O)}\right]^{1/2}$$

for the English system
M_d = Molecular weight of stack gas, dry basis (from Method 3 or other approved methods), g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole)
M_s = Molecular weight of stack gas, wet basis, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole)
$= M_d(1-B_{ws})+18B_{ws}$ Equation 2–5
P_{bar} = Atmospheric pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_g = Stack static pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg)
$= P_{bar}+P_g$ Equation 2–6
P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)
Q_{sd} = Dry volumetric stack gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions, dscm/hr (dscf/hr)
t_s = Stack temperature, °C (°F)
T_s = Absolute stack temperature, °K (°R)
$= 273+t_s$ for metric Equation 2–7
$= 460+t_s$ for English Equation 2–8
T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293°K (528°R)
v_s = Average stack gas velocity, m/sec (ft/sec)
Δ_p = Velocity head of stack gas, mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
3600 = Conversion factor, sec/hr
18 = Molecular weight of water, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole)

5.2 Average stack gas velocity.

$$v_s = K_p C_p (\sqrt{\Delta p})_{avg}\sqrt{\frac{(T_s)_{avg}}{P_s M_s}} \quad \text{Equation 2–9}$$

NOTE.—Equation 2–7 assumes that T_s, P_s, and M_s do not change appreciably (i.e. >1%) with cross section and with time. If they do, consult with the Administrator to determine an acceptable procedure.

5.3 Average stack gas dry volumetric flow rate.

$$Q_{sd} = 3600(1-B_{ws})v_s A\left[\frac{T_{std}}{T_{s(avg)}}\right]\left[\frac{P_s}{P_{std}}\right] \quad \text{Equation 2–10}$$

6. *References.*

6.1 Mark, L. S., Mechanical Engineer's Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. 1951.

6.2 Perry, J. H., Chemical Engineers' Handbook, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., 1960.

6.3 Shigehara, R. T., W. F. Todd, and W. S. Smith, Significance of Errors in Stack Sampling Measurements. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association, St. Louis, Mo., June 14–19, 1970.

6.4 Standard Method for Sampling Stacks for Particulate Matter. In: 1971 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 23, Philadelphia, Pa., 1971. ASTM Designation D–2928–71.

6.5 Vennard, J. K., Elementary Fluid Mechanics, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1947.

6.6 ASME, Fluid Meters—Their Theory and Application, ASME, N.Y., 1959.

6.7 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals, 1972, p. 208.

6.8 ASTM Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 26, 1974, p. 648.

6.9 Vollaro, R. F., Guidelines for Type-S Pitot Tube Calibration. Paper presented at 1st Annual Meeting, Source Evaluation Society, Dayton, Ohio, September 18, 1975.

METHOD 3—GAS ANALYSIS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE, OXYGEN, EXCESS AIR, AND DRY MOLECULAR WEIGHT

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. An integrated or grab gas sample is extracted from a stack and analyzed for percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen using an Orsat analyzer or, for molecular weight determinations, a Fyrite[1] type combustion gas analyzer.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for determining carbon dioxide and oxygen concentrations, and molecular weight of a sample from a gas stream.

2. *Apparatus.*

Any apparatus which has been demonstrated to yield results acceptable to the Administrator will be considered acceptable for the purposes of this method.

2.1 Grab sample (Figure 3–1).

2.1.1 Probe—Stainless steel or borosilicate glass equipped with a filter (either in-stack or out-stack) to remove particulate matter.

2.1.2 Pump—One-way squeeze bulb, or equivalent, to transport gas sample to analyzer.

2.2 Integrated sample (Figure 3–2).

2.2.1 Probe—Stainless steel or borosilicate glass equipped with a filter (either in-stack or out-stack) to remove particulate matter.

[1] Mention of trade names or specific products does not constitute endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency.

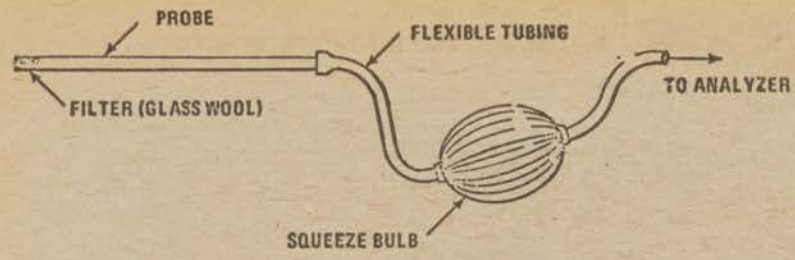


Figure 3-1. Grab-sampling train.

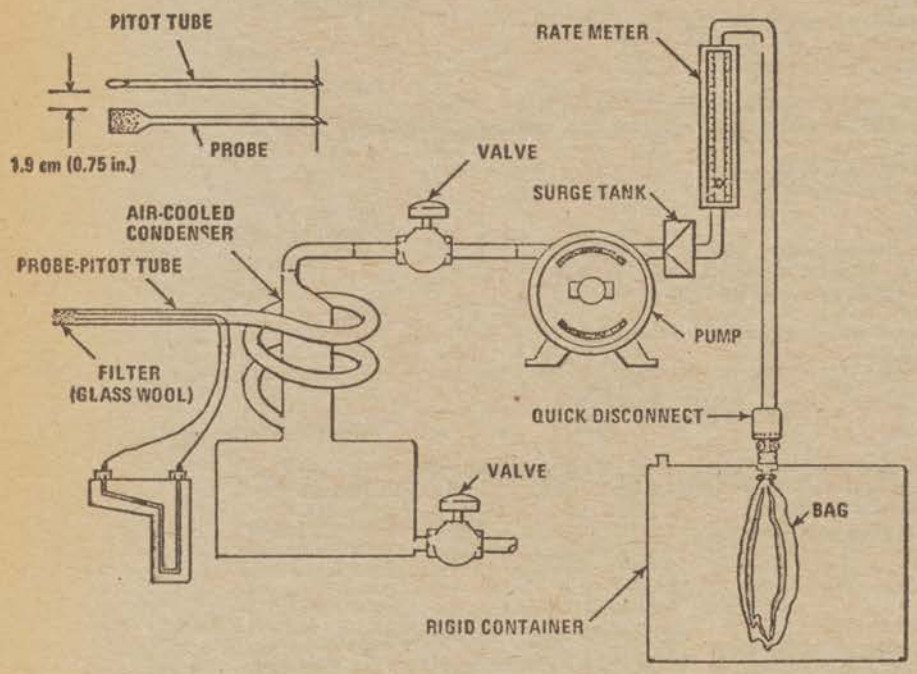


Figure 3-2. Integrated gas-sampling train.

2.2.2 Condenser—Air-cooled condenser, or equivalent, to remove excess moisture.

2.2.3 Valve—Needle valve, to adjust sample gas flow rate.

2.2.4 Pump—Leak-free, diaphragm type, or equivalent, to transport sample gas to the flexible bag. Install a small surge tank between the pump and rate meter to eliminate pulsation effect of diaphragm pump on the rotameter.

2.2.5 Rate meter—Potameter, capable of measuring a flow range from 0 to 1.0 litre per minute.

2.2.6 Flexible bag—Tedlar,[1] or equivalent, with a capacity in the range of 55 to 90 liters. Before each field test run make sure the bag is leak-free by checking it for leaks. To leak check, connect a water manometer and pressurize the bag to 5–10 cm H_2O (2–4 in. H_2O). Allow stand for 10 minutes. Any displacement in the water manometer indicates a leak.

NOTE.—An alternative leak check method is to pressurize the bag to 5–10 cm H_2O or 2–4 in. H_2O and allow to stand overnight. A deflated bag indicates a leak.

2.2.7 Pitot tube—Type S, or equivalent, attached to the probe to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity so that the sampling flow rate can be regulated proportional to the stack gas velocity. The tips of the probe and pitot tube shall be adjacent to each other and the free space between them shall be about 1.9 cm (0.75 in.). When used with this method, the pitot tube need not be calibrated.

2.2.8 Differential pressure gauge—Inclined manometer capable of measuring velocity head to within 10% of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.0005 in.), whichever is greater. Below a differential pressure of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.) water gauge, micromanometers with sensitivities of 0.013 mm (0.0005 in.) should be used. However, micromanometers may not easily be adaptable to the existing field conditions and are not easy to use with pulsating flow. Thus, alternative methods or other devices acceptable to the Administrator may be used when conditions warrant.

2.2.9 Manometer—About 28 cm (12 in.) water-filled U-tube manometer, or equivalent, to be used for the flexible bag leak check.

2.2.10 Vacuum gauge—At least 760 mm Hg (30 in. Hg) gauge, to be used for the sampling train leak check.

2.3 Analysis.

2.3.1 Orsat analyzer or Fyrite type combustion gas analyzer. The latter is used only for molecular weight determination. For low CO_2 (less than 4 percent) or high O_2 (greater than 15 percent) concentrations, the measuring burette of the Orsat must have at least 0.01% subdivisions.

3. *Sampling Procedure.*

3.1 Grab sampling. This procedure is primarily used for, but not limited to, determining molecular weight. Other uses must first be approved by the Administrator.

3.1.1 The sampling point in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft), unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

3.1.2 Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3–1, making sure all connections are tight and leak-free by following the procedure in Section 4.

3.1.3 Place the probe in the stack at the sampling point and then purge the sampling line. Draw a sample into the analyzer and analyze according to Section 4.

3.2 Integrated sampling (required when the analytical results will be used to calculate a pollutant emission rate correction factor).

3.2.1 Select the sampling location according to Method 1. In addition to the criteria of Method 1, the sampling location shall be at least 2 diameters downstream from any point of air in-leakage. The downstream distance shall be calculated using the linear distance from the point of air in-leakage, and the diameter of the stack at the sampling location.

3.2.2 A minimum of 8 traverse points, selected according to Method 1, shall be used for circular stacks with diameters less than 0.6 m (2 ft.). A minimum of 12 traverse points, selected according to Method 1, shall be used for all other cases, unless otherwise specified in an applicable subpart, or unless specifically approved by the Administrator.

3.2.3 Leak check the flexible bag as in Section 2.2.6. Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3–2. Just prior to sampling, leak check the train by placing a vacuum gauge at the condenser inlet pulling a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plugging the outlet at the quick disconnect, and then turning off the pump. The vacuum shall remain stable for at least one minute. Evacuate the flexible bag. Connect the probe and place it in the stack and then purge the sampling line. Now, connect the bag and make sure that all connections are tight and leak free.

3.2.4 Sample at a rate proportional (within 20% of constant proportionality, or as specified by the Administrator) to the stack velocity, traversing all sampling points. Record proportional sampling data as shown in Figure 3–3. When analytical results will be used to calculate a pollutant emission rate correction factor, the sampling Must span the length of time the pollutant emission rate is being determined, sampling at each traverse point for an equal length of time. Collect at least 30 liters (1 ft^3) of sample gas.

3.2.5 Obtain and analyze at least one integrated flue gas sample during each pollutant emission rate determination.

4. *Analytical Procedure.*

4.1 Leak check for Orsat analyzer. Moving an Orsat analyzer frequently causes it to leak. Therefore, an Orsat analyzer should be thoroughly leak-checked on-site before the flue gas sample is introduced into it. The suggested procedure for leak-checking an Orsat analyzer is:

4.1.1 Bring the liquid level in each pipette up to the reference mark on the capillary tubing and then close the pipette stopcock.

TIME	TRAVERSE PT.	Δp mm(in.) H_2O	Q 1pm	$R = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\Delta p}}$	% DEV.[a]
			AVERAGE		

[a] % DEV = $\left(\frac{R - R_{avg}}{R_{avg}}\right) 100$ (MUST BE ≤ 20%)

Figure 3-3. Proportional sampling data.

4.1.2 Raise the leveling bulb sufficiently to bring the confining liquid meniscus onto the graduated portion of the burette and then close the manifold stopcock.

4.1.3 Record the meniscus position.

4.1.4 Observe the meniscus in the burette and the liquid level in the pipette for movement over the next four minutes.

4.1.5 For the Orsat analyzer to pass the leak-check, two conditions must be met:

4.1.5.1 The liquid level in each pipette must not fall below the bottom of the capillary tubing during this four-minute interval.

4.1.5.2 The meniscus in the burette must not change by more than 0.2 ml during this four-minute interval. For the results to be valid the Orsat analyzer must pass this leak test before and after the analysis.

4.1.6 If the analyzer fails the leak-check procedure, all rubber connections and stopcocks should be checked until the cause of the leak is identified. Leaking stopcocks must be disassembled, cleaned and regreased. Leaking rubber connections must be replaced. After the analyzer is reassembled, the leak-check procedure must be repeated.

4.2 Determination of stack gas molecular weight. (Orsat leak check described above is optional). Within eight hours after the sample is taken, analyze it for percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen using either an Orsat analyzer or a Fyrite type combustion gas analyzer. Determine the percent of the gas that is nitrogen and carbon monoxide by subtracting the sum of the percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen from 100 percent.

4.2.1 Grab samples—Repeat the sampling and analysis until the molecular weight from each of three consecutive grab samples differs from their means by no more than 0.3 grams/gram mole (0.3 pounds/pound mole).

4.2.2 Integrated samples—Repeat the analysis until the molecular weight for three consecutive analyses differs from their mean by no more than 0.3 gram/gram mole (0.3 pound/pound mole).

4.3 Determination of O_2, CO_2, or excess air for calculating pollutant emission rate correction factors.

NOTE.—The Fyrite type combustion gas analyzers are not acceptable for this purpose, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. The results may also be used for determining stack gas molecular weight.

4.3.1 Leak check the Orsat analyzer as described in section 4.1. This procedure is mandatory.

4.3.2 Within four hours after the integrated sample is taken, analyze it for percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen using an Orsat analyzer. To ensure complete absorption of these gases make repeated passes through the absorbing solution until two consecutive readings are the same. Several passes (3–4) should be made between readings. (If constant readings cannot be obtained after three consecutive readings, replace the absorbing solution.) Determine the percent of the gas that is nitrogen and carbon monoxide by subtracting the sum of the percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen from 100 percent.

This procedure assumes that carbon monoxide concentration is negligible. If appreciable quantities are expected, alternate procedures subject to approval of the Administrator, must be used.

4.3.3 Repeat the analysis on the integrated sample until each of three consecutive analyses for percent carbon dioxide and percent oxygen differ by no more than 0.3 percent by volume when carbon dioxide is greater than 3% and 0.2 percent by volume when carbon dioxide is less than or equal to 3%.

5. *Calculations.*

5.1 Nomenclature:

M_d = Dry molecular weight (gram/gram mole)
$\%EA$ = Percent excess air
$\%CO_2$ = Percent carbon dioxide by volume (dry basis)
$\%O_2$ = Percent oxygen by volume (dry basis)
$\%N_2$ = Percent nitrogen by volume (dry basis)
0.264 = Ratio of oxygen to nitrogen in air, v/v
0.28 = Molecular weight of both nitrogen and CO divided by 100
0.32 = Molecular weight of oxygen divided by 100
0.44 = Molecular weight of carbon dioxide divided by 100

5.2 Excess air. Use equation 3–1 to calculate the percent excess air using the three consecutive analyses that meet the requirements of section 4.3.3. Then calculate the average percent excess air.

$$\%EA = \frac{\%O_2(100)}{0.264\ \%N_2 - \%O_2}$$ Equation 3–1

NOTE.—The equation above assumes that carbon monoxide concentration is negligible. If appreciable carbon monoxide concentrations are expected, consult with the Administrator.

5.3 Dry molecular weight. Use equation 3-2 to calculate the dry molecular weights using data obtained from sections 4.2.1, 4.2.2, or 4.3.2 and 4.3.3, average the results and report to the nearest 0.1 g/g-mole (0.1 lb/lb-mole).

$$M_d = 0.44(\%CO_2) + 0.32(\%O_2) + 0.28(\%N_2 + \%CO) \quad \text{Equation 3-2}$$

5.4 Carbon dioxide concentration calculation. Using the three consecutive carbon dioxide analyses that meet the requirements of section 4.3.3, calculate the average carbon dioxide concentration.

6. *References.*

6.1 Altshuller, A. P. Storage of Gases and Vapors in Plastic Bags, International Journal of Air and Water Pollution, *6*, 75–81 (1963).

6.2 Connor, William D. and J. S. Nader, Air Sampling with Plastic Bags, Journal of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, *25*, 291–297 (1964).

6.3 "Burrell Manual for Gas Analysts," Seventh edition (1951), Available from Burrell Corporation, 2223 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15219.

METHOD 4—DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE IN STACK GASES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. A gas sample is extracted proportionally from the source and moisture is removed from the gas stream, condensed, and determined either volumetrically or gravimetrically.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of moisture in stack gas.

Two methods are given. One is a reference method for the accurate determination of moisture content as needed to calculate emission data. The other is an approximation method for moisture content to be subsequently used for setting isokinetic sampling rates. For this latter purpose, the tester may use any alternate means for approximating the moisture content, e.g. drying tubes, wet bulb-dry bulb techniqus, condensation techniques, stoichiometric calculations, previous experience, etc. However, the actual isokinetic rate maintained during a pollutant sampling run and the moisture content used to calculate emission data will not be based on the results of the approximation method (see exception in note below), but will be determined from the data of the reference method, which is normally conducted simultaneously with a pollutant measurement run.

NOTE.—Any of the approximation methods which are shown to the satisfaction of the Administration of yielding results to within 1% H_2O of the reference method results may be used in lieu of the reference method.

These methods are not applicable to gas streams that contain liquid droplets. For these cases, assume that the gas stream is saturated. Determine the average stack gas temperature using gauges described in Method 2 and by traversing according to Method 1. Then obtain the moisture percentage by (1) using a psychometric chart and making appropriate corrections, if stack pressure is different from that of the chart, for absolute pressure or (2) by using saturation vapor pressure tables.

2. *Reference Method.*

The procedure for determining moisture content described in Method 5 is acceptable as a reference method.

2.1 Apparatus. A schematic of the sampling train used in this reference method is shown in Figure 4–1. All components shall be maintained and calibrated according to the procedure outlined in Method 5.

2.1.1 Probe—Stainless steel or glass tubing, sufficiently heated to prevent water condensation and equipped with a filter (either in-stack or heated out-stack) to remove particulate matter.

2.1.2 Condenser—Any system that cools the sample gas stream and allows measurement of the water condensed and moisture leaving the condenser, each to within 1 ml or 1 g. Acceptable means are to measure the condensed water either gravimetrically or volumetrically and to measure the moisture leaving the condenser by (1) monitoring the temperature and pressure at the exit of the condenser and using Dalton's law or (2) by passing the sample gas stream through a tared silica gel trap with exit gases kept below 20° C (68° F) and determining the weight gain.

2.1.3 Cooling system—Ice bath container and crushed ice, or equivalent, to aid in condensing moisture.

2.1.4 Drying tube—Tube packed with 6–16 mesh indicating-type silica gel, or equivalent, to dry the sample gas and protect the pump and dry gas meter. This may be an integral part of the condenser system, in which case the tube shall be immersed in the ice bath and a thermometer placed at the outlet for monitoring purposes. If approach (1) of section 2.1.2 is used to measure the moisture leaving the condenser, the temperature and pressure must be monitored before the silica gel tube.

2.1.5 Metering system—Vacuum gauge, leak-free pump, thermometers capable of measuring temperature to within 3° C (5.4° F), dry gas meter with ±2 percent accuracy, and related equipment, or other metering systems approved by the Administrator, as required to maintain a proportional sampling rate and to determine sample gas volume.

2.1.6 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and the sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

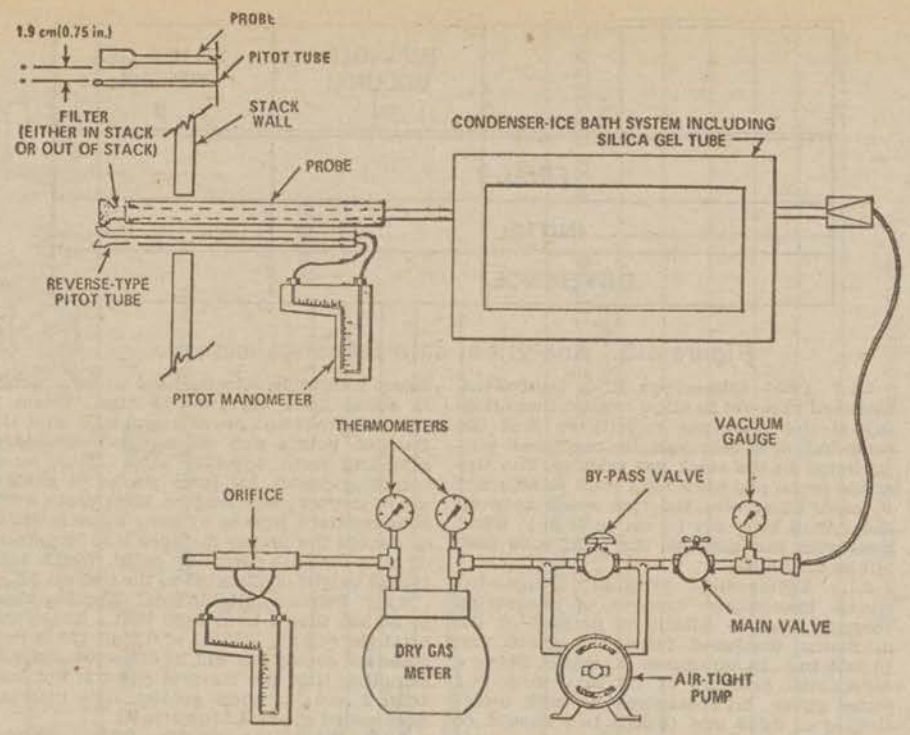


Figure 4-1. Moisture sampling train-reference method.

PLANT _____
LOCATION _____
OPERATOR _____
DATE _____
RUN NO. _____
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE _____
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE _____
PROBE LENGTH m(ft) _____

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION

TRAVERSE POINT NUMBER	SAMPLING TIME (θ), min.	STACK TEMPERATURE °C (°F)	VELOCITY HEAD (ΔP_s), mm(in.)H_2O	PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL ACROSS ORIFICE METER (ΔH), mm(in.)H_2O	GAS SAMPLE VOLUME m^3 (ft^3)	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER		TEMPERATURE OF GAS LEAVING CONDENSER OR LAST IMPINGER, °C (°F)
						INLET (Tm_{in}), °C (°F)	OUTLET (Tm_{out}), °C (°F)	
TOTAL						Avg.	Avg.	
AVERAGE						Avg.		

Figure 4-2. Field moisture determination-reference method.

	IMPINGER VOLUME, ml	SILICA GEL WEIGHT, g
FINAL		
INITIAL		
DIFFERENCE		

Figure 4-3. Analytical data-reference method.

2.1.7 Pitot tube—Type S, or equivalent, attached to probe to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity so that the sampling flow rate can be regulated proportional to the stack gas velocity. The tips of the probe and pitot tube shall be adjacent to each other and the free space between them shall be about 1.9 cm (0.75 in.). When used with this method, the pitot tube need not be calibrated.

2.1.8 Differential pressure guage—Inclined manometer capable of measuring velocity head to within 10 percent of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.0005 in.), in whichever is greater. Below a differential pressure of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.) water gauge, micromanometers with sensitivities of 0.013 mm (0.0005 in.) should be used. However, micromanometers are not easily adaptable to field conditions and are not easy to use with the pulsating flow. Thus, methods or other devices acceptable to the Administrator may be used when conditions warrant.

2.1.9 Temperature gauge—Thermocouple, liquid filled bulb thermometer, bimetallic thermometer, mercury-in-glass thermometer, or other gauges that are capable of measuring temperature to within 1.5 percent of the minimum absolute stack temperature.

2.1.10 Graduated cylinder and/or balance—To measure condensed water and moisture caught in the silica gel to within 1 ml or 1 g. Graduated cylinders shall have subdivisions no greater than 2 ml. Most laboratory balances are capable of weighing to the nearest 0.5 g or less. These balances are suitable for use here.

2.1.11 Temperature and pressure gauges—If Dalton's law is used to monitor temperature and pressure at condenser outlet. The temperature gauge shall have an accuracy of 1° C (2° F). The pressure gauge shall be capable of measuring pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg).

2.1.12 Silica gel—If used to measure moisture leaving condenser, indicating type, 6–16 mesh. If previously used, dry at 175° C (350° F) for 2 hours. New silica gel may be used as received.

2.2 Procedure. The procedure below is written for a condenser system incorporating silica gel and gravimetric analysis to measure the moisture leaving the condenser and volumetric analysis to measure the condensed moisture.

2.2.1 Select the sampling site and minimum number of sampling points according to Method 1 or as specified by the Administrator. Determine the range of velocity head using Method 2 for the purpose of making proportional sampling rate calculations. Select a suitable velocity head to correspond to about 0.014 m³/min (0.5 cfm). Select a suitable probe and probe length such that all traverse points can be sampled. Consider sampling from opposite sides (four total sampling ports) for large stacks to enable use of shorter probe lengths. Mark probe with heat resistant tape or by some other method to denote the proper distance into the stack or duct for each sampling point. Weigh and record weight of silica gel to the nearest 0.5 g.

2.2.2 Select a suitable total sampling time of no less than 1 hour such that a minimum total gas sample volume of 0.6 m³ (20 ft³) at standard conditions will be collected and the sampling time per traverse point is not less than 2 min., or some greater time interval as specified by the Administrator.

2.2.3 Set up the sampling train as shown in Figure 4–1. Turn on the probe heating system to about 120° C (248° F) so as to prevent water condensation and allow time for temperature to stabilize. Place crushed ice in the ice bath container. Leak check the train by plugging the probe inlet and pulling a 380 mm Hg (15 in. Hg) vacuum. A leakage rate in excess of 4 percent of the average sampling rate or 0.00057 m³/min. (0.02 cfm), which ever is less, is unacceptable.

2.2.4 During the sampling run, maintain a sampling rate within 20 percent, or as specified by the Administrator, of constant proportionality. For each run, record the data required on the example data sheet shown in Figure 4–2. Be sure to record the initial dry gas meter reading. Record the dry gas meter reading at the beginning and end of each sampling time increment, when changes in flow rates are made, and when sampling is halted. Take other data point readings at each sample point at least once during each time increment.

2.2.5 To begin sampling position the probe tip at the first traverse point. Immediately start the pump and adjust the flow to proportional conditions. Traverse the cross section. Add more ice and, if necessary, salt to maintain a temperature of less than 20° C (68° F) at the silica gel outlet to avoid excessive moisture losses.

2.2.6 After collecting the sample, measure the volume increase of the liquid to the nearest 1 ml. Determine the increase in weight of the silica gel tube to the nearest 0.5 g. Record the information (see example data sheet, Figure 4–3) and calculate the moisture percentage.

2.3 Calculations. Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

2.3.1 Nomenclature.

B_{ws} = Proportion by volume
M_w = Molecular weight of water, 18 g/g-mile (18 lb/lb-mole)
P_m = Absolute pressure (for this method, same as barometric pressure) at the dry gas meter, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)
R = Ideal gas constant, 0.06236 (mm hg)(m^3)/(g-mole)(°K) for metric units and 21.83 (in. Hg)(ft^3)/(lb-mole)/(lb-mole)(°R) for English units
T_m = Absolute temperature at meter, °K (°R)
T_{std} = Absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)
V_m = Dry gas volume measured by meter, dcm (dcf)
$V_{m(std)}$ = Dry gas volume measured by the dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf)
$V_{we(std)}$ = Volume of water vapor condensed corrected to standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3)
$V_{wsg(std)}$ = Volume of water vapor collected in silica gel corrected to standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3)
V_f = Final volume of condenser contents, ml
V_i = Initial volume, if any, of condenser contents, ml
W_f = Final weight of condenser contents, g
W_i = Initial weight of condenser contents, g
ρ_w = Density of water, 1 g/ml (0.00220 lb/ml)

2.3.2 Volume of water vapor condensed.

$$V_{we(std)} = \frac{(V_f - V_i)\rho_w R T_{std}}{P_{std} M_w}$$

$$= K(V_f - V_i) \quad \text{Equation 4-1}$$

where:

K = 0.00134 m^3/ml for metric units

= 0.0472 ft^3/ml for English units

2.3.3 Volume of water vapor collected in silica gel.

$$V_{wsg(std)} = \frac{(W_f - W_i) R T_{std}}{P_{std} M_w}$$

$$= K(W_f - W_i)$$

Equation 4-2

where:

K = 0.00134 m^3/g for metric units

= 0.0472 ft^3/g for English units

2.3.4 Gas volume.

$$V_{m(std)} = V_m \frac{(P_m)(T_{std})}{(P_{std})(T_m)}$$

$$= K \frac{V_m P_m}{T_m} \quad \text{Equation 4-3}$$

where:
K = 0.3855 °K/mm Hg for metric units
= 17.65 °R/in. Hg for English units

2.3.5 Moisture Content:

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{we} + V_{wsg}}{V_{we} + V_{wsg} + V_{mc}}$$

Equation 4-4

2.3.6 Proportional sampling constant—For each time increment, calculate

$$V_m/\sqrt{\Delta\rho}.$$

Calculate the average. If the value for any time increment falls beyond 20 percent of the average, reject the results and do run over.

3. *Approximation Method.*

The approximation method described below is presented only as a suggested method.

3.1 Apparatus.

3.1.1 Probe—Stainless steel or glass tubing sufficiently heated to prevent water condensation and equipped with a filter (either in-stack or heated out-stack) to remove particulate matter.

3.1.2 Impingers—Two midget impingers, each with 30 ml capacity, or equivalent.

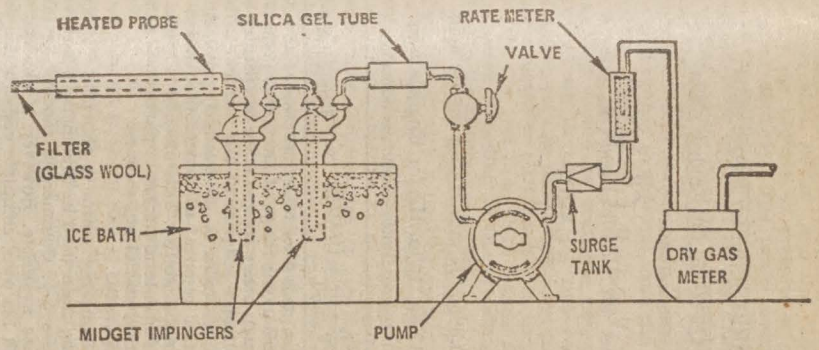


Figure 4-4. Moisture-sampling train.

LOCATION _____ COMMENTS

TEST _____

DATE _____

OPERATOR _____

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE _____

CLOCK TIME	GAS VOLUME THROUGH METER, (Vm), m^3 (ft^3)	RATE METER SETTING m^3/min. (ft^3/min.)	METER TEMPERATURE, °C (°F)

Figure 4-5. Field moisture determination.

3.1.3 Ice bath—Container and ice, to aid in condensing moisture in impingers.

3.1.4 Drying tube—Tube packed with 6–16 mesh indicating-type silica gel, or equivalent, to dry the sample gas and to protect the meter and pump.

3.1.5 Valve—Needle valve, to regulate sample gas flow rate.

3.1.6 Pump—Leak-free, diaphragm type, or equivalent, to pull gas through the train.

3.1.7 Volume meter—Dry gas meter, sufficiently accurate to measure the sample volume within 2 percent, and calibrated over the range of flow rates and conditions actually used during sampling.

3.1.8 Rate meter—Rotameter, to measure the flow range from 0 to 3 lpm (0 to 0.11 cfm).

3.1.9 Graduated cylinder—25 ml.

3.1.10 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decreases.

3.1.11 Vacuum gauge—At least 760 mm Hg (30 in. Hg) gauge, to be used for the sampling leak check.

3.2 Procedure.

3.2.1 Place exactly 5 ml distilled water in each impinger. Assemble the apparatus without the probe as shown in Figure 4–4. Leak check by placing a vacuum gauge at the inlet to the first impinger and drawing a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plugging the outlet of the rotameter, and then turning off the pump. The vacuum shall remain constant for a least one minute. Carefully release the vacuum gauge before releasing the rotameter end.

3.2.2 Connect the probe and sample at a constant rate of 2 lpm (0.071 cfm). Continue sampling until the dry gas meter registers about 30 liters (1.1 ft³) or until visible liquid droplets are carried over from the first impinger to the second. Record temperature, pressure, and dry gas meter readings as required by Figure 4–5.

3.2.3 After collecting the sample, combine the contents of the two impingers and measure volume to the nearest 0.5 ml.

3.3 Calculations. The calculation method presented is designed to estimate the moisture in the stack gas and therefore other data, which are only necessary for accurate moisture determinations, are not collected. The following equations adequately estimate the moisture content for the purpose of determining isokinetic sampling rate settings.

3.3.1 Nomenclature.

B_{wm} = Approximate water vapor in the gas stream leaving the impinger, 0.025 proportion by volume

B_{ws} = Water vapor in the gas stream, proportion by volume

M_w = Molecular weight of water, 18 g/g-mole (18 lb/lb-mole)

P_m = Absolute pressure (for this method, same as barometric pressure) at the dry gas meter

P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)

P = Ideal gas constant, 0.06236 (mm Hg)(m³)/(g-mole)(°K) for metric units and 21.83 (in. Hg)(ft³)/(lb-mole)(°R) for English units

T_m = Absolute temperature at meter, °K (°R)

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)

V_f = Final volume of impinger contents, ml

V_i = Initial volume of impinger contents, ml

V_m = Dry gas volume measured by dry gas meter, dcm (dcf)

$V_{m(std)}$ = Dry gas volume measured by dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf)

$V_{wc(std)}$ = Volume of water vapor condensed, corrected to standard conditions, m³ (ft³)

ρ_w = Density of water, 1 g/ml (0.00220 lb/ml)

3.3.2 Volume of water vapor collected.

$$V_{wc} = \frac{(V_f - V_i)\rho_w R T_{std}}{P_{std} M_w}$$

$$= K(V_f - V_i) \quad \text{Equation 4-5}$$

Where:

$K = 0.00134$ m³/ml for metric units

$= 0.0472$ ft³/ml for English units

3.3.3 Gas volume.

$$V_{m(std)} = V_m \left(\frac{P_m}{P_{std}}\right)\left(\frac{T_{std}}{T_m}\right)$$

$$= K\frac{V_m P_m}{T_m}$$

where:

$K = 0.3855$ °K/mm Hg for metric units

$= 17.65$ °R/in. Hg for English units

3.3.4 Approximate moisture content.

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{wc}}{V_{wc} + V_{m(std)}} + B_{wm} = \frac{V_{wc}}{V_{wc} + V_{m(std)}} + (0.025) \quad \text{Equation 4-7}$$

4. *Calibration.*

4.1 Use methods and equipment as specified in Methods 2 and 5 and APTD–0576 to calibrate dry gas meter, barometer, and thermometers.

5. *References.*

5.1 Air Pollution Engineering Manual, Danielson, J. A. (ed.), U.S. DHEW, PHS, National Center for Air Pollution Control, Cincinnati, Ohio, PHS Publication No. 999–AP–40, 1967.

5.2 Devorkin, Howard, et al., Air Pollution Source Testing Manual, Air Pollution Control District, Los Angeles, Calif., November 1963.

5.3 Methods for Determination of Velocity, Volume, Dust and Mist Content of Gases, Western Precipitation Division of Joy Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Bulletin WP–50, 1968.

METHOD 5—DETERMINATION OF PARTICULATE EMISSION FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. Particulate matter is withdrawn isokinetically from the source and collected on glass fiber filter maintained at temperatures in the range of 120±14° C (248±25° F) or such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards. The particulate mass is determined gravimetrically after removal of uncombined water.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of particulate emissions from stationary sources.

2. *Apparatus.*

2.1 Sampling train. A schematic of the sampling train used in this method is shown in Figure 5–1. Commercial models of this train are available. However, if one desires to build his own, complete construction details are described in APTD–0581; for changes from the APTD–0581 document and for allowable modifications to Figure 5–1, see the following subsections.

The operating and maintenance procedures for the sampling train are described in APTD–0576. Since correct usage is important in obtaining valid results, all users should read the APTD–0576 document and adopt the operating and maintenance procedures outlined in it, unless otherwise specified herein.

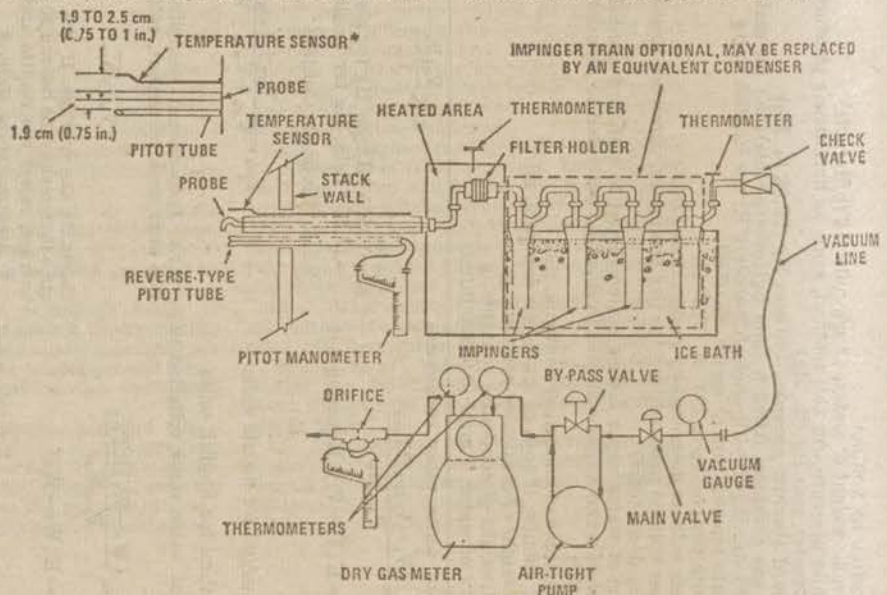


Figure 5-1. Particulate sampling train.

*If difficulty is expected in inserting the temperature sensor-pitot tube-probe assembly into the stack due to spacing requirements, the temperature sensor may be located between the probe and pitot tube so that the tip of the temperature sensor is no closer than 5cm (2 in.) from the tip of the pitot tube.

2.1.1 Probe nozzle—Stainless steel (316) with sharp, tapered leading edge. The angle of taper shall be≤30° and the taper shall be on the outside to preserve a constant internal diameter. The probe nozzle shall be of the button-hook or elbow design, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. The nozzle shall be constructed from seamless stainless steel tubing. Other configurations and construction material may be used subject to approval from the Administrator.

A range of sizes suitable for isokinetic sampling should be available, e.g., 0.32 cm (⅛ in.) up to 1.27 cm (½ in.) (or larger if higher volume sampling trains are used) inside diameter (ID) nozzles in increments of 0.16 cm (1/16 in.). Each nozzle shall be calibrated according to the procedures outlined in the calibration section.

2.1.2 Probe liner—Borosilicate or quartz glass tubing with a heating system capable of maintaining a gas temperature at the exit end during sampling of no greater than 120±14° C (248±25° F) or no greater than such other temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards. Since the actual temperature at the outlet of the probe is not monitored during sampling, probes constructed according to APTD–0581 and utilizing the calibration curves of APTD–0576 or calibrated according to the procedure outlined in APTD–0576 will be considered as acceptable.

Borosilicate or quartz glass probe liners shall be used for temperatures up to about 480° C (900° F) and quartz liners for temperatures up to about 900° C (1650° F). Both may be used at higher temperatures for short periods of time, but must be approved by the Administrator. The softening temperature for borosilicate is 820° C (1508° F) and for quartz it is 1500° C (2732° F).

When length limitations, i.e. greater than about 2.5 m (8.2 ft), are encountered at temperatures less than 320° C (608° F), stainless steel (316) or Incoloy 825[1] (both of seamless tubing), or other materials as approved by the Administrator, may be used. Metal probes for sampling gas streams at temperatures in excess of 320° C (608° F) must be approved by the Administrator.

2.1.3 Pitot tube—Type S, or other device approved by the Administrator, attached to probe to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity. The face openings of the pitot tube and the probe nozzle shall be adjacent and parallel to each other, not necessarily on the same plane, during sampling. The free space between the nozzle and pitot tube shall be at least 1.9 cm (0.75 in.). The free space shall be set based on a 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) ID nozzle. If the sampling train is designed for sampling at higher flow rates than that described in APTD–0581, thus necessitating the use of larger sized nozzles, the largest sized nozzle shall be used to set the free space.

The pitot tube must also meet the criteria specified in Method 2 and calibrated according to the procedure in the calibration section of that method.

2.1.4 Differential pressure gauge—Inclined manometer capable of measuring velocity head to within 10 percent of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.005 in.), whichever is greater. Below a differential pressure of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.) water gauge, micromanometers with sensitivities of 0.013 mm (0.0005 in.) should be used. However, micromanometers are not easily adpatable to field conditions and are not easy to use with pulsating flow. Thus, methods or other devices acceptable to the Administrator may be used when conditions warrant.

2.1.5 Filter holder—Borosilicate glass frit filter support and a silicone rubber gasket. Other materials of construction may be used with approval from the Administrator, e.g., if probe liner is stainless steel, then the filter holder may be stainless steel. The holder design shall provide a positive seal against leakage from the outside or around the filter.

2.1.6 Filter heating system—Any heating system capable of maintaining a temperature around the filter holder during sampling of no greater than 120±14° C (248 ±25° F), or such other temperature as specified by an appplicable subpart of the standards. A temperature gauge capable of measuring temperature to within 30° C (5.4° F) shall be installed such that temperature around the filter holder can be regulated and monitored during sampling. Heating systems other than shown in APTD–0581 may be used.

2.1.7 Condenser—Any system that cools the sample gas stream and allows measurement of the water condenser and moisture leaving the condenser, each to within 1 ml or 1 g. Acceptable means are to measure the condensed water either gravimetrically or volumetrically and to measure the moisture leaving the condenser by (1) monitoring the temperature and pressure at the exit of the condenser and using Dalton's law or (2) by passing the sample gas stream through a tared silica gel trap with exit gases kept below 20° C (68° F) and determining the weight gain.

NOTE.—If "condensible particulate matter" is desired, in addition to moisture content, the following system shall be used—four impingers connected in series with ground glass, leak free fittings or any similarly leak free noncontaminating fittings. The first, third, and fourth impingers shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design, modified by replacing the tip with a 1.3 cm (½ in.) ID glass tube extending to about 1.3 cm (½ in.) from the bottom of the flask. The second impinger shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design with the standard tip. Individual States or control agencies requiring this information shall be contacted as to the sample recovery and analysis of the impinger contents.

For purposes of writing the procedure of this method, the system described in the note above will be used for determining the moisture content of the stack gas. Modifications (e.g. using flexible connections between the impingers or using materials other than glass) may be used with approval from the Administrator.

If means other than silica gel are used to determine the amount of moisture leaving the condenser, it is recommended that silica gel still be used between the condenser system and pump to prevent moisture condensation in the pump and metering devices.

Unless otherwise specified by the Administrator, flexible vacuum lines may be used to connect the filter holder to the condenser.

2.1.8 Metering system—Vacuum gauge, leak-free pump, thermometers capable of measuring temperature within 3° C (5.4° F), dry gas meter with 2 percent accuracy, and related equipment, or equivalent, as required to maintain an isokinetic sampling rate and to determine sample volume. Sampling trains utilizing metering systems designed for higher flow rates than that described in APTD–0581 or APTD–0576 may be used provided that the specifications in section 2 of this method are met. When the metering system is used in conjunction with a pilot tube, the system shall enable checks of isokinetic rates.

2.1.9 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.1.10 Gas density determination equipment—Temperature and pressure gauges and gas analyzer as described in Methods 2 and 3.

2.1.11 Temperature and pressure gauges—If Dalton's law is used to monitor temperature and pressure at condenser outlet. The temperature gauge shall have an accuracy of 1° C (2° F). The pressure gauge shall be capable of measuring pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). If silica gel is used in the condenser system the temperature and pressure must be measured before the silica gel component.

2.2 Sample recovery.

2.2.1 Probe liner and probe nozzle brushes—Nylon bristles with stainless steel wire handles. The probe brush shall have extensions, at least as long as the probe, of stainless steel, nylon, teflon, or similarly inert material. Both brushes shall be properly sized and shaped to brush out the probe liner and nozzle.

2.2.2 Glass wash bottles—Two.

2.2.3 Glass sample storage containers—Chemically resistant, borosilicate glass bottles, for acetone washes, 500 ml or 1,000 ml. Screw cap closures shall be teflon rubber-backed liners or of such construction so as to be leak free and prevent chemical attack from the acetone. (Narrow mouth glass bottles have been found to be less prone to leakage.) Other types of containers must be approved by the Administrator.

2.2.4 Petri dishes—For filter samples, glass or polyethylene, unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

2.2.5 Graduated cylinder and/or balance—To measure condensed water to within 1 ml or 1 g. Graduated cylinders shall have subdivisions no greater than 2 ml. Most laboratory balances are capable of weighing to the nearest 0.5 g or less. Any of these balances are suitable for use here and in section 2.3.4.

2.2.6 Plastic storage containers—Air tight containers to store silica gel.

2.2.7 Funnel and rubber policeman—To aid in transfer of silica gel to container; not necessary if silica gel is weighed in the field.

2.3 Analysis.

2.3.1 Glass weighing dishes.

2.3.2 Desiccator.

2.3.3 Analytical balance—To measure to within 0.1 mg.

2.3.4 Balance—To measure to within 0.5 g.

2.3.5 Beakers—250 ml.

2.3.6 Hygrometer—To measure the relative humidity of the laboratory environment.

2.3.7 Temperature gauge—To measure the temperature of the laboratory environment.

3. *Reagents.*

3.1 Sampling.

3.1.1 Filters—Glass fiber filters, without organic binder exhibiting at least 99.95 percent efficiency (≤0.05 percent penetration) on 0.3 micron dioctyl phthalate smoke particles. The filter efficiency test shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM standard method D 2986–71. Test data from the supplier's quality control program is sufficient for this purpose.

[1] Mention of trade names or specific products does not constitute endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency.

3.1.2 Silica gel—Indicating type, 6–16 mesh. If previously used, dry at 175° C (350° F) for 2 hours. New silica gel may be used as received.

3.1.3 Water—When analysis of the material caught in the impingers is required, distilled water shall be used. Run blanks prior to field use to eliminate a high blank on test samples.

3.1.4 Crushed ice.

3.1.5 Stopcock grease—Acetone insoluble, heat stable silicone grease. This is not necessary if screw-on connectors with teflon sleeves, or similar, are used.

3.2 Sample recovery.

3.2.1 Acetone—Reagent grade, ≤0.001 percent residue, in glass bottles. Acetone from metal containers generally has a high residue blank and should not be used. Sometimes, suppliers transfer acetone to glass bottles from metal containers. Thus, acetone blanks shall be run prior to field use and only acetone with low blank values (≤0.001 percent) shall be used.

3.3 Analysis.

3.3.1 Acetone—Same as 3.2.1.

3.3.2 Desiccant—Anhyrdous calcium sulfate, indicating type.

4. *Procedure.*

4.1 Sampling. The sampling shall be conducted by competent personnel experienced with this test procedure.

4.1.1 Pretest preparation. All the components shall be maintained and calibrated according to the procedure described in APTD–0576, unless otherwise specified herein.

Weigh approximately 200–300 g of silica gel in air tight containers to the nearest 0.5 g. Record the total weight, both silica gel and container, on the container. More silica gel may be used but care should be taken during sampling that it is not entrained and carried out from the impinger. As an alternative, the silica gel may be weighed directly in the impinger or its sampling holder just prior to the train assembly.

Check filters visually against light for irregularities and flaws or pinhole leaks. Label a filter of proper diameter on the back side near the edge using numbering machine ink. As an alternative, label the shipping container (glass or plastic petri dishes) and keep the filter in this container at all times except during sampling and weighing.

Desiccate the filters at 20±5.6° C (68±10° F) and ambient pressure for at least 24 hours and weigh at 6 or more hour intervals to a constant weight, i.e., ≤0.5 mg change from previous weighing, and record results to the nearest 0.1 mg. During each weighing the filter must not be exposed to the laboratory atmosphere for a period greater than 2 minutes and a relative humidity above 50 percent.

4.1.2 Preliminary determinations. Select the sampling site and the minimum number of sampling points according to Method 1 or as specified by the Administrator. Determine the stack pressure, temperature, and the range of velocity heads using Method 2 and moisture content using Approximation Method 4 or its alternatives for the purpose of making isokinetic sampling rate calculations. Estimates may be used. However, final results will be based on actual measurements made during the test.

Select a nozzle size based on the range of velocity heads such that it is not necessary to change the nozzle size in order to maintain isokinetic sampling rates. During the run, do not change the nozzle size. Ensure that the differential pressure gauge is capable of measuring the minimum velocity head value to within 10 percent, or as specified by the Administrator.

Select a suitable probe liner and probe length such that all traverse points can be sampled. Consider sampling from opposite sides for large stacks to reduce the length of probes.

Select a total sampling time greater than or equal to the minimum total sampling time specified in the test procedures for the specific industry such that the sampling time per point is not less than 2 min. or some greater time interval as specified by the Administrator and the sample volume that will be taken will exceed the required minimum total gas sample volume specified in the test procedures for the specific industry. The latter is based on an approximate average sampling rate. Note also that the minimum total sample volume is corrected to standard conditions.

It is recommended that ½ or an integral number of minutes be sampled at each point in order to avoid timekeeping errors.

In some circumstances, e.g. batch cycles, it may be necessary to sample for shorter times at the traverse points and to obtain smaller gas sample volumes. In these cases, the Administrator's approval must first be obtained.

4.1.3 Preparation of collection train. During preparation and assembly of the sampling train, keep all openings where contamination can occur covered until just prior to assembly or until sampling is about to begin.

Place 100 ml of water in each of the first two impingers, leave the third impinger empty, and place approximately 200–300 g or more, if necessary, of preweighed silica gel in the fourth impinger. Record the weight of the silica gel and container to the nearest 0.5 g. Place the container in a clean place for later use in the sample recovery.

Using a tweezer or clean disposable surgical gloves, place the labeled (identified) and weighed filter in the filter holder. Be sure that the filter is properly centered and the gasket properly placed so as not to allow the sample gas stream to circumvent the filter. Check filter for tears after assembly is completed.

When glass liners are used, install selected nozzle using a Viton A[1] O-ring when stack temperatures are less than 260° C (500° F) or an asbestos string gasket when temperatures are higher. The Viton A O-ring and asbestos string gasket are installed as a seal where the nozzle is connected to a glass liner. See APTD–0576 for details. When metal liners are used, install the nozzle as above or by a leak free direct mechanical connection. Mark probe with heat resistant tape or by some other method to denote the proper distance into the stack or duct for each sampling point.

Unless otherwise specified by the Administrator, attach a temperature probe to the metal sheath of the sampling probe so that the sensor extends beyond the probe tip and does not touch any metal. Its position should be about 1.9 to 2.54 cm (0.75 to 1 in.) from both the pitot tube and probe nozzle to avoid interference with the gas flow.

Set up the train as in Figure 5–1, using, if necessary, a very light coat of silicone grease on all ground glass joints, greasing only the outer portion (see APTD–0576) to avoid possibility of contamination by the silicone grease. With approval from the Administrator, a glass cyclone may be used between the probe and filter holder.

Place crushed ice around the impingers.

4.1.4 Leak check procedure—After the sampling train has been assembled, turn on and set the filter and probe heating system to the power required to reach a temperature of 120±14° C (248±25° F) or such other

[1] Mention of trade names is not intended to constitute endorsement by EPA.

temperature as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards for the leak check. (If water condensation is not a problem the probe and/or filter heating system need not be used.) Allow time for the temperature to stabilize. If a Viton A O-ring or other leak free connection is used in assembling the probe nozzle to the probe liner, leak check the train at the sampling site by plugging the nozzle and pulling a 380 mm Hg (15 in. Hg) vacuum.

NOTE.—A lower vacuum may be used provided that it is not exceeded during the test.

If an asbestos string is used, do not connect the probe to the train during the leak check. Instead, leak check the train as above by first plugging the inlet to the filter holder. Then connect the probe to the train and leak check at about 25 mm Hg (1 in. Hg) vacuum. A leakage rate in excess of 4 percent of the average sampling rate or 0.00057 m³/min. (0.02 cfm), whichever is less, is unacceptable in either case.

PLANT _____

LOCATION _____

OPERATOR _____

DATE _____

RUN NO. _____

SAMPLE BOX NO. _____

METER BOX NO. _____

METER ΔH@ _____

C FACTOR _____

PITOT TUBE COEFFICIENT, C_p _____

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE _____

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE _____

ASSUMED MOISTURE, % _____

PROBE LENGTH, m (ft) _____

NOZZLE IDENTIFICATION NO. _____

AVERAGE CALIBRATED NOZZLE DIAMETER, cm (in.) _____

PROBE HEATER SETTING _____

LEAK RATE, m³/min (cfm) _____

PROBE LINER MATERIAL _____

TRAVERSE POINT NUMBER	SAMPLING TIME (θ), min.	STATIC PRESSURE mm Hg (in Hg)	STACK TEMPERATURE (T_S) °C (°F)	VELOCITY HEAD (ΔP_S), mm(in.)H_2O	PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL ACROSS ORIFICE METER mm H_2O (in. H_2O)	GAS SAMPLE VOLUME m^3 (ft^3)	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER		FILTER HOLDER TEMPERATURE, °C (°F)	TEMPERATURE OF GAS LEAVING CONDENSER OR LAST IMPINGER, °C (°F)
							INLET °C (°F)	OUTLET °C (°F)		
TOTAL							Avg.	Avg.		
AVERAGE							Avg.			

Figure 5-2. Particulate field data.

The following leak check instructions for the sampling train described in APTD-0576 and APTD-0581 may be helpful. Start the pump with by-pass valve fully open and coarse adjust valve completely closed. Partially open the coarse adjust valve and slowly close the by-pass valve until 380 mm Hg (15 in. Hg) vacuum is reached. Do not reverse direction of by-pass valve. This will cause water to back up into the filter holder. If 380 mm Hg (15 in. Hg) is exceeded, either leak check at this higher vacuum or end the leak check as shown below and start over.

When the leak check is completed, first slowly remove the plug from the inlet to the probe or filter holder and immediately turn off the vacuum pump. This prevents the water in the impingers from being forced backward into the filter holder and silica gel from being entrained backward into the third impinger.

Leak checks shall be conducted as described whenever the train is disengaged, e.g. for silica gel or filter changes during the test, prior to each test run, and at the completion of each test run. If leaks are found to be in excess of the acceptable rate, the test will be considered invalid. To reduce lost time due to leakage occurrences, it is recommended that leak checks be conducted between port changes at the highest vacuum reading drawn during that sampling traverse.

4.1.5 Particulate train operation—During the sampling run, isokinetic sampling rate to within 10 percent, or as specified by the Administrator, of true isokinetic and the temperature around the filter of no greater than 120±14° C (248±25° F), or as specified by an applicable subpart of the standards, shall be maintained.

For each run, record the data required on the example data sheet shown in Figure 5-2. Be sure to record the initial dry gas meter reading. Record the dry gas meter readings at the beginning and end of each sampling time increment, when changes in flow rates are made, and when sampling is halted. Take other data point readings at least once at each sample point during each time increment and additional readings when significant changes (20 percent variation in velocity head readings) necessitate additional adjustments in flow rate. Level and zero the manometer.

Clean the portholes prior to the test run to minimize the chance of sampling the deposited material. To begin sampling, remove the nozzle can, verify that the filter and probe are up to temperature, and that the pitot tube and probe are properly positioned. Position the nozzle at the first traverse point with the tip pointing directly into the gas stream. Immediate start the pump and adjust the flow to isokinetic conditions. Nomographs are available for sampling trains using type S pitot tubes with 0.85±0.02 coefficient and when sampling in air or a stack gas with equivalent density (molecular weight equal to 29±4), which aid in the rapid adjustment of the isokinetic sampling rate without excessive computations. APTD-0576 details the procedure for using these nomographs. If C_p and M_d are outside the above stated ranges, do not use the nomograph unless appropriate steps (see Peference 7.7) are taken to compensate for the deviations.

When the stack is under significant negative stack pressure (height of impinger stem), take care to close the coarse adjust valve before inserting the probe into the stack to avoid water backing into the filter

holder. If necessary, the pump may be turned on with the coarse adjust valve closed.

When the probe is in position, block off the openings around the probe and porthole to prevent unrepresentative dilution of the gas stream.

Traverse the stack cross section, as required by Method 1 or as specified by the Administrator, being careful not to bump the probe nozzle into the stack walls when sampling near the walls or when removing or inserting the probe through the portholes, to minimize chance of extracting deposited material.

During the test run, make periodic adjustments to keep the temperature around the filter holder at the proper temperature and add more ice and, if necessary, salt to maintain a temperature of less than 20°C (68°F) at the condenser/silica gel outlet to avoid excessive moisture losses. Also, periodically check the level and zero of the manometer.

If the pressure drop across the filter becomes too high making isokinetic sampling difficult to maintain, the filter may be replaced in the midst of a sample run. It is recommended that another complete filter assembly be used rather than attempting to change the filter itself. After the new filter or filter assembly is installed conduct a leak check. The particulate weight shall include the summation of all filter assembly catches.

A single train shall be used for the entire sample run, except for filter and silica gel changes. However, if approved by the Administrator, two or more trains may be used for a single test run when there are two or more ducts or sampling ports. The results shall be the total of all sampling train catches.

At the end of the sample run, turn off the pump, remove the probe and nozzle from the stack, and record the final dry gas meter reading. Perform a leak check at a vacuum equal to or greater than the maximum reached during sampling. Calculate percent isokinetic (see calculation section) to determine whether another test run should be made. If there is difficulty in maintaining isokinetic rates due to source conditions, consult with the Administrator for possible variance on the isokinetic rates.

4.2 Sample recovery. Proper cleanup procedure begins as soon as the probe is removed from the stack at the end of the sampling period. Allow the probe to cool.

When the probe can be safely handled, wipe off all external particulate matter near the tip of the probe nozzle and place a cap over it to prevent losing or gaining particulate matter. Do not cap off the probe tip tightly while the sampling train is cooling down as this would create a vacuum in the filter holder, thus drawing water from the impingers into the filter.

Before moving the sample train to the cleanup site, remove the probe from the sample train, wipe off the silicone grease, and cap the open outlet of the probe. Be careful not to lose any condensate, if present. Wipe off the silicone grease from the filter inlet where the probe was fastened and cap it. Remove the umbilical cord from the last impinger and cap the impinger. If a flexible line is used between the first impinger or condenser and the filter holder, disconnect the line at the filter holder and let any condensed water or liquid drain into the impingers or condenser. After wiping off the silicone grease, cap off the filter holder outlet and impinger inlet. Either ground glass stoppers or plastic caps or serum caps may be used to close these openings.

Transfer the probe and filter-impinger assembly to the cleanup area. This area should be clean and protected from the wind so that the chances of contaminating or losing the sample will be minimized.

Save a portion of the acetone used for cleanup as a blank. Place about 200 ml of this acetone taken directly from the wash bottle being used in a glass sample container labeled "acetone blank."

Inspect the train prior to and during disassembly and note any abnormal conditions. Treat the samples as follows:

Container No. 1. Carefully remove the filter from the filter holder and place in its identified petri dish container. Use a pair of tweezers and/or clean disposable surgical gloves to handle the filter. If it is necessary to fold the filter, do so such that the particulate cake is inside the fold. Quantitatively remove any particulate matter and/or filter which adheres to the filter holder gasket by carefully using a dry nylon bristle brush and/or a sharp-edged blade and place into this container. Seal the container.

Container No. 2. Taking care to see that dust on the outside of the probe or other exterior surfaces does not get into the sample, quantitatively recover particulate matter or any condensate from the probe nozzle, probe fitting, probe liner, and front half of the filter holder by washing these components with acetone and placing the wash into a glass container in the following manner:

Distilled water may be used instead of acetone when approved by the Administrator or shall be used when specified by the Administrator. In these cases, save a water blank and follow Administrator's directions on analysis.

Carefully remove the probe nozzle and clean the inside surface by rinsing with acetone from a wash bottle and brushing with a nylon bristle brush. Brush until acetone rinse shows no visible particles, after which make a final rinse of the inside surface with acetone.

Brush and rinse with acetone the inside parts of the Swagelok fitting in a similar way until no visible particles remain.

Rinse the probe liner with acetone by tilting the probe and squirting acetone into its upper end, while rotating the probe so that all inside surfaces will be rinsed with acetone. Let the acetone drain from the lower end into the sample container. A funnel may be used to aid in transferring liquid washes to the container. Follow the acetone rinse with a probe brush. Hold the probe in an inclined position, squirt acetone into the upper end as the probe brush is being pushed with a twisting action through the probe, hold a sample container underneath the lower end of the probe, and catch any acetone and particulate matter which is brushed from the probe. Run the brush through the probe three times or more until no visible particulate matter is carried out with the acetone or remains in the probe liner on visual inspection. With stainless steel or other metal probes, run the brush through in the above prescribed manner at least six times since metal probes have small crevices in which particulate matter can be entrapped. Rinse the brush with acetone and quantitatively collect these washings in the sample container. After the brushing make a final acetone rinse of the probe as described above.

It is recommended that two people be used to clean the probe to minimize losing the sample. Between sampling runs, keep brushes clean and protected from contamination.

After ensuring that all joints are wiped clean of silicone grease, clean the inside of the front half of the filter holder by rubbing the surfaces with a nylon bristle brush and rinsing with acetone. Rinse each surface three times or more if needed to remove visible particulate. Make a final rinse of the brush and filter holder. After all acetone washings and particulate matter are collected in the sample container, tighten the lid on the sample container so that acetone will not leak out when it is shipped to the laboratory. Mark the height of the fluid level to determine whether or not leakage occurred during transport. Label container to clearly identify its contents.

Container No. 3. Note color of indicating silica gel to determine if it has been completely spent and make a notation of its condition. Transfer the silica gel from the fourth impinger to the original container and seal. A funnel may make it easier to pour the silica gel without spilling. A rubber policeman may be used as an aid in removing the silica gel from the impinger. It is not necessary to remove the small amount of dust particles that may adhere to the walls and are difficult to remove. Since the gain in weight is to be used for moisture calculations, do not use any water or other liquids to transfer the silica gel. If a balance is available in the field, follow the procedure under analysis.

Impinger water. Treat the impingers or condenser as follows: Make a notation of any color or film in the liquid catch. Measure the liquid which is in the first three impingers to within ±1 ml by using a graduated cylinder or, if available, to within ±0.5 g by using a balance. Record the volume or weight of liquid present. This information is required to calculate the moisture content of the effluent gas.

If analysis of the impinger catch is not required, discard the liquid after measuring and recording the volume or weight. If analysis of the impinger catch is required, leave the impingers intact to transfer the liquid, cap off the inlet, and pour the liquid through the outlet into the graduated cylinder or into a sample container after its weight has been determined.

If a different type of condenser is used, measure the amount of moisture condensed either volumetrically or gravimetrically.

4.3 Analysis. Record the data required on the example sheet shown in Figure 5-3. Handle each sample container as follows:

Container No. 1. Leave in shipping container or transfer the filter and any loose particulate from the sample container to a tared glass weighing dish and desiccate for 24 hours in a desiccator containing anhydrous calcium sulfate. Weigh to a constant weight and report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg. For purposes of this section 4.3, the term "constant weight" means a difference of no more than 0.5 mg or 1 percent of total weight less tare weight, whichever is greater, between two consecutive weighings, with no less than 6 hours of desiccation time between weighings and no more than 2 minutes exposure to the laboratory atmosphere (must be less than 50 percent relative humidity) during weighing.

Plant _____

Date _____

Run No. _____

Relative Humidity _____

Amount liquid lost during transport _____

Acetone blank volume, ml _____

Acetone wash volume, ml _____

Acetone blank concentration, mg/mg (equation 5-4) _____

Acetone wash blank, mg (equation 5-5) _____

CONTAINER NUMBER	WEIGHT OF PARTICULATE COLLECTED, mg		
	FINAL WEIGHT	TARE WEIGHT	WEIGHT GAIN
1			
2			
TOTAL			
Less acetone blank			
Weight of particulate matter			

	VOLUME OF LIQUID WATER COLLECTED		
	IMPINGER VOLUME, ml.	SILICA GEL WEIGHT, g	
FINAL			
INITIAL			
LIQUID COLLECTED			
TOTAL VOLUME COLLECTED		g*	ml

CONVERT WEIGHT OF WATER TO VOLUME BY DIVIDING TOTAL WEIGHT INCREASE BY DENSITY OF WATER (1g/ml).

$$\frac{\text{INCREASE, g}}{\text{1 g/ml}} = \text{VOLUME WATER, ml}$$

Figure 5-3. Analytical data.

Container No. 2. Note level of liquid in container and confirm on analysis sheet whether or not leakage occurred during transport. Measure the liquid in this container either volumetrically to ±1 ml or gravimetrically to ±0.5 g. Transfer the contents to a tared 250 ml beaker, and evaporate to dryness at ambient temperature and pressure. Desiccate for 24 hours and weigh to a constant weight. Report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg.

Container No. 3. Weigh the spent silica gel to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance. This step may be conducted in the field.

"Acetone Blank" Container. Measure acetone in this container either volumetrically or gravimetrically. Transfer the acetone to a tared 250 ml beaker and evaporate to dryness at ambient temperature and pressure. Desiccate for 24 hours and weigh to a constant weight. Report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg.

5. Calibration.

Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

5.1 Probe nozzle. Using a micrometer, measure the inside diameter of the nozzle to the nearest 0.025 mm (0.001 in.). Make 3 separate measurements using different diameters each time and obtain the average of the measurements. The difference between the high and low numbers shall not exceed 0.1 mm (0.004 in.).

When nozzles become nicked, dented, or corroded, they shall be reshaped, sharpened, and recalibrated before use.

Each nozzle shall be permanently and uniquely identified.

5.2 Pitot tube. The pitot tube shall be calibrated according to the procedure outlined in Method 2.

5.3 Dry gas meter and orifice meter. Both meters shall be calibrated according to the procedure outlined in APTD–0576. When a diaphragm pump is used, assure that there is no leak.

5.4 Probe heater calibration. The probe heating system shall be calibrated according to the procedure contained in APTD–0576. Probes constructed according to APTD–0581 need not be calibrated if the calibration curves in APTD–0576 are used.

5.5 Temperature gauges. Calibrate dial and liquid filled bulb thermometers and thermocouple-potentiometer systems against mercury-in-glass thermometers. Ice bath and boiling water (corrected for barometric pressure) are acceptable reference points. For other devices, check with the Administrator.

6. Calculations.

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

6.1 Nomenclature

A_n = Cross sectional area of nozzle, m^2 (ft^2)
B_{ws} = Water vapor in the gas stream, proportion by volume
C_a = Acetone blank residue concentration, mg/g
c_s = Concentration of particulate matter in stack gas, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, g/dscm (g/dscf)
I = Percent of isokinetic sampling
m_n = Total amount of particulate matter collected, mg
M_w = Molecular weight of water, 18 g/g-mole (18 lb/lb-mole)
m_a = Mass of residue of acetone after evaporation, mg
P_{bar} = Barometric pressure at the sampling site, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)
R = Ideal gas constant, 0.06236 mm Hg-m^3/°K-g-mole (21.83 in. Hg-ft^3/°P-lb-mole)
T_m = Absolute average dry gas meter temperature see (Figure 5–2), °K (°R)
T_s = Absolute average stack gas temperature (see Figure 5–2), °K (°R)
T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)
V_a = Volume of acetone blank, ml
V_{aw} = Volume of acetone used in wash, ml
V_{lc} = Total volume of liquid collected in impingers and silica gel (see Figure 5–3), ml
V_m = Volume of gas sample as measured by dry gas meter, dcm (dcf)
$V_{m(std)}$ = Volume of gas sample measured by the dry gas meter corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf)
$V_{w(std)}$ = Volume of water vapor in the gas sample corrected to standard conditions, scm (scf)
v_s = Stack gas velocity, calculated by Method 2, Equation 2–7 using data obtained from Method 5, m/sec (ft/sec)
W_a = Weight of residue in acetone wash, mg
ΔH = Average pressure differential across the orifice meter (see Figure 5–2), mm H_2O (in. H_2O)
ρ_a = Density of acetone, mg/ml (see label on bottle)
ρ_w = Density of water, 1 g/ml (0.00220 lb/ml)
Θ = Total sampling time, min
13.6 = Specific gravity of mercury
60 = Sec/min
100 = Conversion to percent

6.2 Average dry gas meter temperature and average orifice pressure drop. See data sheet (Figure 5–2).

6.3 Dry gas volume. Correct the sample volume measured by the dry gas meter to standard conditions (20° C, 760 mm Hg or 68° F, 29.92 in. Hg) by using Equation 5–1.

$$V_{m(std)} = V_m\left(\frac{T_{std}}{T_m}\right)\left[\frac{P_{bar} + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}}{P_{std}}\right] = KV_m\left[\frac{P_{bar} + \Delta H/13.6}{T_m}\right]$$

Equation 5–1

where:

K = 0.3855 °K/mm Hg for metric units

= 17.65 °R/in. Hg for English units

6.4 Volume of water vapor.

$$V_{w(std)} = V_{lc}\left(\frac{\rho_w}{M_w}\right)\left(\frac{RT_{std}}{P_{std}}\right) = KV_{lc}$$

Equation 5–2

where:
K = 0.00134 m³/ml for metric units
= 0.0472 ft³/ml for English units

6.5 Moisture content.

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{w(std)}}{V_{m(std)} + V_{w(std)}}$$

Equation 5–3

6.6 Acetone blank concentration.

$$C_a = \frac{m_a}{V_a \rho_a}$$

Equation 5–4

6.7 Acetone wash blank.

$$W_a = C_a V_{aw} \rho_a$$

Equation 5–5

6.8 Total particulate weight. Determine the total particulate catch from the sum of the weights obtained from containers 1 and 2 less the acetone blank (see Figure 5–3).

6.9 Particulate concentration.

$$c_s = (0.001\ g/mg)(m_n/V_{m(std)})$$

Equation 5–6

6.10 Conversion factors:

From—	To—	Multiply by—
scf	m³	0.0283
g/ft³	gr/ft³	15.4
g/ft³	lb/ft³	2.205×10^{-3}
g/ft³	g/m³	35.31

6.11 Isokinetic variation.

6.11.1 Calculations from raw data.

$$I = \frac{100T_s[KV_{lc} + (V_m/T_m)P_{bar} + \Delta H/13.6)]}{60\theta v_s P_s A_n}$$

Equation 5–7

where:

K = 0.00346 mm Hg-m³/ml-°K for metric units

= 0.00267 in. Hg-ft³/ml-°R for English units

6.11.2 Calculations from intermediate values.

$$I = \frac{T_s V_{m(std)} P_{std} 100}{T_{std} v_s \theta A_n P_s 60(1 - B_{ws})}$$

$$= K\frac{T_s V_{m(std)}}{P_s v_s A_n \theta (1 - B_{ws})}$$

Equation 5–8

where:

K = 4.323 for metric units

= 0.0944 for English units

6.12 Acceptable results. If 90 percent ≤I ≤110 percent, the results are acceptable. If the results are low in comparison to the standards and I is beyond the acceptable range, the Administrator may option to accept the results. Use reference 7.4 to make judgments. Otherwise, reject the results and repeat the test.

7. *Reference.*

7.1 Addendum to Specifications for Incinerator Testing at Federal Facilities, PHS, NCAPC, Dec. 6, 1967.

7.2 Martin, Robert M., Construction Details of Isokinetic Source Sampling Equipment, Environmental Protection Agency, APTD–0581, April 1971.

7.3 Rom, Jerome J., Maintenance, Calibration, and Operation of Isokinetic Source Sampling Equipment, Environmental Protection Agency, APTD–0576, March 1972.

7.4 Smith, W. S., R. T. Shigehara, and W. F. Todd. A Method of Interpreting Stack Sampling Data, Paper presented at the 63d Annual Meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association, St. Louis, Mo., June 14–19, 1970.

7.5 Smith, W. S., et al., Stack Gas Sampling Improved and Simplified with New Equipment, APCA paper No. 67–119, 1967.

7.6 Specifications for Incinerator Testing at Federal Facilities, PHS, NCAPC, 1967.

7.7 Shigehara, R. T., Adjustments in the EPA Nomograph for Different Pitot Tube Coefficients and Dry Molecular Weights, Stack Sampling News 2:4–11, Oct. 1974.

METHOD 6—DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. A gas sample is extracted from the sampling point in the stack. The acid mist (including sulfur trioxide) and the sulfur dioxide are separated. The sulfur dioxide fraction is measured by the barium-thorin titration method.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of sulfur dioxide emissions from stationary sources. The minimum detectable limit of the method has been determined to be 3.4 mg of SO_2/m^3 (2.1×10^{-7} lb/ft³). No upper limit has been established.

2. *Apparatus.*

2.1 Sampling. See Figure 6–1.

2.1.1 Probe—Borosilicate glass, approximately 5 to 6 mm ID, with a heating system to prevent water condensation and equipped with a filter (either in-stack or heated out-stack) to remove particulate matter including sulfuric acid mist.

2.1.2 Bubbler and impingers—One midget bubbler, with medium coarse glass frit and borosilicate or quartz glass wool packed in top (see Figure 6–1) to prevent sulfuric acid mist carryover; and three midget impingers, each with 30 ml capacity, or equivalent. The bubbler and midget impingers shall be connected in series with leak free glass connectors. Silicone grease may be used, if necessary, to prevent leakage.

2.1.3 Glass wool-Borosilicate or quartz.

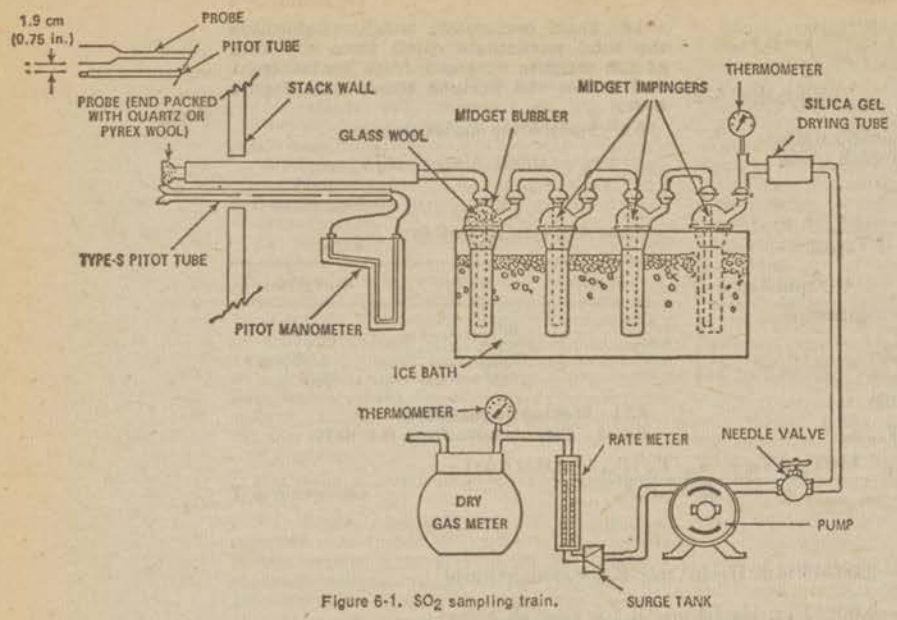


Figure 6-1. SO_2 sampling train.

2.1.4 Stopcock grease—Aceteone insoluble, heat stable silicone grease may be used, if necessary.

2.1.5 Drying tube—Tube packed with 6 to 16 mesh indicating-type silica gel, or equivalent, to dry the gas sample and to protect the meter and pump.

2.1.6 Valve—Needle valve, to regulate sample gas flow rate.

2.1.7 Pump—Leak free diaphragm pump, or equivalent, to pull gas through the train.

2.1.8 Volume meter—Dry gas meter, sufficiently accurate to measure the sample volume within 2 percent, calibrated over the range of flow rates and conditions actually used during sampling and equipped with a temperature gauge (dial thermometer, or equivalent).

2.1.9 Flow Meter—Rotameter, or equivalent, to measure flow range from 0–2 lpm (0 to 5 cfh).

2.1.10 Pitot tube—Type S, or equivalent, attached to probe to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity so that the sampling flow rate can be regulated proportional to the stack gas velocity. The tips of the probe and pitot tube shall be adjacent to each other and the free space between them shall be about 1.9 cm (0.75 in.). When used with this method, the pitot tube need not be calibrated.

The pitot tube shall be equipped with an inclined manometer, or equivalent device, capable of measuring velocity head to within 10 percent of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.0005 in.), whichever is greater.

2.1.11 Temperature gauge—Dial thermometer, or equivalent, to measure temperature of gas leaving impinger train to within 1° C (2° F).

2.1.12 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.1.13 Vacuum gauge—At least 760 mm Hg (30 in. Hg) gauge, to be used for the sampling train leak check.

2.2 Sample recovery.

2.2.1 Wash bottles—Polyethylene or glass, 500 ml, two.

2.2.2 Storage bottles—Polyethylene, 100 ml, to store impinger samples (one per sample).

2.3 Analysis.

2.3.1 Pipettes—Volumetric type, 5 ml size, 20 ml size (one per sample), and 25 ml size.

2.3.2 Volumetric flasks—100 ml size (one per sample) and 1000 ml sizes.

2.3.3 Burettes—5 ml and 50 ml sizes.

2.3.4 Erlenmeyer flasks—250 ml size (one for each sample, blank, and standard).

2.3.5 Dropping bottle—125 ml size, to add indicator.

2.3.6—Graduated cylinder—100 ml size.

3. *Reagents.*

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise use best available grade.

3.1 Sampling.

3.1.1 Water—Deionized, distilled to conform to ASTM specification D1193-72, Type 3.

3.1.2 Isopropanol, 80 percent—Mix 80 ml of isopropanol with 20 ml of deionized, distilled water.

3.1.3 Hydrogen peroxide, 3 percent—Dilute 30 percent hydrogen peroxide 1:9 (v/v) with deionized, distilled water (30 ml is needed per sample). Prepare fresh daily.

3.2 Sample recovery.

3.2.1 Water—Deionized, distilled, as in 3.1.1.

3.2.2 Isopropanol, 80 percent—Mix 80 ml of isopropanol with 20 ml of deionized, distilled water.

3.3 Analysis.

3.3.1 Water—Deionized, distilled, as in 3.1.1.

3.3.2 Isopropanol, 100 percent.

3.3.3 Thorin indicator—1-(o-arsonophenylazo)-2-naphtol-3, 6-disulfonic acid, disodium salt, or equivalent. Dissolve 0.20 g in 100 ml of deionized, distilled water.

3.3.4 Barium perchlorate solution, 0.01 N—Dissolve 1.95 g of barium perchlorate trihydrate $[Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O]$ in 200 ml distilled water and dilute to 1 liter with isopropanol. $BaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (1.22 g) may also be used. Standardize as in section 5.2.

3.3.5 Sulfuric acid standard, 0.01 N—Purchase or standardize to ±0.0002 N against 0.01 N NaOH which has previously been standardized against potassium acid phthalate (primary standard grade).

4. *Procedure.*

4.1 Sampling.

4.1.1 Preparation of collection train. Measure 15 ml of 80 percent isopropanol into the midget bubbler and 15 ml of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide into each of the first two midget impingers. Leave the final midget impinger dry. Assemble the train as shown in Figure 6-1. Adjust probe heater to operating temperature. Place crushed ice and water around the impingers. Leak check the sampling train just prior to use at the sampling site by placing a vacuum gauge at the inlet to the first impinger and pulling a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plugging or pinching off the outlet of the flowmeter, and then turning off the pump. The vacuum shall remain stable for at least one minute. Carefully release the vacuum gauge before releasing the flowmeter end. Connect the probe.

4.1.2 Sample collection. Record the initial dry gas meter reading and barometric pressure. To begin sampling, position the tip of the probe at the sampling point and start the pump. Adjust the sample flow to a rate of approximately 1 lpm as indicated by the rotameter. Sample at a rate that is proportional (within 20 percent of the average

$$V_m/\sqrt{\Delta P})$$

to the stack gas velocity throughout the run. Take readings (dry gas meter, temperatures at dry gas meter and at impinger outlet, rate meter, and velocity head) at least every five minutes and when significant changes (20 percent variation in velocity head readings) in stack conditions necessitate additional adjustments in sample flow rate. Add more ice during the run to keep the temperature of the gases leaving the last impinger at 20° C (68° F) or less. At the conclusion of each run, turn off the pump, remove probe from the stack, and record the final readings. Conduct a leak check as before. If excessive leakage rate is found void the test run. Remove the probe from the stack and disconnect it from the train. Drain the ice bath and purge the remaining part of the train by drawing clean ambient air through the system for 15 minutes at the sampling rate.

NOTE.—Clean ambient air can be provided by passing air through a charcoal filter or through an extra midget impinger with 15 ml 3 percent H_2O_2. The tester may option to simply use the ambient air.

4.2 Sample recovery. Disconnect the impingers after purging. Discard the contents of the midget bubbler. Pour the contents of the midget impingers into a leak-free polyethylene bottle for shipment. Rinse the three midget impingers and the connecting tubes with deionized, distilled water and add the washings to the same storage container. Mark the fluid level. Seal and identify the sample container.

4.3 Sample analysis. Note level of liquid in container and confirm whether or not any sample was lost during shipment by noting this on analytical data sheet.

NOTE.—Protect the 0.01 N barium perchlorate solution from evaporation at all times.

Transfer the contents of the storage container to a 100 ml volumetric flask and dilute to exactly 100 ml with deionized, distilled water. Pipette a 20 ml aliquo of this solution into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask, add 80 ml of isopropanol, two to four drops of thorin indicator and titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.01 N barium perchlorate. Repeat and average the titration volumes. Run a blank with each series of samples. Replicate titrations shall agree within 1 percent.

5. *Calibration.*

5.1 Use methods and equipment as specified in Methods 2 and 5 and APTD-0576 to

calibrate the rotameter, pitot tube, dry gas meter, barometer, and thermometers.

5.2 Standardize the barium perchlorate solution against 25 ml of standard sulfuric acid to which 100 ml of isopropanol has been added.

6. *Calculations.*

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

6.1 Nomenclature.

C_{SO_2} = Concentration of sulfur dioxide, dry basis corrected to standard conditions, mg/dscm (lb/dscf)
N = Normality of barium perchlorate titrant, milliequivalents/ml
P_{bar} = Barometric pressure at the exit orifice of the dry gas meter, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)
T_m = Average dry gas meter absolute temperature, °K (°R)
T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)
V_a = Volume of sample aliquot titrated, ml
V_m = Dry gas volume as measured by the dry gas meter, dcm (dcf)
$V_{m(std)}$ = Dry gas volume measured by the dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf)
V_{soln} = Total volume of solution in which the sulfur dioxide sample is contained, 100 ml
V_t = Volume of barium perchlorate titrant used for the sample, ml (average of replicate titrations)
V_{tb} = Volume of barium perchlorate titrant used for the blank, ml
32.03 = Equivalent weight of sulfur dioxide

6.2 Dry sample gas volume, corrected to standard conditions.

$$V_{m(std)} = V_m \frac{T_{std}}{T_m} \frac{P_{bar}}{P_{std}} = K \frac{V_m P_{bar}}{T_m}$$

Equation 6–1

where:
K = 0.3855 °K/mm Hg for metric units
= 17.65 °R/in. Hg for English units

6.3 Sulfur dioxide concentration.

$$C_{SO_2} = K \frac{(V_t - V_{tb}) N \left(\frac{V_{soln}}{V_a}\right)}{V_{m(std)}}$$

Equation 6–2

where:
K = 32.03 mg/meq. for metric units
$= 7.05 \times 10^{-5} \frac{(lb)(l)}{(g)(ml)}$ for English units

7. *References.*

7.1 Atmospheric Emissions from Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing Processes, U.S. DHEW, PHS, Division of Air Pollution, Public Health Service Publication No. 999–AP–13, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1965.

7.2 Corbett, P. F., The Determination of SO_2 and SO_3 in Flue Gases, Journal of the Institute of Fuel, 24, 237–243, 1961.

7.3 Matty, R. E. and E. K. Diehl, Measuring Flue-Gas SO_2 and SO_3, Power 101:94–97, November 1957.

7.4 Patton, W. F. and J. A. Brink, Jr., New Equipment and Techniques for Sampling Chemical Process Gases, J. Air Pollution Control Association, 13, 162 (1963).

7.5 Rom, J. J., Maintenance, Calibration, and Operation of Isokinetic Source-Sampling Equipment. Office of Air Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., March 1972. APTD–0576.

7.6 Hamil, H. F. and Camann, D. E., Collaborative Study of Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources. Prepared for Methods Standardization Branch, Quality Assurance and Environmental Monitoring Laboratory, National Environmental Research Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711.

7.7 Annual Book of ASTM Standards. Part 23; Water, Atmospheric Analysis. pp. 203–205. American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Penna. (1972).

METHOD 7—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. A grab sample is collected in an evacuated flask containing a dilute sulfuric acid-hydrogen peroxide absorbing solution, and the nitrogen oxides, except nitrous oxide, are measured colormetrically using the phenoldisulfonic acid (PDS) procedure.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable to the measurement of nitrogen oxides emitted from stationary sources. The range of the method has been determined to be 2 to 400 milligrams NO_x as No_2 per dry standard cubic meter without having to dilute the sample.

2. *Apparatus.*

2.1 Sampling (See Figure 7–1).

2.1.1 Probe—Borosilicate glass tubing sufficiently heated to prevent water condensation and equipped with a filter (either in-stack or heated out of stack) to remove particulate matter. Heating is unnecessary if the probe remains dry during the purging period.

2.1.2 Collection flask—Two-liter borosilicate, round bottom with short neck and 24/40 standard taper opening, protected against implosion or breakage.

2.1.3 Flask valve—T-bore stopcock connected to a 24/40 standard taper joint.

2.1.4 Temperature gauge—Dial-type thermometer, or equivalent, capable of measuring 1° C (2° F) intervals from −5 to 50° C (25 to 125° F).

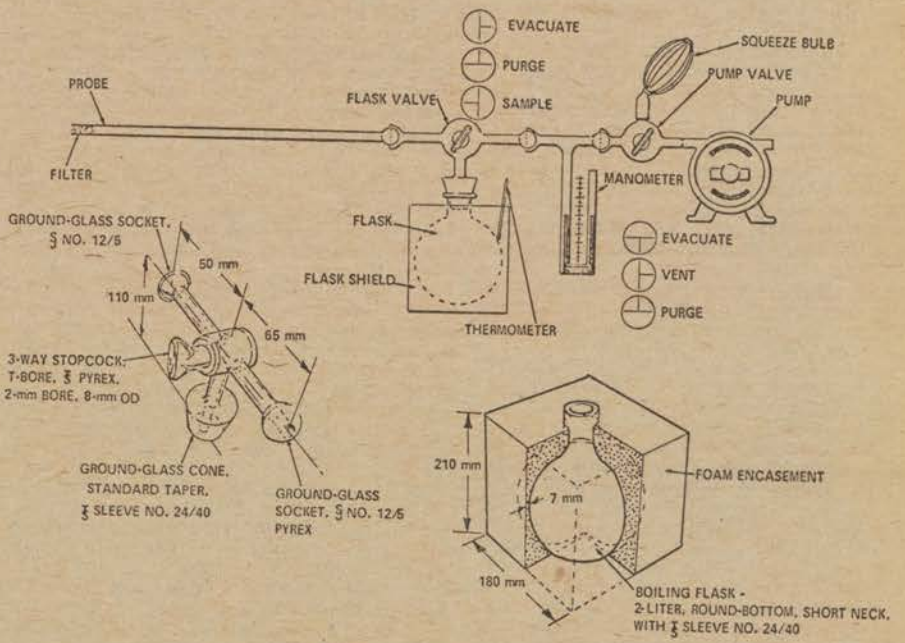


Figure 7-1. Sampling train, flask valve, and flask.

2.1.5 Vacuum line—Tubing capable of withstanding a vacuum of 75 mm Hg (3 in. Hg) absolute pressure, with "T" connection and T-bore stopcock.

2.1.6 Pressure gauge—U-tube monometer, 1-meter, with 1-mm (36-in., with 0.1-in.) divisions, or equivalent.

2.1.7 Pump—Capable of evacuating the collection flask to a pressure equal to or less than 75 mm Hg (3 in. Hg) absolute.

2.1.8 Squeeze bulb—One-way

2.1.9 Volumetric pipette—25-ml.

2.1.10 Stopcock and ground joint grease—A high vacuum, high temperature chlorofluorocarbon grease is required. Halocarbon [1] 25–5S has been found to be effective.

2.1.11 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which case the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.2 Sample recovery.

2.2.1 Graduated cylinder—50-ml with 1-ml divisions.

2.2.2 Storage container—Leak-free polyethylene bottles.

2.2.3 Wash bottle—polyethylene or glass.

2.2.4 Glass stirring rod.

2.2.5 pH indicating test paper—To cover the pH range of 7–14.

2.3 Analysis.

2.3.1 Volumetric pipettes—Two 1-ml, two 2-ml, one 3-ml, one 4-ml and two 10-ml, and one 25-ml for each sample and standard.

2.3.2 Porcelain evaporating dishes. 175 to 250-ml capacity with lip for pouring, one for

[1] Mention of trade names or specific products does not constitute endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency.

each sample and each standard. The Coors[1] #45006 (shallow-form, 195 ml) has been found to be satisfactory.

2.3.3 Steam bath. (A hot plate is not acceptable.)

2.3.4 Dropping pipette or dropper—Three required.

2.3.5 Polyethylene policeman—One for each sample and each standard.

2.3.6 Graduated cylinder—100-ml with 1-ml divisions.

2.3.7 Volumetric flasks—50-ml (one for each sample), 100-ml (one for each sample, each standard and one for the working standard KNO_3 solution), and one 1000-ml.

2.3.8 Spectrophotometer—To measure absorbance at 410 nm.

2.3.9 Graduated pipette—10-ml, with 0.1-ml divisions.

2.3.10 pH indicating test paper—To cover the pH range of 7–14.

2.3.11 Analytical balance—To measure to 0.1 mg.

3. *Reagents.*

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use best available grade.

3.1 Sampling.

3.1.1 Absorbing solution—Cautiously add 2.8 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 to 1 liter of deionized, distilled water. Mix well and add 6 ml of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide, freshly prepared from 30 percent hydrogen peroxide solution. The solution should be used within one week of its preparation. Do not expose to extreme heat or direct sunlight.

3.2 Sample recovery.

3.2.1 Sodium hydroxide (1N)—Dissolve 40 g NaOH in deionized, distilled water and dilute to 1 liter.

3.2.2 Water—Deionized, distilled to conform to ASTM specifications D1193–72, Type 3.

3.3 Analysis.

3.3.1 Fuming sulfuric acid—15 to 18 percent by weight free sulfur trioxide. Handle with caution.

3.3.2 Phenol—White solid.

3.3.3 Sulfuric acid—Concentrated, 95 percent minimum assay. Handle with caution.

3.3.4 Potassium nitrate—Dried at 105–110° C for a minimum of two hours just prior to preparation of standard solution.

3.3.5 Standard solution—Dissolve exactly 2.1980 g of dried potassium nitrate (KNO_3) in deionized, distilled water and dilute to 1 liter with deionized, distilled water in a 1000-ml volumetric flask. For the working standard solution, dilute 10 ml of the standard solution to 100 ml with deionized distilled water. One ml of the working standard solution is equivalent to 100 μg nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

3.3.6 Water—Deionized, distilled as in section 3.2.2.

3.3.7 Phenoldisulfonic acid solution—Dissolve 25 g of pure white phenol in 150 ml concentrated sulfuric acid on a steam bath. Cool, add 75 ml fuming sulfuric acid, and heat at 100° C (212° F) for 2 hours. Store in a dark, stoppered bottle.

4. *Procedure.*

4.1 Sampling.

4.1.1 Pipette 25 ml of absorbing solution into a sample flask, retaining a sufficient quantity for use in preparing the calibration standards. Insert the flask valve stopper into the flask with the valve in the "purge" position. Assemble the sampling train as shown in figure 7–1 and place the probe at the sampling point. Make sure that all fittings are tight and leak free, and that all ground glass joints have been properly greased with a high vacuum, high temperature chlorofluorocarbon-based stopcock grease. Turn the flask valve and the pump valve to their "evacuate" positions. Evacuate the flask to 75 mm Hg (3 in. Hg) absolute pressure, or less. Evacuation to a lower pressure (approaching the vapor pressure of water at the existing temperature) is even more desirable. Turn the pump valve to its "vent" position and turn off the pump. Check for leakage by observing the manometer for any pressure fluctuation. (Any variation greater than 10 mm Hg (0.4 in. Hg) over a period of 1 minute is not acceptable, and the flask is not to be used until the leakage problem is corrected. Pressure in the flask is not to exceed 75 mm Hg (3 in. Hg) absolute at the time sampling is commenced.) Record the volume of the flask and valve (V_f), the flask temperature (T_i), and the barometric pressure. Turn the flask valve counterclockwise to its "purge" position and do the same with the pump valve. Purge the probe and the vacuum tube using the squeeze bulb. If condensation occurs in the probe and the flask valve area, heat the probe and purge until the condensation disappears. Then turn the pump valve to its "vent" position. Turn the flask valve clockwise to its "evacuate" position and record the difference in the mercury levels in the manometer. The absolute internal pressure in the flask (P_i) is equal to the barometric pressure less the manometer reading. Immediately turn the flash valve to the "sample" position and permit the gas to enter the flask until pressures in the flask and sample line (i.e., duct, stack) are virtually equal. This will usually require about 15 seconds. A longer period indicates a "plug" in the probe which must be corrected before sampling is continued. After collecting the sample, turn the flask valve to its "purge" position and disconnect the flask from the sampling train. Shake the flask for at least 5 minutes.

4.1.2 If the gas being sampled contains insufficient oxygen for the conversion to NO to NO_2, e.g. an applicable subpart of the standard may require taking a sample of a calibration gas mixture of NO in N_2, then oxygen shall be introduced into the flask to permit this conversion. Oxygen may be introduced into the flask by one of three methods: (1) Before evacuating the sampling flask flush with pure cylinder oxygen (then evacuate flash to 75 mm Hg (3 in. Hg) absolute pressure or less); or (2) inject oxygen into the flask after sampling; or (3) sampling may be terminated with a minimum of 50 mm Hg (2 in. Hg) vacuum remaining in the flask, recording this final pressure and then venting the flask to the atmosphere until the flask pressure is almost equal to atmospheric pressure.

4.2 Sample recovery.

4.2.1 Let the flask set for a minimum of 16 hours and then shake the contents for 2 minutes. Connect the flask to a mercury filled U-tube manometer, open the valve from the flask to the manometer, and record the flash temperature (T_f), the barometric pressure and the difference between the mercury levels in the manometer. The absolute internal pressure in the flask (P_f) is the barometric pressure less the manometer reading. Transfer the contents of the flask to a leak-free polyethylene bottle. Rinse the flask twice with 5-ml portions of deionized, distilled water and add the rinse water to the bottle. Adjust the pH to 9–12 by adding sodium hydroxide (1 N) dropwise (about 25 to 35 drops). Check the pH by dipping a stirring rod into the solution and then touching it to the pH test paper. Remove as little material as possible during this step. Mark the height of the liquid level to determine whether or not leakage occurred during transport. Label container to clearly identify its contents. Seal the container for shipping.

4.3 Analysis.

4.3.1 Note level of liquid in container and confirm whether or not any sample was lost during shipment by noting this on analytical data sheet. Transfer the contents of the shipping container to a 50-ml volumetric flask, rinse the container twice with 5-ml portions of deionized, distilled water, add the rinse water to the flask and dilute to the mark with deionized, distilled water. Mix thoroughly and pipette a 25-ml aliquot into the porcelain evaporating dish. Evaporate the solution to dryness on a steam bath and allow to cool. (Use only a steam bath—a hot plate is not acceptable.) Add 2 ml phenoldisulfonic acid solution to the dried residue and triturate thoroughly with a polyethylene policeman. Make sure the solution contacts all the residue. Add 1 ml deionized, distilled water and four drops of concentrated sulfuric acid. Heat the solution on a steam bath for 3 minutes with occasional stirring. Cool, add 20 ml deionized, distilled water, mix well by stirring and add concentrated ammonium hydroxide dropwise with constant stirring until pH is 10 (as determined by pH paper). If the sample contains solids, filter through Whatman No. 41 filter paper into a 100-ml volumetric flask; rinse the evaporating dish with three 5-ml portions of deionized, distilled water and add these to the filter. Wash the filter with at least three 15-ml portions of deionized, distilled water. Add the filter washings to the contents of the volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with deionized, distilled water. If solids are absent, transfer the solution directly to the 100-ml volumetric flask and dilute to the mark with deionized, distilled water. Mix thoroughly and measure the absorbance at 410 nm using the blank solution as a zero reference. Dilute the sample and the blank with a suitable amount of deionized, distilled water if absorbance exceeds A_4, the absorbance of the 400 μg NO_2 standard (See section 5.3).

5. *Calibration.*

5.1 Flask volume. Assemble the flask and flask valve and fill with water to the stopcock. Measure the volume of water to±10 ml. Number and record the volume on the flask.

5.2 Spectrophotometer calibration. Add 0.0 ml, 1.0 ml, 2.0 ml, 3.0 ml and 4.0 ml of the KNO_3 Working standard solution (1 ml=100 μg NO_2) to a series of five porcelain evaporating dishes. To each, add 25 ml of absorbing solution, 10 ml deionized, distilled water and sodium hydroxide (1 N) dropwise until the pH is 9–12 (about 25 to 35 drops each). Beginning with the evaporation step, follow the analysis procedure of Section 4.3 to collect the data necessary to calculate the calibration factor (Section 5.3). This calibration procedure must be repeated on each day that samples are analyzed.

5.3 Determination of spectrophotometer calibration factor K_c.

[1] Mention of trade names or specific products does not constitute endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency.

$$K_c = 100 \frac{A_1 + 2A_2 + 3A_3 + 4A_4}{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_4^2}$$

Equation 7–1

where:

K_c = Calibration factor
A_1 = Absorbance of the 100 μg NO_2 standard
A_2 = Absorbance of the 200 μg NO_2 standard
A_3 = Absorbance of the 300 μg NO_2 standard
A_4 = Absorbance of the 400 μg NO_2 standard

5.4 Barometer. Calibrate against a mercury barometer.

5.5 Temperature gauge. Calibrate dial thermometers against mercury-in-glass thermometers.

6. *Calculations.*

Carry out the calculations, retaining at lease one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculations.

6.1 Nomenclature.

A = Absorbance of sample
C = Concentration of NO_x as NO_2, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, mg/dscm (lb/dscf)
F = Dilution factor (i.e., 25/5, 25/10, etc, required only if sample dilution was needed to reduce the absorbance into the range of calibration)
K_c = Spectrophotometer calibration factor
m = Mass of NO_x as NO_2 in gas sample, μg
P_f = Final absolute pressure of flask, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_i = Initial absolute pressure of flask, mm Hg (in. Hg)
P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)
T_f = Final absolute temperature of flask, °K (°R)
T_i = Initial absolute temperature of flask, °K (°R)
T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)
V_{sc} = Sample volume at standard conditions (dry basis), ml
V_f = Volume of flask and valve, ml
V_a = Volume of absorbing solution, 25 ml
2 = 50/25, the aliquot factor. (If other than a 25-ml aliquot was used for analysis, the corresponding factor must be substituted.)

6.2 Sample volume, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions.

$$V_{sc} = \frac{T_{std}}{P_{std}} (V_f - V_a) \left[\frac{P_f}{T_f} - \frac{P_i}{T_i}\right]$$

$$= K(V_f - 25 \text{ ml}) \left[\frac{P_f}{T_f} - \frac{P_i}{T_i}\right]$$

Equation 7–2

Where:

$$K = 0.3855 \frac{°K}{\text{mm Hg}} \text{ for metric units}$$

$$= 17.65 \frac{°R}{\text{in. Hg}} \text{ for English units}$$

6.3 Total μg NO_2 per sample.

$$m = 2K_c AF \quad \text{Equation 7–3}$$

NOTE.—If other than a 25-ml aliquot is used for analyses, the factor 2 must be substituted by a corresponding factor.

6.4 Sample concentration, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions.

$$C = K \frac{m}{V_{sc}} \quad \text{Equation 7–4}$$

where:

$$K = 10^3 \frac{(\text{ml})\ (\text{mg})}{(\text{m}^3)\ (\mu\text{g})} \text{ for metric units}$$

$$= 6.243 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{lb/scf}}{\mu\text{g/ml}} \text{ for English units}$$

7. *References.*

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METHOD 8—DETERMINATION OF SULFURIC ACID MIST AND SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1. *Principle and Applicability.*

1.1 Principle. A gas sample is extracted isokinetically from the stack. The acid mist (including sulfur trioxide) and the sulfur dioxide are separated and both fractions are measured separately by the barium-thorin titration method.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of sulfuric acid mist (including sulfur trioxide) in the absence of other particulate matter and for sulfur dioxide from stationary sources. Collaborative tests have shown that the minimum detectable limits of the method are 0.05 mg/m³ (0.03×10^{-7} lb/ft³) for sulfur trioxide and 1.2 mg/m³ (0.74×10^{-7} lb/ft³) for sulfur dioxide. No upper limits have been established.

2. *Apparatus*

2.1 Sampling. A schematic of the sampling train used in this method is shown in Figure 8–1; it is similar to the Method 5 train except that the filter position is different and heating of the filter holder is not required. Commercial models of this train are available. However, if one desires to build his own, complete construction details are described in APTD–0581; for changes from the APTD–0581 document and for allowable modifications to Figure 8–1, see the following subsections.

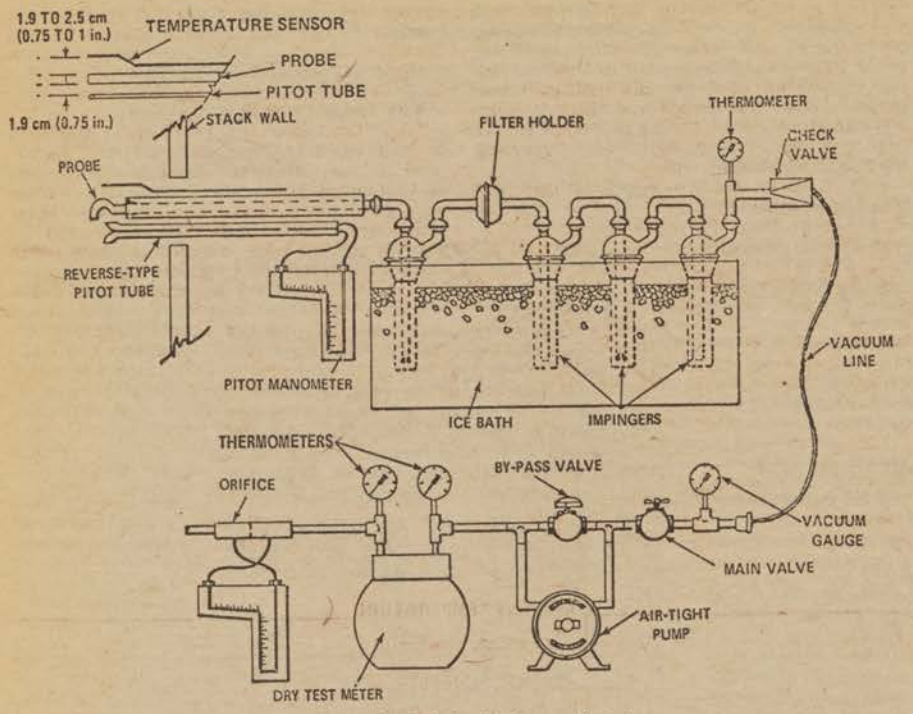


Figure 8 1. Sulfuric acid mist sampling train.

The operating and maintenance procedures for the sampling train are described in APTD–0576. Since correct usage is important in obtaining valid results, all users should read the APTD–0576 document and adopt the operating and maintenance procedures outlined in it, unless otherwise specified herein. Further details and guidelines on operation and maintenance are given in Method 5 and should be read and followed whenever they are applicable.

2.1.1 Probe nozzle—Stainless steel (316) with sharp, tapered leading edge. The angle of taper shall be ≤ 30° and the taper shall be on the outside to preserve a constant internal diameter. The probe nozzle shall be of the button-hook or elbow design, unless otherwise specified by the Administrator. The nozzle shall be constructed from seamless stainless steel tubing. Other configurations and construction material may be used with approval from the Administrator.

A range of sizes suitable for isokinetic sampling should be available, e.g., 0.32 cm (⅛ in.) up to 1.27 cm (½ in.) (or larger if higher volume sampling trains are used) inside diameter (ID) nozzles in increments of 0.16 cm (1/16 in.). Each nozzle shall be calibrated according to the procedures outlined in the calibration section.

2.1.2. Probe liner—Borosilicate or quartz glass, with a heating system to prevent visible condensation during sampling.

2.1.3 Pitot tube—Type S, or other device approved by the Administrator, attached to probe to allow constant monitoring of the stack gas velocity. The face openings of the pitot tube and the probe nozzle shall be adjacent and parallel to each other, not necessarily on the same plane, during sampling. The free space between the nozzle and pitot tube shall be at least 1.9 cm (0.75 in.). The free space shall be set based on a 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) ID nozzle. If the sampling train is designed for sampling at higher flow rates than that described in APTD–0581, thus necessitating the use of larger sized nozzles, the largest sized nozzle shall be used to set the free space.

The pitot tube must also meet the criteria specified in Method 2 and be calibrated according to the procedure in the calibration section of that method.

2.1.4 Differential pressure gauge—Inclined manometer capable of measuring velocity head to within 10 percent of the minimum measured value or ±0.013 mm (0.0005 in.), whichever is greater. Below a differential pressure of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.) water gauge, micromanometers with sensitivities of 0.013 mm (0.0005 in.) should be used. However, micromanometers are not easily adaptable to field conditions and are not easy to use with pulsating flow. Thus, methods or other devices acceptable to the Administrator may be used when conditions warrant.

2.1.5 Filter holder—Borosilicate glass with a glass frit filter support and a silicone rubber gasket. Other materials of construction may be used with approval from the Administrator. The holder design shall provide a positive seal against leakage from the outside or around the filter.

2.1.6 Impingers—Four as shown in Figure 8–1. The first and third shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design with standard tips. The second and fourth shall be of the Greenburg-Smith design, modified by replacing the insert with an approximately 13 mm (0.5 in.) ID glass tube, having an unconstricted tip located 13 mm (0.5 in.) from the bottom of the flask. Similar collection systems, which have been approved by the Administrator may be used.

2.1.7 Metering system—Vacuum gauge, leak-free pump, thermometers capable of measuring temperature to within 3° C (5.4° F), dry gas meter with 2 percent accuracy, and related equipment, or equivalent, as required to maintain an isokinetic sampling rate and to determine sample volume. When the metering system is used in conjunction with a pitot tube, the system shall enable checks of isokinetic rates.

2.1.8 Barometer—Mercury, aneroid, or other barometers capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). In many cases, the barometric reading may be obtained from a nearby weather bureau station, in which the station value (which is the absolute barometric pressure) shall be requested and an adjustment for elevation differences between the weather station and sampling point shall be applied at a rate of minus 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg) per 30 m (100 ft) elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.1.9 Temperature gauge—Thermometer, or equivalent, to measure temperature of gas leaving impinger train to within 3° C (5° F).

2.2 Sample recovery.

2.2.1 Wash bottles—Polyethylene or glass, 500 ml. (two).

2.2.2 Graduated cylinders—250 ml, 1 liter. (Volumetric flasks may also be used.)

2.2.3 Storage bottles—Leak-free polyethylene bottles, 1000 ml size. (Two for each sampling run.)

2.3 Analysis.

2.3.1 Pipette—Volumetric 25 ml, 100 ml.

2.3.2 Burette—50 ml.

2.3.3 Erlenmeyer flask—250 ml. (One for each sample blank and standard.)

2.3.4 Graduated cylinder—100 ml.

2.3.5 Trip balance—300 g capacity, to measure to ±0.5 g.

2.3.6 Dropping bottle—to add indicator solution, 125 ml size.

3. *Reagents.*

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise use best available grade.

3.1 Sampling.

3.1.1 Filters—Glass fiber filters, without organic binder exhibiting at least 99.95 percent efficiency (≤0.05 percent penetration) on 0.3 micron dioctyl phthalate smoke particles. The filter efficiency test shall be conducted in accordane with ASTM standard method D 2986–71. Test data from the supplier's quality control program is sufficient for this purpose.

3.1.2. Silica gel—Indicating type, 6–16 mesh. If previously used, dry at 175° C (350° F) for 2 hours. New silica gel may be used as received.

3.1.3 Water—Deionized, distilled, to conform to ASTM specifications D1193–72, Type 3.

3.1.4 Isopropanol, 80 percent—Mix 800 ml of isopropanol with 200 ml of deionized distilled water.

NOTE.—Experience has shown that only A.C.S. grade isopropanol is satisfactory.

3.1.5 Hydrogen peroxide, 3 percent—Dilute 100 ml of 30 percent hydrogen peroxide to 1 liter with deionized, distilled witer. Prepare fresh daily.

3.1.6 Crushed iced.

3.2 Sample recovery.

3.2.1 Water—Deionized, distilled, to conform to ASTM specifications D1193–72, Type 3.

3.2.2 Isopropanol, 80 percent—Mix 800 ml of isopropanol with 200 ml of deionized distilled water.

NOTE.—Experience has shown that only A.C.S. grade isopropanol is satisfactory.

3.3 Analysis.

3.3.1 Water—Deionized, distilled, to conform to ASTM specifications D1193–72, Type 3.

3.3.2 Isopropanol, 100 percent.

3.3.3 Thorin indicator—1-(o-arsonophenylazo)-2-naphthol-3, 6-disulfonic acid, disodium salt, or equivalent. Dissolve 0.20 g in 100 ml of deionized distilled water.

3.3.4 Barium perchlorate (0.01 N)—Dissolve 1.95 g of barium perchlorate trihydrate ($Ba(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$) in 200 ml deionized distilled water and dilute to 1 liter with isopropanol. Standardize with sulfuric acid as in Section 5.2. This solution must be protected against evaporation at all times. ($BaCl_2$ may also be used.)

3.3.5 Sulfuric acid standard (0.01 N)—Purchase or standardize to ±0.0002 N against 0.01 N NaOH which has previously been standardized against primary standard potassium acid phthalate.

4. *Procedure.*

4.1 Sampling.

4.1.1 Pretest preparation—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.1, except that the filter need not be weighed or identified. If the effluent gas is considered to be dry, i.e., moisture free, the silica gel need not be weighed.

4.1.2 Preliminary determinations—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.2.

4.1.3 Preparation of collection train—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.2.

4.1.3 Preparation of collection train—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.3, except for the second paragraph and use Figure 8–1 instead of Figure 5–1. Replace the second paragraph with: Place 100 ml of 80 percent isopropanol in the first impinger, 100 ml of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide in both the second and third impingers, and about 200 g of silica gel in the fourth impinger. Retain a portion of the reagents for use as blank solutions.

4.1.4 Leak-check procedure—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.4, except that the probe heater shall be adjusted to the minimum temperature required to prevent condensation.

4.1.5 Train operation—Follow the procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 4.1.5, except record the data required on the example sheet shown in Figure 8–2. During the sampling period, observe the line between the probe and the first impinger for signs of condensation. If it occurs, adjust the probe heater setting upward to the minimum temperature required to prevent condensation. After turning off the pump and recording the final readings at the conclusion of each run, remove the probe from the stack and disconnect it from the train. Drain the ice bath and purge the remaining part of the train by drawing clean ambient air through the system for 15 minutes at the average flow rate used for sampling.

NOTE.—Clean ambient air can be provided by passing air through a charcoal filter.

4.2 Sample recovery.

4.2.1 Container No. 1—Transfer the contents of the first impinger to a 250 ml graduated cylinder. Rinse the probe, first impinger, and all connecting glassware before the filter with 80 percent isopropanol. Add the rinse solution to the cylinder. Dilute to 250 ml with 80 percent isopropanol. Add the filter to the solution, mix, and transfer to the storage container. Protect the solution against evaporation. Mark the level of liquid on container and identify the sample container.

4.2.2 Container No. 2—Transfer the solutions from the second and third impingers to a 1000 ml graduated cylinder. Rinse all glassware between the filter and silica gel impinger with deionized, distilled water and add this rinse water to the cylinder. Dilute to a volume of 1000 ml with deionized, distilled water. Transfer the solution to a storage container. Mark the level of liquid on container. Seal and identify the sample container.

PLANT _____

LOCATION _____

OPERATOR _____

DATE _____

RUN NO. _____

SAMPLE BOX NO. _____

METER BOX NO. _____

METER ΔH@ _____

C FACTOR _____

PITOT TUBE COEFFICIENT, Cp _____

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE _____

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE _____

ASSUMED MOISTURE, % _____

PROBE LENGTH, m (ft) _____

NOZZLE IDENTIFICATION NO. _____

AVERAGE CALIBRATED NOZZLE DIAMETER, cm (in.) _____

PROBE HEATER SETTING _____

LEAK RATE, m^3/min (cfm) _____

PROBE LINER MATERIAL _____

TRAVERSE POINT NUMBER	SAMPLING TIME (θ), min.	STATIC PRESSURE (P_S), mm Hg (in Hg)	STACK TEMPERATURE (T_S) °C (°F)	VELOCITY HEAD (ΔP_S),	PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL ACROSS ORIFICE METER mm H_2O (in. H_2O)	GAS SAMPLE VOLUME m^3 (ft^3)	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER		TEMPERATURE OF GAS LEAVING CONDENSER OR LAST IMPINGER, °C (°F)
							INLET °C (°F)	OUTLET °C (°F)	
TOTAL							Avg.	Avg.	
AVERAGE							Avg.		

Figure 8-2. Field data.

4.3 Analysis.

Note level of liquid in containers 1 and 2 and confirm whether or not any sample was lost during shipment by noting this on analytical data sheet.

4.3.1 Container No. 1—Shake the container holding the isopropanol solution and the filter. If the filter breaks up, allow the fragments to settle for a few minutes before removing a sample. Pipette a 100 ml aliquot of this solution into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask, add 2 to 4 drops of thorin indicator, and titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.01 N barium perchlorate. Repeat the titration with a second aliquot of sample and average the titration values. Replicate titrations should agree within 1 percent.

4.3.2 Container No. 2—Throughly mix the solution in the container holding the contents of the second and third impingers. Pipette a 10 ml aliquot of sample into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask. Add 40 ml of isopropanol, 2 to 4 drops of thorin indicator, and titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.01 N barium perchlorate. Repeat the titration with a second aliquot of sample and average the titration values. Replicate titrations should agree within 1 percent.

4.3.3 Blanks—Prepare blanks by adding 2 to 4 drops of throin indicator to 100 ml of 80 percent isopropanol. Titrate the blanks in the same manner as the samples.

5. *Calibration.*

5.1 Use methods and equipment as specified in Methods 2 and 5 and APTD–0576 to calibrate the orifice meter, pitot tube, dry gas meter, thermometers, and barometer.

5.2 Standardize the barium perchlorate solution with 25 ml of standard sulfuric acid, to which 100 ml of isopropanol have been added.

6. *Calculations.*

NOTE.—Carry out calculations retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

6.1 Nomenclature.

A_n = Cross sectional area of nozzle, m^2 (ft^2)

B_{ws} = Water vapor in the gas stream, proportion by volume

$C_{H_2SO_4}$ = Sulfuric acid (including SO_3) concentration, g/dscm (lb/dscf)

C_{SO_2} = Sulfur dioxide concentration, g/dscm (lb/dscf)

I = Percent of isokinetic sampling

N = Normality of barium perchlorate titrant, g. equiv/liter

P_{bar} = Barometric pressure at the sampling site, mm Hg (in. Hg)

P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg)

P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg)

T_m = Absolute average dry gas meter temperature (see Figure 8–2), °K (°R)

T_s = Absolute average stack gas temperature (see Figure 8–2), °K (°R)

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293° K (528° R)

V_a = Volume of sample aliquot titrated, 100 ml for H_2SO_4 and 10 ml for SO_2

V_{lc} = Total volume of liquid collected in impingers and silica gel (see Figure 8–2), ml

V_m = Volume of gas sample as measured by dry gas meter, dcm (dcf)

$V_{m(std)}$ = Volume of gas sample measured by the dry gas meter corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf)

v_s = Stack gas velocity, calculated by Method 2, Equation 2–7 using data obtained from Method 8, m/sec (ft/sec)

V_{soln} = Total volume of solution in which the sulfuric acid or sulfur dioxide sample is contained, 250 ml or 1000 ml, respectively

V_t = Volume of barium perchlorate titrant used for the sample, ml

V_{tb} = Volume of barium perchlorate titrant used for the blank, ml

θ = Total sampling time, min

13.6 = Specific gravity of mercury

60 = Sec/min

100 = Conversion to percent

6.2 Average dry gas meter temperature and average orifice pressure drop. See data sheet (Figure 8–2).

6.3 Dry gas volume. Correct the sample volume measured by the dry gas meter to standard conditions (20° C and 760 mm Hg or 68° F and 29.92 in. Hg) by using Equation 8–1.

$$V_{m(std)} = V_m \frac{T_{std}}{T_m} \frac{P_{bar} + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}}{P_{std}} = KV_m \frac{P_{bar} + \Delta H/13.6}{T_m}$$

Equation 8–1

where:

K = 0.3855 °K/mm Hg for metric units

= 17.65 °R/in. Hg for English units

6.4 Volume of water vapor and moisture content. Use Equation 5–2 and 5–3 of Method 5. If the effluent gas is considered to be dry, these calculations need not be carried out.

6.5 Sulfuric acid (including SO_3) concentration.

$$C_{H_2SO_4} = K \frac{N(V_t - V_{tb}) \frac{V_{soln}}{V_a}}{V_{m(std)}}$$

Equation 8–2

where:

K = 0.04904 g/milliequivalent for metric units

$= 1.08 \times 10^{-4} \frac{(lb)(l)}{(g)(ml)}$ for English units

6.6 Sulfur dioxide concentration:

$$C_{SO_2} = K \frac{N(V_t - V_{tb}) \frac{V_{soln}}{V_a}}{V_{m(std)}}$$

Equation 8–3

where:

K = 0.03203 g/milliequivalent for metric units

$= 7.05 \times 10^{-5} \frac{(lb)(l)}{(g)(m)}$ for English units

6.7 Isokinetic variation.

6.7.1 Calculations from raw data.

$$I = \frac{100T_s[KV_{lc} + (V_m/T_m)(P_{bar} + \Delta H/13.6)]}{60\theta V_s P_s A_n}$$

Equation 8–4

where:

K = 0.00346 mm Hg-m^3/ml-°K for metric units

= 0.00267 in. Hg-ft^3/ml-°R for English units

6.7.2 Calculations from intermediate values.

$$I = \frac{T_s V_{m(std)} P_{std} 100}{T_{std} v_s \theta A_n P_s 60(1 - B_{ws})}$$

$$= K \frac{T_s V_{m(std)}}{P_s v_s A_n \theta (1 - B_{ws})}$$

Equation 8–5

where:

K = 4.323 for metric units

= 0.0944 for English units

6.8 Acceptable results. If 90 percent ≤ I ≤ 110 percent, the results are acceptable. If the results are low in comparison to the standards and I is beyond the acceptable range, the Administrator may option to accept the results. Use reference 7.4 of Method 5 to make judgments. Otherwise, reject the results and repeat the test.

7. *References.*

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federal register

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976



PART III:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration

■

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Notice of Flood-Prone Areas of Communities Subject to Section 202; Prohibition of Federal and Federally Related Assistance

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration

[Docket No. N–76–376]

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Notice of Flood-Prone Areas of Communities Subject to Section 202—Prohibition of Federal and Federally Related Assistance

The purpose of this notice is to provide a list of communities that contain areas of special flood hazard potentially subject to the provisions of section 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (PL–93–234) on July 1, 1975, or an appropriate later date, and to provide a convenient reference for interested persons, communities, Federal agencies and instrumentalities, and others involved in assuring compliance with that section. This list supersedes and up-dates the list published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at 41 F.R. 20806–20858.

Section 202 provides that effective July 1, 1975, Federal agencies and federally supervised, approved, insured, or regulated lending institutions are prohibited from providing financial assistance or making loans for acquisition or construction purposes in areas which (a) have been designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as Special Flood Hazard Areas for at least one year; and (b) are in communities which are not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (42 USC 4001–4128).

The prohibition does not apply to any loan made by a federally-supervised, approved, insured, or regulated lending institution made prior to March 1, 1976, to finance the acquisition of a previously occupied residential dwelling.

Each of the communities listed below received notice of its designation as flood-prone prior to August 1, 1975, and legal notice was furnished of such designation by publication under Part 1915 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER. These communities have failed to provide the Federal Insurance Administrator with sufficient technical or scientific data to rebut their designation as flood prone nor have they as yet qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Thus, the sanctions of Section 202 apply as of July 1, 1975, or one year after a community's identification, whichever is later, *until the community participates in the program.*

In order to continue Federal or federally related assistance or lending in its Special Flood Hazard Area, a community must apply for and be made eligible for participation in the program in accordance with 24 CFR (Parts 1909 to 1920). Communities may receive assistance in applying for participation by contacting the Federal Insurance Administration, 451 Seventh St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410, (202) 755–5581, or its toll-free numbers 800–424–8872 or 800–424–8873.

Communities on this list may be made eligible to participate in the program after the date of publication of this list. Such eligibility will be published periodically in the Federal Register under 24 CFR § 1914.4 *List of eligible communities.* At that time the sanctions of section 202 will no longer apply to the communities listed below.

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ALABAMA	
010095	AKRON, TOWN [HALE CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
010229	ALLGOOD, TOWN [BLOUNT CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
010242	BABBIE, TOWN [COVINGTON CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
010255	BARRY, TOWN OF [FAYETTE CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
010083A	BELK, TOWN OF [FAYETTE CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
010257	BLACK, TOWN OF (GENEVA COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
010092	BOLIGEE, CITY OF [GREENE CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
010055	BRANTLEY, TOWN OF [CRENSHAW CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
010119A	CARDIFF, TOWN OF [JEFFERSON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
010240	CAROLINA, TOWN [COVINGTON CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
010050	CASTLEBERRY, TOWN [CONECUH CO.]	APRIL 04, 1975
010233	CENTRE, CITY OF (CHEROKEE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
010239	COFFEE COUNTY •	JANUARY 17, 1975
010244	COVINGTON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
010103A	COWARTS, TOWN OF [HOUSTON CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974
010056A	DOZIER, TOWN OF [CRENSHAW CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
010212	ELBERTA, TOWN OF [BALDWIN CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
010219A	FAYETTE COUNTY •	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND MAY 21, 1976
010027	FIVE POINTS, TOWN OF [CHAMBERS CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
010038	FULTON, TOWN [CLARKE CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
010053A	GANTT, TOWN OF [COVINGTON CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND JANUARY 02, 1976
010057A	GLENWOOD, TOWN OF [CRENSHAW CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
010293	HARPERSVILLE, TOWN [SHELBY CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
010294A	HELENA, TOWN [SHELBY CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 13, 1976
010248	MIDLAND CITY, TOWN [DALE CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
010232	OHATCHEE, TOWN OF (CALHOUN CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
010249	PINCKARD, TOWN [DALE CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
010075	POLLARD, TOWN OF (ESCAMBIA CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
010159	PROVIDENCE, TOWN OF [MARENGO CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
010182	RANDOLPH COUNTY •	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
010243	RED LEVEL, TOWN [COVINGTON CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
010253	REECE CITY, CITY OF (ETOWAH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
010288	RIVERSIDE, TOWN [ST. CLAIR CO.]	APRIL 04, 1975
010036	SILAS, TOWN [CHOCTAW CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
010227	SNEAD, TOWN [BLOUNT CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
010291	STEELE, TOWN OF (ST. CLAIR COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
010160	SWEETWATER, TOWN [MARENGO CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
010108	TAYLOR, TOWN OF [HOUSTON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
010273	THOMASTON, TOWN	JANUARY 10, 1975
010292	VINCENT, TOWN [SHELBY CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	40

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ALASKA	
020089	HOONAH, CITY OF (UNORGANIZED BORO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
020108	HOOPER BAY, CITY OF (UNORGANIZED BORO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	2

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ARIZONA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
040028	GILA COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
	TOTAL IN THE STATE 1	

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ARKANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
050376	ADONA, CITY [PERRY CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050377	ALEXANDER, TOWN OF (PULASKI & SALINE)	APRIL 18, 1975
050378	ALICIA, TOWN [LAWRENCE CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050017A	ALPENA, TOWN OF [BOONE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND OCTOBER 03, 1975
050381	ALTUS, CITY [FRANKLIN CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
050303	AMITY, CITY OF (CLARK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050382	ASH FLAT, TOWN [SHARP CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050123	AUBREY, TOWN OF [LEE CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
050305	BARLING, CITY OF (SEBASTIAN)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
050384	BELLEVILLE, CITY OF (YELL CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
050306	BERRYVILLE, CITY [CARROLL CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
050386	BETHEL HEIGHTS, TOWN [BENTON CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050387A	BIGELOW, TOWN [PERRY CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
050390	BLEVINS, CITY [HEMPSTEAD CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050391	BLUFF CITY, TOWN [NEVADA CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
050131	BRADFORD, CITY OF (WHITE CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050393	BRANCH, CITY [FRANKLIN CO.]	MAY 02, 1975
050394	BULL SHOALS, CITY [MARION CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050310	CAMMACK, TOWN [PULASKI CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
050396	CASH, TOWN [CRAIGHEAD CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050397	CAULKSVILLE, TOWN [LOGAN CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050313	CAVE CITY, CITY [INDEP.-SHARP COS]	JULY 18, 1975
050400	CHIDESTER, CITY [OUACHITA CO]	JULY 25, 1975
050404	DAMASCUS, TOWN [FAULKNER & VAN BUREN COS.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050405	DELIGHT, CITY [PIKE CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
050320	DIERKS, CITY OF (HOWARD)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
050408	DYER, TOWN [CRAWFORD CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050214	ELKINS, TOWN OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
050410	EMERSON, TOWN (COLUMBIA CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
050019A	EVERTON, TOWN OF [BOONE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976
050413	FISHER, TOWN (POINSETT CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
050414	FOUNTAIN HILL, TOWN OF (ASHLEY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050224A	GARNER, TOWN OF [WHITE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 07, 1975
050324	GENTRY, CITY [BENTON CO]	MAY 02, 1975
050245	GILMORE, TOWN [CRITTENDEN CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
050248	GUION, TOWN [IZARD CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
050249	GUM SPRINGS, TOWN [CLARK CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
050330	HARDY, TOWN [SHARP CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
050250	HARRELL, TOWN [CALHOUN CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
050234A	HAVANA, CITY OF [YELL CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
050254	HECTOR, TOWN [POPE CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
050225A	HIGGINSON, TOWN OF [WHITE CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
050120A	IMBODEN, TOWN (LAWRENCE CO)	MAY 03, 1974 AND

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ARKANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
050336	JUNCTION CITY, CITY [UNION CO.]	OCTOBER 10, 1975
050260	KNOXVILLE, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
050261	LEOLA, TOWN OF (GRANT CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050338	LINCOLN, CITY [WASHINGTON CO.]	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050339	LOCKESBURG, TOWN [SEVIER CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
		APRIL 18, 1975
050344	MAGAZINE, TOWN [LOGAN CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050347	MARSHALL, CITY [SEARCY CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050343	MCNEIL, CITY [COLUMBIA CO.]	MAY 02, 1975
050348	MELBOURNE, CITY [IZARD CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
050266	MENIFEE, TOWN [CONWAY CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050069	MITCHELLVILLE, TOWN OF [DESHA CO.*]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
050095	MOUNT PLEASANT, TOWN OF [IZARD CO.*]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
050352	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY [STONE CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050051A	MOUNTAINBURG, TOWN OF [CRAWFORD CO.*]	MAY 03, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
050267	NORFORK, TOWN [BAXTER CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050269	OAK GROVE, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
050272	OKOLONA, TOWN [CLARK CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050273	OXFORD, TOWN [IZARD CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050271	O;KEAN, TOWN [RANDOLPH CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050360	PANGBURN, CITY [WHITE CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050007A	PARKDALE, CITY OF [ASHLEY CO.*]	MARCH 29, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
050276	PERRY, TOWN [PERRY CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050363	PLAINVIEW, CITY [YELL CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050364	PLUMERVILLE, CITY [CONWAY CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050277	POTTSVILLE, TOWN [POPE CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050278	POYEN, TOWN [GRANT CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050279	PRATTSVILLE, TOWN [GRANT CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050040A	RISON, CITY OF [CLEVELAND CO.*]	MARCH 08, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 10, 1975
050284	RUSSELL, TOWN [WHITE CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
050286	SCRANTON, TOWN [LOGAN CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
050369	STEPHENS, CITY [OUACHITA CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050290	SULPHUR ROCK, TOWN [INDEPENDENCE CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
050292	THORNTON, TOWN [CALHOUN CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
050370	TURRELL, TOWN [CRITTENDEN CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
050043A	WALDO, CITY OF [COLUMBIA CO.*]	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 17, 1975
050298	WICKES, TOWN [POLK CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
050299	WILTON, TOWN [LITTLE RIVER CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
050077A	WINCHESTER, TOWN OF [DREW CO.*]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 10, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	81

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
060271	BARSTOW, CITY [SAN BERNARDINO CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
060017	BUTTE COUNTY •	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
060196A	CARMEL BY-THE-SEA, CITY OF [MONTEREY CO.*]	JUNE 14, 1974
060249	COACHELLA, CITY OF [RIVERSIDE CO.*]	MAY 17, 1974
060110A	COMMERCE, CITY OF [LOS ANGELES CO.*]	JUNE 28, 1974
060040	EL DORADO COUNTY •	AUGUST 02, 1974
060445A	FERNDALE, CITY [HUMBOLDT CO.*]	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		MARCH 26, 1976
060386	HUGHSON, CITY OF [STANISLAUS CO.*]	MAY 24, 1974
060255A	INDIO, CITY OF [RIVERSIDE CO.*]	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 08, 1975
060185A	POINT ARENA, CITY OF [MENDOCINO CO.*]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
060056	SELMA, CITY OF [FRESNO CO.*]	MAY 24, 1974
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	11

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COLORADO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
080229	AGUILAR, TOWN OF (LAS ANIMAS CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
080003	BENNETT, TOWN OF (ADAMS CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
080148A	BOONE, TOWN OF (PUEBLO CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
080111	CROOK, TOWN OF (LOGAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
080120A	DINOSAUR, TOWN OF (MOFFAT CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
080047A	DOVE CREEK, TOWN OF (DOLORES CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 28, 1975
080056A	ELIZABETH, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 06, 1976
080212	EMPIRE, TOWN OF (CLEAR CREEK CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
080239	FAIRPLAY TOWN (PARK CO)	JULY 18, 1975
080240	FEDERAL HEIGHTS TOWN(ADAMS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
080112	FLEMING, TOWN OF (LOGAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
080073A	FRASER, TOWN OF (GRAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
080117A	GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF (MESA CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND JUNE 28, 1974
080074A	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, TOWN OF (GRAND CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
080044	HOTCHKISS, TOWN OF (DELTA CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
080268A	IGNACIO, TOWN (LA PLATA CO)	MARCH 22, 1974
080207	ILIFF, TOWN OF (LOGAN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
080057A	KIOWA, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
080033	KIT CARSON, TOWN OF (CHEYENNE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
080096A	LEADVILLE, CITY OF (LAKE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
080256	NEW CASTLE TOWN (GARFIELD CO)	JULY 25, 1975
080127A	NUCLA, TOWN OF (MONTROSE CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND MARCH 26, 1976
080178A	OTIS, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975
080170	OVID, TOWN OF (SEDGWICK CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
085077A	PUEBLO, CITY OF (PUEBLO CO.)	AUGUST 24, 1973
085078A	RIFLE, CITY OF (GARFIELD CO.)	JUNE 15, 1973
080221	ROCKVALE TOWN (FREMONT CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
080150	RYE, TOWN (PUEBLO CO)	JULY 18, 1975
080223	SILT TOWN (GARFIELD CO)	JULY 25, 1975
080200	SILVER PLUME, TOWN OF (CLEAR CREEK CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
080058	SIMLA, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
080106A	STARKVILLE, TOWN OF (LAS ANIMAS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
080226	VICTOR CITY (TELLER CO)	MAY 02, 1975
080160A	YAMPA, TOWN OF (ROUTT CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND JANUARY 02, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 34

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

CONNECTICUT

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
090183	CANTERBURY, TOWN (WINDHAM CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
090156	SALEM, TOWN OF (NEW LONDON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
090182	SCOTLAND, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 3

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

DELAWARE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
100013A	KENTON, TOWN OF (KENT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
100014A	LEIPSIC, TOWN OF (KENT CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
100044A	MILLVILLE, TOWN OF (SUSSEX CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
100056	ODESSA, TOWN OF (NEW CASTLE CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 4

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

FLORIDA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
120323	BITHLO, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
120197A	BRINY BREEZES, TOWN OF (PALM BEACH CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
120324	BRISTOL, TOWN OF (LIBERTY CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
120016A	BROOKER, TOWN OF (BRADFORD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
120086	BUNNELL, TOWN OF (FLAGLER CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
120126A	CAMPBELLTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
120269	NORTH DAVENPORT, CITY OF (POLK CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
120130A	SNEADS, TOWN OF (JACKSON CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 8

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

GEORGIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
130235A	ADAIRSVILLE, TOWN OF (BARTOW CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130360	AILEY, TOWN (MONTGOMERY CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130358	ALVATON, TOWN (MERIWEATHER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130270A	BAKER COUNTY •	MARCH 28, 1975 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
130205A	BALDWIN, TOWN OF (BANKS CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130423	BALL GROUND, CITY (CHEROKEE CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130309A	BELLVILLE, CITY (EVANS CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130272	BETHLEHEM, TOWN (BARROW COUNTY)	JULY 11, 1975
130402	BOSTON, CITY (THOMAS CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130362	BOSTWICK, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130428	BOWMAN, CITY (ELBERT CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130343	BRASELTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130268	BRINSON, TOWN (COLQUITT CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130364	BUCKHEAD, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130323	BUFORD, CITY (GWINNETT + HALL COS.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130273	CARL, TOWN (BARROW COUNTY)	APRIL 11, 1975
130435	CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, TOWN (MERIWEATHER CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130332	CLERMONT, TOWN (HALL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130418	CLEVELAND, CITY (WHITE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130398	COBBTOWN, CITY (TATTNALL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130279	COCHRAN, CITY (BLECKLEY CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130355	COLBERT, TOWN (MADISON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130329	CORNELIA, CITY (HABERSHAM CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130146A	CRAWFORD, CITY OF (OGLETHORPE CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130324	DACULA, TOWN (GWINNETT CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130129A	DAHLONEGA, CITY OF (LUMPKIN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130064	DAWSONVILLE, CITY (DAWSON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
130356	DEARING, TOWN (MCDUFFIE CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130330	DEMOREST, TOWN (HABERSHAM CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130215	DENTON, CITY OF (JEFF DAVIS CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
130305	DOUGLASVILLE, CITY (DOUGLAS CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130217	DUBLIN, CITY (LAURENS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
130283	FLOVILLA, CITY (BUTTS CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130369	FORSYTH, CITY (MONROE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130313	FRANKLIN SPRINGS, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130023A	GIRARD, TOWN OF (BURKE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130419	GLENWOOD, CITY (WHEELER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130325	GRAYSON, TOWN (GWINNETT CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130220	GREENSBORO, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
130311A	HAGAN, CITY (EVANS CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130107A	HAMPTON, CITY OF (HENRY CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
130299	HARALSON, TOWN (COWETA + MERRIWEATHER COS.)	APRIL 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

GEORGIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
130192A	HELEN, CITY OF (WHITE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975
130385	HILLTONIA, TOWN (SCREVEN CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130221A	HIRAM, CITY OF (PAULDING CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130291	HOMELAND, TOWN (CHARLTON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130271	HOMER, TOWN (BANKS COUNTY)	APRIL 18, 1975
130344	HOSCHTON, TOWN (JACKSON COUNTY)	APRIL 11, 1975
130375	JASPER, CITY (PICKENS CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130043A	JONESBORO, CITY OF (CLAYTON CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
130277	KINGSTON, CITY (BARTOW CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
130409	LINWOOD, TOWN (WALKER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130326	LOGANVILLE, CITY (GWINNETT + WALTON COS.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130128A	LUDOWICI, CITY OF (LONG CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130294	LYERLY, CITY (CHATTOOGA CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130224	MADISON, CITY OF (MORGAN CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
130392A	MARTIN, TOWN (STEPHENS CO)	APRIL 04, 1975 AND MAY 28, 1976
130342	MCDONOUGH, CITY (HENRY CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130421	MCINTYRE, TOWN (WILKINSON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130295	MENLO, TOWN (CHATTOOGA CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130024	MIDVILLE, CITY (BURKE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
130376	MOLENA, CITY (PIKE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130300	MORELAND, TOWN (COWETA COUNTY)	APRIL 18, 1975
130252	MOUNTAIN CITY, TOWN (RABUN CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
130046A	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY OF (CLAYTON CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
130353	NAYLOR, TOWN (LOWNDES CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130296	NELSON, CITY (CHEROKEE + PICKENS CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130161A	NEWINGTON, TOWN OF (SCREVEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
130269	OAK PARK, TOWN (EMANUEL CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130334	OAKWOOD, TOWN (HALL CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130189A	ODUM, CITY (WAYNE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
130367	OXFORD, TOWN (NEWTON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130284	PULASKI, TOWN (CANDLER, CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130426	RINCON, TOWN (EFFINGHAM CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130267	RIVERSIDE, TOWN (COLQUITT CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130162A	ROCKY FORD, TOWN OF (SCREVEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
130439	SALE CITY, TOWN (MITCHELL CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130168	SCOTLAND, CITY OF (TELFAIR + WHEELER COS.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
130301	SENOIA, CITY (COWETA CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130339	SHILOH, CITY (HARRIS CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130308	STILLMORE, TOWN (EMANUEL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130260	STONE MOUNTAIN, CITY OF (DEKALB CO.)	MAY 12, 1974
130389	SUNNY SIDE, VILLAGE (SPALDING COUNTY)	APRIL 11, 1975

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

GEORGIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
130003	SURRENCY, TOWN (APPLING CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
130328	SUWANEE, CITY (GWINNETT CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130380	TALLULAH FALLS, CITY OF (HABERSHAM & RABUN COS.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130288	TEMPLE, TOWN (CARROLL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130381	TIGER, TOWN (RABUN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130422	TOOMSBORO, TOWN (WILKINSON CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130361	UVALDA, TOWN (MONTGOMERY CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
135165A	VERNONBURG, TOWN OF (CHATHAM CO.)	JULY 27, 1973 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975
130278	WHITE, TOWN (BARTOW CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130297	WINTERVILLE, CITY (CLARKE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130436	WOODBURY, TOWN (MERIWEATHER CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 94

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

IDAHO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
160158	ABERDEEN, CITY (BINGHAM CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
160042	ALBION, TOWN (CASSIA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
160160	BUHL, CITY (TWIN FALLS CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
160015A	CHATCOLET, CITY OF (BENEWAH CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
160005A	COUNCIL, CITY OF (ADAMS CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
160068A	FERDINAND, CITY OF (IDAHO CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976
160004A	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF (ADA CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973
160139	HAGERMAN, CITY (GOODING CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
160140	HANSEN, CITY (TWIN FALLS CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
160173	KIMBERLY, CITY (TWIN FALLS CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
160177	MACKAY CITY (CUSTER CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
160197	MALTA, TOWN OF (CASSIA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
160178	MARSING CITY (ONWEE CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
160181	NEW MEADOWS, CITY OF (ADAMS CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
160045	OAKLEY, TOWN OF (CASSIA CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
160039	PARMA, CITY OF (CANYON CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
160185	POTLATCH CITY (LATAH CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
160152	ROBERTS, CITY (JEFFERSON CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
160193	SODA SPRINGS CITY (CARIBOU CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
160119A	VICTOR, CITY OF (TETON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND DECEMBER 05, 1975
160195	WENDELL CITY (GOODING CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
160156	WESTON, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	JULY 18, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 22

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
170835	ADELINE, VILLAGE (OGLE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
170844	ALVIN, VILLAGE OF (VERMILION CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
170489	ANCHOR, VILLAGE OF [MCLEAN CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
170657A	ANNA, CITY OF [UNION CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974 AND
		APRIL 30, 1976
170741	ASTORIA, TOWN OF (FULTON CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
170742A	AVON, VILLAGE OF [FULTON CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
170470A	BARDOLPH, VILLAGE OF [MCDONOUGH CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
170859	BARTELSO, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170464A	BATH, VILLAGE OF [MASON CO.]	DECEMBER 17, 1973
170845	BELGIUM, VILLAGE OF (VERMILION CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170608A	BLUFFS, VILLAGE OF [SCOTT CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
170268	BOWEN, VILLAGE OF [HANCOCK CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
170848	BRAIDWOOD, CITY [WILL CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
170468A	BROOKPORT, CITY OF [MASSAC CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
170226	BROWNS, VILLAGE OF [EDWARDS CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
170747	BRUSSELS, VILLAGE OF [CALHOUN CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
170746	BRYANT, VILLAGE OF [FULTON CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
170850	BUREAU JUNCTION, VILLAGE OF (BUREAU CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170471A	BUSHNELL, CITY OF [MCDONOUGH CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
170784	BUSH, VILLAGE OF [WILLIAMSON CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
170785	CAMARGO, VILLAGE OF [DOUGLAS CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974
170250A	CARROLLTON, CITY OF [GREEN CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		MARCH 05, 1976
170039	CASEY, CITY OF [CLARK CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
170842	CEDARVILLE, VILLAGE [STEPHENSON CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
170011	CHERRY, VILLAGE [BUREAU CO]	JULY 11, 1975
170839	CLEAR LAKE, VILLAGE OF (SANGAMON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
170044	CLINTON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
170823	CORNELL, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170646A	CREVE COEUR, VILLAGE OF [TAZEWELL CO.]	MARCH 01, 1974 AND
		APRIL 30, 1976
170422	CULLOM, VILLAGE OF [LIVINGSTON CO.]	FEBRUARY 22, 1974
170292A	DANFORTH, VILLAGE OF [IROQUOIS CO.] (IROQUOIS CO.)	FEBRUARY 22, 1974
		SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
170751A	DE SOTO, VILLAGE OF [JACKSON CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
170647	DEER CREEK, VILLAGE OF [TAZEWELL CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
170658	DONGOLA, VILLAGE OF [UNION CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974
170875	DOWELL, VILLAGE [JACKSON CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
170846	DUBOIS, VILLAGE OF (WASHINGTON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170873	EAST BROOKLYN, VILLAGE OF (GRUNDY CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170432A	EAST GILLESPIE, VILLAGE (MACOUPIN CO)	JULY 19, 1974
170441	EDWARDSVILLE, CITY OF [MADISON CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974
170251A	ELDRED, VILLAGE OF [GREENE CO.]	DECEMBER 17, 1973 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
		MARCH 22, 1974
		FEBRUARY 21, 1975
		MARCH 21, 1975
		MARCH 28, 1975
		JUNE 14, 1974
		MARCH 29, 1974
		MARCH 29, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
		SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
		JUNE 27, 1975
		JUNE 07, 1974
		FEBRUARY 22, 1974
		MARCH 28, 1975
		JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
		JANUARY 24, 1975 AND
		FEBRUARY 20, 1976
		APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
		JUNE 14, 1974
		DECEMBER 06, 1974
		MARCH 01, 1974
		MARCH 28, 1975
		AUGUST 23, 1974
		JUNE 07, 1974
		NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
		MARCH 21, 1975
		MARCH 21, 1975
		MARCH 21, 1975
		APRIL 25, 1975
		NOVEMBER 30, 1973 AND
		FEBRUARY 20, 1976
		FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
		OCTOBER 25, 1974
		JUNE 28, 1974
		JUNE 21, 1974
		NOVEMBER 01, 1974
		APRIL 11, 1975
		MARCH 22, 1974
		AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
		JUNE 07, 1974
		JANUARY 03, 1975
		MARCH 28, 1975
		NOVEMBER 15, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
170889A	ELLISVILLE, VILLAGE OF [FULTON CO.]	JANUARY 16, 1976
170849	ELWOOD, VILLAGE OF (WILL CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
170818	FARMER CITY, CITY OF (DE WITT CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170827	FOREST CITY, VILLAGE OF (MASON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170283A	GALVA, CITY OF [HENRY CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974
170049	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF [CLINTON CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
170234A	GIBSON CITY, CITY OF [FORD CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
170326A	GILBERTS, VILLAGE OF [KANE CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
170885	GOLDEN GATE, VILLAGE [WAYNE CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
170002	GOLDEN, VILLAGE OF [ADAMS CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
170252	GREENFIELD, CITY OF [GREEN CO.]	FEBRUARY 22, 1974
170862	GREENUP, VILLAGE OF (CUMBERLAND CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170548A	HAMMOND, VILLAGE OF [PIATT CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
170267A	HANCOCK COUNTY	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND
		FEBRUARY 20, 1976
170465A	HAVANA, CITY OF [MASON CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
170497A	HEYWORTH, VILLAGE OF [MCLEAN CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974
170253	HILLVIEW, VILLAGE OF [GREENE CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
170184	HINCKLEY, VILLAGE OF [DEKALB CO.]	MARCH 01, 1974
170852	HOLLOWAYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BUREAU CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170369	INDIAN CREEK, VILLAGE OF [LAKE CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
170315	JERSEYVILLE, CITY OF [JERSEY CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
170757A	JOPPA, VILLAGE OF [MASSAC CO.]	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
170826	JUNCTION CITY, VILLAGE OF (MARION CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170860	KEYESPORT, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170837	KINDERHOOK, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170760	LA PRAIRIE, TOWN OF (ADAMS CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
170457A	LACON, CITY OF [MARSHALL CO.]	NOVEMBER 30, 1973 AND
		FEBRUARY 20, 1976
170373A	LAKE BLUFF [VILLAGE OF [LAKE CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
170458	LAROSE, VILLAGE OF [MARSHALL CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
170500	LEXINGTON, CITY OF [MCLEAN CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
170118A	LINCOLNWOOD, VILLAGE OF [COOK CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
170342	LISBON, VILLAGE OF [KENDALL CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
170884	LITTLE YORK, VILLAGE OF (WARREN CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
170794	LIVINGSTON, VILLAGE OF [MADISON CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974
170301A	MAKANDA, VILLAGE OF [JACKSON CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
170187A	MALTA, VILLAGE OF [DEKALB CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
170549	MANSFIELD, VILLAGE [PIATT CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
170836	MAPLETON, VILLAGE OF (PEORIA CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170351	MAQUON, VILLAGE OF [KNOX CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
170769	MARIETTA, VILLAGE OF (MARIETTA CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
170650A	MARQUETTE HEIGHTS, CITY OF (TAZEWELL CO.)	MARCH	08, 1974	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170041A	MARTINSVILLE, CITY OF (CLARK CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170463	MASON COUNTY •	JANUARY	31, 1975	
170833	MATHERVILLE, VILLAGE OF (MERCER CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170684	MAUNIE, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	JANUARY	09, 1974	
170573A	MCNABB, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
170381	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	
170880	MIDDLETOWN, VILLAGE OF (LOGAN CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170685	MILL SHOALS, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	JULY	19, 1974	
170838	MILLSTADT, VILLAGE OF (ST. CLAIR CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170230	MONTROSE, VILLAGE OF (EFFINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	
170309A	NASON, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
170554A	NEBO, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO.)	DECEMBER	26, 1973	
170653	NEW BEDFORD, VILLAGE (BUREAU CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
170555A	NEW CANTON, TOWN OF (PIKE CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
170847	NEW MINDEN, VILLAGE (WASHINGTON CO)	JUNE	27, 1975	
170769	NEWMAN, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
170303A	NEWTON, CITY OF (JASPER CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
170430A	NIANTIC, VILLAGE OF (MACON CO.)	MARCH	01, 1974	
170770A	NORRIS, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170822A	NORTH UTICA, VILLAGE OF (LA SALLE CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	AND
		JANUARY	23, 1976	
170832	OAKFORD, VILLAGE OF (MENARD CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170831	OAKWOOD HILLS, VILLAGE (MCHENRY CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170352	ONEIDA, CITY OF (KNOX CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	
170641A	ORANGEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (STEPHENSON CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170871	ORIENT, VILLAGE (FRANKLIN CO)	APRIL	04, 1975	
170556A	PEARL, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO.)	DECEMBER	28, 1973	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170797A	PECATONICA, VILLAGE OF (WINNEBAGO CO.)	APRIL	05, 1974	AND
		APRIL	02, 1976	
170538	PERRY COUNTY •	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
170542	PIATT COUNTY •	JANUARY	31, 1975	
170272A	PONTOOSUC, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	JANUARY	16, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
170824	REDDICK, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170883	REYNOLDS, VILLAGE (ROCK ISLAND CO)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170643A	RIDOTT, VILLAGE OF (STEPHENSON CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	
170603A	RIVERTON, VILLAGE OF (SANGMON CO.)	NOVEMBER	16, 1973	AND
		MARCH	05, 1976	
170867	ROYALTON, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170855	SADORUS, VILLAGE OF (CHAMPAIGN CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170635	SAUGET, VILLAGE OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
170605	SCHUYLER COUNTY	JANUARY	03, 1975	
170595A	SILVIS, CITY OF (ROCK ISLAND CO.)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		MAY	21, 1976	
170190	SOMONAUK, VILLAGE (DEKALB CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
170519	SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF (MORGAN CO.)	MARCH	29, 1974	
170874	SOUTH WILMINGTON, VILLAGE OF (GRUNDY CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170459A	SPARLAND, VILLAGE OF (MARSHALL CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		MARCH	05, 1976	
170887	SPRING BAY, VILLAGE OF (WOODFORD CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170686	SPRINGERTON, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170600	STONEFORT, VILLAGE OF (SALINE CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	
170775	ST. DAVID, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170801	ST. FRANCISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LAWERENCE CO.)	MARCH	29, 1974	
170820	ST. MARIE, VILLAGE OF (JASPER CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170421	SUBLETTE, VILLAGE (LEE CO)	JULY	25, 1975	
170636A	SUMMERFIELD, VILLAGE OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	
		MAY	10, 1974	
170005	TAMMS, VILLAGE OF (ALEXANDER CO.)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170828	TOPEKA, TOWN OF (MASON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170869	URBAIN, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	AND
170559A	VALLEY CITY, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO.)	MARCH	19, 1976	
		NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
170781A	VERMONT, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
170310A	WALTONVILLE, VILLAGE OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MARCH	19, 1976	
		JUNE	28, 1974	
170455	WAMAC, CITY OF (CLINTON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170864	WATERMAN, VILLAGE OF (DE KALB CO)	APRIL	05, 1974	AND
170254A	WHITE HALL, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY	30, 1976	
		MARCH	21, 1975	
170821	YALE, VILLAGE OF (JASPER CO)	JUNE	14, 1974	AND
170356A	YATES CITY, VILLAGE OF (KNOX CO.)	JANUARY	30, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 143

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	INDIANA	
180012A	ADVANCE, TOWN OF (BOONE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
180031	ALTON, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1974
180303	AMBOY, TOWN OF (MIAMI CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
180097A	ANDREWS, TOWN OF (HUNTINGTON CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
180315A	ARCADIA, TOWN OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180371	ATLANTA, TOWN (HAMILTON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
180233A	AUSTIN, CITY OF (SCOTT CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
		MARCH 19, 1976
180112	BARGERSVILLE, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
180316A	BLOOMFIELD, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180273A	BOONVILLE, CITY OF (WARRICK CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
180087	BROWNSBURG, TOWN OF (HENDRICKS CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180318	BURLINGTON, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180319	CAMDEN, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180258A	CAYUGA, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
180247A	CLEAR LAKE, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 12, 1975
180167A	CONVERSE, TOWN OF (MIAMI CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
180044	DEKALB COUNTY •	DECEMBER 06, 1974
180054	DUBOIS COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
180106	DUPONT, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
180261	FAIRVIEW PARK, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
180390	FARMLAND, TOWN OF (RANDOLPH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
180372A	FORTVILLE, TOWN (HANCOCK CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
180282A	FOUNTAIN CITY, CITY OF (WAY	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
180369	FOWLERTON, TOWN OF (GRANT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
180366	FRANCISO, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
180187	FRENCH LICK, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180070	FULTON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
180360A	GASTON, TOWN OF (DELAWARE CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND
		OCTOBER 24, 1975
180325A	GOSPORT, TOWN OF (OWEN CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180376	GREENSBORO, TOWN OF (HENRY CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
180365	GREENVILLE, TOWN OF (FLOYD CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
180080	HAMILTON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
180009A	HARTFORD CITY, CITY OF (BLACKFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
		MARCH 05, 1976
180327	HAZLETON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180328	HILLSBORO, TOWN OF (FOUNTAIN CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180225A	INDIAN VILLAGE, TOWN OF (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
180108	JENNINGS COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
180193	JUDSON, TOWN OF (PARKE CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973
180377	KENNARD, TOWN OF (HENRY CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
180090A	KNIGHTSTOWN, TOWN OF (HENRY CO.)	NOVEMBER 30, 1973 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
180172A	LADOGA, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	INDIANA	
180035	LEAVENWORTH, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1975
180091	LEWISVILLE, TOWN OF (HENRY CO.)	NOVEMBER 30, 1973
180398	LITTLE YORK, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
180278	LIVONIA, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	MARCH 21, 1975
180307	MACY, TOWN OF (MIAMI CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
180330	MECCA, TOWN OF (PARKE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
180382	MILFORD, TOWN OF (KOSCIUSKO CO)	JANUARY 23, 1974
180363	MILLERSBURG, TOWN (ELKHART CO.)	MARCH 21, 1975
180010	MONTPELIER, TOWN OF (BLACKFORD CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
180176	MORGAN COUNTY •	DECEMBER 07, 1973
180336A	NEW PALESTINE, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
180337A	NEWBERRY, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.)	NOVEMBER 30, 1973
180262A	NEWPORT, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
		MAY 31, 1974 AND
180374	NORTH SALEM, TOWN OF (HENDRICKS CO)	MAY 21, 1976
180072	OAKLAND CITY, CITY OF (GIBSON CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
180206A	OGDEN DUNES, TOWN OF (PORTER CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
180250A	ORLAND, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
		MAY 31, 1974 AND
180188A	ORLEANS, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976
		MAY 31, 1974 AND
180229A	OSCEOLA, TOWN OF (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976
		DECEMBER 17, 1973 AND
180189A	PAOLI, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	DECEMBER 05, 1975
		NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
180338	PARAGON, TOWN OF (MORGAN CO.)	OCTOBER 31, 1975
180192	PARKE COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180340	PATOKA, TOWN (GIBSON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
180395	PERRYSVILLE, TOWN (VERMILLION CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180388	PINES, TOWN OF (PORTER CO)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
180213	PUTNAM COUNTY	MARCH 21, 1975
180342	RILEY, TOWN OF (VIGO CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
180096	ROANOKE, TOWN OF (HUNTINGTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180071A	ROCHESTER, CITY OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973
		FEBRUARY 15, 1974 AND
180343A	ROSEDALE, TOWN OF (PARKE CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976
		NOVEMBER 30, 1973 AND
180218A	RUSSELLVILLE, TOWN OF (PUTNAM CO.)	AUGUST 08, 1975
180373	SHIRLEY, TOWN (HANCOCK AND HENRY COS.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
180346A	SPRING LAKE PARK, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
180348A	STINESVILLE, TOWN OF (MONROE CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
		FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
180349A	SULPHUR SPRINGS, TOWN OF (HENRY CO.)	MARCH 05, 1976
		FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
180370	SWEETSER, TOWN OF (GRANT CO)	APRIL 09, 1976
180350	TENNYSON, TOWN OF (WARRICK CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
180198A	TROY, TOWN OF (PERRY CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
180351	UNIVERSAL, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
		FEBRUARY 01, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

INDIANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
180364	WAKARUSA, TOWN OF (ELKHART CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
180175A	WAYNETOWN, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976
180265	WEST TERRE HAUTE, TOWN (VIGO CO)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
180379	WHEATFIELD, TOWN (JASPER CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
180313A	WHITING, CITY (LAKE CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
180200A	WINSLOW, TOWN OF (PIKE CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973 AND JANUARY 30, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 86

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

IOWA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
190138A	ALDEN, TOWN OF (HARDIN CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
190335	APLINGTON, TOWN (BUTLER CO)	JULY 18, 1975
190092A	ARION, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
190217	ASHTON, TOWN (OSCEOLA CO)	JULY 11, 1975
190303A	BELMOND, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND AUGUST 22, 1975
190093	BUCK GROVE, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
190277	CALLENDER, TOWN OF (WEBSTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
190269	CHILLICOTHE, TOWN OF (WAPELLO CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
190519	CLUTIER, TOWN (TAMA CO)	JULY 25, 1975
190307A	COLUMBUS JUNCTION, CITY OF (LOUISA CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974 AND MAY 07, 1976
190421	DAKOTA CITY, TOWN OF (HUMBOLDT CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
190109	DAVIS CITY, TOWN (DECATUR CO)	JULY 18, 1975
190246	DEFIANCE, TOWN OF (SHELBY CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
190095A	DELOIT, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
190402	DIKE, TOWN (GRUNDY CO)	JULY 25, 1975
190097A	DOW CITY, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
190305A	DOWS, TOWN OF (WRIGHT CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
190569	DYSART, CITY (TAMA CO)	JULY 25, 1975
190329	FAIRBANK, TOWN OF (BUCHANAN & FAYETTE COS.)	JULY 25, 1975
190579	FONTANELLE, CITY (ADAIR CO)	JULY 18, 1975
190027	FREDERIKA, TOWN OF (BREMER CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
190308	FREDONIA, TOWN OF (LOUISA)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
190516	GLADBROOK, TOWN (TAMA CO)	JULY 25, 1975
190279A	GOWRIE, TOWN OF (WEBSTER CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 06, 1976
190104A	GRANGER, TOWN OF (DALLAS CO.)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND JANUARY 02, 1976
190159A	GREEN ISLAND, TOWN OF (JACKSON CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
190236A	HANCOCK, TOWN OF (POTTAWATTAMIE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
190280A	HARCOURT, TOWN OF (WEBSTER CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
190224A	HINTON, TOWN OF (PLYMOUTH CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
190275A	INDIANOLA, CITY OF (WARREN CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
190511	IRETON, TOWN (SIOUX CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
190023A	JANESVILLE, TOWN OF (BLACK HAWK AND BREMER COS.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
190164A	KELLOGG, TOWN OF (JASPER CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
190098	KIRON, CITY OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
190006	LANSING, TOWN OF (ALLAMAKEE CO.)	JANUARY 04, 1974

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

IOWA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
190311	LETTS, TOWN OF (LOUISA CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
190032A	LINN GROVE, TOWN OF (BUENA VISTA CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		MARCH 05, 1976
190078A	LITTLEPORT, TOWN OF (CLAYTON CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
190165	LYNNVILLE, TOWN (JASPER CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
190160A	MAQUOKETA, CITY OF (JACKSON, CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 20, 1976
190198A	MODALE, TOWN OF (HARRISON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
190161	MONMOUTH, TOWN (JACKSON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
190620	MONONA, TOWN OF (CLAYTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
190312	MORNING SUN, TOWN (LOUISA CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
190010A	MYSTIC, CITY OF (APPANOOSE CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
190007A	NEW ALBIN, TOWN OF (ALLAMAKEE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
190082A	NORTH BUENAVISTA, TOWN OF (CLAYTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		MARCH 19, 1976
190176A	OLIN, TOWN OF (JONES CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		MARCH 26, 1976
190294A	OTO, TOWN OF (WOODBURY CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 23, 1976
190172A	OXFORD, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
190151	PISGAH, TOWN OF (HARRISON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
190061A	PLYMOUTH, TOWN OF (CERRO GORDO CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
190167A	REASNOR, TOWN OF (JASPER CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
190100	RICKETTS, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
190132	SHEFFIELD, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
190178A	SIGOURNEY, CITY OF (KEOKUK CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974
190056A	STANWOOD, TOWN OF (CEDAR CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
190141	STEAMBOAT ROCK, TOWN(HARDIN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
190173	TIFFIN, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
190090A	WHEATLAND, TOWN OF (CLINTON CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
190070	WOODBURN, TOWN OF (CLARKE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
190260A	ZEARING, TOWN OF (STORY CO.)	JULY 19, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 62

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
200340	ATHOL, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
200287A	BELLEVILLE, CITY OF (REPUBLIC CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
200128	BLUFF CITY, CITY OF (HARPER CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200393	BRONSON, CITY OF (BOURBON CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
200130A	BURRTON, CITY OF (HARVEY CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 24, 1975
200230A	CANEY, CITY OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 24, 1975
200004	COLONY, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200400	CUBA, CITY (REPUBLIC CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
200403	DEARING, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
200139	DELIA, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
200079	DENTON, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200404	DEXTER, CITY (COWLEY CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
200489	DOUGLAS, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
200235	DUNLAP, CITY (MORRIS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
200236A	ELKHART, CITY OF (MORTON CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
200271	EMMETT, CITY OF (MIAMI CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200028	FAIRVIEW, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
200221	FONTANA, CITY OF (MIAMI CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200024	FULTON, CITY (BOURBON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
200342	GAYLORD, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200227	GLEN ELDER, CITY OF (MITCHELL CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200206	GOESSEL, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200239A	GOFF, CITY OF (NEMAHA CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
200111	GRANDVIEW PLAZA, CITY OF (GEARY CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 09, 1974
200006	GREELEY, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200064	GRIDLEY, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200355	HADDAM, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200502	HANOVER, CITY (WASHINGTON CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
200352	HARVEYVILLE, CITY OF (WABAUNSEE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
200141A	HOLTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	FEBRUARY 22, 1974
200012	HURON, CITY OF (ATCHISON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
200118	INGALLS, CITY OF (GRAY CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200007	KINCAID, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200329	KISMET, CITY OF (SEWARD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200196A	LA CYGNE, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
200103	LANE, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200189A	LANSING, CITY OF (LEAVENWORTH CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
200343	LEBANON, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200066A	LEROY, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		OCTOBER 24, 1975
200309	LIEBENTHAL, CITY (RUSH CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
200265A	LOGAN, CITY OF (PHILLIPS CO.)	JULY 19, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975
200222A	LOUISBURG, CITY OF (MIAMI CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
200272	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
200310	MCCRACKEN, CITY OF (RUSH CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200051A	MINNEOLA, CITY OF (CLARK CO.)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975
200055	MORGANVILLE, CITY OF (CLAY CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200032	MORRILL, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200356	MORROWVILLE, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
200197A	MOUND CITY, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 21, 1975 AND APRIL 16, 1976
200014	MUSCOTAH, CITY OF (ATCHISON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200360	NEOSHO FALLS, CITY OF (WOODSON CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
200204	NEOSHO RAPIDS, CITY (LYON CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
200144	NETAWAKA, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200318	NEW CAMBRIA, CITY OF (SALINE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200067	NEW STRAWN, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200150	NORTONVILLE, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
200252A	OSAGE CITY, CITY OF (OSAGE CO)	MARCH 01, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1975
200311	OTIS, CITY OF (RUSH CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200357	PALMER, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200198	PARKER, CITY OF (LINN COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
200105A	POMONA, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
200256	PORTIS, CITY OF (OSBORNE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200253	QUENEMO, CITY OF (OSAGE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200296	RAYMOND, CITY OF (RICE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
200288	REPUBLIC, CITY OF (REPUBLIC CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
200312	RUSH CENTER, CITY OF (RUSH CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200315B	RUSSELL, CITY OF (RUSSELL CO.)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 08, 1974
200097	SCHOENCHEN, CITY (ELLIS CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
200083	SEVERANCE, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200145	SOLDIER, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
200274	ST. GEORGE, CITY (POTTAWATOMIE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
200369	TURON, CITY OF (RENO COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
200370	TYRO, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO)	JULY 25, 1975
200553	WAKEENEY, CITY (TREGO CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
200374	WALTON, CITY (HARVEY CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
200277A	WESTMORELAND, CITY OF (POTTAWATOME CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
200008	WESTPHALIA, CITY (ANDERSON CO)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
200376	WETMORE, CITY OF (NEMAHA)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
200086	WHITE CLOUD, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
200196	WHITING, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 80

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KENTUCKY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
210070A	ALLEN, TOWN OF [FLOYD CO.]	JANUARY 23, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
210043A	ARLINGTON, TOWN OF [CARLISLE CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
210044A	BARDWELL, TOWN OF [CARLISLE CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
210106A	BERRY, TOWN OF [HARRISON CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210187A	BOONEVILLE, CITY OF [OWSLEY CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210161A	BRADFORDSVILLE, CITY OF [MARION CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210023	BREATHITT COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975
210201A	BRODHEAD, CITY OF [ROCK CASTLE CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
210154A	CALHOUN, TOWN OF [MCLEAN CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
210042	CARLISLE COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210053	CASEY COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
210057	CLAY COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
210111	CLINTON, TOWN OF [HICKMAN CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
210263	COAL RUN, CITY [PIKE CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
210227A	CORBIN, CITY OF [WHITLEY CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210143	CRAB ORCHARD, TOWN OF [LINCOLN CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974
210060	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975
210290	FLEMING, CITY OF (LETCHER CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
210238A	FLORENCE, TOWN OF [BOONE CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210038	FORT THOMAS, CITY OF [CAMPBELL CO.]	JANUARY 25, 1974 AND OCTOBER 18, 1974
210030	FREDONIA, TOWN [CALDWELL CO]	JULY 25, 1975
210081	GARRARD COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210046	GHENT, TOWN OF [CARROLL CO.]	JANUARY 16, 1974
210251	GILBERTSVILLE, CITY [MARSHALL CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
210078	GLENCOE, CITY OF [GALLATIN CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
210094	HARDIN COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210303	HARDIN, CITY OF [MARSHALL CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974
210165	HARDIN, TOWN OF [MARSHALL CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
210032	HAZEL, TOWN OF [CALLOWAY CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
210110	HENRY COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210077	HICKMAN, CITY OF [FULTON CO]	JUNE 28, 1974
210112A	HOPKINS COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
210137	HYDEN, CITY OF [LESLIE CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
210138	JENKINS, CITY OF [LETCHER CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
210134	LAUREL COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
210304	LEBANON JUNCTION, CITY OF [BULLITT CO.]	MARCH 15, 1974
210085	LEITCHFIELD, TOWN OF [GRAYSON CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
210141	LEWIS COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
210166	MARTIN COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KENTUCKY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
210071A	MARTIN, TOWN OF [FLOYD CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
210233A	MCHENRY, TOWN OF [OHIO CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
210153	MCLEAN COUNTY •	DECEMBER 06, 1974
210014A	MILLERSBURG, CITY OF [BOURBON CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210242A	MORGANTOWN, TOWN OF [BUTLER CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
210186	OWEN COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210244	PETERSBURG, TOWN OF [BOONE CO.]	JANUARY 23, 1974
210194	POWELL COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
210047A	PRESTONVILLE, TOWN OF [CARROLL CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
210245	ROCKPORT, TOWN OF [OHIO CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
210260	SADIEVILLE, CITY [SCOTT CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
210209	SHELBY COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210028A	SHEPHERDSVILLE, CITY OF [BULLITT CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
210294	SOUTH CARROLLTON, CITY [MUHLENBERG CO]	JULY 25, 1975
210212	TAYLOR COUNTY •	OCTOBER 18, 1974
210218A	UNIONTOWN, TOWN OF [UNION CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
210192A	VICCO, CITY OF [PERRY CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
210096A	VINE GROVE, CITY OF [HARDIN CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
210248A	WHEAT CROFT, TOWN OF [WEBSTER CO.]	FEBRUARY 15, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
210307	WINSTON PARK, TOWN OF [KENTON CO.]	JANUARY 23, 1974
210285	WURTLAND, CITY [GREENUP CO]	JULY 25, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 60

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

LOUISIANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME		HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
220114	ALBANY, VILLAGE OF	(LIVINGSTON PARISH)	APRIL 12, 1974
220231	ANGIE, VILLAGE	(WASHINGTON PARISH)	JANUARY 03, 1975
220354	ATHENS, VILLAGE OF	(CLAIBORNE PARISH)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
220026	BEAUREGARD PARISH		JANUARY 17, 1975
220314	BERNICE TOWN	(UNION CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
220147A	BOYCE, TOWN OF	(RAPIDES PARISH)	APRIL 05, 1974
220319	CHOUDRANT VIL	(LINCOLN CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
220249	CLINTON, TOWN	(E. FELICIANA PAR)	JULY 18, 1975
220236A	DOYLINE, VILLAGE OF	(WEBSTER PARISH)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
			OCTOBER 17, 1975
220324	ELIZABETH TOWN	(ALLEN CO)	JULY 25, 1975
220325	FARMERVILLE TOWN	(UNION CO)	MAY 02, 1975
220326	FLORIEN VIL	(SABINE PARISH)	JULY 25, 1975
220285	FOLSOM VIL	(ST. TAMMANY CO)	JULY 18, 1975
220117A	FRENCH SETTLEMENT, VILLAGE OF	(LIVINGSTON PAR.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
			MARCH 12, 1976
220327	GIBSLAND TOWN	(BIENVILLE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
220291	GRAND CANE VIL	(DE SOTO CO)	MAY 02, 1975
220331	HODGE VIL	(JACKSON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
220295	MOSSTON TOWN	(CADDO CO)	JULY 25, 1975
220335	JUNCTION CITY, CITY	(CLAIBORNE-UNION CO)	JULY 18, 1975
220338	MARION VIL	(UNION CO)	MAY 02, 1975
220007A	MORSE, TOWN	(ACADIA PARISH)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
			MARCH 12, 1976
220302	NORWOOD VIL	(EAST FELICIANA CO)	JULY 11, 1975
220012A	OBERLIN, CITY OF	(ALLEN PARISH)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
			NOVEMBER 14, 1975
220203	PEARL RIVER, TOWN OF	(ST. TAMMANY PARISH)	MAY 24, 1974
220308	RODESSA TOWN	(CADDO CO)	JULY 18, 1975
220212A	ROSELAND, TOWN OF	(TANGIPAHOA PARISH)	OCTOBER 26, 1973 AND
			APRIL 09, 1976
220258	SIBLEY, VILLAGE OF	(WEBSTER PARISH)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
220050	SICILY ISLAND, VILLAGE OF	(CATAHOULA PARISH)	DECEMBER 28, 1973
220310	SIKES, VILLAGE OF	(WINN PARISH)	APRIL 25, 1975
220312	SIMSBORO, VILLAGE OF	(LINCOLN PARISH)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
220120	SPRINGFIELD, TOWN OF	(LIVINGSTON PARISH)	AUGUST 23, 1974
220137A	STERLINGTON, TOWN OF	(OUACHITA PARISH)	DECEMBER 17, 1973 AND
			JANUARY 09, 1976
220205A	SUN, VILLAGE OF	(ST. TAMMANY PARISH)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
			APRIL 16, 1976
220069A	TURKEY CREEK, VILLAGE OF	(EVANGELINE PARISH)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
			OCTOBER 31, 1975
220234A	VARNADO, VILLAGE OF	(WASHINGTON PARISH)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
			APRIL 30, 1976
220230	WASHINGTON PARISH		JANUARY 10, 1975
220352	WILSON VIL	(EAST FELICIANA CO)	JULY 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

LOUISIANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	37

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MAINE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
230303	ALEXANDER, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
230083	ALNA, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230272	AMHERST, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230208	ARROWSIC, TOWN (SAGADAHOC CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230200	BALDWIN, TOWN OF (CUMBERLAND)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230252	BELMONT, TOWN (WALDO CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230144	BERWICK, TOWN OF (YORK CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
230276	BROOKSVILLE, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230130	BURHAM, TOWN OF (WALDO CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
230374	BURLINGTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230375	CARMEL, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
230376	CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230378	CLIFTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230307	COLUMBIA, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230380	CORINTH, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230278	CRANBERRY ISLE, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
230309	CRAWFORD, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230148	DAYTON, TOWN OF (YORK CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
230279	DEDHAM, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230084	DRESDEN, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
230281	EASTBROOK, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230217A	EDGECOMB, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
230359	EMBDEN, TOWN OF (SOMERSET CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230237	FAYETTE, TOWN OF (KENNEBEC CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
230225	FRIENDSHIP, TOWN (KNOX CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230166	GILEAD, TOWN OF (OXFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230475	GREENE, TOWN (ANDROSCOGGIN CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
230388	GREENFIELD, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230332	GREENWOOD, TOWN OF (OXFORD CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230314	HARRINGTON, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230425	HERSEY, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
230362	JACKMAN, TOWN (SOMERSET CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230315	JONESBORO, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230393	LAGRANGE, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO.)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
230193	LEBANON, TOWN OF (YORK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230394	LEE, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
230152	LIMINGTON, TOWN OF (YORK CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
230427	LINNEUS, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230428	LITTLETON, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	MARCH 21, 1975
230173	LIVERMORE, TOWN OF (ANDROSCOGGIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
230395	LOWELL, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230429	LUDLOW, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230286	MARIAVILLE, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230410	MEDFORD, TOWN OF (PISCATAQUIS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230176	MERCER, TOWN OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
230008	MINOT, TOWN OF (ANDROSCOGGIN CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
230261	MONTVILLE, TOWN OF (WALDO CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MAINE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
230363	MOOSE RIVER, TOWN (SOMERSET CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230287	MT. DESERT, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230218	NEWCASTLE, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230318	NORTHFIELD, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230180	ORRINGTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230289	OTIS, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230412	PARKMAN, TOWN OF (PISCATAQUIS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230154	PARSONFIELD, TOWN OF (YORK CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
230143	PEMBROKE, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
230290	PENOBSCOT, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230030	PERHAM, TOWN (AROOSTOOK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230338	PORTER, TOWN OF (OXFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230264	PROSPECT, TOWN OF (WALDO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230011	SABATTUS, TOWN OF (ANDROSCOGGIN CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
230206	SEBAGO, TOWN (CUMBERLAND CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230291	SEDGWICK, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230198	SHAPLEIGH, TOWN (YORK CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230415	SHIRLEY, TOWN (PISCATAQUIS CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230292	SORRENTO, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230400	SPRINGFIELD, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230323	STEUBEN, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230035	STOCKHOLM, TOWN (AROOSTOOK CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
230294	STONINGTON, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230183	ST. FRANCIS, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
230297	SWANS ISLAND, TOWN OF (HANCOCK)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230268	THORNDIKE, TOWN (WALDO CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
230324	TOPSFIELD, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230298	TREMONT, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
230299	TRENTON, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230248	VASSALBOROUGH, TOWN OF (KENNEBEC COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230403	VEAZIE, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230439	WALES, TOWN OF (ANDROSCOGGIN CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230301	WALTHAM, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230082	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (KNOX CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
230211	WEST BATH, TOWN (SAGADAHOC CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230039	WESTON, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230222	WESTPORT, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230087	WHITEFIELD, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
230328	WHITING, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230404	WINN, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 87

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MARYLAND

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
240102A	DEER PARK, TOWN OF (GARRETT CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
240106	GALESTOWN, TOWN OF (DORCHESTER CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
240114	LUKE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
240059	QUEEN ANNE, TOWN OF (QUEEN ANNE'S CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 4

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
260210A	BANGOR, TOWNSHIP (VAN BUREN CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
260192	BERLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
260027	BLAINE, TOWNSHIP OF (BENZIE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
260467	BROOKS, TOWNSHIP (NEWAYGO CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
260499	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP (SAGINAW CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260073	BURTON, TWP OF (GENESEE CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
260363	CASSOPOLIS, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260509	CENTREVILLE, VILLAGE (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260426	CHARLESTON, TOWNSHIP (KALAMAZOO CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260472A	CLARKSTON, VILLAGE (OAKLAND CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975
260437	CLINTON, VILLAGE (LENAWEE CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
260195	CLYDE, TOWNSHIP OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
260510	COLON, TOWNSHIP (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
260433	COLUMBIAVILLE, VILLAGE (LAPEER CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260423	CONCORD, VILLAGE (JACKSON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260512	CONSTANTINE, VILLAGE (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260515	CROSWELL, CITY (SANILAC CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260536	DEXTER, TOWNSHIP (WASHTENAW CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
260364	EDWARDSBURG, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260349	ELLSWORTH, VILLAGE (ANTRIM CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260327A	EVART, CITY (OSCEOLA CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 06, 1976
260406	FIFE LAKE, VILLAGE (GRAND TRAVERSE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260532	HARTFORD, CITY (VAN BUREN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260489	HERSEY, VILLAGE (OSCEOLA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260485	HESPERIA, VILLAGE (OCEANA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260137	HINTON, TOWNSHIP OF (MECOSTA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
260084	ITHACA, CITY OF (GRATIOT CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
260501	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP (SAGINAW CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260412	LAKE LINDEN, VILLAGE (HOUGHTON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260463	LAKEVIEW, VILLAGE (MONTCALM CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260014	LINCOLN, TOWNSHIP OF (ARENAC CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
260384	MAPLE RAPIDS, VILLAGE (CLINTON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
260328	MARION, VILLAGE (OSCEOLA CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
260310	MELVINDALE, CITY (WAYNE CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
260356	MIDDLEVILLE, VILLAGE (BARRY CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
260486	MILLS, TOWNSHIP (OGEMAW CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260358	MONITOR, TOWNSHIP (BAY CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260521	NEW HAVEN, TOWNSHIP (SHIAWASEE CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260332	NORWAY, CITY (DICKINSON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260425	PARMA, VILLAGE (JACKSON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260534	PINE GROVE, TOWNSHIP (VAN BUREN CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
260460	POWERS, VILLAGE (MENOMINEE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260402	RICHFIELD, TOWNSHIP (GENESEE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260240B	RIVERVIEW, CITY OF (WAYNE CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 28, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 13, 1976

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
260421	SARANAC, VILLAGE (IONIA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260243	SUMPTER, TOWNSHIP OF (WAYNE CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
260351	TURNER, TOWNSHIP (ARENAC CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
260334	ULBY, VILLAGE (HURON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260370	VANDALIA, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260524	VERNON, VILLAGE (SHIAWASEE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
260049	WEESAW, TOWNSHIP OF (BERRIEN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
260470	WHITE CLOUD, CITY (NEWAYGO CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260329	YALE, CITY (ST. CLAIR CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
260541	YORK, TOWNSHIP (WASHTENAW CO.)	JULY 18, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 54

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
270492	ALDRICH, CITY OF (WADENA COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
270345A	ASKOV, CITY OF (PINE CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 29, 1975
270417	AURORA, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
270552	AVOCA, CITY (MURRAY CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
270443	AVON, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
270554	BAUDETTE, CITY OF (LAKE OF THE WOODS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
270555A	BEJOU, CITY (MAHNOMEN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
270261	BISCAY, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
270333	BLUFFTON, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270293	BOWLUS, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270070	BRANCH, CITY OF (CHISAGO CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
270319	BREWSTER, CITY (NOBLES CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
270557	BROOK PARK, CITY OF (PINE CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270388	BROOKS, CITY OF (RED LAKE CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270191	BROWNSVILLE, CITY OF (HOUSTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
270262	BROWNTON, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)	MAY 03, 1974
270294	BUCKMAN, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270281	CEDAR MILLS, CITY OF (MEEKER)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
270275	CEYLON, CITY (MARTIN CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
270312A	CHANDLER, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
270464A	CHOKIO, CITY OF (STEVENS CO.)	MAY 03, 1974
270664A	CLEAR LAKE, CITY (SHERBURNE CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND
		SEPTEMBER 12, 1975
270559	CLEARBROOK, CITY OF (CLEARWATER CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
270560	CLEVELAND, CITY OF (LESUEUR CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
270363	CLIMAX, CITY OF (POLK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
270024	CLINTON, CITY OF (BIG STONE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
270468	CLONTARF, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
270561	COBDEN, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
270562	COLOGNE, CITY OF (CARVER CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
270035A	COMFREY, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
270025	CORRELL, CITY (BIG STONE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
270282	COSMOS, CITY OF (MEEKER CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
270314	COURTLAND, CITY OF (NICOLLET CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
270313	CURRIE, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
270369A	CYRUS, CITY OF (POPE CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270395	DANUBE, CITY OF (RENVILLE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
270469A	DANVERS, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270334	DEER CREEK, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
270470	DEGRAFF, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
270117	DELAVAN, CITY OF (FAIRBAULT CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
270563	DELHI, CITY OF (REDWOOD CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270346	DENHAM, CITY (PINE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
270225	DONALDSON, CITY (KITTSON CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
270566A	DOVER, CITY OF (OLMSTEAD CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
270059A	EAST GULL LAKE, CITY OF [CASS CO.]	OCTOBER 17, 1975 DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND OCTOBER 10, 1975
270283	EDEN VALLEY, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
270320	ELLSWORTH, CITY OF [NOBLES CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
270295	ELMDALE, CITY OF [MORRISON CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270119	ELMORE, CITY OF [FAIRBAULT CO.]	MAY 14, 1974
270657	EMMONS, CITY OF [FREEBORN CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
270336	ERHARD, CITY OF [OTTER TAIL CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270422	EVELETH, CITY OF [ST. LOUIS CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
270329A	EYOTA, CITY OF [OLMSTEAD CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
270396	FAIRFAX, CITY OF [RENVILLE CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
270276A	FAIRMONT, CITY OF [MARTIN CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
270096	FIFTY LAKES, CITY OF [CROW WING CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974
270366A	FISHER, CITY OF [POLK CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270569	FRANKLIN, CITY [ST. LOUIS CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
270570	FRAZEE, CITY OF [BECKER CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
270446A	FREEPORT, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	MAY 03, 1974 AND AUGUST 08, 1975
270571	FUNKLEY, CITY [BELTRAMI CO]	JULY 11, 1975
270136	GENEVA, CITY OF [FREEBORN CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
270296	GENOLA, CITY OF [MORRISON COU]	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
270439	GIBBON, CITY OF [SIBLEY CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
270088	GONVICK, CITY OF [CLEARWATER CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270142B	GOODHUE, CITY OF [GOODHUE CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
270026A	GRACEVILLE, CITY OF [BIG STONE CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 14, 1975
270277	GRANADA, CITY OF [MARTIN CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270447	GREENWALD, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270061A	HACKENSACK, CITY OF [CASS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
270573	HADLEY, CITY [MURRAY CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
270227	HALMA, CITY OF [KITTSON CO]	JANUARY 31, 1975
270574	HANLEY FALLS, CITY [YELLOW MEDICINE CO]	JULY 11, 1975
270071A	HARRIS, CITY OF [CHISAGO CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND OCTOBER 24, 1975
270355	HATFIELD, CITY OF [PIPESTONE CO]	JANUARY 31, 1975
270338A	HENNING, CITY OF [OTTER TRAIL CO.]	MAY 03, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975
270002A	HILL CITY, CITY OF [AITKIN CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
270409A	HILLS, CITY OF [ROCK CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
270578A	HOFFMAN, CITY OF [GRANT CO]	JANUARY 31, 1975
270448A	HOLDINGFORD, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
270138	HOLLANDALE, CITY OF [FREEBORN CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
270356A	HOLLAND, CITY OF [PIPESTONE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND DECEMBER 05, 1975
270471	HOLLOWAY, CITY OF [SWIFT CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
270228	HUMBOLDT, CITY OF [KITTSON CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
270357	IHLEN, CITY OF [PIPESTONE CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270235A	INTERNATIONAL FALLS, CITY OF [KOOCHICHING CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND MARCH 26, 1976
270579	IONA, CITY OF [MURRAY CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
270580	IRON JUNCTION, CITY OF [ST. LOUIS CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270098	JENKINS, CITY OF [CROW WING CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270205	KEEWATIN, CITY OF [ITASCA CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
270655	KELLOGG, CITY OF [WABASHA CO]	JANUARY 31, 1975
270143	KENYON, CITY OF [GOODHUE CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
270121	KIESTER, CITY OF [FARIBAULT CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
270206A	LA PRAIRIE, CITY OF [ITASCA CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975
270062A	LAKE SHORE, CITY OF [CASS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
270517A	MADELIA, CITY OF [WATONWAN CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
270242	MADISON, CITY OF [LAC QUI PARLE CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
270667	MAPLE LAKE, CITY [WRIGHT CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
270032A	MAPLETON, CITY [BLUE EARTH CO]	APRIL 25, 1975 AND OCTOBER 03, 1975
270243	MARIETTA, CITY OF [LAC QUI PARLE CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
270053A	MAYER, CITY OF [CARVER CO.]	NOVEMBER 23, 1973
270587	MAYNARD, CITY OF [CHIPPEWA CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
270487	MAZEPPA, CITY OF [WABASHA CO.]	JULY 19, 1974
270588	MCINTOSH, CITY OF [POLK CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
270493B	MENAHGA, CITY OF [WADENA CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974 AND AUGUST 29, 1975 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
270110A	MENDOTA HEIGHTS, CITY OF [DAKOTA CO.]	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND APRIL 16, 1976
270109	MENDOTA, CITY OF [DAKOTA CO.]	FEBRUARY 08, 1974
270367	MENTOR, CITY OF [POLK CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
270270A	MIDDLE RIVER, CITY OF [MARSHALL CO.]	JULY 19, 1974
270111A	MIESVILLE, CITY OF [DAKOTA CO.]	JULY 19, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
270488A	MILLVILLE, CITY OF [WABASHA CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND MARCH 26, 1976
270489	MINNEISKA, CITY OF [WABASHA CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
270122	MINNESOTA LAKE, CITY OF [FARIBAULT CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
270405A	MORRISTOWN, CITY OF [RICE CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 12, 1975
270300A	MOTLEY, CITY OF [MORRISON CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
270424	MOUNTAIN IRON, VILLAGE OF [ST. LOUIS CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
270473A	MURDOCK, CITY OF [SWIFT CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270451	NEW MUNICH, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270497A	NEW RICHLAND, CITY OF [WASECA CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
270315	NICOLLET, CITY OF [NICOLLET CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974
270590	NIELSVILLE, CITY OF [POLK CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
270591	NIMROD, CITY [WADENA CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
270592	NORCROSS, CITY OF [GRANT CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
270072A	NORTH BRANCH, CITY OF [CHISAGO CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
270512A	OAK PARK HEIGHTS, CITY OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
270594	ODIN, CITY OF [WATONWAN CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
270595	OKABENA, CITY OF [JACKSON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
270389	OKLEE, CITY [RED LAKE CO]	JULY 11, 1975
270648	ORR, CITY OF [ST. LOUIS CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
270658	OSSEO, CITY [HENNEPIN CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
270004	PALISADE, CITY OF [AITKIN CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270291A	PEASE, CITY OF [MILLE LACS CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 13, 1976
270128A	PETERSON, CITY OF [FILMORE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
270063A	PILLAGER, CITY OF [CASS CO.]	JULY 19, 1974
270596	PLATO, CITY OF [MCLEOD CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
270221	PRINSBURG, CITY OF [KANDIYOHI CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270218A	QUAMBA, CITY OF [KANNABEC CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270223A	REGAL, CITY OF [KANDIYOHI CO]	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND
		FEBRUARY 13, 1976
270065	REMER, CITY [CASS CO]	JULY 11, 1975
270565	REVERE, CITY [REDWOOD CO.]	APRIL 11, 1975
270597	RICE, CITY [BENTON CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
270453A	RICHMOND, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
270341	RICHVILLE, CITY OF [OTTER TAIL CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270021	RONNEBY, CITY [BENTON CO]	JULY 11, 1975
270455	ROSCOE, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270073A	RUSH CITY, CITY OF [CHISAGO CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		MARCH 19, 1976
270360A	RUTHTON, CITY OF [PIPESTONE CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270350	RUTLEDGE, CITY OF [PINE CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270402A	SACRED HEART, CITY OF [RENVILLE CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
270046	SCANLON, CITY OF [CARLTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 02, 1973
270602	SEAFORTH, CITY OF [REDWOOD CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
270494B	SEBEKA, CITY OF [WADENA CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974 AND
		JULY 11, 1975 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
270662	SILVER LAKE, CITY [MCLEOD CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
270672	SKYLINE, CITY [BLUE EARTH CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
270352	STURGEON LAKE, CITY OF [PINE CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270601	ST. ANTHONY, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
270033	ST. CLAIR, CITY OF [BLUE EARTH CO,]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270458A	ST. STEPHEN, CITY OF [STEARNS CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
270660A	S. INTERNATIONAL FALLS, CTY [KOOCHICHING CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
270604	TAOPI, CITY [MOWER CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
270260A	TAUNTON, CITY OF [LYON CO.]	JULY 19, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
270047	THOMSON, CITY OF [CARLTON CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
270605	TOWER, CITY OF [ST. LOUIS CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
270361	TROSKY, CITY OF [PIPESTONE CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270139	TWIN LAKES, CITY OF [FREEBORN CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974
270255	TYLER, CITY OF [LINCOLN CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
270306	UPSALA, CITY OF [MORRISON CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270607	VERNDALE, CITY OF [WADENA CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
270608	VERNON CENTER, CITY [BLUE EARTH CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
270609	VESTA, CITY [REDWOOD CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
270498	WALDORF, CITY OF [WASECA CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
270147A	WANAMINGO, CITY OF [GOODHUE CO,]	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 29, 1975
270210A	WARBA, CITY OF [ITASCA CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
270286	WATKINS, CITY OF [MEEKER CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
270610	WATSON, CITY OF [CHIPPEWA CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
270666	WAVERLY, CITY [WRIGHT CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
270279	WELCOME, CITY OF [MARTIN CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
270612	WILLIAMS, CITY OF [LAKE OF THE WOODS CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
270613	WINGER, CITY OF (POLK CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
270427	WINTON, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
270524A	WOLVERTON, CITY OF [WILKIN CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 19, 1975
270615	WOOD LAKE, CITY [YELLOW MEDICINE CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
270048	WRIGHT, CITY OF [CARLTON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
270211	ZEMPLE, CITY [ITASCA CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 184

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSISSIPPI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
280156	BRAXTON, VILLAGE OF (SIMPSON CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
280240	CHUNKY, TOWN OF (NEWTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
280220	CLARKE COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
280017	DUNCAN, TOWN OF (BOLIVAR CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
280188	EDEN, VILLAGE OF (YAZOO CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
280006	ETHEL, TOWN OF (ATTALA COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
280117	GATTMAN, VILLAGE OF (MONROE CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
280045A	GEORGETOWN, TOWN OF (COPIAH CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
280093	LAFAYETTE COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
280149	LAKE, TOWN OF (SCOTT CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
280204	LENA, TOWN (LEAKE CO)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
280008	MCCOOL, VILLAGE OF (ATTALA CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
280160	MIZE, TOWN (SMITH CO)	JULY 11, 1975
280225	MONTICELLO, TOWN OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
280219	PACHUTA, TOWN OF (CLARKE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
280234	PONTOTOC COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
280147	PUCKETT, TOWN OF (RANKIN CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
280009A	SALLIS, VILLAGE OF (ATTALA CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
280151	SEBASTOPOL, VILLAGE OF (SCOTT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
280034	SHUBUTA, TOWN OF (CLARKE CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
280263	TOCCOPOLA, TOWN OF (POTOTOC CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
280237	UNION COUNTY •	DECEMBER 13, 1974
280122	UNION, TOWN OF (NEWTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
280098	WALNUT GROVE, TOWN OF (LEAKE CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
280238	WAYNE COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
280025	WINSTONVILLE, TOWN OF (BOLIVAR CO.)	JULY 19, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 26

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
290749	ADRIAN, CITY (BATES CO.)	JANUARY 29, 1975
290761	AIRPORT DRIVE, VILLAGE OF (JASPER)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290005A	AMAZONIA, TOWN OF (ANDREW CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
290762	AMORET, CITY OF (BATES CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290217A	ANDERSON, CITY OF (MCDONALD CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
290287	ANNADA, VILLAGE OF (PIKE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290763	ANNAPOLIS, CITY (IRON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290229A	ANNISTON, TOWN OF (MISSISSIPPI CO.)	MAY 03, 1974
290281	APPLETON, CITY OF (ST. CLAIR COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290061A	ARCHIE, TOWN OF (CASS CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 12, 1975
290765	ASBURY, CITY OF (JASPER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290461	AUGUSTA, VILLAGE OF (ST. CHARLES CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
290121A	AVA, CITY OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
290767	BAKERSFIELD, VILLAGE (OZARK CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290768	BARNARD, CITY (NODAWAY CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
290332	BEL NOR, VILLAGE OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
290421A	BELL CITY, CITY OF (STODDARD CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
290756	BEVIER, CITY OF (MACON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290158	BIGELOW, VILLAGE (HOLT CO)	JULY 18, 1975
290757	BILLINGS, CITY (CHRISTIAN CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
290758	BISMARCK, CITY OF (ST. FRANCIS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290139	BLAND, CITY OF (GASCONADE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
290771	BLODGETT, VILLAGE (SCOTT CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290772	BLOOMSDALE, CITY (STE. GENEVIEVE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
290463	BOSWORTH, CITY (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
290274	BRAGG CITY, CITY OF (PEMISCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290616	BRASHEAR, CITY OF (ADAIR)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290759	BRAYMER, CITY (CALDWELL CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290760	BRECKENRIDGE, CITY OF (CALDWELL COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290739	BUFFALO, CITY (DALLA CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
290111	BUNCETON, CITY OF (COOPER CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290119A	BUNKER, TOWN OF (REYNOLDS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
290740	BURLINGTON JUNCTION, CITY (NODAWAY CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
290620	CAINSVILLE, CITY (HARRISON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290623	CALLAO, CITY OF (MACON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290124	CAMPBELL, CITY OF (DUNKLIN CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
290180A	CARTERVILLE, TOWN OF (JASPER CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
290625	CENTERTOWN, VILLAGE (COLE CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
290626	CENTERVIEW, CITY (JOHNSON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290303A	CENTER, TOWN OF (CRALLS CO.)	JULY 26, 1973
290627	CHILHOWEE, CITY OF (JOHNSON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290628	CHULA, CITY (LIVINGSTON CO.)	MAY 02, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
290630A	CLARKSDALE, CITY OF (DE KALB CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290629	CLARK, CITY OF (RUDOLPH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290599	CLEARMONT, CITY (NODAWAY CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
290600	CLEVER, CITY (CHRISTIAN CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
290028A	COLE CAMP, CITY OF (BENTON CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
290602	CONCEPTION JUNTION, CITY (NODAWAY CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290196A	CONWAY, TOWN OF (LACLEDE CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
290605	COWGILL, TOWN (CALDWELL CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290430A	CRANE, CITY OF (STONE CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
290610	CROSS TIMBERS, VILLAGE OF (HICKORY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290464	DALTON, VILLAGE OF (CHARITON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
290146	DARLINGTON, VILLAGE OF (GENTRY CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
290055	DELTA, CITY OF (CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
290453	DENVER, VILLAGE OF (WORTH CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
290613	DES ARC, VILLAGE (IRON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290465A	DEWITT, CITY OF (CARROLL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
290182A	DUENWEG, CITY OF (JASPER CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 24, 1975
290586	EAGLEVILLE, VILLAGE (HARRISON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290466A	ELLSINORE, CITY OF (CARTER CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 15, 1975
290219	ELMER, CITY OF (MACON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
290587	EMMA, CITY (LAFAYETTE CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290425A	ESSEX, TOWN OF (STODDARD CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
290730	ESTHER, CITY OF (ST. FRANCOIS CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290589	EVERTON, CITY (DADE CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
290591	FAIR GROVE, CITY (GREENE CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
290016	FARBER, CITY OF (AUDRAIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
290292	FARLEY, TOWN (PLATTE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
290731	FORSYTH, CITY OF (TANEY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290066A	FREEMAN, CITY OF (CASS CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
290477	FREMONT, VILLAGE OF (CARTER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290051A	FULTON, CITY OF (CALLAWAY CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
290431A	GALENA, CITY OF (STONE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
290733	GALLATIN, CITY OF (DAVIESS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290151A	GALT, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
290735	GOLDEN CITY, CITY OF (BARTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290736	GOODMAN, CITY OF (MC DONALD CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290460	GRANDIN, CITY OF (CARTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
290710	GREENFIELD, CITY (DADE CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
290596	GREENTOP, CITY OF (SCHYLER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
290597	HALE, CITY OF (CARROLL CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290712	HALLSVILLE, CITY OF (BOONE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290308A	HENRIETTA, CITY OF (RAY CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
290572	HERMITAGE, CITY (HICKORY CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
290574	HOLLAND, CITY (PEMISCOT CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
290715	HUMANSVILLE, CITY (POLK CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
290577	HUME, CITY OF (BATES CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290578	HUNNEWELL, CITY OF (SHELBY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290580	IRON GATES, VILLAGE (JASPER CO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290721	JAMESPORT, CITY OF (DAVIESS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290581	JAMESTOWN, CITY (MONITEAU CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
290722	JASPER, CITY OF (JASPER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290724	KNOB NOSTER, CITY (JOHNSON CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
290266A	KOSHKONONG, CITY OF (OREGON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 12, 1975
290696	LA BELLE, CITY OF (LEWIS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290701	LA MONTE, CITY (PETTIS CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
290703	LA PALTA, CITY OF (MACON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290152A	LAREDO, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
290704	LATHROP, CITY OF (CLINTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290560	LEADINGTON, VILLAGE (ST. FRANCOIS CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
290561	LEASBURG, VILLAGE OF (CRAWFORD CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
290707	LEXINGTON, CITY (LAFAYETTE CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
290053A	LINN CREEK, CITY OF (CAMDEN CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
290115	LOCK SPRINGS, TOWN (DAVIESS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
290082A	LURAY, VILLAGE OF (CLARK CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
290031A	LUTESVILLE, CITY OF (BOLLINGER CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 19, 1975
290684	MADISON, CITY OF (MONROE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290402A	MALTA BEND, CITY OF (SALINE CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 07, 1975
290200A	MARIONVILLE, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 17, 1975
290565	MARQUAND, CITY (MADISON CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
290444A	MARTHASVILLE, VILLAGE OF (WARREN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
290369A	MARY RIDGE, VILLAGE OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
290686	MAYSVILLE, CITY (DE KALB CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
290566	MEADVILLE, CITY (LINN CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
290567A	MERCER, CITY (MERCER CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
290271A	META, TOWN OF (OSAGE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
290499	MILL SPRING, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
290570	MINDENMINES, CITY (BARTON CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
290207	MONTICELLO, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
290690	MONTROSE, CITY (HENRY CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
290691	MOUND CITY, CITY CHOLT CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
290314A	NAYLOR, CITY OF CRIPLEY CO.]	MARCH 01, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
290405A	NELSON, CITY OF CSALINE CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
290548	NEW BLOOMFIELD, CITY CCALLAWAY CO]	MAY 02, 1975
290549	NEW CAMBRIA, CITY CMACON CO]	JULY 25, 1975
290078A	NIXA, CITY OF CCHRISTIAN CO]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
290218A	NOEL, TOWN OF CMCDONALD CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290059A	NORBORNE, CITY OF CCARROLL CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974
290293A	NORTHMOOR, TOWN OF CPLATTE CO.]	JULY 19, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290694	OAK GROVE, CITY CJACKSON CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
290670	OREGON, CITY CHOLT CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
290555	OSBORN, CITY CCLINTON CO]	JULY 18, 1975
290556	OTTERVILLE, CITY CCOOPER CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
290224A	PALMYRA, CITY OF CMARION CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974 AND
		JULY 18, 1975
290533	PARNELL, CITY CNODAWAY CO]	MAY 02, 1975
290674	PASADENA HILLS, VILLAGE CST. LOUIS CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
290676	PERRY, CITY OF (KALLS COU)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290535	PINEVILLE, CITY CMCDONALD CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
290428	PUXICO, TOWN OF CSTODDARD CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974
290541	RAVENWOOD, CITY CNODAWAY CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
290542	RAYMONDVILLE, VILLAGE OF (TEXAS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290655	RICH HALL, CITY OF (BATES)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290543	RIDGEWAY, CITY CHARRISON CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
290485	RITCHEY, TOWN CNEWTON CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
290381A	RIVERVIEW, CITY OF CST. LOUIS CO]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290438	ROCKAWAY BEACH, TOWNCTANEY CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
290518	ROCKVILLE, CITY OF (BATES CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290008	ROSENDALE, CITY OF (ANDREW)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
290663	SALISBURY, CITY OF (CHARITON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290519	SCHELL CITY, CITY CVERNON CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
290521	SELIGMAN, CITY CBARRY CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
290665	SHELBINA, CITY CSHELBY CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
290666	SHELBYVILLE, CITY CSHELBY CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
290522	SHELDON, CITY OF (VERNON CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
290487A	SHOAL CREEK DRIVE, TOWN OF CNEWTON CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974
290177A	SIBLEY, VILLAGE OF CJACKSON CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
290212A	SILEX, VILLAGE OF CLINCOLN CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
290525	SKIDMORE, CITY CNODAWAY CO]	JULY 18, 1975
290530	SPICKARD, CITY OF (GRUNDY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290488	STELLA, CITY OF (NEWTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
290071A	STRASBURG, CITY OF CCASS CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290135A	ST. CLAIR, TOWN OF CFRANKLIN CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
290662	ST. ROBERT, CITY OF (PULASKI COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290507	SUMMERSVILLE, CITY OF (SHANNON & TEXAS CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
290076	SUMNER, TOWN CCHARITON CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
290640	TIPTON, CITY CMONITEAU CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
290228A	TUSCUMBIA, VILLAGE OF CMILLER CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
290514	URBANA, VILLAGE CDALLAS CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
290646	VIBURNUM, CITY OF (IRON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
290631	WALKER, CITY CVERNON CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
290633	WARDSVILLE, CITY CCOLE CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
290648	WARRENTON, CITY OF (WARREN COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
290024	WASHBURN, TOWN CBARRY CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
290644	WAVERLY, CITY OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
290483	WENTWORTH, TOWN CNEWTON CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
290635	WESTBORO, VILLAGE CATCHISON CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
290452A	WILLIAMSVILLE, CITY OF CWAYNE CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		MARCH 05, 1976
290654A	WRIGHT CITY, CITY OF (WARREN COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290085A	WYACONDA, CITY OF CCLARK CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
290033A	ZALMA, VILLAGE OF CBOLLINGER CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 07, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 181

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MONTANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
300089A	ALBERTON, TOWN [MINERAL CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
300066	BAINVILLE, TOWN [ROOSEVELT CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
300012A	BIG SANDY, TOWN OF [CHOUTEAU CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
300090	BROCKTON, TOWN [ROOSEVELT CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
300107A	CASCADE, CITY OF (CASCADE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
300091	CLYDE PARK, TOWN [PARK CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
300020	DENTON, TOWN OF [FERGUS CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
300053	DODSON, TOWN OF [PHILLIPS CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
300092	DUTTON, TOWN [TETON CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
300044A	ENNIS, TOWN OF [MADISON CO.]	MARCH 15, 1974
300069A	FAIRVIEW, TOWN OF [RICHLAND CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
300070A	FORSYTH, CITY OF [ROSEBUD CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
300013A	FORT BENTON, CITY OF [CHOUTEAU CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
300093	FROID, TOWN [ROOSEVELT CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
300081	GLASGOW, CITY OF [VALLEY CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1974
300021	GRASS RANGE, TOWN OF [FERGUS CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
300095	HINGHAM, TOWN [HILL CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
300006	JOLIET, TOWN OF [CARBON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
300116	JORDAN, TOWN [GARFIELD CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
300025A	KALISPELL, CITY OF [FLATHEAD CO.]	FEBRUARY 15, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
300096	KEVIN, TOWN [TOOLE CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
300031	LAVINA, TOWN [GOLDEN VALLEY CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
300074A	PLAINS, TOWN OF [SANDERS CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 19, 1975
300122	RONAN, CITY [LAKE CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
300069	ROSEBUD COUNTY •	AUGUST 02, 1974
300124A	SCOBEY, CITY [DANIELS CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
300037A	STANFORD, TOWN OF [JUDITH BASIN CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
300123	ST. IGNATIUS, TOWN OF (LAKE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
300127	SUNBURST, TOWN [TOOLE CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
300128	SUPERIOR, TOWN [MINERAL CO.]	MAY 02, 1975
300130	THOMPSON FALLS, TOWN OF (SANDERS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
300131	TOWNSEND, TOWN [BROADWATER CO.]	MAY 02, 1975
300133	VALIER, TOWN [PONDERA CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
300134	WALKERVILLE, CITY [SILVER BOW CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
300047A	WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF [MEAGER CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
300052	WINNETT, TOWN OF [PETROLEUM CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 36

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEBRASKA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
310244	ALLEN, VILLAGE [DIXON CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
310340	ANSLEY, VILLAGE [CUSTER CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
310341	ARAPAHOE, CITY [FURNAS CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
310006	ARTHUR, VILLAGE [ARTHUR CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
310246	ASHTON, VILLAGE [SHERMAN CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310247	AVOCA, VILLAGE [CASS CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310090A	BARNESTON, TOWN OF [GAGE CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
310248	BARTLEY, VILLAGE [RED WILLOW CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
310348	BEAVER CITY, CITY [FURNAS CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310249	BELGRADE, VILLAGE [NANCE CO.]	MAY 02, 1975
310026	BELLWOOD, VILLAGE OF [BUTLER CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
310250	BENEDICT, VILLAGE [YORK CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
310251	BENNET, VILLAGE [LANCASTER CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
310066	BIG SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF [DEUEL CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
310252	BLADEN, VILLAGE [WEBSTER CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310253	BRUNING, VILLAGE OF (THAYER CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
310169	BURCHARD, VILLAGE OF (PAWNEE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
310161	BURR, VILLAGE OF [OTOE CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
310257	CARROLL, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
310258	CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE [BOONE CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
310359	CLARKSON, CITY [COLFAX CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
310040A	CLAY CENTER, CITY OF [CLAY CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974
310123A	COOK, VILLAGE OF [JOHNSON CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 28, 1975
310264	CORTLAND, VILLAGE [GAGE CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310361	CROFTON, VILLAGE [KNOX CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
310267	DAVENPORT, VILLAGE [THAYER CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310268	DAWSON, VILLAGE [RICHARDSON CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310041	DEWEESE, VILLAGE OF [CLAY CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
310007	DUNNING, VILLAGE OF [BLAINE CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
310273	DWIGHT, VILLAGE [BUTLER CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
310060	EDDYVILLE, VILLAGE OF [DAWSON CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
310125A	ELK CREEK, VILLAGE OF [JOHNSON CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975
310114A	EWING, VILLAGE OF [HOLT CO.]	MAY 03, 1974 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
310061A	FARNAM, VILLAGE OF [DAWSON CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
310368	FORT CALHOUN, CITY [WASHINGTON CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
310278	GILTNER, VILLAGE [HAMILTON CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
310279	GLENVIL, VILLAGE [CLAY CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
310373	GREELEY, VILLAGE [GREELEY CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310280	GURLEY, VILLAGE [CHEYENNE CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
310213A	HAY SPRINGS, CITY OF [SHERIDAN CO9]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 07, 1975
310287	HOLBROOK, VILLAGE [FURNAS CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
310288	HOLSTEIN, VILLAGE [ADAMS CO.]	JULY 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEBRASKA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
310380	HOWELLS, VILLAGE OF (COLFAX CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
310381A	HUMPHREY, VILLAGE OF (PLATTE CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	AND
		OCTOBER	03, 1975	
310292	JACKSON, VILLAGE OF (DAKOTA CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310293	JUNIATA, VILLAGE OF (ADAMS CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
310097	LEWELLEN, VILLAGE OF (GARDEN CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
310177A	LINDSAY, VILLAGE OF (PLATTE CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	05, 1975	
310295	LITCHFIELD, VILLAGE OF (SHERMAN CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
310387	LYMAN, VILLAGE OF (SCOTTS BLUFF CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
310085	MAYWOOD, VILLAGE OF (FRONTIER CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310302	MERNA, VILLAGE OF (CUSTER CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310156A	NEMAHA, VILLAGE OF (NEMAHA CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		MAY	14, 1976	
310070A	NICKERSON, TOWN OF (DODGE CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1974	
310159	OAK, VILLAGE OF (NUCKOLLS CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
310081	OHIOWA, VILLAGE OF (FILLMORE CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
310044	ONG, VILLAGE OF (CLAY CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
310005	ORCHARD, VILLAGE OF (ANTELOPE CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
310396	OXFORD, VILLAGE OF (FURNAS-HARLAN CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310307	PALMER, VILLAGE OF (MERRICK CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
310165A	PALMYRA, VILLAGE OF (OTOE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	26, 1975	
310308	PETERSBURG, VILLAGE OF (BOONE CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
310216	PILGER, VILLAGE OF (STANTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
310309	PLEASANT DALE, VILLAGE OF (SEWARD CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310310	POLK, VILLAGE OF (POLK CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
310067A	PONCA, CITY OF (DIXON CO.)	APRIL	12, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	23, 1976	
310202A	PRAGUE, VILLAGE OF (SAUNDERS CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	26, 1975	
310397	RANDOLPH, CITY OF (CEDAR CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
310138A	RAYMOND, VILLAGE OF (LANCASTER CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	12, 1975	
310312	RISING CITY, VILLAGE OF (BUTLER CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310139	ROCA, VILLAGE OF (LANCASTER CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
310313	ROSALIE, VILLAGE OF (THURSTON CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
310314	ROSELAND, VILLAGE OF (ADAMS CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	
310214A	RUSHVILLE, CITY OF (SHERIDAN CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	AND
		APRIL	02, 1976	
310315	RUSKIN, VILLAGE OF (NUCKOLLS CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
310185A	SALEM, VILLAGE OF (RICHARDSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
310316	SCOTIA, VILLAGE OF (GREELEY CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310317	SHICKLEY, VILLAGE OF (FILLMORE CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310318	SHUBERT, VILLAGE OF (RICHARDSON CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	
310319	SNYDER, VILLAGE OF (DODGE CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	AND
		MARCH	19, 1976	
310398	SPALDING, VILLAGE OF (GREELEY CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
310399	SPENCER, VILLAGE OF (BOYD CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEBRASKA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
310320	SPRINGVIEW, VILLAGE OF (KEYA PAHA CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310322	STAPLEHURST, VILLAGE OF (SEWARD CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
310323	STAPLETON, VILLAGE OF (LOGAN CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
310171	STEINAUER, VILLAGE OF (PAWNEE CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
310324	STELLA, VILLAGE OF (RICHARDSON CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310106	STOCKHAM, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
310400	STUART, VILLAGE OF (HOLT CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310119	ST. PAUL, CITY OF (HOWARD COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
310172	TABLE ROCK, VILLAGE OF (PAWNEE CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
310325	TAYLOR, VILLAGE OF (LOUP CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310326	THEDFORD, VILLAGE OF (THOMAS CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310328	UPLAND, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310403	VALENTINE, CITY OF (CHERRY CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310329	VENANGO, VILLAGE OF (PERKINS CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310331	WACO, VILLAGE OF (YORK CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310332	WALLACE, VILLAGE OF (LINCOLN CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
310205A	WESTON, VILLAGE OF (SAUNDERS CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	20, 1976	
310336	WINSIDE, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	
310049	WISNER, TOWN OF (CUMING CO.)	DECEMBER	07, 1973	
310337	WYNOT, VILLAGE OF (CEDAR CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	

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• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
330152	ACWORTH, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
330174	ALBANY, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330041	ALEXANDRIA, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330175	ATKINSON, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330176	AUBURN, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
330177	BARNSTEAD, TOWN (BELKNAP CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330178	BARRINGTON, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330044	BENTON, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
330105	BOSCAWEN, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974
330126	CANDIA, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330030	CARROLL, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
330181	CHATHAM, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330182	CHESTER, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330109	CHICHESTER, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
330164	CLARKSVILLE, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330185	COLUMBIA, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330156	CROYDON, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
330199	DANVILLE, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330127	DEERFIELD, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330050	DORCHESTER, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
330201	DUMMER, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330202	DUNBARTON, TOWN (MERRIMACK CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330203	EAST KINGSTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
330204	EATON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330012	EFFINGHAM, TOWN (CARROL CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330112	EPSOM, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974
330206	ERROL, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330013	FREEDOM, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
330131	FREMONT, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
330004	GILFORD, TOWN OF (BELKNAP CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330208	GILMANTON, TOWN (BELKNAP CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330054	GRAFTON, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330209	GREENFIELD, TOWN (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
330212	HARRISVILLE, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
330114	HENNIKER, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974
330214	HILL, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
330092	HUDSON, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974
330215	JAFFREY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
330033	JEFFERSON, TOWN OF (COOS CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330216	KENSINGTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
330217	KINGSTON, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
335277A	LANCASTER, TOWN OF (COUS CO.)	APRIL 13, 1973
330060	LANDAFF, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
330159	LANGDON, TOWN (SULLIVAN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330160	LEMPSTER, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
330062	LINCOLN, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330117	LOUDON, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
330218	LYNDEBOROUGH, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330219	MADBURY, TOWN (STRAFFORD CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330220	MADISON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330221	MASON, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330222	MIDDLETON, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
330035	MILAN, TOWN OF (COOS CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
330149	MILTON, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
330068	MONROE, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
330224	MOUNT VERNON, TOWN (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330227	NEW DURHAM, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
330099	NEW IPSWICH, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
330226	NEWBURY, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
330229	NEWINGTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
330137	NOTTINGHAM, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
330069	ORANGE, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
330186	PITTSBURG, TOWN OF (COOS CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
330187	RANDOLPH, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330188	RICHMOND, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330189	RINDGE, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
330190	ROLLINSFORD, TOWN (STRAFFORD CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330172	ROXBURY, TOWN OF (CHESIRE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
330073	RUMNEY, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974
330121A	SALISBURY, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND MAY 21, 1976
330191	SANDOWN, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330143	SEABROOK, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
330193	SOUTH HAMPTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
330163	SPRINGFIELD, TOWN (SULLIVAN CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330194	STEWARTSTOWN, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
330195	STODDARD, TOWN (CHESCHIRE CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330196	STRAFFORD, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
330197	STRATHAM, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
330170	SURRY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330018	TAMWORTH, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	JULY 19, 1974
330173	TROY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
330234	TUFTONBORO, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
330165	UNITY, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
330019	WAKEFIELD, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
330168	WARREN, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
330166	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
330235	WEARE, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
330238	WESTMORELAND, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
330040	WHITEFIELD, TOWN OF (COOS CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
330124	WILMOT, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
330239	WOLFEBORO, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 91

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW JERSEY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
340122	AUDUBON PARK, BOROUGH OF [CAMDEN CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
340202	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF [GLOUCESTER CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
340529A	GREEN, TOWNSHIP OF [SUSSEX CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
340345	KINNELON, BOROUGH OF [MORRIS CO.]	JULY 13, 1973
340206A	LOGAN, TOWNSHIP OF [GLOUCESTER CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 28, 1975
340559	MONTAGUE, TOWNSHIP OF [SUSSEX CO]	MARCH 28, 1975
340212	SOUTH HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF [GLOUCESTER CO]	JUNE 28, 1974
340116A	SPRINGFIELD, TWP [BURLINGTON CO]	JULY 26, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
340533	TABERNACLE, TOWNSHIP OF [BURLINGTON COU]	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
340544	TAVISTOCK, BOROUGH OF [CAMDEN CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
340537	TETERBORO, BOROUGH OF [BERGEN CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
340479B	WINFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF [UNION CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 12

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW MEXICO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
350050A	CHAMA, VILLAGE OF [RIO ARRIBA CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
350111	CLOUDCROFT, VILLAGE [OTERO CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
350037	COLUMBUS, VILLAGE OF [LUNA CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
350100	DES MOINES, VILLAGE [UNION CO]	JULY 11, 1975
350112	DEXTER, TOWN [CHAVES CO]	MAY 02, 1975
350076A	MAGDALENA, VILLAGE OF [SOCORRO CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
350115A	MELROSE, VILLAGE [CURRY CO]	JULY 25, 1975 AND NOVEMBER 28, 1975
350097	PECOS, VILLAGE OF (SAN MIGUEL CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
350116	QUESTA, VILLAGE [TAOS CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
350032A	TATUM, TOWN OF [LEA CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 10

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	NEW YORK	
360324A	ADAMS, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
361067	ALABAMA, TOWN OF (GENESEE CO.)	MAY 03, 1974
361361	ALLEN, TOWN OF (ALLEGHANY CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
360980A	ALMA, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
361260	AMBOY, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
360023	ANGELICA, VILLAGE (ALLEGANY CO)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
361559	ARGYLE, VILLAGE (WASHINGTON CO)	JULY 18, 1975
361385	AUSTERLITZ, TOWN OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
360518	AVA, TOWN OF (ONEIDA CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
361054A	BALDWIN, TOWN OF (CHEMUNG CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
360166A	BEEKMANTOWN, TOWN OF (CLINTON CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 27, 1976
361096	BELFAST, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
361392	BELLMONT, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361362	BINDSALL, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361525A	BLACK RIVER, VILLAGE (JEFFERSON CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
361127A	BLEECKER, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
361490	BLOOMINGDALE, VILLAGE OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
361415	BOYLSTON, TOWN (OSWEGO CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361207A	BRADFORD, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 27, 1976
360521	BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF (ONEIDA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
360522	BRIDGEWATER, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
361128	BROADALBIN, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
361480	BRUSHTON, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
361416	BURLINGTON, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
361098	BURNS, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	NOVEMBER 06, 1974
361445	BUTLER, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
361247	BUTTERNUTS, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
361223	CAMBRIDGE, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
361208	CAMERON, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
360833	CANDOR, TOWN OF (TIOGA CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
361129	CAROGA, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 06, 1974
360063A	CARROLLTON, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
361243	CASTILE, TOWN OF (WYOMING CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
361563	CASTILE, VILLAGE OF (WYOMING CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
360328C	CHAMPION, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON COU)	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 07, 1975
360444A	CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
360136	CHERRY CREEK, VILLAGE OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
360264	CHESTERFIELD, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	NEW YORK	
361254	CLARENDON, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
360524	CLAYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	MAY 24, 1974
361173A	CLIFTON, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
361380	CLINTON, TOWN (CLINTON CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
360890	CLYDE, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
360743A	COBLESKILL, VILLAGE OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		SEPTEMBER 12, 1975
360064	COLD SPRING, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
361432	CONESVILLE, TOWN OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
360065	CONEWANGO, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
360108A	CONQUEST, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		SEPTEMBER 12, 1975
360360A	CONSTABLEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
361441	COURTLAND, CITY OF (CORTLAND CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
361375	COVENTRY, TOWN (CHENANGO CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361068A	CROGHAN, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
361099	CUBA, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
361386	CUYLER, TOWN OF (CORTLAN CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
361381	DANNEMORA, TOWN OF (CLINTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
361209	DANSVILLE, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
360300	DANUBE, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
361368	DELEVAN, VILLAGE (CATTARAUGUS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361175	DEPEYSTER, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
361524	DERING HARBOR, VILLAGE OF (SUFFOLK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
360364	DIANA, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
361122A	DICKINSON, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 09, 1976
360908	DOBBS FERRY, VILLAGE OF (WESTCHESTER CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
361410	DRESDEN, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
361224	EASTON, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
361189	EDINBURG, TOWN OF (SARATOGA CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
361176A	EDWARDS, TOWN (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
361463A	EDWARDS, VILLAGE OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
361499	ELBA, VILLAGE (GENESEE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
361491	ELIZABETHTOWN, VILLAGE (ESSEX CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
361382	ELLENBURG, TOWN (CLINTON CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
361074	ELLINGTON, TOWN OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
361374	ERIN, TOWN (CHEMUNG CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
361542A	ESPERANCE, VILLAGE (SCHOHARIE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
361149	ESSEX, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
361418	EXETER, TOWN (OTSEGO CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
360302	FAIRFIELD, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
360071	FARMERSVILLE, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
360073A	FRANKLINVILLE, VILLAGE OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
361397	FRANKLIN, TOWN OF(FRANKLIN CO)	JULY 18, 1975
361325	FREETOWN, TOWN OF (CORTLAND CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361195A	FULTON, TOWN OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
361225	GALEN, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
361561	GALWAY, VILLAGE OF (SARATOGA CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
361101	GENESEE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
361452A	GENESEO, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 14, 1975
360111	GENOA, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
361455	GILBERTSVILLE, VILLAGE (OTSEGO CO)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
360336A	GLEN PARK, VILLAGE OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
361295	GLEN, TOWN (MONTGOMERY CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361178	GOUVERNEUR, TOWN (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
361363	GRANGER, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361210	GREENWOOD, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361005	GROVE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO)	JUNE 28, 1974
361442	HAMPTON, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361451A	HARRISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
361234	HARTFORD, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
361271	HARTWICK, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
361513	HEAD OF THE HARBOR, VILLAGE OF (SUFFOLK CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
360367	HIGH MARKET, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
361179	HOPKINTON, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
361434	HOWARD, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
360078	HUMPHREY, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
360293	HUNTER, VILLAGE OF (GREENE CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
361008	INDEPENDENCE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
360079A	ISCHUA, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
360958	ITALY, TOWN OF (YATES CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
361212	JASPER, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
361244	JAVA, TOWN OF (WYOMING CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
361151	KEENE, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
360266A	KEESEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ESSEX CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
361350	LACONA, VILLAGE OF (OSWEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
361326	LAPEER, TOWN OF (CORTLAND CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
361419	LAURENS, TOWN (OTSEGO CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361285	LEICESTER, TOWN OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
361456	LEICESTER, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
360080	LEON, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
361152	LEWIS, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
360368	LEWIS, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
360309A	LITCHFIELD, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
361458	LIVONIA, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
360753A	LODI, TOWN OF (SENECA CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
361530A	LODI, VILLAGE OF (SENECA CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
361406	LONG LAKE, TOWN (HAMILTON CO)	JULY 25, 1975
360083A	LYNDON, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
360371	LYONSDALE, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
360084	MACHIAS, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
361292	MADISON, TOWN OF (MADISON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
361327	MARATHON, TOWN OF (CORTLAND CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
361272	MARYLAND, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
361132	MAYFIELD, TOWN (FULTON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361483	MAYFIELD, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
360207	MEREDITH, TOWN OF (DELAWARE CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
360654	MEXICO, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
360209	MIDDLETOWN, TOWN OF (DELAWARE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
361352	MILFORD, VILLAGE (OTSEGO CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
361153	MINERVA, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
361125	MOIRA, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
361383	MOORES, TOWN OF (CLINTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
361488	MOORES, VILLAGE (CLINTON CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
360117	MORAVIA, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
361389	MORIAH, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
360706	MORRISTOWN, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
360406	MORRISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (MADISON CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974
361353A	MORRIS, VILLAGE OF (OTSEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
360086A	NAPOLI, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND JANUARY 02, 1976
361155	NASSAU, TOWN OF (RENSSELAER CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
360675A	NASSAU, VILLAGE OF (RENSSELAER CO.)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
361420	NEW LISBON, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
360836A	NEWARK VALLEY, VIL (TIOGA CO)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
360838A	NICHOLS, VILLAGE OF (TIOGA CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
361391	NORTH HUDSON, TOWN (ESSEX CO)	JULY 11, 1975
361400	NORTHAMPTON, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
361408	OHIO, TOWN (HERKIMER CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
361545	OLD FIELD, VILLAGE (SUFFOLK CO)	JULY 25, 1975
361134	OPPENHEIM, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
361354	ORISKANY FALLS, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
361262	ORWELL, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
360657A	OSWEGO, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
361090	OTSELIC, TOWN OF (CHENANGO CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
360090A	OTTO, TOWN OF [CATTARAUGUS CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND	
		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
361413	PALATINE, TOWN OF [MONTGOMERY CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
361263	PALERMO, TOWN OF [OSWEGO COU]	FEBRUARY 07, 1975	
360346B	PAMELIA, TOWN OF [JEFFERSON CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND	
		APRIL 23, 1976	
361425	PARISHVILLE, TOWN [ST. LAWERENCE CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975	
361357	PARISH, TOWN OF [OSWEGO CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
360091A	PERRYSBURG, TOWN OF [CATTARAUGUS CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND	
		APRIL 23, 1976	
360946A	PERRY, TOWN OF [WYOMING CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND	
		MAY 07, 1976	
361426	PIERCEFIELD, TOWN OF [ST. LAWRENCE CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975	
361027A	PIKE, VILLAGE OF [WYOMING CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND	
		APRIL 30, 1976	
360375	PINCKNEY, TOWN OF [LEWIS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	
361141A	PINE PLAINS, TOWN OF [DUTCHESS CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND	
		DECEMBER 19, 1975	
361277	PITTSFIELD, TOWN OF [OTSEGO CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
361278	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF [OTSEGO CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
361029	PORTAGE, TOWN OF [LIVINGSTON CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974	
361079	PORTLAND, TOWN [CHAUTAUQUA CO]	JULY 11, 1975	
361306	PRESTON, TOWN [CHENANGO CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975	
361356	PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF [ONEIDA CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
361190	PROVIDENCE, TOWN OF [SARATOGA CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
360781	RATHBONE, TOWN OF [STEUBEN CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974	
361548	RED CREEK, VILLAGE [WAYNE CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975	
361366	RED HOUSE, TOWN OF [CATTATAQUA CO]	FEBRUARY 28, 1975	
361265	REDFIELD, TOWN OF [OSWEGO CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
360014	RENSSELAERVILLE, TOWN OF [ALBANY CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
361279	RICHFIELD, TOWN OF [OTSEGO CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974	
361216	RICHFORD, TOWN OF [TIOGA CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
361467	RICHVILLE, VILLAGE [ST. LAWERENCE CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975	
361257A	RIDGEWAY, TOWN OF [ORLEANS COU]	FEBRUARY 07, 1975 AND	
		JANUARY 16, 1976	
361035A	ROSLYN HARBOR, VILLAGE OF [NASSAU CO]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND	
		DECEMBER 19, 1975	
361186A	ROSSIE, TOWN OF [ST. LAWRENCE CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND	
		MARCH 26, 1976	
361428	RUSSEL, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
361121	RUSSIA, TOWN OF [HERKIMER CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	
360317	SALISBURY, TOWN OF [HERKIMER CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974	
361358A	SANDY CREEK, VILLAGE OF [OSWEGO CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
360171	SARANAC, TOWN [CLINTON CO]	APRIL 18, 1975	
361229	SAVANNAH, TOWN OF [WAYNE CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
360172	SCHUYLER FALLS, TOWN OF [CLINTON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	
360122A	SCIPIO, TOWN OF [CAYUGA CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND	
		MAY 28, 1976	

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
360124A	SENNETT, TOWN OF [CAYUGA CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974 AND	
		MAY 14, 1976	
361549A	SHARON SPRINGS, VILLAGE [SCHOHARIE CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975	
361258A	SHELBY, TOWN OF [ORLEANS CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND	
		DECEMBER 12, 1975	
361373	SHERMAN, TOWN OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
360099	SOUTH CAYTON, VILLAGE OF (CATTARUUGUS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	
360100	SOUTH VALLEY, TOWN OF [CATTARAUGUS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	
361288	SPARTA, TOWN OF [LIVINGSTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
361471A	SPENCER, VILLAGE OF [TIOGA CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
361118	STAFFORD, TOWN [GENESEE CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975	
361170	STEPHENTOWN, TOWN OF [RENSSELAER CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
360126	STERLING, TOWN OF [CAYUGA CO.]	JULY 26, 1974	
360555	STEUBEN, TOWN OF [ONEIDA CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974	
361429	STOCKHOLM, TOWN [ST. LAWERENCE CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975	
361081A	STOCKTON, TOWN OF [CHAUTAUQUA CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND	
		DECEMBER 19, 1975	
361136	STRATFORD, TOWN OF [FULTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
361157	ST. ARMAND, TOWN OF [ESSEX CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
360456	ST. JOHNSVILLE, TOWN OF [MONTGOMERY CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974	
361330	TAYLOR, TOWN [CORTLAND CO]	JULY 11, 1975	
361213	THURSTON, TOWN OF [STEUBEN CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
360966A	TORREY, TOWN OF [YATES CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND	
		JANUARY 09, 1976	
360557	TRENTON, VILLAGE OF [ONEIDA CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974	
360056A	TRIANGLE, TOWN OF [BROOME CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974 AND	
		NOVEMBER 21, 1975	
361436	TROUPSBURG, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
360561	VERONA, TOWN OF [ONEIDA CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	
361057	VETERAN, TOWN OF [CHEMUNG CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
360131A	VICTORY, TOWN OF [CAYUGA CO.]	JULY 26, 1974 AND	
		MARCH 05, 1976	
360733	VICTORY, VILLAGE OF [SARATOGA CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974	
361102	VILLENOVA, TOWN OF [CHAUTAUQUA CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974	
361226B	WALWORTH, TOWN OF [WAYNE CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974 AND	
		OCTOBER 10, 1975 AND	
		MAY 28, 1976	
361485	WAMPSVILLE, VILLAGE [MADISON CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975	
361364	WARD, TOWN [ALLEGANY CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975	
360563	WATERVILLE, VILLAGE OF [ONEIDA CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974	
361462	WAYLAND, VILLAGE [STEUBEN CO]	JULY 18, 1975	
360321	WEBB, TOWN [HERKIMER CO]	JULY 18, 1975	
361112	WELLS, TOWN OF [HAMILTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
360564	WESTERN, TOWN OF [ONEIDA CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974	
361282	WESTFORD, TOWN OF [OTSEGO CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
361246	WETHERSFIELD, TOWN OF [WYOMING CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974	
361238	WHITE CREEK, TOWN OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974	
361331	WILLET, TOWN OF [CORTLAND CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
361267	WILLIAMSTOWN, TOWN OF [OSWEGO CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	

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NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
360267	WILLSBORO, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
361161	WILMINGTON, TOWN (ESSEX CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
361103	WIRT, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
360901	WOLCOTT, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
361283	WORCESTER, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
361202	WRIGHT, TOWN OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
360952	WYOMING, VILLAGE OF (WYOMING CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
361104	YORKSHIRE, TOWN (CATTARAUGUS CO)	APRIL 11, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 248

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
370358	AUTRYVILLE, TOWN (SAMPSON CO)	JULY 25, 1975
370210	CHINA GROVE, TOWN OF (ROWAN CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974
370321	CRAMERTON, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370322	DALLAS, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
370359	EAST LAURINBURG, TOWN (SCOTLAND CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370283	GRAHAM, CITY (ALAMANCE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370235A	INDIAN TRAIL, CITY OF (UNION CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MARCH 26, 1976
370138	JOHNSTON COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975
370303	LAWNDALE, TOWN (CLEVELAND CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370144	LENOIR COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
370090	MACCLESFIELD, TOWN OF (EDGECOMBE CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974
370101	MCADENVILLE, CITY OF (GASTON CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
370309	MOCKSVILLE, TOWN (DAVIE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370349	ORRUM, TOWN (ROBESON CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
370337	PINE BLUFF, TOWN (MOORE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370318	PRINCEVILLE, TOWN (EDGECOMBE CO)	JULY 25, 1975
370324	RANLO, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
370341	RICHLANDS, TOWN (ONSLOW CO)	JULY 11, 1975
370106	ROBBINSVILLE, TOWN OF (GRAHAM CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
370258A	RONDA, TOWN OF (WILKES CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
370220	SAMPSON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
370005	SPARTA, CITY (ALLEGANY CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
370093A	SPEED, TOWN OF (EDGECOMBE CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974 AND APRIL 02, 1976
370356	SPINDALE, TOWN OF (RUTHERFORD CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
370075	VANCEBORO, TOWN OF (CRAVEN CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
370254	WAYNE COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
370269A	WEAVERVILLE, TOWN OF (BUNCOMBE CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
370345	WINFALL, TOWN (PERQUIMANS CO)	JULY 25, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 28

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NORTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
380152	ADAMS, CITY [WALSH CO]	JULY 25, 1975
380154	ANAMOOSE, CITY [MCHENRY CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380156	ARTHUR, CITY OF (CASS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380080	BATHGATE, CITY OF [PEMBINA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380215	BEACH, CITY [GOLDEN VALLEY CO]	JULY 11, 1975
380157	BERTHOLD, CITY [WARD CO]	JULY 11, 1975
380158	BINFORD, CITY OF (GRIGGS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380128	BISBEE, CITY OF (TOWNER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380216	BOW BELLS, CITY OF (BURKE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
380159	BOWDON, CITY [WELLS CO]	JULY 11, 1975
380160	BUFFALO, CITY OF (CASS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380217A	CANDO, CITY [TOWNER CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND
		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975
380121	COURTENAY, CITY OF [STUTSMAN CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
380093	CRARY, CITY OF [RAMSEY CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
380039	DAWSON, CITY OF [KIDDER CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380027	DODGE, CITY	APRIL 25, 1975
380222	DRAKE, CITY OF (MC HENRY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380223A	EDGELEY, CITY [LA MOURE CO]	JULY 25, 1975 AND
		FEBRUARY 27, 1976
380225A	ELLENDALE, CITY OF (DICKEY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND
		SEPTEMBER 12, 1975
380227	FINLEY, CITY OF (STEELE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380169	FLAXTON, CITY OF (BURKE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
380171	FORTUNA, CITY [DIVIDE CO]	JULY 25, 1975
380035	GILBY, CITY OF [GRAND FORKS CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380174	GLENBURN, CITY OF (RENVILLE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380175	GOLDEN VALLEY, CITY [MERCER CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
380176	GRANVILLE, CITY [MCHENRY CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380177	GRENORA, CITY [WILLIAMS CO]	MAY 02, 1975
380229	GWINNER, CITY [SARGENT CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
380094	HAMPDEN, CITY OF [RAMSEY CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380178	HANNAFORD, CITY [GRIGGS CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380131A	HATTON, CITY OF [TRAIL CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
380233	HETTINGER, CITY [ADAMS CO]	JULY 11, 1975
380098	KARLSRUHE, CITY [MCHENRY CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
380234	KENMARE, CITY [WARD CO]	MAY 02, 1975
380075A	LAKOTA, CITY OF [NELSON CO.]	MAY 03, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975
380184	LANSFORD, CITY OF (BOTTINEAU)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380095	LAWTON, CITY OF [RAMSEY CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380003A	LEEDS, CITY OF [BENSON CO.]	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 02, 1976
380043	LEHR, CITY OF [LOGAN + MCINTOSH COS.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380237	LIDGERWOOD, CITY OF (RICHLAND)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380187	LITCHVILLE, CITY [BARNES CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380004A	MADDOCK, CITY OF [BENSON CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 15, 1974
380037	MANVEL, CITY [GRAND FORKS CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NORTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
380115	MARMARTH, CITY OF [SLOPE CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380008	MAXBASS, CITY OF [BOTTINEAU CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380060	MAX, CITY OF [MCLEAN CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380238	MCVILLE, CITY OF (NELSON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380124	MEDINA, CITY OF [STUTSMAN CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
380240	MINNEWAUKAN, CITY [BENSON CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380125	MONTPELIER, CITY OF [STUTSMAN CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
380189	MUNICH, CITY [CAVALIER CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
380031A	NEW ROCKFORD, CITY OF [EDDY CO.]	NOVEMBER 23, 1973 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
380243	NEW SALEM, CITY OF (MORTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380009	NEWBURG, CITY OF [BOTTINEAU CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380192	OSNABROCK, CITY OF (CAVALIER CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380193	PAGE, CITY OF (CASS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380073	PARSHALL, CITY OF [MOUNTRAIL CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380197	REEDER, CITY [ADAMS CO]	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380129	ROCK LAKE, CITY OF [TOWNER CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380088B	RUGBY, CITY OF [PIERCE CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 03, 1975 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
380202	SANBORN, CITY OF (BARNES CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380145	SAWYER, CITY OF (WARD CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
380203	SHARON, CITY OF (STEELE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380204	SHERWOOD, CITY OF (RENVILLE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380010	SOURIS, CITY OF [BOTTINEAU CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380096	STARKWEATHER, CITY OF [RAMSEY CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380251	STEELE, CITY OF (KIDDER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380252	STRASBURG, CITY OF (EMMONS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380127	STREETER, CITY OF [STUTSMAN CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380249	ST. THOMAS, CITY OF (PEMBINA CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380206	SURREY, CITY [WARD CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
380040	TAPPEN, CITY OF [KIDDER CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380208	THOMPSON, CITY OF (GRAND FORKS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380210	TOWER CITY, CITY [BARNES CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
380253	TOWNER, CITY OF (MCHENRY CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
380061A	TURTLE LAKE, CITY OF [MCLEAN CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974
380041	TUTTLE, CITY OF [KIDDER CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380050	UPHAM, CITY OF [MCHENRY CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
380063A	WASHBURN, CITY OF [MCLEAN CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
380074	WHITE EARTH, CITY OF [MOUNTRAIL CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
380065A	WILTON, CITY OF [MCLEAN AND BURLEIGH CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
380212	WIMBLEDON, CITY OF (BARNES)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380213	WING, CITY [BURLEIGH CO]	JUNE 27, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 83

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
390727	ALBANY, VILLAGE OF (ATHENS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390329	ALEXANDRIA, VILLAGE OF (LICKING CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
390688	AMANDA, VILLAGE (FAIRFIELD CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
390015	AMESVILLE, VILLAGE (ATHENS CO)	JULY 25, 1975
390241	ARCADIA, VILLAGE (HANCOCK CO)	JULY 11, 1975
390207A	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
390159A	BALTIMORE, VILLAGE OF (FAIRFIELD CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
390024	BARNESVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BELMONT CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
390695	BERGHOLZ, VILLAGE (JEFFERSON CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
390650A	BERLIN HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF (ERIE CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
390674	BETHESDA, VILLAGE OF (BELMONT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390500A	BETTSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (SENECA CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974
390074	BLANCHESTER, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
390749	BOSTON HEIGHTS, VILLAGE (SUMMIT CO)	JULY 25, 1975
390728	BUCHTEL, VILLAGE OF (ATHENS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390753	BURBANK, VILLAGE (WAYNE CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390488	BURGOON, VILLAGE OF (SANDUSKY CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
390719	BUTLERVILLE, VILLAGE OF (WARREN)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390605	BUTLER, VIL (RICHLAND CO)	JULY 25, 1975
390461	CAMDEN, VILLAGE OF (PREBLE CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
390607	CEDARVILLE, VIL (GREENE CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
390017A	CHAUNCEY, VILLAGE OF (ATHENS CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
390608	CHESAPEAKE, VIL (LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
390056A	CHRISTIANSBURG, VILLAGE OF (CHAMPAIGN CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
390326A	COAL GROVE, VILLAGE OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
390291A	COALTON, VILLAGE OF (JACKSON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
390466A	COLUMBUS GROVE, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974
390711	COMMERCIAL POINT, VILLAGE OF (PICKAWAY COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390575A	CRESTON, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
390187	CROWN CTY, VILLAGE (GALLIA CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
390654	CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF (CUYAHOGA CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
390712	DARBYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (PICKAWAY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390049A	DELLROY, VILLAGE OF (CARROLL CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
390061A	DUNNELSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (CLARK CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
390720	DOYLESTOWN, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390467A	DUPONT, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
390513	EAST CANTON, VILLAGE(STARK CO)	JULY 18, 1975
390747	EDISON, VILLAGE (MORROW CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390714	ELDORADO, VILLAGE OF (PREBLE CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
390656A	ELIDA, VILLAGE OF (ALLEN CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
390214	EVENDALE, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
390468	FORT JENNINGS, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
390395A	FORT RECOVERY, VILLAGE OF (MERCER CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
390426	FRAZEYSBURG, VILLAGE OF (MUSKINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
390185	GALLIA COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
390612	GENOA, VIL (OTTAWA CO)	JULY 18, 1975
390469A	GILBOA, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
390442A	GLENFORD, VILLAGE OF (PERRY CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
390614	GRAFTON, VILLAGE OF (LORAIN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
390594A	HAMDEN, VILLAGE OF (VINTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
390264	HAMLER, VILLAGE OF (HENRY CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974
390699	HANGING ROCK, VILLAGE OF (LAWRENCE CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
390250	HARDIN COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975
390255	HARRISON COUNTY •	JANUARY 31, 1975
390331	HARTFORD, VILLAGE OF (LICKING CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
390514	HARTVILLE, VILLAGE (STARK CO)	JULY 25, 1975
390110A	HIGHLAND HGTS, CITY (CUYAHOGA CO)	JULY 25, 1975 AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975
390741	IRONDALE, VILLAGE (JEFFERSON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
390505	JACKSON CENTER, VILLAGE OF (SHELBY CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
390019A	JACKSONVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ATHENS CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
390246A	JENERA, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
390471	KALIDA, VILLAGE OF (PUTNUM CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
390201A	KIMBOLTON, VILLAGE OF (GUERNSEY CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
390306	KNOX COUNTY •	JANUARY 31, 1975
390270A	LEESBURG, VILLAGE OF (HIGHLAND CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
390050A	LEESVILLE, VILLAGE OF (CARROLL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
390085A	LISBON, VILLAGE OF (COLUMBIANA CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974
390691	LOCKBOURNE, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390223	LOCKLAND, CITY OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
390661A	LUCAS, VILLAGE OF (RICHLAND CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND
		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975
390750	MACEDONIA, VILLAGE (SUMMIT CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390748	MARBLEHEAD, VILLAGE (OTTAWA CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390226A	MARIEMONT, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 10, 1975
390756	MARSEILLES, VILLAGE (WYANDOT CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390254A	MCGUFFEY, VILLAGE OF (HARDIN CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
390378	MEDINA COUNTY	JANUARY 10, 1975
390392	MERCER COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390155A	MILAN, VILLAGE OF (ERIE CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
390689	MILLERSPORT, VILLAGE OF (FAIRFIELD COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390041A	MILLVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BUTLER CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
390404	MONROE COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390396A	MONTEZUMA, VILLAGE OF (MERCER CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
390581A	MONTPELIER, VILLAGE OF (WILLIAMS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
390420	MORGAN COUNTY	JANUARY 10, 1975
390746	MORRAL, VILLAGE (MARION CO)	APRIL 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
390249A	MOUNT CORY, VILLAGE OF [HANCOCK CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
390621A	MOUNT ORAB, VIL [BROWN CO]	JULY 25, 1975 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
390722	NEVADA, VILLAGE OF (WYANDOT)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390709	NEW STRAITSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (PERRY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390285A	NORTH FAIRFIELD, VILLAGE OF [HURON CO.]	MARCH 15, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
390679	NORTH HAMPTON, VILLAGE OF (CLARK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390736	NORTH RANDALL, VILLAGE [CUYAHOGA CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
390726	NORTHFIELD, VILLAGE OF (SUMMIT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390622	NORTHWOOD, VIL [WOOD CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390433A	OAK HARBOR, VILLAGE OF [OTTAWA CO.]	MARCH 01, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
390176A	OBETZ, VILLAGE OF [FRANKLIN CO.]	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
390737	ORANGE, VILLAGE [CUYAHOGA CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
390141A	OSGOOD, VILLAGE OF [DARKE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
390150A	OSTRANDER, VILLAGE OF [DELAWARE CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
390680	OWENSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (CLERMONT CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
390439A	PAYNE, VILLAGE OF [PAULDING CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
390162A	PICKERINGTON, VILLAGE OF [FAIRFIELD CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
390625	PLAIN CITY, VIL [MADISON CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390287A	PLYMOUTH, VILLAGE OF [HURON CO.]	MAY 03, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
390453	PORTAGE COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
390700	PROCTORVILLE, VILLAGE [LAWRENCE CO.]	APRIL 18, 1975
390499A	RARDEN, VILLAGE OF [SCIOTO CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
390692	RIVERLEA, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390645	ROGERS, VILLAGE OF [COLUMBIANA CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974
390003	ROME, VILLAGE [ADAMS CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390627	SABINA, VIL [CLINTON CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390086	SALEM, CITY OF [COLUMBIANA CO.]	MAY 03, 1974
390706	SARAHSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (NOBLE CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
390710	SHAWNEE, VILLAGE OF (PERRY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390503	SHELBY COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
390054	SHERRODSVILLE, VILLAGE OF [CARROLL CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
390647	SHREVE, VILLAGE OF [WAYNE CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
390046	SOMERVILLE, VILLAGE [BUTLER CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390312	SOUTH MOUNT VERNON, VILLAGE OF [KNOX CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
390740A	SOUTH RUSSELL, VILLAGE [GEAUGA CO]	JULY 11, 1975
390485A	SOUTH SALEM, VILLAGE OF [ROSS CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974
390059A	ST. PARIS, VILLAGE OF [CHAMPAIGN CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
390546	SUGAR CREEK, VILLAGE OF [TUSCARAWAS CO.]	MAY 31, 1974
390632	SWANTON, VIL [FULTON CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390690	THURSTON, VILLAGE OF (FAIRFIELD COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390755	TONTOGANY, VILLAGE [WOOD CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
390704	UNION, VILLAGE OF (MONTGOMERY)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
390648	VAN BUREN, VILLAGE OF [HANCOCK CO.]	MARCH 22, 1974
390475	VAUGHNSVILLE, TOWN OF [PUTNAM CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
390464A	VERNONA, VILLAGE OF [PREBLE CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
390189	VINTON, VILLAGE OF [GALLIA CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
390649	WAITE HILL, VILLAGE OF [LAKE CO.]	DECEMBER 17, 1973
390733	WARSAW, VILLAGE [COSHOCTON CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
390087	WASHINGTONVILLE, VILLAGE OF (COLUMBIANA & MAHONING	NOVEMBER 09, 1973
390574	WAYNE COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975
390565	WAYNESVILLE, VILLAGE OF [WARREN CO.]	NOVEMBER 09, 1973
390293	WELLSTON, CITY OF [JACKSON CO.]	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
390638	WEST JEFFERSON, VIL [MADISON CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390681	WEST LAFAYETTE, VILLAGE [COSHOCTON CO.]	JULY 25, 1975
390321	WICKLIFFE, CITY [LAKE CO]	JULY 25, 1975
390072A	WILLIAMSBURG, VILLAGE OF [CLERMONT CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
390459	WINDHAM, VILLAGE OF [PORTAGE CO.]	MARCH 15, 1974
390345A	ZANESFIELD, VILLAGE OF [LOGAN CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974
390752	ZOAR, VILLAGE [TUSCARAWAS CO]	APRIL 18, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 149

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	OKLAHOMA			
400074A	ADDINGTON, TOWN OF [JEFFERSON CO.]	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		APRIL	16, 1976	
400038A	BOSWELL, TOWN OF [CHOCTAW CO.]	MARCH	15, 1974	
400264	BRAMAN, TOWN [KAY CO.]	JUNE	27, 1975	
400051A	BRISTOW, CITY OF [CREEK CO]	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	26, 1975	
400351	BUFFALO, TOWN [HARPER CO.]	JULY	25, 1975	
400149	BURBANK, TOWN [OSAGE CO]	JANUARY	10, 1975	
400175A	BYNG, TOWN OF [PONTOTOC CO.]	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	05, 1975	
400187A	CHELSEA, CITY OF [ROGERS CO.]	DECEMBER	26, 1973	AND
		DECEMBER	12, 1975	
400183	CHEYENNE, TOWN OF [ROGER MILLSCO.]	JUNE	28, 1974	
400225	COMN, TOWN [WASHITA CO]	JANUARY	10, 1975	
400122	COUNCIL HILL, TOWN OF [MUSKOGEE CO.]	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
400226A	DACOMA, TOWN OF [WOODS CO.]	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	12, 1975	
400204A	DAVIDSON, TOWN OF [TILLMAN CO.]	JULY	26, 1974	
400229A	FORT SUPPLY, TOWN OF [WOODWARD CO.]	MAY	24, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	16, 1976	
400194	GANS, TOWN OF [SEQUOYAH CO.]	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
400380	GARBER, CITY [GARFIELD CO.]	APRIL	25, 1975	
400032	GENE AUTRY, TOWN OF [CARTER CO.]	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
400013A	GREENFIELD, TOWN OF [BLAINE CO.]	AUGUST	30, 1974	
400167	HAILEYVILLE, CITY OF [PITTSBURG CO.]	JULY	26, 1974	
400140	HARRAH, TOWN OF [OKLAHOMA CO.]	AUGUST	02, 1974	
400286	HUNTER, TOWN [GARFIELD CO.]	JULY	11, 1975	
400024A	HYDRO, TOWN OF [CADDO CO.]	JULY	26, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	05, 1975	
400057A	JAY, TOWN OF [DELAWARE CO]	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	16, 1976	
400007	JET, TOWN OF [ALFALFA CO.]	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
400141	JONES, TOWN [OKLAHOMA CO]	JULY	11, 1975	
400071	KINTA, CITY OF [HASKELL CO.]	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
400169A	KREBS, CITY OF [PITTSBURG CO.]	DECEMBER	28, 1973	AND
		JANUARY	09, 1976	
400298	LEEDEY, TOWN [DEWEY CO.]	MAY	02, 1975	
400096	LOGAN COUNTY •	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
400085A	LONE WOLF, TOWN OF [KIOWA CO.]	MAY	03, 1974	
400014	LONGDALE, TOWN OF [BLAINE CO.]	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
400083	LOYAL, TOWN [KINGFISHER CO]	APRIL	25, 1975	
400113	MENO, TOWN OF [MAJOR CO.]	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
400217A	OKAY, TOWN OF [WAGONER CO.]	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
400015A	OKEENE, TOWN OF [BLAINE CO]	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	05, 1975	
400158	PEORIA, TOWN OF [OTTAWA CO.]	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
400321	RED BIRD, TOWN [WAGONER CO.]	JUNE	27, 1975	

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	OKLAHOMA			
400437	RED OAK, TOWN OF [LATIMER CO.]	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
400176	ROFF, CITY OF [PONTOTOC CO.]	MARCH	22, 1974	
400088A	ROOSEVELT, TOWN OF [KIOWA CO.]	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	13, 1976	
400061A	SHATTUCK, TOWN OF [ELLIS CO.] •	MAY	24, 1974	AND
		APRIL	30, 1976	
400128A	TAFT, TOWN OF [MUSCOGEE CO.]	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	12, 1975	
400055A	THOMAS, CITY OF [CUSTER CO.]	APRIL	05, 1974	AND
		APRIL	23, 1976	
400077A	TISHOMINGO, CITY OF [JOHNSTON CO.]	JANUARY	16, 1974	AND
		MAY	07, 1976	
400079A	TONKAWA, CITY OF [KAY CO.]	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		FEBRUARY	20, 1976	
400180	WANETTE, TOWN OF [POTTAWATOMIE CO.]	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
400109	WRIGHT CITY, TOWN [MCCURTAIN CO]	JANUARY	10, 1975	
400161A	WYANDOTTE, TOWN OF [OTTAWA CO.]	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	12, 1975	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	48		

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OREGON

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
410037	PRESCOTT, CITY OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
410166	ST. PAUL, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 2

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
422508	ADDISON, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421667	ALEPPO, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422509	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422529	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
422341	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
421928A	ALLEN, TOWNSHIP OF (NORTHAMPTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
422361	ASHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422297	ATWOOD, BOROUGH OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422428	AYR, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
422435	BANKS, TOWNSHIP OF (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
421643	BARNETT, TOWNSHIP OF (FOREST CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422440	BARNETT, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421683	BARREE, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422472	BASTRESS, TOWNSHIP OF (LYCOMING COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
421738	BEALE, TOWNSHIP (JUNIATA CO)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422129	BEALLSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422544	BEAR LAKE, BOROUGH OF (WARREN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421547	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
422362	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422385	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (CRAWFORD CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
422032	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (SNYDER CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
422441	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP (JEFFERSON CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
421659	BELFAST, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
420009A	BELLEVUE, BOROUGH OF (ALLEGHENY CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1973
422244	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422185	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
422612	BENEZETTE, TOWNSHIP OF (ELK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
421749	BENTON, TWP (LACKAWANNA CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
421052A	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
421606	BETHEL, TWP (DELAWARE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421973	BINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
420482	BIRMINGHAM, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421709	BLACK LICK, TOWNSHIP OF (INDIANA CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422510	BLACK, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422141	BLAINE, TOWNSHIP OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974
421332	BLOOMFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421962	BLOOMING GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF (PIKE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421515	BOGGS, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421301A	BOGGS, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976
420873A	BOLIVAR, BOROUGH OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
420794A	BOSWELL, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
421262	BRADFORD WOODS, BORO[ALLEGHENY CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421516	BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421517	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422241	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
420297	BRISBIN, BOROUGH OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
422511	BROTHERSVALLEY, TWP [SOMERSET CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421660	BRUSH CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
421710	BRUSH VALLEY, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421711	BUFFINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [INDIANA CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421054A	BURLINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
420298	BURNSIDE, BOROUGH OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421303	BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421929	BUSHKILL, TOWNSHIP OF [NORTHAMPTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421304	CADOGAN, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422364	CALLENSBURG, BOROUGH OF (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
420213A	CALLERY, BOROUGH OF [BUTLER CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
422108	CANAL, TOWNSHIP OF [VENANGO CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421713	CANOE, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JULY 11, 1975
421685	CARBON, TWP [HUNTINGDON CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421837A	CASCADE, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
420795	CASSELMAN, BOROUGH OF [SOMERSET CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421686	CASS, TOWNSHIP OF [HUNTINGDON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
420129	CENTERPORT, BOROUGH OF (BERKS CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
420347	CENTERVILLE, BOROUGH OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	MARCH 28, 1975
421417A	CENTER, TOWNSHIP OF [BUTLER CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND
		APRIL 30, 1976
422310	CENTER, TWP [BEAVER CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421056A	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF [BERKS CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 07, 1975
422251	CHAPMAN, BOROUGH OF [NORTHAMPTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422545	CHERRY GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF [WARREN CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422530	CHERRYTREE, TOWNSHIP [VENANGO CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422342	CHERRY, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421885	CHESTNUT HILL, TOWNSHIP OF [MONROE CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421519	CHEST, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422604	CHEST, TOWNSHIP [CAMBRIA CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421974A	CLARA, TOWNSHIP OF [POTTER CO.]	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
421221A	CLARENDON, BOROUGH (WARREN CO)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
421687	CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF [HUNTINGDON CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422343	CLAY, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422344	CLEARFIELD, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421437	CLEARFIELD, TWP [CAMBRIA CO]	JULY 18, 1975
422077	CLIFFORD, TOWNSHIP OF [SUSQUEHANNA CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421751	CLIFTON, TWP [LACKAWANNA CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422532	CLINTONVILLE, BOROUGH OF [VENANGO CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974

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422197	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422345	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
420484	COALMONT, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGDON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
421838	COGAN HOUSE, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
422470	COLD SPRING, TOWNSHIP [LEBANON CO.]	APRIL 04, 1975
421334	COLERAIN, TWP [BEDFORD CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
422346	CONCORD, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421715	CONEMAUGH, TOWNSHIP OF [INDIANA CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422406	CONEWAGO, TOWNSHIP OF [DAUPHINCO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421361	CONNEAUT, TOWNSHIP OF [ERIE CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422387	CONNEAUT, TOWNSHIP [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421623	CONNELLSVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF [FAYETTE CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
421413	CONNOQUENESSING, BOROUGH OF [BUTLER CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421549	CONYNGHAM, TWP [COLUMBIA CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
422186	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421521	COVINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422455	COVINGTON, TOWNSHIP [LACKAWANNA CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421230	COWANSHANNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
421535A	CRAWFORD, TOWNSHIP OF [CLINTON CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
422605	CRESSON, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422209	CROSS ROADS, BOROUGH OF [YORK CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421428	DALE, BOROUGH OF (CAMBRIA CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
421319	DARLINGTON, BOROUGH (BEAVER CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421440	DEAN, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421189	DECATUR, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
422476	DEER CREEK, TWP [MERCER CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421176A	DEERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF [TIOGA CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
422118	DEERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF [WARREN CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
420690A	DELAWARE WATER GAP, BOROUGH OF [MONROE CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
422283	DELAWARE, TWP [MERCER CO]	JULY 11, 1975
421964	DINGMAN, TOWNSHIP OF (PIKE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
422146	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422187	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
421689	DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF [HUNTINGDON CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421681A	DUDLEY, BOROUGH OF [HUNTINGDON CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		NOVEMBER 14, 1975
422431	DUNKARD, TWP [GREENE CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421716	E WHEATFIELD, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422527	EAGLES MERE, BOROUGH [SULLIVAN CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422252	EAST BANGOR, BOROUGH OF [NORTHAMPTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
420215	EAST BUTLER, BOROUGH OF [BUTLER CO.]	JULY 26, 1974
422268	EAST CARROLL, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
422259	EAST CONEMAUGH, BOROUGH OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422389	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422147	EAST FINLEY, TOWNSHIP OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422218	EAST HOPEWELL, TOWNSHIP OF [YORK CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974

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422188A	EAST HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
422436	EAST MAHONING, TOWNSHIP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
420108A	EAST ROCHESTER, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
422360	EAST SIDE, BOROUGH OF (CARBON CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421337	EAST ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
422314	EASTVALE, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422348	EAU CLAIRE, BORO (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
420109	ECONOMY, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974
421772A	EDEN, TOWNSHIP OF (LANCASTER CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MAY 07, 1976
420228	EHRENFELD, BOROUGH OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
421887	ELDRED, TOWNSHIP OF (MONROE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422443	ELDRED, TOWNSHIP (JEFFERSON CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
422546	ELDRED, TOWNSHIP (WARREN CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
422048	ELK LICK, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422096	ELKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF (TIOGA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421752A	ELMHURST, TOWN OF (LACKAWANNA CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
422189A	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
422049	FAIRHOPE, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421865	FAIRVIEW, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422380	FERGUSON, TOWNSHIP (CLEARFIELD CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422067	FOREST CITY, BOROUGH OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422578	FOREST LAKE, TWP (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421419A	FORWARD, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
421502	FOXBURG, BOROUGH OF (CLARION CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422315	FRANKFORT SPRINGS, BORO (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
422593	FRANKLIN, BOROUGH OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422288	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (CHESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422350	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422573	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422595	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP (GREENE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422121	FREEHOLD, TWP (WARREN CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422432	FREEPORT, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422110	FRENCH CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421537	GALLAGHER, TOWNSHIP OF (CLINTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
421627	GERMAN, TWP (FAYETTE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422433	GILMORE, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422381	GIRARD, TOWNSHIP (CLEARFIELD CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
420112A	GLASGOW, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
422437	GLEN CAMPBELL, BORO (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
420305	GLEN HOPE, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
421522	GRAHAM, TWP (CLEARFIELD CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421717	GRANT, TOWNSHIP OF (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975

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421670A	GREENE, TWP (GREENE CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975 AND MAY 14, 1976
421365	GREENFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (ERIE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422456	GREENFIELD, TOWNSHIP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422512	GREENVILLE, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
421523	GREENWOOD, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422390	GREENWOOD, TOWNSHIP (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
421644	GREEN, TWP (FOREST CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421539	GRUGAN, TOWNSHIP OF (CLINTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421888	HAMILTON, TOWNSHIP OF (MONROE CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421223	HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF (BEAVER CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
422081A	HARFORD, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
422528	HARTLETON, BOROUGH OF (UNION CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421503	HAWTHORNE, BOROUGH OF (CLARION CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421728	HEATH, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421069	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421628	HENRY CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF (FAYETTE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421399	HERRICK, TWP (BRADFORD CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
422289	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF (CHESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422319	HOOKSTOWN, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421581	HOPEWELL, TOWNSHIP OF (CUMBERLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421690	HOPEWELL, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421610	HORTON, TOWNSHIP OF (ELK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
420307A	HOUTZDALE, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
421525	HUSTON, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
421323	INDEPENDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF (BEAVER CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
420308A	IRVONA, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974
422534	IRWIN, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
420502A	JACKSONVILLE, BOROUGH OF (INDIANA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
421593	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (DAUPHIN CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421691	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421671	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
421552	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422601	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (LYCOMING CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
422535	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421889	JACKSON, TWP (MONROE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421421	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
422457	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421629	JEFFERSON, TWP (FAYETTE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422422	JENKS, TOWNSHIP (FOREST CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975
422514	JENNERSTOWN, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422383	JORDON, TOWNSHIP (CLEARFIELD CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
420218	KARNS CITY, BOROUGH OF (BUTLER CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421526	KARTHAUS, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421981	KEATING, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422423	KINGSLEY, TOWNSHIP OF (FOREST CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421342	KING, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975

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421209A	KISKIMINTAS, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
421730	KNOX, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422367	KNOX, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
422483	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421422A	LANCASTER, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		MAY 07, 1976
422336	LANGHORNE MANOR, BOROUGH OF (BUCKS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
422057	LAPORTE, BOROUGH OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422515	LARIMER, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422085	LATHROP, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421454	LAUSANNE, TWP (CARBON CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422334	LE RAYSVILLE, BORO (BRADFORD CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422567	LEBANON, TWP (WAYNE CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421540A	LEIDY, TOWNSHIP OF (CLINTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
422200	LEMON, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422086	LENOX, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422425	LETTERKENNY, TOWNSHIP OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422104	LEWIS, TWP (UNION CO)	JULY 11, 1975
421662A	LICKING CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND
		APRIL 30, 1976
422368	LICKING, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422609	LIGONIER, BOROUGH OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974
421430	LILLY, BOROUGH OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
422547	LIMESTONE, TOWNSHIP OF (WARREN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422568	LIMESTONE, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422516	LINCOLN, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
421493	LINCOLN, TWP (HUNTINGDON CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421533	LOGANTON, BOROUGH OF (CLINTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421694	LOGAN, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421582	LOWER MIFFLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (CUMBERLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422253	LOWER NAZARETH, TOWNSHIP OF (NORTHAMPTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422517	LOWER TURKEYFOOT, TWP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421630	LOWER TYRONE, TOWNSHIP OF (FAYETTE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421811	LOWHILL, TOWNSHIP OF (LEHIGH CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
420309	LUMBER CITY, BOROUGH (CLEARFIELD CO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
421812	LYNN, TOWNSHIP OF (LEHIGH CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421308	MADISON, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421553	MADISON, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
421755	MADISON, TWP (LACKAWANNA CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
420310A	MAHAFFEY, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
421554	MAIN, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
421325	MANNS CHOICE, BOROUGH OF (BEDFORD CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
420219	MARION TWP (BUTLER CO)	JUNE 02, 1974
421935	MCEWENSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (NORTHUMBERLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421881	MENNO, TOWNSHIP OF (MIFFLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422352	MERCER, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975

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422044	MEYERSDALE, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421443	MIDDLE TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422518	MIDDLECREEK, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
422519	MILFORD, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421871	MILL CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
421695	MILLER, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421954	MILLER, TWP (PERRY CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
421613	MILLSTONE, TOWNSHIP OF (ELK CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
422536	MINERAL, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421673	MONONGAHELA, TWP (GREENE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
421744	MONROE, TOWNSHIP (JUNIATA CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
421083	MONROE, TWP (BRADFORD CO)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
422426	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421719	MONTGOMERY, TWP (INDIANA CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
421846	MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
421674	MORGAN, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
421696	MORRIS, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
420692	MT. POCONO, BOROUGH OF (MONROE CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
421847	MUNCY, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422263	MUNSTER, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421348	NAPIER, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
420889A	NEW ALEXANDRIA, BOROUGH OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 17, 1975
420799	NEW BALTIMORE, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
422012	NEW CASTLE, TOWNSHIP OF (SCHUYLKILL CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422322	NEW GALILEE, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422484	NEW LEBANON, BORO (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
422485	NEW VERNON, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
420312	NEW WASHINGTON, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
420311	NEWBURG, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421579	NEWVILLE, BOROUGH OF (CUMBERLAND CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422300A	NORTH APOLLO, BOROUGH OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND
		OCTOBER 31, 1975
421795	NORTH BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (LAWRENCE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
422182	NORTH BELLE VERNON, BOROUGH OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422203	NORTH BRANCH, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421085	NORTH FAYETTE, TWP (ALLEGHENY CO)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421086	NORTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
422438	NORTH MAHONING, TWP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422204	NORTH MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
422354	OAKLAND, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
422111	OAKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421615A	OHIOPYLE, BOROUGH OF (FAYETTE CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND
		MARCH 19, 1976
421732	OLIVER, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421401	ORWELL, TWP (BRADFORD CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
420313	OSCEOLA MILLS, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
421860	OTTO, TOWNSHIP OF (MCKEAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
422568	OVERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF [WYOMING CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421402	OVERTON, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
421968	PALMYRA, TOWNSHIP OF [PIKE CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421891	PARADISE, TWP [MONROE CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
421219	PARKER, TOWNSHIP OF [BUTLER CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
422325	PATTERSON HEIGHTS, BORO [BEAVER CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422496	PENNSBURG, BOROUGH OF [MONTGOMERY CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421848	PENN, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
421530	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422444	PERRY, TOWNSHIP [JEFFERSON CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422038	PERRY, TWP [SNYDER CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
420221	PETROLIA, BOROUGH OF [BUTLER CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421403	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
421190	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
422445	PINECREEK, TOWNSHIP [JEFFERSON CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422538	PINEGROVE, TOWNSHIP [VENANGO CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
421720	PINE, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421984	PLEASANT VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF [POTTER CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421327	PLEASANTVILLE, BOROUGH OF [BEDFORD CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421313	PLUM CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
420504A	PLUMVILLE, BOROUGH OF [INDIANA CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND OCTOBER 10, 1975
422539	PLUM, TOWNSHIP [VENANGO CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
421733	POLK, TOWNSHIP OF [JEFFERSON CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421985	PORTAGE, TOWNSHIP OF [POTTER CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422355	PORTERSVILLE, BORO [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422446	PORTER, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
422327	POTTER, TOWNSHIP OF [BEAVER CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422356	PROSPECT, BORO [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421655	QUINCY, TOWNSHIP OF [FRANKLIN CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421721	RAYNE, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421445	READE, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421315	REDBANK, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422540	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP [VENANGO CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422375	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP [CLARION CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422447	RINGGOLD, TOWNSHIP [JEFFERSON CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421557	ROARING CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF [COLUMBIA CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422562	ROBINSON, TWP [WASHINGTON CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422113	ROCKLAND, TWP [VENANGO CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422045	ROCKWOOD, BOROUGH OF [SOMERSET CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422255	ROSETO, BOROUGH OF [NORTHAMPTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
420826	ROSEVILLE, BOROUGH OF [TIOGA CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421734	ROSE, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421986	ROULETTE, TOWNSHIP OF [POTTER CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422302	RURAL VALLEY, BORO [ARMSTRONG CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422376	SALEM, TOWNSHIP [CLARION CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422192	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
420492	SALTILLO, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGTON CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
420505	SALTSBURG, BORO [INDIANA CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
421874	SANDY LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF [MERCER CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422357	SAXONBURG, BOROUGH OF [BUTLER CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421757	SCOTT, TOWNSHIP OF [LACKAWANNA CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422542	SCRUBGRASS, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
420071	SEWICKLEY HTS, BORO [ALLEGHENY CO]	MARCH 22, 1974 AND MAY 17, 1974
420802	SHANKSVILLE, BOROUGH OF [SOMERSET CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421585	SHIPPENSBURG, TWP [CUMBERLAND CO]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
420117A	SHIPPING PORT, BOROUGH OF [BEAVER CO.]	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
422338	SILVERDALE, BORO [BUCKS CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421349	SNAKE SPRING, TWP [BEDFORD CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422055	SOMERSET, TWP [SOMERSET CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
421214A	SOUTH BEND, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
420100	SOUTH BETHLEHEM, BOROUGH OF [ARMSTRONG CO]	JUNE 28, 1974
421619	SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE, BOROUGH OF [FAYETTE CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
422330	SOUTH HEIGHTS, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422194	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
422439	SOUTH MAHONING, TWP [INDIANA CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
421586	SOUTH NEWTON, TOWNSHIP OF [CUMBERLAND CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421587	SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF [CUMBERLAND CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422523	SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF [SOMERSET CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421351	SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
422127	SOUTHWEST, TOWNSHIP OF [WARREN CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421614	SPRING CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF [ELK CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421677	SPRINGHILL, TWP [GREENE CO]	APRIL 11, 1975
421570	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	MAY 31, 1974
421745	SPRUCE HILL, TOWNSHIP OF [JUNIATA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421406	STANDING STONE, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421407	STEVENS, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
420152	STRAUSSTOWN, BORO [BERKS CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975.
421328	ST. CLAIRSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422191	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
422549	SUGAR GROVE, TOWNSHIP [WARREN CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422489	SUGAR GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
421558	SUGARLOAF, TWP [COLUMBIA CO]	APRIL 04, 1975
422399	SUMMERHILL, TOWNSHIP OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
422056	SUMMIT, TWP [SOMERSET CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421990	SYLVANIA, TOWNSHIP OF [POTTER CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422397	S. SHENANGO, TOWNSHIP [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 03, 1975
421469A	TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF [CENTRE CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
422339	TELFORD, BOROUGH OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
421664	THOMPSON, TOWNSHIP [FULTON CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
422576	THREE SPRINGS, BORO [HUNTINGDON CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
422448	TIMBLIN, BORO [JEFFERSON CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
420468	TIONESTA, TOWNSHIP OF [FOREST CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421113	TOWANDA, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	JULY 26, 1974
422550	TRIUMPH, TWP [WARREN CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
420315	TROUTVILLE, BOROUGH OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421115	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF [BERKS CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
421898	TUNKHANNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF [MONROE CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
421961	TYRONE, TOWNSHIP OF [PERRY CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
422584	UNIONDALE, BORO [SUSQUEHANNA CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
421704	UNION, TOWNSHIP [HUNTINGDON CO]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
422430	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF [FULTON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422449	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF [JEFFERSON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421573A	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
421531	UNION, TWP [CLEARFIELD CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421118	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF [BERKS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
421934	UPPER NAZARETH, TOWNSHIP OF [NORTHAMPTON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1971
422525	UPPER TURKEYFOOT, TOWNSHIP OF [SOMERSET CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421120	UPR TULPEHOCKEN, TWP[BERKS CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
420841A	UTICA, BOROUGH OF [VENANGO CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
421620	VANDERBILT, BOROUGH OF [FAYETTE CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
421748	VANDLING, BOROUGH OF [LACKAWANNA]	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
420355A	VENANGO, BOROUGH OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
421574	VENANGO, TOWNSHIP OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	MAY 31, 1974
422359	VENANGO, TOWNSHIP [BUTLER CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
420081A	VERSAILLES, BOROUGH OF [ALLEGHENY CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
422543	VICTORY, TOWNSHIP OF [VENANGO CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
421577	W FALLOWFIELD, TWP [CRAWFORD CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422577	WALKER, TWP [HUNTINGDON CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
420316	WALLACETON, BOROUGH OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
420082	WALL, BOROUGH OF [ALLEGHENY CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975
421408	WARREN, TOWNSHIP OF [BRADFORD CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
422232	WARRINGTON, TOWNSHIP [YORK CO]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
421705	WARRIORS MARK, TWP [HUNTINGDON CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422450	WARSAW, TOWNSHIP [JEFFERSON CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421448	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421678	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [GREENE CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
422196A	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [WESTMORELAND CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
422378	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP [CLARION CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422468	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [LAWRENCE COU]	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
421317	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [ARMSTRONG CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
420224A	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [BUTLER CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND MAY 21, 1976
421383	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [BERKS CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422207	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [WYOMING CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421722	WASHINGTON, TWP [INDIANA CO]	DECEMBER 22, 1974
422551	WATSON, TWP [WARREN CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421679	WAYNE, TOWNSHIP OF [GREENE CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
422027	WAYNE, TOWNSHIP OF [SCHUYLKILL CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
421599	WAYNE, TWP [DAUPHIN CO]	JANUARY 17, 1975
422526	WELLERSBURG, BOROUGH OF [SOMERSET CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975
421760	WEST ABLINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF [LACKAWANNA CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
422507	WEST BEAVER, TWP [SNYDER CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422156	WEST BETHLEHEM, TOWNSHIP OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
422028	WEST BRUNSWICK, TWP [SCHUYLKILL CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
422106	WEST BUFFALO, TOWNSHIP OF [UNION CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
421449	WEST CARROLL, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422565	WEST FINLEY, TOWNSHIP OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422304	WEST FRANKLIN, TWP [ARMSTRONG CO.]	JANUARY 10, 1975
421542	WEST KEATING, TOWNSHIP OF [CLINTON CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421723	WEST MAHONING, TWP [INDIANA CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
422280	WEST NOTTINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF [CHESTER CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
422029	WEST PENN, TOWNSHIP OF [SCHUYLKILL CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
421123A	WEST ROCKHILL, TOWNSHIP OF [BUCKS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
422402	WEST SHENANGO, TOWNSHIP [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 17, 1975
421450	WEST TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
421861	WETMORE, TWP [MCKEAN CO]	JULY 25, 1975
421680A	WHITELEY, TOWNSHIP OF [GREENE CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
422258	WHITE, TOWNSHIP OF [CAMBRIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
420400	WILLIAMSTOWN, BOROUGH OF [DAUPHIN CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
421601	WILLIAMS, TOWNSHIP OF [DAUPHIN CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
421215A	WINSLOW, TWP [JEFFERSON CO]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
420157A	WOMELSDORF, BOROUGH OF [BERKS CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
421330	WOODBURY, BOROUGH OF [BEDFORD CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
421355A	WOODBURY, TOWNSHIP OF [BEDFORD CO.]	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND MAY 21, 1976
422403	WOODCOCK, BOROUGH OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
421532	WOODWARD, TOWNSHIP OF [CLEARFIELD CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422306	WORTHINGTON, BORO [ARMSTRONG CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
422492	WORTH, TWP [MERCER CO.]	JANUARY 24, 1975
420946A	YORK HAVEN, BOROUGH OF [YORK CO.]	JANUARY 23, 1974 AND MARCH 19, 1976
421726	YOUNG, TWP [INDIANA CO]	DECEMBER 20, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 475

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
450201	ALLENDALE COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
450222A	ATLANTIC BEACH, TOWN OF	AUGUST 23, 1974
450203	BAMBERG COUNTY •	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
450204	BARNWELL COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
450116	BETHUNE, TOWN [KERSHAW CO]	JULY 18, 1975
450032	CAMERON, TOWN [CALHOUN CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
450077	COWARD, TOWN OF [FLORENCE CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
450124	CROSS HILL, TOWN OF [LAURENS CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
450060	DARLINGTON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
450065	DILLON, TOWN OF [DILLON CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
450074A	EDGEFIELD, TOWN OF [EDGEFIELD CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
450022	EHRHARDT, TOWN OF [BAMBERG CO.]	JULY 19, 1974
450118	ELGIN, TOWN [KERSHAW CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
450010A	FAIRFAX, TOWN OF [ALLENDALE CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
450132	GILBERT, TOWN OF [LEXINGTON CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
450210	GRAY COURT, TOWN OF [LAURENS CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
450163A	HOLLY HILL, TOWN OF [ORANGEBURG CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
450037A	HOLLYWOOD, TOWN OF [CHARLESTON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
450220	JAMESTOWN, TOWN OF (BERKELEY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
450063	LAMAR, TOWN [DARLINGTON CO]	JULY 18, 1975
450128	LYNCHBURG, TOWN [LEE CO]	JULY 18, 1975
450150	MCCOLL, TOWN [MARLBORO CO]	JULY 25, 1975
450080A	OLANTA, TOWN OF [FLORENCE CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
450081A	PAMPLICO, TOWN OF [FLORENCE CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
450053	PAXVILLE, TOWN OF [CLARENDON CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
450135	PELION, TOWN OF [LEXINGTON CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974
450183A	PINEWOOD, TOWN OF [SUMTER CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
450218	REEVESVILLE, TOWN OF [DORCHESTER CO.]	DECEMBER 27, 1974
450071A	RIDGEVILLE, TOWN OF [DORCHESTER CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
450165A	ROWESVILLE, TOWN OF [ORANGEBURG CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
450212	SALEM, TOWN OF [OCONEE CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
450145	SELLERS, TOWN OF [MARION CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
450155	SILVERSTREET, TOWN [NEWBERRY CO]	JANUARY 24, 1975
450057	SMOAKS, TOWN OF [COLLETON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
450011	SYCAMORE, TOWN OF [ALLENDALE CO.]	OCTOBER 25, 1974
450084A	TIMMONSVILLE, TOWN OF [FLORENCE CO.]	MAY 24, 1974
450012	ULMERS, TOWN OF [ALLENDALE CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 37

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

SOUTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
460152	ALCESTER, CITY [UNION CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460153	ALEXANDRIA, CITY [HANSON CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460077	ASHTON, CITY OF [SPINK CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
460098	AURORA, TOWN [BROOKINGS CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460058	BALTIC, TOWN OF [MINNEHAHA CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
460155	BERESFORD, CITY [LINCOLN CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
460105	CLAREMONT, TOWN [BROWN CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
460008	COLUMBIA, TOWN OF [BROWN CO.]	DECEMBER 06, 1974
460078	CONDE, TOWN OF [SPINK CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
460107	CRESBARD, TOWN [FAULK CO]	JULY 18, 1975
460168	DE SMET, CITY [KINGSBURY CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460079	DOLAND, TOWN OF (SPINK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
460169	DUPREE, CITY OF (ZIEBACH CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
460026A	EDGEMONT, CITY OF [FALL RIVER CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
460112	GARY, CITY [DEVEL CO.]	JUNE 27, 1975
460115	HAYTI, TOWN [HAMLIN CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460181	HERREID, CITY [CAMPBELL CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460182	HIGHMORE, CITY [HYDE CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460183	HOWARD, CITY [MINER CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460120	IRENE, TOWN [YANKTON CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
460121	IROQUOIS, CITY [BEADLE CO.]	JULY 18, 1975
460189	LAKE PRESTON, CITY [KINGSBURG CO]	JULY 18, 1975
460125	LANGFORD, TOWN [MARSHALL CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460190	LEAD, CITY OF (LAWRENCE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
460068	LEBANON, TOWN [POTTER CO]	JANUARY 03, 1975
460193	LEOLA, CITY [MCPHERSON CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460127	NEW EFFINGTON, TOWN [ROBERTS CO]	JULY 25, 1975
460209	NEWELL, CITY [BUTTE CO]	JULY 18, 1975
460080	NORTHVILLE, TOWN OF [SPINK CO.]	DECEMBER 13, 1974
460210	ONIDA, CITY [SULLY CO]	JULY 11, 1975
460211	PARKER, CITY [TURNER CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460132	POLLOCK, TOWN [CAMPBELL CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
460134	RAMONA, TOWN [LAKE CO]	JULY 25, 1975
460137	ROSLYN, TOWN [DAY CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
460214	SELBY, CITY [WALWORTH CO]	JULY 25, 1975
460139	ST. LAWRENCE, TOWN [HAND CO]	JULY 18, 1975
460141	SUMMIT, TOWN [ROBERTS CO]	JULY 18, 1975
460145	TULARE, TOWN [SPINK CO]	JULY 25, 1975
460082	TURTON, TOWN OF [SPINK CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
460146	VEBLEN, TOWN OF [MARSHALL CO.]	APRIL 25, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 40

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TENNESSEE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
470234	ADAIR, TOWN OF (MADISON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
470159	ADAMS, TOWN OF (ROBERTSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
470262	ARLINGTON, TOWN (SHELBY CO)	JULY 25, 1975
470285	ATWOOD, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
470007	BELL BUCKLE, TOWN OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470246	BELLS, TOWN (CROCKETT CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
470218	BENTON COUNTY	JANUARY 10, 1975
470128A	BETHEL SPRINGS, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
470220	BLOUNT COUNTY	JANUARY 10, 1975
470057A	BRADFORD, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
470244	BRUCETON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
470120	CHAPEL HILL, TOWN OF (MARSHALL CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470160	CROSS PLAINS, TOWN (ROBERTSON CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
470046	DICKSON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 06, 1974
470166	EAGLEVILLE, TOWN OF (RUTHERFORD CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
470271	ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF (MCMINN CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
470242	FAIRVIEW, CITY (WILLIAMSON CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
470129	FINGER, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
470247	GADSDEN, TOWN (CROCKETT CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
470264	GARLAND, TOWN OF (TIPTON COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
470286	GIBSON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
470190	GILT EDGE, CITY OF (TIPTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
470255	GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF (HARDEMAN COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
470161	GREENBRIER, CITY OF (ROBERTSON CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
470226	HANCOCK COUNTY	JANUARY 24, 1975
470088	HENDERSON COUNTY •	DECEMBER 20, 1974
470259A	HENNING, TOWN (LAUDERDALE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
470101	IRON CITY, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470052	JAMESTOWN, CITY OF (FENTRESS CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
470224	KENTON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974
470289	KINGSTON SPRINGS, CITY OF (CHEATHAM CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
470121	LEWISBURG, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
470065	LYNNVILLE, CITY OF (GILES CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470251	MEDINA, CITY (GIBSON CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
470139	MORGAN COUNTY	JANUARY 17, 1975
470290	MT. JULIET, TOWN OF (WILSON CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
470291	PEGRAM, TOWN OF (CHEATHAM CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
475442	PIGEON FORGE, CITY OF (SEVIER CO.)	AUGUST 31, 1972
470149	PUTNAM COUNTY •	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
470131	RAMER, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
470277	RICHARD CITY, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
470162	RIDGETOP, CITY OF (ROBERTSON CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
470235	RIVES, CITY OF (OBION CO.) (OBION CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975
470061	RUTHERFORD, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
470083	SALTILLO, TOWN OF (HARDIN CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470078	SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TOWN OF (HAMILTON CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
470239	SPENCER, TOWN OF (VAN BUREN COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TENNESSEE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
470256	STANTON, TOWN (HAYWOOD CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
470180	STEWART COUNTY •	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
470279	SURGOINSVILLE, CITY OF (HAWKINS CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
470280	TELLICO PLAINS, CITY OF (MONROE CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974
470282	TRACY CITY, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
470249	TRIMBLE, TOWN (DYER CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
470009A	WARTRACE, TOWN OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
470248	WHITE BLUFF, TOWN (DICKSON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
470118	WHITWELL, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
470254	YORKVILLE, CITY (GIBSON CO)	JUNE 27, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 57

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
480960	ADRIAN, CITY [OLDHAM CO]	JULY 25, 1975
481090	ALBA, TOWN (WOOD CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480968	ALEDO, TOWN [PARKER CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480397A	ALVARADO, CITY OF [JOHNSON CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 23, 1976
480894	AMHERST, CITY [LAMB CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480007	ANGELINA COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
480132A	ANNA, CITY OF [COLLIN CO.]	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND
		APRIL 23, 1976
480567	ARP, CITY OF [SMITH CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974
480065	BAILEYS PRAIRIE, TOWN OF [BRAZORIA CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
480743	BELLEVUE, TOWN [CLAY CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480888	BENJAMIN, CITY [KNOX CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
481037	BIG SANDY, TOWN [UPSHUR CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480952	BLOOMING GROVE, TOWN[NAVARRO CO]	JULY 18, 1975
480754	BLUE RIDGE, TOWN [COLLIN CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480350	BLUM, CITY OF [HILL CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
480676A	BOYD, CITY OF [WISE CO.]	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		MARCH 05, 1976
480084	BREWSTER COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
480398	BRIAR OAKS, CITY OF [JOHNSON CO.]	MARCH 29, 1974
480877	BRYSON, CITY [JACK CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480856	BUDA, TOWN OF (HAYS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
480649	BURTON, CITY OF [WASHINGTON CO.]	DECEMBER 20, 1974
480744	BYERS, CITY [CLAY CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
480490A	CACTUS, CITY OF [MOORE CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		MARCH 26, 1976
480364A	CADDO MILLS, CITY OF [HUNT CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		MARCH 12, 1976
480365A	CELESTE, CITY OF [HUNT CO.]	JUNE 21, 1974
480566A	CENTER, CITY OF [SHELBY CO.]	MARCH 01, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 02, 1976
481202	CHILLICOTHE, CITY OF (HARDEMAN CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
481141	CHINA GROVE, CITY (BEXAR CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
480702	CHRISTINE, CITY [ATASCOSA CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480535	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF (GREGG CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
480721A	CLYDE, TOWN [CALLAHAN CO]	JULY 18, 1975 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
480169	COCKRELL HILL, CITY OF [DALLAS CO.]	DECEMBER 07, 1973
480144	COLORADO COUNTY •	OCTOBER 25, 1974
480104A	COMBES, TOWN OF [CAMERON CO.]	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
480193	COOPER, CITY OF [DELTA CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1973
480527A	CORRIGAN, CITY OF [POLK CO.]	MAY 24, 1974 AND
		APRIL 09, 1976
480409A	CRANDALL, CITY OF [KAUFMAN CO.]	MARCH 08, 1974 AND
		MAY 21, 1976
480953	DAWSON, TOWN [NAVARRO CO]	JULY 11, 1975
481144	DODD CITY, TOWN (FANNIN CO)	JULY 18, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
480761	DODSON, TOWN [COLLINGSWORTH CO]	APRIL 25, 1975
480088A	EARLY, CITY OF [BROWN CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 30, 1976
480895	EARTH, CITY [LAMB CO]	MAY 02, 1975
481145	EASTON, VILLAGE (GREGG AND RUSK COS)	JULY 18, 1975
480809	ECTOR, TOWN [FANNIN CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480763	EDEN, VILLAGE [CONCHO CO]	MAY 02, 1975
480635A	EDGEWOOD, CITY OF [VAN ZANDT CO.]	JUNE 14, 1974 AND
		APRIL 02, 1976
480207	ENNIS, CITY OF [ELLIS CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974
480277	ESTELLINE, CITY OF [HALL CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
481069	FAIRVIEW, TOWN [COLLIN CO]	JANUARY 10, 1975
480755	FARMERSVILLE, CITY [COLLIN CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480226A	FLOYDADA, CITY OF [FLOYD CO.]	MAY 31, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 09, 1976
480446A	FOLLETT, CITY OF [LIPSCOMB CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 15, 1975
480003A	FRANKSTON, CITY OF [ANDERSON CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 09, 1976
480523A	FRIONA, CITY OF [PARMER CO.]	APRIL 12, 1974
480954	FROST, TOWN [NAVARRO CO]	JULY 18, 1975
480435A	GIDDINGS, CITY [LEE CO.]	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 16, 1976
480574A	GLEN ROSE, CITY [SOMERVELL CO]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
480889	GOREE, CITY [KNOX CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480964	GRAFORD, TOWN [PALO PINTO CO.]	JULY 11, 1975
480881	GRANDVIEW, CITY [JOHNSON CO]	JULY 11, 1975
481046	GRANGER, CITY OF (WILLIAMSON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
481149	GRANITE SHOALS, TOWN (BURNET CO)	JULY 18, 1975
480328	GUN BARREL CITY, CITY OF [HENDERSON CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
480832	GUNTER, TOWN [GRAYSON CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480153A	GUSTINE, TOWN OF [COMANCHE CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND
		MARCH 19, 1976
480273A	HALE CENTER, CITY OF [HALE CO.]	MAY 10, 1974
481011	HAPPY, CITY OF (RANDALL & SWISHER)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
480738	HART, CITY [CASTRO CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
480600	HASLET, CITY OF [TARRANT CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
480201A	HEDLEY, CITY OF [DONLEY CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 23, 1976
480458A	HEWITT, CITY OF [MCLENNAN CO.]	JANUARY 23, 1974 AND
		MARCH 12, 1976
480699	HOLLIDAY, CITY [ARCHER CO]	APRIL 18, 1975
480810	HONEY GROVE, CITY [FANNIN CO]	JULY 11, 1975
480373	HUTCHINSON COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
481072	IREDELL, TOWN OF [BOSQUE CO.]	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
480882	JOSHUA, CITY [JOHNSON CO]	JUNE 27, 1975
480417	KENDALL COUNTY •	DECEMBER 27, 1974
480674	KERMIT, CITY OF [WINKLER CO.]	MAY 24, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
481012	KRESS, CITY OF (SWISHER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
480779	KRUM, CITY (DENTON CO)	JULY 25, 1975
480475A	LACOSTE, CITY OF (MEDINA CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
480811	LADONIA, TOWN (FANNIN CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480278	LAKEVIEW, TOWN OF (HALL CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
480812	LEONARD, CITY (FANNIN CO)	JULY 25, 1975
480902	LEXINGTON, TOWN OF (LEE CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
480569A	LINDALE, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
480451	LLANO, CITY OF (LLANO CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973
480900	LOMETA, TOWN (LAMPASAS CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480368	LONE OAK, CITY (HUNT CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
481109	LORAINE, TOWN OF (MITCHELL CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
481110	LUCAS, TOWN OF	JULY 25, 1975
480268	MARION, CITY OF (GUADALUPE CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974
480208	MAYPEARL, CITY OF (ELLIS CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
480257A	MCLEAN, CITY OF (GRAY CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
481016	MERKEL, CITY (TAYLOR CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480376A	MERTZON, CITY OF (IRION CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
480541	MIAMI, CITY OF (ROBERTS CO.)	MAY 24, 1974
480679	MINEOLA, CITY OF (WOOD CO.)	MAY 03, 1974
480518	MINGUS, CITY (PALO PINTO CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480937	MITCHELL COUNTY	APRIL 12, 1974
481003	MORAN, CITY (SHACKLEFORD CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
480433A	MOULTON, TOWN OF (LAVACA CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
480767	MUENSTER, CITY (COOKE CO)	JULY 25, 1975
481126	NEWARK, CITY (WISE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
480500	NEWTON, CITY OF (NEWTON CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
480436A	NORMANGEE, CITY OF (LEON CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
480437A	OAKWOOD, TOWN OF (LEON CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 06, 1976
480206A	ODESSA, CITY OF (ECTOR CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
481082	OZONA, CITY OF (CROCKETT CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973
480852	O'BRIEN, CITY (HASKELL CO)	JULY 25, 1975
480771	PADUCAH, CITY OF (COTTLE CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
480509A	PERRYTON, CITY OF (OCHILTREE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
481028	PFLUGERVILLE, CITY (TRAVIS CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480116A	PITTSBURG, CITY OF (CAMP CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
480757	PRINCETON, CITY (COLLIN CO)	JULY 25, 1975
480141A	PROSPER, TOWN OF (COLLIN CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
480645A	PYOTE, CITY OF (WARD CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
480370A	QUINLAN, CITY OF (HUNT CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974 AND

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
		APRIL 16, 1976
480205A	RANGER, CITY OF (EASTLAND CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
480628A	RANKIN, CITY OF (UPTON CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND MARCH 12, 1976
480803	RED OAK, TOWN (ELLIS CO)	MAY 02, 1975
481158	RETREAT, TOWN (NAVARRO CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480562A	RICHLAND SPRINGS, CITY OF (SAN SABA CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
480958	RICHLAND, TOWN (NAVARRO CO)	JULY 25, 1975
480749	ROBERT LEE, CITY (COKE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
480225	ROBY, CITY OF (FISHER CO.)	MAY 17, 1974
481120	RUNGE, TOWN (KARNES CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
480940	SAINT JO, CITY (MONTAGUE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
480667	SAN PERLITA, CITY OF (WILLACY CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974
480751	SANTA ANNA, TOWN (COLEMAN CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
480114A	SANTA ROSA, CITY OF (CAMERON CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND APRIL 02, 1976
480728	SKELLYTOWN, TOWN (CARSON CO)	MAY 02, 1975
480488A	SPLENDORA, CITY OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976
480375A	STINNETT, CITY OF (HUTCHINSON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
480673A	STOCKDALE, CITY OF (WILSON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND OCTOBER 10, 1975
481009	STRATFORD, TOWN (SHERMAN CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480355A	SUNDOWN, CITY OF (HOCKLEY CO.)	APRIL 12, 1974 AND MARCH 19, 1976
480995	TATUM, CITY (RUSK CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480416	TERRELL, CITY OF (KAUFMAN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
481049	THRALL, CITY OF (WILLAMSON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
480868	TOLAR, TOWN (HOOD CO)	JULY 18, 1975
480836	TOM BEAN, TOWN (GRAYSON CO)	JULY 18, 1975
480315	TUMBALL, CITY (HARRIS CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
481018	TYE, CITY (TAYLOR CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480849	UNCERTAIN, CITY (HARRISON CO)	JULY 18, 1975
480837	VAN ALSTYNE, TOWN OF (GRAYSON CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
480883	VENUS, TOWN (JOHNSON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480663A	VERNON, CITY OF (WILBARGER CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
480741	WELLS, TOWN (CHEROKEE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480652	WHARTON COUNTY •	AUGUST 02, 1974
480838	WHITESBORO, TOWN (GRAYSON CO)	JULY 11, 1975
480633A	WILLS POINT, CITY OF (VAN ZANDT CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
480675	WINK, CITY OF (WINKLER CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
480573A	WINONA, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
480372A	WOLFE CITY, CITY OF (HUNT CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	TEXAS	
480434	YOAKUM, CITY OF (LAVACA CO.)	MAY 10, 1974
480687	ZAPATO COUNTY •	AUGUST 02, 1974
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	157

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	UTAH	
490123	AURORA, TOWN OF (SEVIER CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
490002	BEAVER, CITY OF (BEAVER CO.)	JUNE 11, 1974
490153	CEDAR FORT, TOWN OF (UTAH COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
490095	CIRCLEVILLE, TOWN OF (PIUTE CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
490007	ELWOOD, TOWN (BOX ELDER CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
490169A	ENTERPRISE, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
490199	FRANCIS, TOWN (SUMMIT CO)	JULY 25, 1975
490154	GENOLA, TOWN OF (UTAH COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
490155	GOSHEN, TOWN OF (UTAH COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
490188	HUNTSVILLE, TOWN OF (WEBER CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974
490018A	LEWISTON, CITY OF (CACHE CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
490185	LOA, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
490020	MENDON, CITY (CACHE CO)	JULY 18, 1975
490022	NEWTON, TOWN (CACHE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
490100A	RANDOLPH, TOWN OF (RICH CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974
490030	TRENTON, TOWN (CACHE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
490147	UNITAH COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
490037A	WELLINGTON, CITY OF (CARBON CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND APRIL 09, 1976
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	18

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

VERMONT

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
500279	ATHENS, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
500082A	BARTON, VILLAGE OF (ORLEANS CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
500227	BELVIDERE, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
500236	BROOKFIELD, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500245	BROWNINGTON, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500107A	CABOT, VILLAGE OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
500083	CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
500185	DANVILLE, TOWN (CALEDONIA CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
500249	DERBY CENTER, VILLAGE OF (ORLEANS CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
500127	DOVER, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
500229	EDEN, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
500318	ELMORE, TOWN (LAMOILLE CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
500061	ENOSBURG, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
500035	ESSEX JCT., VILLAGE OF (CHITTANDEN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
500210	FERDINAND, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500251	GLOVER, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
500129A	GRAFTON, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND APRIL 02, 1976
500211	GRANBY, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500003	GRANVILLE, TOWN OF (ADDISON CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975
500187	HARDWICK, VILLAGE OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
500313	HUBBARDTON, TOWN OF (RUTLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500230	HYDE PARK, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
500231A	HYDE PARK, VILLAGE OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
500252	IRASBURG, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
500253	JAY, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
500188	KIRBY, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500254	LOWELL, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
500048	LUNENBURG, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
500213	MAIDSTONE, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500167	MONKTON, TOWN (ADDISON CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
500255	MORGAN, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
500262	MT. TABOR, TOWN (RUTLAND CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
500285	N WESTMINSTER, VILL (WINDHAM CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
500190	NEWARK, TOWN (CALEDONIA CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975
500284	NEWFANE, VILLAGE (WINDHAM CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
500256	NEWPORT, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
500180	NORTH BENNINGTON, VILLAGE OF (BENNINGTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
500214	NORTON, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
500296	PERKINSVILLE, VILL (WINDSOR CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
500181	PERU, TOWN (BENNINGTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
500218	RICHFORD, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
500183	SANDGATE, TOWN OF (BENNINGTON CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
500184	SEARSBURG, TOWN OF (BENNINGTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
500287	SOMERSET, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
500321	STRATTON, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
500269	SUDBURY, TOWN (RUTLAND CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

VERMONT

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
500198	SUTTON, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500270	TINMOUTH, TOWN OF (RUTLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
500288	TOWNSEND, VILLAGE OF (WINDHAM CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
500215	VICTORY, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
500077A	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 20, 1976
500233	WATERVILLE, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
500078	WELLS RIVER, VILLAGE OF (ORANGE CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
500272	WEST HAVEN, TOWN (RUTLAND CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
500257	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
500203	WESTFORD, TOWN (CHITTENDEN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
500140	WESTMINSTER, VILLAGE OF (WINDHAM CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
500311	WESTMORE, TOWN (ORLEANS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
500204	WHEELOCK, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
500314	WOODBURY, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	60

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

VIRGINIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
510218A	HALLWOOD, TOWN OF (ACCOMACK CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
510121A	HAYMARKET, TOWN OF (PRINCE WILLIAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
510316	HILLSBORO, TOWN (LOUDON CO)	APRIL 04, 1975
510309	LUNENBURG COUNTY •	JULY 25, 1975
510226A	NEW CASTLE, TOWN OF (CRAIG CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
510231	PURCELLVILLE, TOWN OF (LOUDON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
510322	ROYKINS, TOWN OF (SOUTHAMPTON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
510308	SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY •	JULY 11, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 8

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
530107	ALMIRA, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
530272	BLACK DIAMOND, TOWN (KING CO)	JULY 25, 1975
530244	COLTON, TOWN (WHITMAN CO)	MAY 02, 1975
530280	CONNELL, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530108A	CRESTON, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 AND APRIL 04, 1976
530233	DARRINGTON, TOWN (SNOHOMISH CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530150A	FRIDAY HARBOR, TOWN OF (SAN JUAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
530110	HARRINGTON, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
530289	KALAMA, TOWN (COWLITZ CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530178	LATAH, TOWN OF (SPOKANE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
530250	MALDEN, TOWN (WHITMAN CO)	JULY 18, 1975
530253	MOSSYROCK, CITY OF (LEWIS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
530235	MUKILTEO, TOWN (SNOHOMISH CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530259	PRESCOTT, TOWN (WALLA WALLA CO)	JULY 18, 1975
530112	REARDAN, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
530042A	REPUBLIC, TOWN OF (FERRY CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
530039	ROCK ISLAND, TOWN (DOUGLAS CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
530262	ROY, TOWN (PIERCE CO)	JULY 18, 1975
530263	S CLE ELUM, TOWN (KITTITAS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530236	SKYKOMISH, TOWN OF (KING))	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
530264	SPRINGDALE, TOWN (STEVENS CO)	MAY 02, 1975
530031	STARBUCK, CITY (COLUMBIA CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
530265	TIEOTON, TOWN (YAKIMA CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530303	TOLEDO, TOWN (LEWIS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
530184	WAVERLY, TOWN OF (SPOKANE CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
530305	WHITE SALMON, TOWN (KLICKITAT CO)	JULY 11, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 26

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WEST VIRGINIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
540051	HARDY COUNTY •	APRIL 25, 1975
540053	HARRISON COUNTY •	JULY 11, 1975
540085	LEWIS COUNTY •	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
540270	MASONTOWN, TOWN OF [PRESTON CO.]	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
540278	MONROE COUNTY	JULY 25, 1975
540146	NICHOLAS COUNTY	JULY 25, 1975
540160	PRESTON COUNTY	JULY 25, 1975
540224	RITCHIE COUNTY•	APRIL 25, 1975
540183	ROANE COUNTY •	APRIL 25, 1975
540213	WOOD COUNTY	JANUARY 17, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 10

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WISCONSIN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
550009A	ALMENA, VILLAGE OF [BARRON CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
550174A	BARNEVELD, VILLAGE OF [IOWA CO.]	MAY 17, 1974 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
550526	BEAR CREEK, VILLAGE OF [OUTAGAMIE CO.]	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
550311	BELGIUM, VILLAGE OF [OZAUKEE CO.]	JUNE 07, 1974
550068A	BELL CENTER, VILLAGE OF [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1974
550493A	BIG FALLS, VILLAGE OF [WAUPACA CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
550148A	BUSCOBEL, CITY OF [GRANT CO.]	DECEMBER 17, 1973
550161	BROWNTOWN, VILLAGE OF [GREEN CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1974
550018A	CABLE, VILLAGE OF [BAYFIELD CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 21, 1975
550011A	CAMERON, VILLAGE OF [BARRON CO.]	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND MAY 28, 1976
550358A	CAZENOVIA, VILLAGE OF [RICHLAND CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND OCTOBER 24, 1975
550371A	CONRATH, VILLAGE OF [RUSK CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MARCH 19, 1976
550069A	DESOTO, VILLAGE [CRAWFORD CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
550461A	EAGLE RIVER, CITY OF [VILAS CO.]	DECEMBER 28, 1973
550417A	ELAND, VILLAGE OF [SHAWANO CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND MARCH 19, 1976
550249	ELDERON, VILLAGE OF [MARATHON CO.]	JULY 19, 1974
550129	FAIRCHILD, VILLAGE OF [EAU CLAIRE CO.]	MAY 31, 1974
550250A	FENWOOD, VILLAGE OF [MARATHON CO.]	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
550110A	FORESTVILLE, VILLAGE OF [DOOR CO.]	NOVEMBER 30, 1973
550367	FORTVILLE, VILLAGE OF [ROCK CO.]	MAY 31, 1974
550238A	FRANCIS CREEK, VILLAGE OF [MANITOWOC CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
550372	GLEN FLORA, VILLAGE OF [RUSK CO.]	NOVEMBER 08, 1974
550050	GRANTON, VILLAGE OF [CLARK CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
550202A	HUSTLER, VILLAGE OF [JUNEAU CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
550374	INGRAM, VILLAGE OF [RUSK CO.]	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
550393A	IRONTON, VILLAGE OF [SAUK CO.]	AUGUST 16, 1974
550396A	LIME RIDGE, VILLAGE OF [SAUK CO.]	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976
550102A	LOWELL, VILLAGE OF [DODGE CO.]	MAY 17, 1974
550434A	LUBLIN, VILLAGE OF [TAYLOR CO.]	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
550170A	MARQUETTE, VILLAGE OF [GREEN LAKE CO.]	DECEMBER 28, 1973
550419	MATTOON, VILLAGE OF [SHAWANO CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974
550288A	MELVINA, VILLAGE OF [MONROE CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
550152A	MOUNT HOPE, VILLAGE OF [GRANT CO.]	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND MAY 14, 1976
550205A	NECEDAH, VILLAGE OF [JUNEAU CO.]	JANUARY 09, 1974 AND MAY 28, 1976
550096	NEW AUBURN, CITY OF [CHIPPEWA CO.]	JULY 19, 1974

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WISCONSIN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
550350	NORTH BAY, VILLAGE OF (RACINE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
550500A	OGDENSBURG, VILLAGE OF (WAUPACA CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
550113	OLIVER, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
550457A	ONTARIO, VILLAGE OF (VERNON CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974
550427	OOSTBURG, VILLAGE OF (SHEBOYGAN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
550062A	PARDEEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		APRIL 30, 1976
550114A	POPLAR, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		MAY 14, 1976
550155A	POTOSI, VILLAGE OF (GRANT CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973
550401A	PRAIRIE DU SAC, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973
550508A	REDGRANITE, VILLAGE OF (WAUSHARA CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
550222	ROCKLAND, VILLAGE OF (LA CROSSE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
550556	SHOREWOOD HILLS, VILLAGE OF (DANE COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975
550230A	SHULLSBURG, CITY OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
550231A	SOUTH WAYNE, VILLAGE OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
550388	STANTON, TOWN OF (ST. CROIX CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
550387A	STAR PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF (ST. CROIX CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND
		MAY 28, 1976
550353A	STURTEVANT, VILLAGE OF (RACINE CO.)	MAY 24, 1974
550406	TROY, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.) (SAUK CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
550207	UNION CENTER, VILLAGE OF (JUNEAU CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
550257	UNITY, CITY OF (MARATHON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
550519	VESPER, VILLAGE OF (WOOD CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974
550507	WILD ROSE, VILLAGE OF (WAUSHARA CO.)	MAY 31, 1974
550389A	WILSON, VILLAGE OF (ST. CROIX CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
550156A	WOODMAN, VILLAGE OF (GRANT CO.)	JANUARY 16, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 08, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	59

• UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WYOMING

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
560041	CHUGWATER, TOWN OF (PLATTE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
560018	DUBOIS, TOWN OF (FREMONT CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1974
560025A	EAST THERMOPOLIS, TOWN OF (HOT SPRINGS CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND
		FEBRUARY 06, 1976
560005A	GREYBULL, TOWN (BIG HORN CO)	JUNE 21, 1974
560028	KAYCEE, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
560035	KEMMERER, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
560046A	RANCHESTER, TOWN OF (SHERIDAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND
		MARCH 12, 1976
560021	RIVERTON, CITY OF (FREMONT CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974
560003	ROCK RIVER, CITY OF (ALBANY COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
560067	SINCLAIR, TOWN (CARBON CO)	JULY 25, 1975
560055	TEN SLEEP, TOWN OF (WASHAKIE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
560024	YODER, TOWN OF (GOSHEN CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	12
	NATIONAL TOTAL	3,098

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968); effective Jan. 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804 Nov. 28, 1968), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, Feb. 27, 1969) as amended 39 FR 2787, Jan. 24, 1974.)

Issued: May 28, 1976.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.76–16156 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976



PART IV:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

■

1976/77 TRANSITION QUARTER ALLOCATIONS FOR INDIAN PRIME SPONSORS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

1976/77 Transition Quarter Allocations for Indian Prime Sponsors

Notice is hereby given that the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, announces the allocation of 1976/77 transition quarter funds for use by each designated Indian prime sponsor to continue public service employment and comprehensive employment and training programs under Titles II and III, section 302 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 during the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976. The following list represents the allocations by designated prime sponsor:

1976/77 TRANSITION QUARTER FUNDS
CETA TITLES II & III - INDIAN PROGRAMS

ALABAMA

Mr. Houston L. McGhee Chief Creek Nation East of the Mississippi Tribal Council Route 3, Box 286 Atmore, Alabama 36502	II - $ III - $ 26,288 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 26,288

ALASKA

Mr. Dennis J. Tiepelman President Mauneluk Association, Inc. P.O. Box 256 Kotzebue, Alaska 99752	II - $ III - $ 48,673 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 48,673
Mr. Al Ketzler President Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc. First and Hall Streets Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	II - $ III - $ 86,581 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 86,581
Mr. Herbert Smelcer President Copper River Native Assn; Inc. Drawer G Copper Center, Alaska 99573	II - $ III - $ 10,529 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 10,529
Mr. Cecil Barnes President North Pacific Rim Native Corporation 912 East 15th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99501	II - $ III - $ 17,296 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 17,296
Mr. Robert W. Nadden General Manager Kawerak, Inc. P.O. Box 505 Nome, Alaska 99762	II - $ III - $ 71,749 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 71,749

Ms. Vera M. Shaflestad
Executive Director
The Aleut League
833 Gambell Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

II - $
III - $ 32,998
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 32,998

Mr. Joseph Upicksoun
President
Artic Slope Regional Corporation
P.O. Box 426
Barrow, Alaska 99723

II - $
III - $ 26,790
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 26,790

Mr. Wallace D. Leask
Mayor
Metlakatla Indian Community
P.O. Box 8
Metlakatla, Alaska 99926

II - $ 1,422
III - $ 48,792
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 50,214

Mr. George Miller, Jr.
Tanaina Corporation
P.O. Box 1210
Kenai, Alaska 99611

II - $
III - $ 15,520
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 15,520

Ms. Jeanmarie Larson
Executive Director
Cook Inlet Native Association
P.O. Box 515
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

II - $
III - $ 53,417
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 53,417

Mr. Frank R. Peterson
Executive Director
Kodiak Area Native Association
Box 172
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

II - $
III - $ 22,297
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 22,297

Mr. Boris Kosbruk
President
Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 179
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

II - $
III - $ 40,006
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 40,006

Ms. Juanita M. Corwin
Executive Director
Central Council of the Tlingit
and Haida Indians of Alaska
130 Seward Street
Room 412
Juneau, Alaska 99801

II - $
III - $ 103,024
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 103,024

Mr. Oscar Kwagley
Executive Director
Yupiktak Bista, Inc.
P.O. Box 219
Bethel, Alaska 99559

II - $
III - $ 171,596
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 171,596

ARIZONA

Mr. Alexander Lewis, Sr.
Governor
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, Arizona 85247

II - $ 7,280
III - $118,325
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 125,605

Mr. Tony Chana
Chairman of the Board
American Indian Association, Inc.
2512 S. 6th Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85713

II - $
III - $59,322
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 59,322

Mr. Buck Kitcheyan
Tribal Chairman
San Carlos Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, Arizona 85550

II - $ 6,570
III - $ 76,308
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 82,878

Mr. Ronnie Lupe
Tribal Chairman
White Mountain Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 708
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941

II - $ 10,433
III - $99,596
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 110,029

Mr. Anthony Drennan, Sr.
Chairman
Tribal Council
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Route 1, Box 23-B
Parker, Arizona 85344

II - $ 1,433
III - $16,455
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 17,888

Ms. Grace McCullah
Executive Director
The Indian Development District
of Arizona
1230 East Camelback Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

II - $ 3,646
III - $ 32,440
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 36,086

Mr. Herschel Andrews
Vice President
Salt River Pima-Maricopa
Community Manpower Programs
Route 1, Box 216
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256

II - $ 929
III - $27,441
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 28370

Mr. Cecil Williams
Chairman
The Papago Council
The Papago Tribe of Arizona
P.O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

II - $ 19,112
III - $ 99,861
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 118,973

Mr. Peter MacDonald
Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council
The Navajo Tribe of Indians
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

II - $ 195,639
III - $1,477,874
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 1,673,513

Mr. Abbott Sekaquaptewa
Chairman
Hope Tribal Council
P.O. Box 123
Oraibi, Arizona 86039

II - $ 7,154
III - $ 78,955
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 86,109

Sister Mary Rose Christy
Project Director
Arizona Indian Centers, Inc.
Suite 908
2721 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

II - $
III - $ 25,721
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 25,721

ARIZONA

Mr. Syd Beane
Executive Director
Phoenix Indian Center
4025 North 2nd Street
Phoenix, Arizona 80012

II - $
III - $ 80,399
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 80,399

CALIFORNIA

Ms. Cosma L. Childs
Chairperson
Candelaria American Indian Council
2739 Buckaroo Avenue
Oxnard, California 93030

II - $
III - $ 23,972
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 23,972

Mr. Lincoln D. Billedeaux
Executive Director
Indian Centers, Inc.
1127 W. Washington Blvd
Los Angeles, California 90015

II - $
III - $ 307,947
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 307,947

Mr. Matthew L. Calac
Executive Director
Americans for Indian Future
and Traditions, Inc.
803 Robinson Building
520 E. Street
San Diego, California 92101

II - $
III - $ 62,051
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 62,051

Mr. David Peri
Chairman of the Board
YA-KA-AMA Indian Education
and Development, Inc.
6215 Eastside Road
Healdsburg, California 95448

II - $
III - $ 32,237
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 32,237

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Gus M. Adams
Director
Indian Center of San Jose, Inc.
90 South Second Street
San Jose, California 95113

II - $
III - $ 52,119
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 52,119

Mr. Banning Taylor
Chairman
Board of Directors
California Tribal Chairmen's Association
2427 Marconi Avenue, Suite #7
Sacramento, California 95821

II - $ 2,545
III - $ 30,459
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 33,004

Mr. Karl Mathiesen
Chief Councilman
Sacramento Indian Center, Inc.
Employment and Training Program
2007 O Street
Sacramento, California 95814

II - $
III - $ 37,744
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 37,744

Mr. Karl Mathiesen
Chairman of the Board
Region IX American Indian Council
330 Ellis Street
Room 518
San Francisco, California 94102

II - $
III - $ 176,447
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 176,447

Mr. Timothy D. DeAsis
Executive Director
Orange County Indian Center, Inc.
127 Topanga Drive
Anaheim, California

II - $
III - $ 44,768
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 44,768

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Lawrence M. Blacktooth
Chairman
The Inter-Tribal Council of
California, Inc.
Manpower Consortium
2969 Fulton Avenue
Sacramento, California 97821

II - $ 5,411
III - $ 437,414
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 442,825

Mr. John Ayner
President
San Joaquin Council for the
American Indian, Inc.
P.O. Box 68
144 Mun Kwok Ln., Suite 446
Stockton, California 95202

II - $
III - $ 17,968
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 17,968

Mr. Tom Parsons
Director
Center for Community Development
Humboldt State University
Room 100, University Annex Building
Arcata, California 95521

II - $
III - $ 62,526
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 62,526

COLORADO

Mr. Manuel L. Sandos
Director
Training Service Section
Colorado Division of Employment and Training
770 Grant Street
Room 222
Denver, Colorado 80203

II - $ 2,844
III - $ 25,208
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 28,052

Ms. Gladys Benson
Chairperson
Denver Native Americans United
Employment and Training Program
1525 Josephine
Denver, Colorado 80206

II - $
III - $ 82,675
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 82,675

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Brian Myles
Executive Director
American Indians for Development
P.O. Box 117
Meriden, Connecticut 06450

II - $
III - $ 29,246
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 29,246

DELAWARE

State of Delaware — III - $ 3,638

FLORIDA

Mr. Buffalo Tiger
Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe of
Indians of Florida
P.O. Box 44004 - Tamiami Station
Miami, Florida 33144

II - $ 1,078
III - $ 17,649
VI - $
Summer - $ _____
$ 18,727

Mr. Howard E. Tommie
Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6073 Stirling Road
Hollywood, Florida 33024

II - $ 871
III - $23,217
VI - $
Summer - $ _____
$ 24,088

HAWAII

Mr. Robert Y. Watada
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations
Office of Manpowe Planning
720 Kapiolani Blvd
Room 302
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

II - $
III - $ 10,355
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 10,355

IDAHO

Mr. Cornell Tahdooahnippah
Executive Director
Idaho Inter-Tribal Policy Board, Inc.
910 Sonna Building, Suite 214
Boise, Idaho 83702

II - $ 6,902
III - $67,648
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 74,550

Mr. Richard A. Halfmoon
Chairman
Nez Perce Tribal Executive Council
P.O. Box 305
Lapwai, Idaho 83540

II - $ 1,112
III - $ 22,099
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 23,211

ILLINOIS

State of Illinois

II - $
III - $ 104,302
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 104,302

INDIANA

Mr. Sam Walfoff
Indiana Brotherhood Council
8545 Delaware Street
Highland, Indiana 46322

II - $
III - $ 37,384
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 37,384

KANSAS

Mr. Joy R. Hunter
Executive Director
Mid-American All Indian Council, Inc.
1650 East Central
Wichita, Kansas 67214

II - $
III - $ 38,601
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 38,601

Mr. C. J. Morris
Chairman
United Tribes of Kansas and
Southeast Nebraska
P.O. Box 147
Horton, Kansas 66439

II - $ 2,144
III - $ 80,103
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 82,247

LOUISIANA

Mr. L. M. Burgess
Chairman
Board of Directors
Indian Manpower Services, Inc.
11764 S. Harrells Ferry Road
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816

II - $ 138
III - $ 74,234
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 74,372

MAINE

Mr. Allen Sockabasin
President
Tribal Governors, Inc.
Maine Indian Manpower Services
93 Main Street
Orono, Maine 04473

II - $ 1,100
III - $ 62,978
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 64,078

MARYLAND

Ms. Marion Pines
Director
Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources
701 St. Paul Street
Suite 105
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

II - $
III - $ 44,840
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 44,840

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Clifford Saunders
Executive Director
Boston Indian Council, Inc.
105 S. Huntington Avenue
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130

II - $
III - $ 55,686
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 55,686

Mr. Anthony P. Lacerda
Director
Yarmouth CETA Consortium
66 Center Street
Hyannis, Massachusetts 02601

II - $
III - $ 9,905
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 9,905

MICHIGAN

Mr. Michael C. Parish
Executive Director
Inter-Tribal Council of
Michigan, Inc.
405 East Easterday Avenue
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783

II - $ 2,419
III - $
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 2,419

Mr. Joseph K. Lumsden
Tribal Chairman
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe
of Chippewa Indians
206 Greenough Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783

II - $
III - $ 13,861
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 13,861

Mr. L. John Fufkins
Chairman
Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs
Office of American Indian Manpower
Programs
State Secondary Complex
7150 Harris Drive
Lansing, Michigan 48926

II - $
III - $ 231,028
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 231,028

MINNESOTA

Mr. Roger A. Jourdain Chairman Red Lake Tribal Council Red Lake, Minnesota 56671	II - $ 5,400 III - $47,770 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 53,170
Mr. Harold LaRosa Chairman Urban American Indian Center 1530 East Franklin Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404	II - $ 665 III - $148,882 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 149,547
Mr. William J. Houle Chairman Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee Cloquet, Minnesota 55720	II - $ 837 III - $ 19,477 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 20,314
Mr. David R. Munnell Chairman Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee Box 308 Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633	II - $ 3,084 III - $ 69,296 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 72,380
Mr. Bill Dwer Chairman American Indian Fellowship Association 101 N. 1st Avenue, East Duluth, Minnesota 55802	II - $ 287 III - $ 13,875 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 14,162

MINNESOTA

Mr. Arthur Gahbow Chairman Mille Lacs Reservation Community Action Program Star Route Onamia, Minnesota 56359	II - $ 699 III - $ 11,198 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 11,897
Mr. Harry Boness, Sr. Chairman Nett Lake Reservation Business Committee Nett Lake, Minnesota 55772	II - $ 665 III - $ 26,993 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 27,658
Mr. Rueben Rock Chairman White Earth Reservation Business Committee P.O. Box 274 White Earth, Minnesota 56591	II - $ 3,348 III - $ 41,850 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 45,198

Mr. Calvin J. Isaac
Tribal Chief
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Tribal Office Building
Route 7, Box 21
Philadelphia, Mississippi 39350

II - $ 1,605
III - $ 117,633
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 119,238

Ms. Mayme Mattwaoshshe
Executive Director
Region VIII American Indian Council, Inc.
Indian Employment and Training
310 Armour Road, Suite 212
Kansas City, Missouri 64116

II - $
III - $ 69,320
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 69,320

Mr. Charles D. Plumage
President
Fort Belknap Indian Community
Fort Belknap Agency
Harlem, Montana

II - $ 2,373
III - $ 44,443
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 46,816

Mr. Charles E. Fisher
Board Chairman
Montana United Indian Association
P.O. Box 786
Helena, Montana 59601

II - $
III - $ 103,655
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 103,655

Mr. John Windy Boy
Chairman
Business Committee of the
Chippewa Cree Tribe
Rocky Boy Route
Box Elder, Montana 59521

II - $ 1,892
III - $ 43,552
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 45,444

Mr. Patrick Stands Over Bull
Chairman
Crow Tribe of Indians
Crow Tribal Council
P.O. Box 371
Crow Agency, Montana 59022

II - $ 2,855
III - $ 40,637
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 43,492

Mr. Earl Old Person
Chairman
Blackfeet Tribal Business Council
Browning, Montana 59417

II - $ 3,543
III - $ 109,670
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 113,213

Mr. Norman Hollow
Tribal Chairman
Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
Fort Peck Indian Reservation
Box 1027
Poplar, Montana 59255

II - $ 4,678
III - $ 72,163
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 76,841

Mr. Allen Rowland
Tribal President
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council
P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, Montana 59043

II - $ 2,786
III - $ 42,203
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 44,989

Mr. Harold W. Mitchell, Jr.
Tribal Council Chairman
The Confederated Salish and Kootenai
Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
Flathead Sub-Agency
Dixon, Montana 59831

II - $ 1,490
III - $ 52,564
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 54,054

Ms. Jan R. Searcy
Executive Director
United Indians of Nebraska
1270 South 119 Court
Omaha, Nebraska 68144

II - $
III - $ 43,987
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 43,987

Mr. Edward L. Cline
Chairman
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Omaha Tribal Council
Macy, Nebraska 68039

II - $ 1,662
III - $ 37,382
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 39,044

Mr. Enid Goodteacher
Tribal Chairman
Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska
Route 2
Niobrara, Nebraska 68760

II - $ 539
III - $ 25,687
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 26,226

Mr. Art May
Chairman
Nebraska Indian Inter-Tribal
Development Corporation
P.O. Box 238
Winnebago, Nebraska 68071

II - $ 2,167
III - $ 26,450
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 28,617

Mr. Larry M. Manning
Chairman
Executive Board
Inter-Tribal Council of
Nevada, Inc.
98 Colony Road
Reno, Nevada 89502

II - $ 7,498
III - $ 112,832
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 120,330

NEW JERSEY

Mr. William R. Mate	II - $	
Administrator	III - $	54,941
Comprehensive Employment, and	VI - $	
Training Act	Summer - $	
Department of Labor and Industry		
State of New Jersey		$ 54,941
Labor and Industry Building		
John Fitch Plaza		
Trenton, New Jersey 08625		

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Delfin J. Lovato	II - $	23,320
Chairman	III - $	289,782
All Indian Pueblo Council, Inc.	VI - $	
P.O. Box 6005, Station B	Summer - $	
1015 Indian School Road, N.W.		
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107		$ 313,102
Mr. Chavey P. Coho	II - $	
President	III - $	19,858
Ramah Navajo Schoold Board, Inc.	VI - $	
Box 248	Summer - $	
Ramah, New Mexico 87321		$ 19,858
Mr. Virgil Wyaco	II - $	8,438
Acting Governor	III - $	74,300
Pueblo of Zuni	VI - $	
Zuni Tribal Council	Summer - $	
P.O. Box 339		
Zuni, New Mexico 87327		$ 82,738
Mr. Gerald T. Wilkinson	II - $	
Executive Director	III - $	108,758
National Indian Youth Council	VI - $	
201 Hermosa, N.W.	Summer - $	
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108		$ 108,758

NEW YORK

Mr. Russell P. Lazare Head Chief St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Cultural Center Hogansburg, New York 13655	II - $ 2,075 III - $ 32,302 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 34,377
Mr. Robert C. Hoag President Seneca Nation of Indians Manpower Programs P.O. Box 344 Salamanca, New York 14779	II - $ 5,171 III - $ 210,548 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 215,719
Metropolitan New York City	II - $ 275 III - $ 139,501	$ 139,776

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. John A. Crowe Principal Chief Eastern Bank of Cherokee Indians P.O. Box 487 Cherokee, North Carolina 28719	II - $ 4,999 III - $ 87,640 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 92,639
Mr. Kenneth R. Maynor Executive Director Lumbee Regional Development Association, Inc. P.O. Box 68 Pembroke, North Carolina 28372	II - $ III - $ 498,507 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 498,507
Mr. A. Bruce Jones Executive Director North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs 235 Heart of Raleigh Motel Raleigh, North Carolina 27603	II - $ III - $ 164,670 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 164,670

Mr. Warren W. Means
Executive Director
United Tribes Educational
Technical Center
3315 South Airport Road
Bismark, North Dakota 58501

II - $
III - $ 32,338
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 32,338

Mr. Edwin J. Henry
Tribal Chairman
Turtle Mountain Tribal Council
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
Indians
Belcourt, North Dakota 58316

II - $ 3,887
III - $ 106,281
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 110,168

Mr. Wayne Packineau
Acting Chairperson
Three Affiliated Tribes
Division of Indian and
Native American Programs
Box 597
New Town, North Dakota 58763

II - $ 2,098
III - $42,242
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 44,340

Mr. Pat McLaughlin
Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Manpower Program
Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538

II - $ 3,520
III - $ 72,117
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 75,637

Mr. Carl McKay
Tribal Chairman
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe
Manpower Programs
Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335

II - $ 1,387
III - $ 42,189
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 43,576

Ms. Ruby Cooper
Chairperson
Cleveland American Indian Center
5500-5502 Lorain Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44102

III - $ 48,800

Mr. Soloman Brokeshoulder
Chairman
Manpower Executive Board
Tecumseh Confederacy
147 Hill Street
Xenia, Ohio

III - $ 25,691

Mr. Leonard Biggoose
Chairman
Ponca Tribe of Indians
P.O. Box 11 (White Eagle)
Ponca City, Oklahoma 74601

II - $
III - $ 26,453
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 26,453

Mr. Ross O. Swimmer
Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation
P.O. Box 119
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74464

II - $
III - $ 509,874
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 509,874

Mr. Sylvester J. Tinker
Principal Chief
Osage Tribal Council
P.O. Box 178
Pawhuska, Oklahoma 74056

II - $ 2,052
III - $ 41,299
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 43,351

Mr. Howard Goodbear
Tribal Chairman
Cheyenne and Arapaho
Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 38
Concho, Oklahoma 73022

II - $
III - $ 67,498
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 67,498

Mr. C. David Gardner
Principal Chief
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Box 59
Durant, Oklahoma 74701

II - $
III - $ 182,245
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 182,245

Mr. Bob Giago
Director
United Urban Indian Club, Inc.
1212 North Hudson
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103

II - $
III - $ 131,323
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 131,323

Mr. Russell B. Ellis
Director
Central Tribes of the Shawnee
Area, Inc.
Box 2427, University Station
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74802

II - $
III - $ 65,715
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 65,715

Mr. Edward F. Mouss
Executive Director
Creek Nation
Department of Manpower
P.O. Box 1114
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

II - $
III - $ 152,220
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 152,220

Mrs. Evelyn F. Stephens
Executive Director
Oklahoma Tribal Assistance
Program, Inc.
P.O. Box 2841
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

II - $
III - $ 141,148
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 141,148

Mr. Bob Cannon
Chairman
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1028
Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005

II - $
III - $ 102,115
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 102,115

Mr. Dana A. Knight
Chairman
North Central Inter-Tribal
Council, Inc.
315 S. Pine
P.O. Box 2384
Ponca City, Oklahoma 74601

II - $
III - $ 25,314
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 25,314

Mr. Overton James
Governor
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
CETA Program
West First at Muskogee
Box 645
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086

II - $
III - $ 106,930
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 106,930

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Edwin Tanyan
Principal Chief
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
4th and Brown
Wewoka, Oklahoma 74884

II - $
III - $ 46,302
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 46,302

Mr. Lee Motah
Chairman
Comanche Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1127
Lawton, Oklahoma 73501

II - $
III - $ 55,337
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 55,337

OREGON

Mr. Lowell Curley
Chairman
Urban Indian Council
2326 N. W. Westover
Portland, Oregon 97210

II - $
III - $ 139,023
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 139,023

Mr. Butch Crume
Project Director
The Klamath Tribe
4054 South 6th Street
P.O. Box 5123
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

II - $
III - $ 26,216
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 26,216

Mr. Ken Smith
General Manager
The Confederated Tribes of the
Warm Springs Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 548
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

II - $ 1,043
III - $ 53,168
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 54,211

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Russell Simms	II - $	
Executive Director	III - $	18,362
Council of Three Rivers	VI - $	
American Indian Center, Inc.	Summer - $	
803 N. Homewood Avenue		
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15208		$ 18,362

Mr. Mack C. Lynch	II - $	
President	III - $	35,291
United American Indians	VI - $	
of Delaware Valley, Inc.	Summer - $	
225 Chestnut Street		
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106		$ 35,291

Mr. James L. Crews	II - $	
Chairman	III - $	16,711
Susquehannock Area	VI - $	
American Indians, Inc.	Summer - $	
610 N. 3rd Street		
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17107		$ 16,711

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. William Wilcox	II - $	
Director	III - $	23,094
Rhode Island Indian Council, Inc.,	VI - $	
D.N. A. P. CETA III	Summer - $	
56 Washington Street		
Providence, Rhode Island 02903		$ 23,094

Mr. Al Trimble President Oglala Sioux Tribe P.O. Box G Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770	II - $ 7,773 III - $ 159,381 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 167,154
Ms. Elnita Rank Chairperson Crow Creek Sioux Tribe P.O. Box 636 Fort Thompson, South Dakota 57339	II - $ 1,789 III - $ 25,496 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 27,285
Tribal Chairman Yankton Sioux Tribe Route #3 Wagner, South Dakota 57380	II - $ 2,362 III - $ 21,733 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 24,095
Mr. Edward J. Driving Hawk President Rosebud Sioux Tribe Rosebud Indian Reservation Rosebud, South Dakota 57570	II - $ 7,395 III - $ 121,646 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 129,041
Mr. Frank A. Lawrence Executive Director United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation P.O. Box 1193 Pierre, South Dakota 57501	II - $ III - $ 113,756 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 113,756
Mr. Wayne Ducheneaux Tribal Chairman Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Manpower Program P.O. Box 768 Eagle Butte, South Dakota 57625	II - $ 2,557 III - $ 68,757 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 71,314

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Michael B. Jandreau Chairman Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Lower Brule, South Dakota 57548	II - $ 184 III - $ 11,684 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 11,868
Mr. Jerry Flute Tribal Chairman Sessiton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe R.R. #2, Box 144 Sessiton, South Dakota 57262	II - $ 4,231 III - $ 37,208 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 41,439

TENNESSEE

Mr. Eugene A. Begay	II - $	287
Executive Director	III - $	196,939
United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.	VI - $	
1101 Kermit Drive	Summer - $	
Nashville, Tennessee 37217		
		$ 197,226

TEXAS

Mr. Ward A. Phelan	II - $	1,147
Director	III - $	132,844
Indian Employment Training	VI - $	
Service, Inc.	Summer - $	
P.O. Box 206		
Livingston, Texas 77351		$ 133,991

Mr. Leroy Mason	II - $	
Chairperson	III - $	91,796
Dallas Inter-Tribal Center	VI - $	
336 ½ W. Jefferson	Summer - $	
Dallas, Texas 75208		
		$ 91,796

UTAH

Mr. Lester M. Chapoose Chairman Uintah and Ouray Tribal Business Committee P.O. Box 129 Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026	II - $ 1,089 III - $27,179 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$28,268
Mr. Raymond Carroll Chairman of the Board Utah Native American Consortium, Inc. 120 West 1300 South Salt Lake City, Utah 84115	II - $ 23 III - $49,568 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 49,591

VIRGINIA

Mr. Maurice B. Rowe Chairman Governors Manpower Services Council State Capitol Richmond, Virginia 23219	II - $ 150 III - $ 2,137 VI - $ Summer - $ _____	$ 2,287

WASHINGTON

Mr. Dowayne Goodon
Executive Director
Native American Center
West 1704 - 10th Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99204

II - $
III - $ 27,327
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 27,327

Mr. Leo J. LaClair
Executive Director
Small Tribes Organization
of Western Washington
P.O. Box 578
Sumner, Washington 98390

II - $ 3,852
III - $ 178,458
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 182,310

Mr. Joseph B. DeLaCruz
CHE-HO-QUI-SHO Indian Consortium
Quinault Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1228
Taholah, Washington 98587

II - $ 2,293
III - $ 29,557
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 31,850

Mr. Mel White
Chairman
Eastern Washington Indian Consortium
Box 223
Wellpinit, Washington 99040

II - $ 10,926
III - $ 169,908
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 180,834

Mr. Gregory W. Frazier
Executive Director
Seattle Indian Center, Inc.
619 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

II - $
III - $103,083
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 103,083

Ms. Linda E. Day
Executive Director
Northwest Intertribal Council
2731 10th Avenue
Everett, Washington 98201

II - $ 5,538
III - $ 36,764
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 42,302

WISCONSIN

Ms. Ada Deer
Chairperson
Menominee Restoration Committee
P.O. Box 397
Keshena, Wisconsin 54135

II - $ 413
III - $ 75,452
IV - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 75,865

Mr. Peter Christensen
Executive Director
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.
Manpower Consortium
Box 5
Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538

II - $ 1,720
III - $ 52,747
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 54,467

Mr. Eugene W. Taylor
Chairman
St. Croix Tribal Council
Star Route
Webster, Wisconsin 54893

II - $ 413
III - $ 16,756
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 17,169

Ms. Petronelle Martin
Executive Director
Milwaukee Area American
Indian Manpower Council, Inc.
3701 W. Lisbon Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53208

II - $
III - $ 47,435
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 47,435

Mr. Mitchell Whiterabbit
Tribal Chairman
Wisconsin Winnebago Committee
CETA office
UW - Stevens Point
Nelson Hall, 3rd Floor
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481

II - $ 1,548
III - $ 22,091
VI - $
Summer - $ _____

$ 23,639

WISCONSIN

Mr. Leonard E. Miller, Jr. Tribal Chairman Stockbridge-Munsee Community Route 1 Bowler, Wisconsin 54416	II - $ 344 III - $ 7,818 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 8,162
Mr. Odric Baker Chairman Lac Courte Oreilles Governing Board Route 2 Stone Lake, Wisconsin 54876	II - $ 3,027 III - $ 24,381 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 27,408
Mr. Purcell Powless Tribal Chairman Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Inc. Oneida, Wisconsin 54155	II - $ 1,147 III - $ 47,708 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 48,855
Mrs. Betty Jack President of the Board American Indian Child Placement and Development Program, Inc. 525 University Avenue Madison, Wisconsin 53703	II - $ III - $ 28,779 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 28,779

WYOMING

Mr. Robert N. Harris Shoshone Council Chairman Mr. Arnold Headley Arapahoe Council Chairman Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes Box 217 Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514	II - $ 3,336 III - $ 85,429 VI - $ Summer - $	$ 88,765

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of May 1976.

ROBERT J. MCCONNON,
Director,
Office of National Programs.

[FR Doc.76-16278 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976



PART V:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

■

RAIL LINES AND SEGMENTS POTENTIALLY SUBJECT TO ABANDONMENT

Requirement for System Disclosure

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Interstate Commerce Commission

[49 CFR Part 1201]

[Formal Docket No. 63636]

ACCOUNTS, REPORTS AND RECORDS RAILROAD COMPANIES

Branch Line Accounting System

The Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (the "RRR Act") (Public Law 93–236) and the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (the "Rail Act") (Public Law 94–210) make comprehensive changes in the substantive and procedural requirements for the abandonment of rail lines by carriers subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission (the "Commission") under Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act (the "Act"). Under new section 1a(5) of the Act, railroads must publish a transportation system diagram disclosing all rail lines and line segments which are "potentially subject to abandonment" and for which they plan to file abandonment applications.

Section 1a(6) of the Act provides opportunities for financially responsible persons to offer subsidy payments in order to continue rail freight service on lines which the Commission has determined may otherwise be abandoned. Section 1a(8) applies these subsidy provisions to abandonment applications pending on February 5, 1976, the enactment date of the Rail Act as well as to subsequent applications filed before permanent regulations are adopted by the Commission. Section 304 of the RRR Act specifies similar subsidy provisions which enable the continuation of rail freight service in the Northeast and Midwest Region.

The Rail Services Planning Office (the "Office") has issued regulations implementing Section 304 of the RRR Act (49 CFR 1125). The Commission has adopted these regional standards for interim use in processing subsidy offers pertaining to lines subject to pending abandonment applications (Notice, served March 31, 1976). The Commission and the Office are instituting joint rulemaking to revise Part 1121 of ICC regulations to specify procedures for preparing the system diagram, making application to abandon a line and offering to subsidize rail freight service.[1]

Section 205(e)(1)(A) of the RRR Act directs the Office to develop an accounting system in the form of regulations:

> Which will permit the collection and publication by the [Consolidated Rail] Corporation [ConRail] or by profitable railroads providing service over lines scheduled for abandonment, of information necessary for an accurate determination of the attributable revenues, avoidable costs, and operations of light density lines as operating and economic units.

The Commission is similarly instructed under section 20 of the Act to revise its Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) "to assure that the most accurate cost and revenue data can be obtained with respect to light density lines * * *"

As a practical matter, the Office has already developed an accounting system for use in implementing the subsidy provisions of the RRR Act. The regional standards (Part 1125) enumerate those service units and USOA revenue and cost accounts which pertain to branch line service (§§ 1125.4–5), require ConRail (or the designated operator) to establish a system to collect such data at the branch level [§ 1125.9 (e)], and specify the methods for assigning and apportioning revenues and costs to the branch (§§ 1125.4–5).

The proposed national abandonment standards (Part 1121) to be issued jointly by the Commission and the Office would also effectively establish an accounting system by following the same approach as the regional standards: the enumeration of service units and pertinent USOA accounts (proposed §§ 1121.42–43), the establishment of a system to collect pertinent data at the branch level [proposed §§ 1121.11, 1121.35(d), and 1121.40(d)], and the specification of methodology for the assignment and apportionment of revenues and costs to the branch (proposed §§ 1121.43–44).

The purpose of this rulemaking is to codify the collection requirements under ICC accounting regulations and to specify provisions for the annual reporting of the data. The proposed regulations appended at the end of this Notice, largely incorporate by reference pertinent provisions of the USOA (Part 1201), the regional standards (Part 1125) and the proposed national standards (Part 1121). This approach will minimize the need to amend the accounting system to conform it to future changes in the USOA and the abandonment and subsidy standards.

The accounting system requires the collection of revenue, cost and service unit (e.g., car miles, gross ton miles, etc.) data at the branch level in three circumstances:

(1) Where an agreement to subsidize a branch line is in effect;

(2) Where service is being provided on a branch line pursuant to a directed service order issued under section 1 (16) (b) of the Act or section 304(d)(3) of the RRR Act: or

(3) Where a branch line has been designated on a system diagram as potentially subject to abandonment.

The revenue, cost and service unit data collected at the branch level will play an integral role in the abandonment and subsidy process. The data will be used in the national standards [proposed § 1121.-35(d)] to compute the "base year" calculation of avoidable loss from operations—the prime factual justification warranting a finding by the Commission that a prospective abandonment is consistent with the public convenience and necessity. The data will also be used to compute the "interim (or estimated) subsidy payment" and the "final subsidy payment" in the regional and national standards [§1125.3 and proposed §1121.-40(b) and 1121.41(c)].

In addition, the statute contemplates that the data will be published to assist interested parties in assessing the potential viability of light-density lines. The regional standards presently require the railroad to make available to "any interested person" the "materials and information" used in making its interim subsidy calculation [§ 1125.9(c)]. The regional standards also require the filing of a "Financial Status Report" summarizing the net avoidable loss and reasonable return based on actual operations [§ 1125.9(f)]. The national standards would impose similar requirements concerning abandonment applications and subsidy offers or agreements [proposed §§ 1121.35(d)(4) and 1121.40(b)].

The proposed accounting regulations would augment the above reporting obligations by requiring the railroad to accumulate revenue, cost and service unit data for all lines, subject to branch line accounting, and to file annually with its Form R–1 a single report of the aggregate data. This procedure would minimize the reporting burden—one annual report of aggregate data rather than separate reports for each branch line scheduled for abandonment. The report would, however, provide the Commission and interested parties with a data base from which to conduct an audit.

The regional and proposed national standards do not provide for the inspection of data for an individual branch line during the period subsequent to its designation on the system diagram as potentially subject to abandonment and before the actual filing of an application to abandon the line. The Office believes it may be necessary, for planning purposes, for the Commission, state rail planning agencies and significant users to have access to such data during this interval and the proposed regulations so provide. Comments are requested on whether the foregoing requirements will fullfill the statutory purpose.

The Office is not imposing the proposed branch line accounting regulations on commuter passenger service which may be scheduled for discontinuance. Section 205(e)(1)(A) is phrased in terms of "light-density lines . . . scheduled for abandonment." Commuter service is provided over heavily traveled main lines as well as branch lines. Moreover, in other sections, both the RRR Act and Rail Act distinguish between the "abandonment" of a rail line and the "discontinuance" of rail service (compare sections 304 (a) and (b) of the RRR Act). For these reasons, the Office has concluded that Congress did not intend for the branch line accounting system to apply to commuter service. Comments are requested on the validity of this statutory construction.

As noted above, the Commission is undertaking a comprehensive revision of the Uniform System of Accounts under section 20 of the Act as amended. Its regulations must be issued not later than June 30, 1977, with an effective date of not later than January 1, 1978. The Office will conform its branch line accounting system to the revised uniform

[1] A notice setting forth the proposed new Part 1121 regulations will be issued in the near future. The proposed section numbers cited herein may not coincide with those in the final version of the proposed rules.

system to minimize record keeping requirements to the extent practicable.

All persons interested in filing statements of their views on the proposed standards, which are a part of this Notice, are invited to do so. An original and six copies of any statements should be submitted on or before July 15, 1976, to:

RAIL SERVICES PLANNING OFFICE
Interstate Commerce Commission
Washington, D.C. 20423

It is ordered, That a proceeding be, and it is hereby, instituted for the purpose of amending Part 1201 of Subchapter C of Chapter X of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations to adopt a branch line accounting system as prescribed by section 205(e)(1)(A) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended by Section 309 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–210, 90 Stat. 31;

It is further ordered, That any interested person may participate in this proceeding by submitting for consideration an original and six copies of written statements, views, arguments, or other comments regarding the proposed regulations on or before July 15, 1976; and that no hearing is contemplated but may be held at a time and place designated in a later notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, if requested by an interested person desiring an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing and raising a genuine issue; and

It is further ordered, That a copy of this notice and order be served upon railroads subject to Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; and that a copy be deposited in the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423, for public inspection; and that the statutory notice of the institution of this proceeding be given to the general public by delivery of a copy thereof to the Director, Office of the Federal Register, for publication therein.

This is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

By the Commission, Rail Services Planning Office, Alan M. Fitzwater, Director.

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

Part 1201 is proposed to be amended by redesignating § 1201.1 through § 1201.89 as subpart A and by adding a new subpart B, § 1201.90 through 1201.94 to read as follows:

Subpart B—Branch Line Accounting System

Sec.
1201.90 Purpose and scope.
1201.91 Definitions.
1201.92 Collection of data.
1201.93 Publication of data.
1201.94 Chart of accounts and annual branch line report.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 205(e)(1)(A), Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–236, 87 Stat. 985, 994, as amended by sec. 309, Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–210, 90 Stat. 31, 57.

Subpart B—Branch Line Accounting System

§ 1201.90 Purpose and Scope.

Section 205(e)(1) of the RRR Act directs the Office to issue regulations which will permit the collection and publication by the Corporation or by profitable railroads of information necessary to determine accurately the revenues attributable, avoidable costs, and service units of light density lines scheduled for abandonment under Parts 1121 or 1125 of the regulations. The purpose of this Subpart B is to specify an accounting system which will permit the collection and publication of such data.

§ 1201.91 Definitions.

Unless otherwise required by context, the following definitions apply in this subpart:

"Account" means an account in the Commission's Uniform System of Accounts (USOA) for Railroad Companies (49 CFR Part 1201, Subpart A).

"Act" means the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.) as amended by section 802 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–210, 90 Stat. 127.

"Branch" means a rail line or segment of line which (i) has been designated on a transportation system diagram as potentially subject to abandonment; (ii) is the subject of a directed service order pursuant to section 1 (16)(B) of the Act and section 304 (d)(3) of the RRR Act; or (iii) is being subsidized pursuant to Parts 1121 or 1125 of the regulations.

"Commission" means the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Corporation" means the Consolidated Rail Corporation.

"Lines Potentially Subject to Abandonment" means those lines or portions of lines which a railroad has identified in its transportation system diagram as being potentially subject to abandonment.

"Office" means the Rail Services Planning Office established by Section 205 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 as amended.

"Railroad" means a common carrier by railroad, as defined in section 1(3) of the Interstate Commerce Act [49 U.S.C. 1(3)], including the Consolidated Rail Corporation.

"RRR Act" means the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–236, 87 Stat. 985, as amended by the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94–210.

§ 1201.92 Collection of data.

(a) *General.* The railroad shall collect the revenue, cost, and service unit data specified in Parts 1121 or 1125 of the regulations for all branch lines as that term is defined in section 1201.91. The data shall be collected commencing:

(1) The first day of the month after the branch has been designated on a system diagram as potentially subject to abandonment and continuing for so long as the branch is retained in that category; or

(2) The effective date of an order directing service on a branch and continuing until the order is withdrawn; or

(3) The effective date of a rail service continuation operating agreement and continuing for the duration of the agreement.

(b) *National Standards.* The railroad shall apply the assignment and apportionment methodology set forth in Part 1121, Subchapter C, to any branch it has designated as potentially subject to abandonment or for which a subsidy agreement is in effect under section 1a (6) of the Act. This subsection does not apply to subsidy agreements for branch lines which are the subject of abandonment applications pending as of February 5, 1976, or of applications filed between that date and the effective date of permanent national abandonment regulations.

(c) *Regional Standards.* The railroad shall apply the assignment and apportionment methodology set forth in Part 1125, Subchapter C, to any branch for which a subsidy agreement is in effect under section 304 of the RRR Act or, prior to the issuance of permanent national standards, under section 1a (6) of the Act.

(d) *Account Texts.* The data collected shall include the items of revenue and expense as described in the pertinent accounts texts listed in Part 1201, Subpart A, except to the extent such descriptions are modified in Parts 1121 or 1125.

§ 1201.93 Publication of data.

(a) *Report.* The railroad shall file annually with its Form R–1 a report listing account by account totals of the aggregate revenue, cost, and service unit data for all branch lines for which it must maintain a system of accounts. Only such data as is required by Parts 1121 or 1125 shall be reported. The data shall be accumulated for the prior calendar year and reported in the format set forth in § 1201.94. On branch costs shall be separated into labor, materials, and other. Separate reports for each branch line are not required.

(b) *Publication.* A copy of the report shall be made available for public inspection at the Commission's Offices in Washington, D.C., and at Field Offices in the State or States in which the branch lines are situated. During the period subsequent to the designation of a branch line on a system diagram as potentially subject to abandonment and before the filing of an abandonment application, the railroad shall upon request also make the data for such branch available for inspection by the Commission or any State in which the branch is situated, or any political subdivision of such state, or any "significant user" of the branch as that term is defined in Part 1125 of the regulations.

§ 1201.94 Chart of Accounts and Annual Branch Line Report.

Attributable revenues

		Amount
[1] [2] 101	Freight	
[2] 106	Mail	
[2] 107	Express	
110	Switching	
113	Water transfers	
133	Station, train and boat privileges	
135	Storage; freight	
137	Demurrage	
138	Communication	
139	Grain elevators	
141	Power	
142	Rents of buildings and other property	
143	Miscellaneous	
151	Joint facility—Cr	
152	Joint facility—Dr	
	Subsidy payments	
	Total attributable revenues	

[1] Denotes variance in the content or organization of part 1201 accounts.
[2] Apportioned as prescribed by parts 1121 or 1125.

		Labor	Materials	Other
	MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES			
201	Superintendence			
202	Roadway maintenance			
206	Tunnels and subways			
208	Bridges, trestles and culverts			
210	Elevated structures			
212	Ties			
214	Rails			
216	Other track materials			
218	Ballast			
220	Track laying and surfacing			
221	Fences, snowsheds, and signs			
227	Station and office buildings			
229	Roadway buildings			
231	Water stations			
233	Fuel stations			
235	Shops and enginehouses			
237	Grain elevators			
239	Storage warehouses			
241	Wharves and docks			
243	Coal and ore wharves			
244	TOFC/COFC terminals			
247	Communication systems			
249	Signals and interlocks			
253	Power plants			
257	Power—transmission systems			
265	Miscellaneous structures			
266	Road property—depreciation			
269	Roadway machines			
271	Small tools and supplies			
272	Removing snow, ice, and sand			
273	Public improvements—maintenance			
274	Injuries to persons			
275	Insurance			
276	Stationery and printing			
278	Maintenance joint tracks and other facilities—Dr			
279	Maintenance joint tracks and other facilities—Cr			
281	Right-of-way expenses			
282	Other expenses			
	Total maintenance of way and structures			
	MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT			
301	Superintendence			
302	Shop machinery			
304	Power—plant machinery			
305	Shop and power—plant machinery; depreciation			
[2] 311	Locomotives—repairs			
01	Locomotives road diesel; repairs			
02	Locomotives road other; repairs			
03	Locomotives yard diesel; repairs			
04	Locomotives yard other; repairs			
318	Highway revenue equipment; repairs			
323	Floating equipment; repairs			
326	Work equipment; repairs			
328	Miscellaneous equipment; repairs			
329	Dismantling retired equipment			
330	Retirements; equipment			
[1] [2] 331	Equipment; depreciation			
332	Injuries to persons			
333	Insurance			
334	Stationery and printing			
336	Joint maintenance of equipment expenses—Dr			
337	Joint maintenance of equipment expenses—Cr			
339	Other expenses			
	Total Maintenance of Equipment			

See footnotes at end of table.

TRAFFIC EXPENSES

351	Superintendence
352	Outside agencies
353	Advertising
354	Traffic associations
355	Fast freight lines
356	Industrial and immigration bureaus
357	Insurance
358	Stationery and printing
360	Other expenses
	Total traffic expenses

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

371	Superintendence
372	Dispatching trains
373	Station employees
374	Weighing, inspection, and demurrage bureaus
375	Coal and ore wharves
376	Station supplies and expenses
377	Yard masters and yard clerks
378	Yard conductors and brakemen
379	Yard switch and signal tenders
380	Yard enginemen
[2] 382	Yard switching fuel
[2] 383	Yard switching power produced
[2] 384	Yard switching power purchased
[2] 388	Servicing yard locomotives
389	Yard supplies and expenses
390	Operating joint yards and terminals—Dr.
391	Operating joint yards and terminals—Cr.
392	Train enginemen
[2] 394	Train fuel
[2] 395	Train power produced
[2] 396	Train power purchased
[2] 400	Servicing train locomotives
401	Trainmen
[1] [2] 402	Train supplies and expenses
404	Signal and interlocker operation
405	Crossing protection
406	Drawbridge operation
[1] 407	Communication system operation
[1] 408	Operating floating equipment
410	Stationery and printing
411	Other expenses
412	Operating joint tracks and facilities—Dr.
413	Operating joint tracks and facilities—Cr.
[1] 414	Insurance
415	Clearing wrecks
416	Damage to property
417	Damage to livestock on right-of-way
418	Loss and damage; freight
420	Injuries to persons
421	TOFC/COFC terminals
422	Other highway transportation expenses
	Total transportation expenses

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS EXPENSES

[1] 443	Grain elevators
[1] 445	Producing power sold
446	Other miscellaneous operations
447	Operating joint miscellaneous facilities—Dr.
448	Operating joint miscellaneous facilities—Cr.
	Total miscellaneous operations expenses

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

451	Salaries and expenses of general officers
452	Salaries and expenses of clerks and attendants
453	General office supplies and expenses
454	Law expenses
455	Insurance
457	Pensions
458	Stationery and printing
460	Other expenses
461	General joint facilities—Dr.
462	General joint facilities—Cr.
	Total general operating expenses

[1] Denotes variance in the content or organization of part 1201 accounts.
[2] Apportioned as prescribed by parts 1121 or 1125,

Income accounts

		Cost or (income)
	ORDINARY ITEMS	
[1] 503	Hire of freight cars and highway revenue freight equipment—credit balance	
504	Rent from locomotives	
506	Rent from floating equipment	
507	Rent from work equipment	
508	Joint facility rent income	
509	Income from lease of road and equipment	
[1] 532	Railway tax accruals	
[1] 536	Hire of freight cars and highway revenue freight equipment—debit balance	
537	Rent for locomotives	
539	Rent for floating equipment	
540	Rent for work equipment	
541	Joint facility rents	
542	Rent for leased roads and equipment	
	Total income accounts	

[1] Denotes variance in the content or organization of part 1201 accounts.

Computed Onbranch and Offbranch costs

		Amount
651	Locomotives return on investment	
652	Freight train car costs	
653	Fringe benefits	
654	Rehabilitation	
	Total onbranch avoidable costs	
	OFFBRANCH AVOIDABLE COSTS	
661	Terminal costs	
662	Freight train car costs	
663	Freight train gross ton-mile costs	
	Total offbranch costs	
	ALL OTHER AVOIDABLE COSTS [1]	
671	Working capital	
672	Required capital expenditures	
673	Deferred maintenance	
674	Current cost of freight train cars, locomotives and other equipment	
675	Foregone tax benefits	
676	Administrative costs	
677	Deferred subsidy payment costs	
678	Casualty expenses	
	Total all other avoidable costs	
681	Reasonable return on the value of properties	
682	Management fee	
	Total of avoidable costs, reasonable return and management fee	

[1] Accounts 671–676 apply to part 1121 only, Account 677 applies to part 1125 only.

Service units

	TRAIN-MILE ACCOUNTS
801	Freight train miles
	TRACK-MILE ACCOUNTS
803	Track miles
	LOCOMOTIVE-MILE ACCOUNTS
813	Locomotive unit-miles
814	....do
	CAR-MILE ACCOUNTS
821	Freight train car miles
822	Freight train loaded car miles by car type
01	Box general service, unequipped
02	Box general service, equipped
03	Box special service
04	Gondola, special service
05	Open hopper, general service
06	Open hopper, special service
07	Cover hopper
08	Tank
09	Refer, meat—mechanical
10	Refer, other than meat—mechanical
11	Refer, meat—nonmechanical
12	Refer, other than meat—nonmechanical
13	Stock
14	Autorack
15	Flat, general service
16	Flat, special service
17	Flat, TOFC
18	All other
	Locomotive unit-hours
	Transportation service; line
	LOCOMOTIVE UNIT-HOURS ACCOUNTS
831	Locomotive unit-hours
832	Road locomotive unit-hours
833	Road diesel locomotive unit-hours
834	....do

SWITCHING

835 Yard locomotive unit-hours
836 Yard diesel locomotive unit-hours
837 Yard electric locomotive unit-hours

Gross Ton Miles

841 Road diesel locomotive gross ton-miles
842 Road electric locomotive gross ton-miles
843 Freight train gross ton miles by car type
01 Box general service, unequipped
02 Box general service, equipped
03 Box special service
04 Gondola, special service
05 Open hopper, general service
06 Open hopper, special service
07 Cover hopper
08 Tank
09 Refer, meat—mechanical
10 Refer, other than meat—mechanical
11 Refer, meat—nonmechanical
12 Refer, other than meat—nonmechanical
13 Stock
14 Autorack
15 Flat, general service
16 Flat, special service
17 Flat, TOFC
18 All other

RENTED EQUIPMENT

851 Freight train car-days
852 Floating equipment car-days
855 Locomotive days

TRAIN HOURS

861 Train hours

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