
Wednesday
August 27, 1980

57109-57358

Highlights

- 57109 **Fire Prevention Week, 1980** Presidential proclamation
- 57111 **White Cane Safety Day** Presidential proclamation
- 57126 **Medicare** HHS/HCFA publishes regulations regarding cost reporting requirements for home health agencies; effective 10-1-80
- 57150 **Medicare** HHS/HCFA expands regulations to provide coverage of round trip ambulance services for a hospital inpatient to another treatment facility; comments by 10-27-80
- 57120 **Grant Programs—Community Development** HUD/CPD modifies regulations governing small cities community development block grant program; effective 9-22-80
- 57252 **Air Pollution Control** EPA gives notice of control of air pollution from 1980 model year motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines (Part II of this issue)
- 57160 **Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Programs** ACTION revises schedule of income eligibility levels for individuals and families

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Questions and requests for specific information may be directed to the telephone numbers listed under INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE in the READER AIDS section of this issue.

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- 57119 Immigration** State/Bureau of Consular Affairs publishes regulations regarding documentation of immigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act; effective 9-2-80
- 57318 Environment** Interior/BLM publishes guidelines for implementation of provisions of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; effective 8-27-80 (Part III of this issue)
- 57138 Gasoline** DOE/ERA proposes credit extension for retail purchase of motor gasoline; comments by 10-27-80
- 57113 Banking** FHLBB permits member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board System to invest in certain mutual funds; effective 8-27-80
- 57178 Water Resources** Interior/WPRS announces water and power resources service instructions on public involvement in water and power resources service actions; adopted 8-15-80
- 57114 Banking** FHLBB publishes regulations regarding conversion of State Stock to Federal Stock Charter; effective 8-27-80
- 57149 Grant Programs—Mining and Mineral Resources** Interior/SMO proposes to amend portions of policies and procedures; comments by 9-15-80
- 57332 Drinking Water** EPA amends National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations; effective 8-27-80 (Part IV of this issue)
- 57147 Antidumping** ITC proposes conduct of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations; comments by 10-14-80
- 57230 Securities** Treasury/Sec'y announces 11½-percent interest rate on Series V-1982
- 57116 Export** Commerce/ITA publishes regulations extending validity period for export licenses; effective 8-27-80; comments by 10-27-80
- 57125 Standards of Conduct** Justice amends standard of conduct governing private professional practice and outside employment; effective 9-26-80
- 57175 Training** HHS/HDSO gives notice of Federal allotments to States for personnel training or retraining fiscal year 1980
- 57236 Sunshine Act Meetings**

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- 57252** Part II, EPA
- 57318** Part III, Interior/BLM
- 57332** Part IV, EPA

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GASOLINE

- 57138 Credit extension for retail purchase of motor gasoline, elimination of regulating role; Economic Regulatory Administration; Proposed Rules.

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Proclamation 4782 of August 25, 1980

The President

Fire Prevention Week, 1980

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fire causes more loss of life and property in the United States than all other natural catastrophes combined. Fire is the second most frequent cause of accidental death in the home.

The human costs of fire are borne disproportionately by career and volunteer firefighters. Their profession is one of America's most hazardous.

Each year approximately 8,500 Americans die; another 300,000 are injured in fires and \$5 billion worth of property is destroyed. America loses more to fire than most other countries in the industrialized world.

In an effort to alter this tragic situation, the Administration has implemented a Reorganization Plan, placing the United States Fire Administration's fire programs in the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This agency now coordinates America's disaster preparedness and response efforts, and, within it, the fire service still stands as the First Responder, with the capability and mission to contain, mitigate or resolve emergencies.

Yet the Federal government alone cannot reduce America's fire losses. The public and private sector must do their part. Together, working as a team, we can lessen the unnecessary, life-threatening destruction caused by fire.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do designate the week of October 5 through 11 as Fire Prevention Week.

Because fire deaths most often occur in homes, I call upon American families and other property owners to install smoke detectors, to practice exit drills, and to be especially vigilant in guarding against fires. I further urge all citizens already possessing smoke detectors to use this week to test their devices to ensure their operational status.

I support and encourage the cooperative efforts of private enterprise and government in developing low cost residential sprinkler systems that may revolutionize fire safety in the home.

I encourage the fire service, police, prosecutors, the insurance industry and governmental agencies to continue to work together to improve arson prevention and control measures. Arson remains America's fastest growing crime and we need total commitment to combat it.

I call upon every fire department in the country to improve the delivery of emergency medical services and to teach citizens the fundamentals of basic life support and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

I urge the fire service to open their profession fully to women.

I encourage the fire service to take full advantage of the National Fire Academy.

I acknowledge the National Fire Protection Association and its affiliate, the Fire Marshals Association of North America, for their sponsorship of this week's international observance.

Finally, I call upon members of the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters, members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, all other organizations concerned with fire safety, and the United States Fire Administration to provide the leadership, planning and innovation necessary for an effective national fire prevention and control effort.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.

[FR Doc. 80-26349
Filed 8-25-80; 3:16 pm]
Billing code 3195-01-M

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 4783 of August 25, 1980

White Cane Safety Day, 1980

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In every activity of daily life, most of us depend upon our sight. We take for granted the ability to wend our way through the woods, dodge children and bicycles on the sidewalk, and navigate around cars at busy intersections. As a result, we rarely stop to consider that these everyday activities can be hazardous to the six million Americans who are blind or partially sighted.

Fortunately, visually handicapped people have a distinctive tool available to them which can help in these potentially dangerous situations. That tool is a white cane.

Using the cane as an extension of the body, a sightless person can explore unfamiliar environments, locate landmarks, and find a path free of obstacles. Thanks to this simple aid, millions of visually handicapped persons are able to move about their communities with a degree of independence that would otherwise be denied them.

As valuable as the white cane is, however, it cannot warn its user of hazards more than a few feet away. It cannot detect rapidly moving vehicles, joggers, and young people on roller skates. Therefore, we must all be alert to the needs of people who carry the white cane. Often a gesture as simple as yielding the right-of-way to a visually handicapped person, or offering assistance when it seems to be needed, can make the difference between a safe journey and a hazardous one. In this way, we can help visually handicapped people overcome the difficulties that threaten to limit the freedom of movement that all of us value so highly. To heighten public awareness of the importance of the white cane to the independence and safety of blind and partially sighted Americans, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1003; 36 U.S.C. 169d) has authorized the President to proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1980, as White Cane Safety Day.

I urge all Americans to observe this day by reflecting on the accomplishments of the blind and visually handicapped, by showing sensitivity to the rights and needs of all handicapped citizens, and by resolving to aid them in their continuing struggle for independence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.



Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 45, No. 168

Wednesday, August 27, 1980

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 7

[Docket No. 80-9]

Oath of Directors

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

ACTION: Final revision of interpretive ruling.

SUMMARY: The previous interpretive ruling permitted only those directors present at the "organization meeting" (the first meeting of a national bank's Board of Directors after its members have been elected or reelected) who were residents of the same state to take a joint oath of office. Directors who were present at the organization meeting but residents of different states were required to take an individual oath of office. Oaths must be taken after each election. The revision of Interpretive Ruling 7.4415 allows all directors present at the organization meeting to take a joint oath of office. Only those directors not in attendance at the organization meeting will be required to take an individual oath.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen L. Main, Economist, Regulations Analysis Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20219. Telephone: (202) 447-1177.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("Office") had issued an interpretive ruling, 12 CFR 7.4415, which permitted all directors present at the organization meeting (the first meeting of a national bank's Board of Directors after its members have been elected or

reelected) who were residents of the same state to take a joint oath of office. Directors present at the meeting who were residents of other states were required to take an individual oath of office. Any directors not in attendance at the organization meeting were also to take an individual oath. The oaths, required by statute, must be taken after each election. Many of the approximately 4500 national banks have directors who reside outside the state in which the national bank is headquartered, and as such, are affected by this ruling.

Any benefits to accrue from such separate oaths do not appear to justify the imposition of burdens on directors who reside outside the state. Accordingly, this revision of the interpretive ruling allows all directors in attendance at the organization meeting to take a joint oath of office. Only those directors not present at the meeting will be required to take a separate oath.

In addition, a minor language modification has been made to eliminate gender-specific terminology.

The Office believes that public comment procedures are neither necessary nor appropriate. The changes being adopted amend an interpretation of a statute and reduce a regulatory burden without adversely affecting the rights of any party.

Drafting Information

The principal drafter of this document was Karen L. Main, Economist, Regulations Analysis Division.

Adoption of Amendment

For the reasons stated above, Part 7 of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by revising § 7.4415 to read as follows:

§ 7.4415 Oath of directors.

(a) 12 U.S.C. 73 prescribes the requirements with reference to the oath to be taken by directors. A notary public who is also an officer of a national bank is not eligible to administer the oath to directors of that bank. A notary public who is a director but not an officer of a national bank is eligible, however, to administer the oath to directors of that bank.

(b) All directors in attendance at the organization meeting (the first meeting of a national bank's Board of Directors after its members have been elected or re-elected) may execute the joint oath

(form CC 7029-06). Any director may, and all directors not in attendance at the organization meeting should, execute the individual oath (Form CC 7029-07). A re-elected director who has had uninterrupted service is required to take another oath upon re-election.

(c) Oaths of directors shall be immediately transmitted to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and shall be filed and preserved in its offices for a period of ten years.

(12 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, 12 U.S.C. 73, and 12 U.S.C. 93a)

Dated: August 22, 1980.

John G. Heimann,
Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc. 80-26237 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 a.m.]
BILLING CODE 4810-33-M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

12 CFR Part 523

[No. 80-530]

Mutual Fund Investment Counting Toward Liquidity

August 21, 1980.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Final regulation.

SUMMARY: This amendment implements recent statutory authority by permitting member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System to invest in certain mutual funds for the purpose of satisfying their liquidity requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David J. Bristol, Office of General Counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552, (202) 377-6461.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 405 of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-221, 94 Stat. 132) provides that, subject to Federal Home Loan Bank Board approval, liquid assets held by a Federal Home Loan Bank member institution may include shares or certificates of any open-end management company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, where such company's investment portfolio is restricted to investments which would be eligible liquid assets.

Pursuant to its authority in section 405, the Board has amended § 523.10 of the Rules and Regulations for the Federal Home Loan Bank System (12 CFR 523.10) to authorize investment, for liquidity purposes, in a mutual fund where the investment portfolio is limited to investments which would qualify under § 523.10(d) (1) through (6) (12 CFR 523.10(d) (1)-(6)). New subparagraph (g)(7) of § 523.10 authorizes liquidity investment in any open-end investment company where the portfolio of such company is restricted by its investment policy, subject to modification only by vote of the shareholders, to investments in eligible liquid assets described in the other provisions of paragraph (g). New paragraph (h)(6) authorizes such investment to count as short-term liquidity, to the extent the investments of the company qualify for such treatment.

Since this change relieves restriction by allowing investment in liquid assets through an investment company intermediary, the Board finds that it is in the public interest to implement the amendment without delay, and has therefore determined that notice and public procedure with respect to the amendment are unnecessary under the provisions of 12 CFR 508.11 and 12 U.S.C. 553(b), and that a delay of effective date under 12 CFR 508.14 and 5 U.S.C. 553(d) is unnecessary for the same reason.

Accordingly, the Board hereby amends § 523.10 of the Rules and Regulations for the Federal Home Loan Bank System (12 CFR 523.10) by adding new subparagraphs (g)(7), and (h)(6), to read as set forth below.

1. Amend § 523.10(g) by deleting the word "and" at the end of subparagraph (5) thereof; deleting the period at the end of subparagraph (6) thereof, and replacing it with a semi-colon and the word "and"; and adding a new subparagraph (7) thereto; and amend paragraph (h) of § 523.10 by deleting the word "and" at the end of subparagraph (4) thereof; deleting the period at the end of subparagraph (5) thereof, and replacing it with a semi-colon and the word "and"; and adding a new subparagraph (6) thereto; to read as follows:

§ 523.10 Definitions for purposes of this section, § 523.11 and § 523.12.

* * * * *

(g) *Liquid assets.* * * *

(7) Shares or certificates in any open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, while the portfolio of such company is

restricted by its investment policy, changeable only by vote of the shareholders, to investments described in the other provisions of this paragraph (g).

* * * * *

(h) *Short-term liquid assets.* * * *

(6) Shares or certificates of any investment company qualifying under paragraph (g)(7) of this section, to the extent that the investments of such company are eligible under this paragraph (h).

(Sec. 405, 94 Stat. 132, Pub. L. 96-221, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1437), Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 FR 4981, 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

J. J. Finn,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26216 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6720-01-M

12 CFR Parts 543 and 552

[No. 80-529]

Conversion From State Stock to Federal Stock Charter

August 21, 1980.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: As part of its implementation of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, the Board has adopted regulations which permit State-chartered stock savings and loan type institutions that existed in stock form prior to March 31, 1976, to convert to Federal stock associations. The regulations set forth eligibility requirements and procedures for application, stockholder approval, and the issuance of a Charter S. The Board also has taken the opportunity to simplify the procedures for converting from a State stock or a State mutual institution to a Federal mutual association. These procedures parallel those for State stock to Federal stock conversions. The Board believes that the adoption of these regulations will provide a clear and uncomplicated procedure by which a State institution may convert to a Federal association.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John P. Soukenik, Attorney (202) 377-6427, or Douglas P. Faucette, Senior Associate General Counsel (202) 377-6410, Office of General Counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 404 of the Depository Institutions

Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 amended section 5(i) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. 1461(i)) to allow State stock savings and loan type institutions that existed in stock form prior to March 31, 1976, to convert to federally chartered stock associations. On June 6, 1980, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, by Resolution 80-366 (45 FR 40132, published June 13, 1980), proposed regulations which provided for implementation of the statutory authority. The public comment period ended on July 14, 1980, with receipt of nine comment letters from Federal and State-chartered savings and loan associations, trade groups and a law firm. The proposed regulations received the support of most of the commenters, although six commenters recommended certain modifications. Having reviewed the comments and other pertinent information, the Board has determined to adopt the proposed regulations with modifications, as described below.

The majority of the comments were directed to the application process. The concern expressed by several commenters was that the process of applying to the Board for both preliminary and final approval of a conversion application was an unnecessarily complicated procedure.

The procedural format of the Board's proposed regulations was similar to that of its current regulations for the conversion of State stock and mutual institutions to Federal mutual associations. Those regulations establish eligibility standards and require the filing with the Board of a preliminary application for approval of the proposed plan of conversion, the submission of the plan to association members or stockholders for approval, and the filing of a formal application with the Board for final approval.

The Board believes that it may provide for a simplified conversion process without affecting the substantive rights of the members or stockholders of the converting institution. The Board therefore has determined to modify accordingly its proposed regulations for the conversion of State stock institutions to Federal stock associations and its current regulations for conversion of State stock and mutual institutions to Federal mutual associations, by combining the preliminary and final approval procedures into a single approval process, as set forth in revised § 543.9.

The Board has determined that a 30-day delay of effective date under 12 CFR 508.14 and 5 U.S.C. § 553(d) is unnecessary because the regulatory

amendments implement a statutory directive and relieve restrictions.

Accordingly, the Board hereby amends Parts 543 and 552 of the Rules and Regulations for the Federal Savings and Loan System (12 CFR Parts 543 and 552), as set forth below.

Federal Savings and Loan System

PART 543—INCORPORATION, ORGANIZATION AND CONVERSION

1. Amend § 543.9 by revising paragraph (a) thereof; by adding a new paragraph (b) thereto; by revising former paragraph (b) and redesignating it as paragraph (c); and by revising former § 543.10 and redesignating it as new paragraph (d) of § 543.9; to read as follows:

§ 543.9 Application.

(a) *Filing.* Any member desiring to convert itself into a Federal mutual association shall, after approval by its board of directors, file an application in duplicate through its Bank on forms obtained from the Bank or the Board. A non-member institution eligible to apply for membership may likewise file such an application, simultaneously with its application for membership, through the Bank of which it proposes to become a member. The applicant shall submit any financial statements or other information the board may require and pay all costs, determined by the Board, of the Board's consideration of the application.

(b) *Plan of conversion.* The applicant shall submit with its application a plan of conversion specifying the location of the home office and any branch offices to be maintained by the Federal mutual association, and providing for:

(1) Appropriate reserves and surplus for the Federal mutual association;

(2) Satisfaction in full or assumption by the Federal mutual association of all creditor obligations of the applicant;

(3) Issuance by the Federal mutual association of savings accounts to current holders of withdrawable accounts in an amount equalling the value of such accounts; and

(4) If applicable, issuance of additional savings accounts to current holders of nonwithdrawable capital stock of the applicant in an amount equalling the value of their nonwithdrawable capital stock, including the present value of any preference to which such holders are entitled.

(c) *Board action.* The Board will consider such application and any information submitted therewith, and approve or disapprove the application. All approvals shall be conditioned on

compliance with paragraph (d) of this section. The Board will not consider the application of a converting institution not insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation until an eligibility examination has been completed to the satisfaction of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

(d) *Conditions.* After the Board approves an application for conversion to a Federal mutual association, the applicant shall promptly: (1) Comply with all conditions prescribed in the approval; (2) obtain approval of the plan of conversion by the vote which Section 5(i) of the Act requires and any such vote which may be required by laws of the applicant's jurisdiction; and (3) comply with all other legal requirements. The Board may withdraw its approval of an application if the applicant does not comply with the provisions of this paragraph.

2. Delete § 543.10; redesignate § 543.11 as new § 543.10; and amend new § 543.10 by deleting paragraph (a), removing the paragraph "(b)" designation, and revising the text to read as follows:

§ 543.10 Issuance of charter.

Approval of an application for conversion to a Federal mutual association is final only if the applicant, if not previously a Bank member, has been approved for Bank membership, and has met all the conditions of paragraph (d) of § 543.9 of this subchapter. Upon receipt of written evidence of compliance with all such conditions, the Board will issue a charter as provided in § 544.1 of this subchapter. Issuance of a charter signifies completion of the conversion process.

§ 543.11 [Redesignated from § 543.12]

3. Redesignate § 543.12 as new § 543.11, delete the reference to § 543.11 in new § 543.11 and replace it with a reference to § 543.10.

PART 552—STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

4. Add new § 552.2-1, to read as follows:

§ 552.2-1 Conversion from state stock to Federal stock charter.

With the approval of the Office of Industry Development and the concurrence of the Office of General Counsel, any state stock savings and loan type institution that existed in stock form prior to March 31, 1976, may convert to a Federal stock association, subject to its compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 543.8 through § 543.11 of the subchapter

governing conversion to a Federal mutual association. In lieu of compliance with the requirement of § 543.9(b)(4), an applicant shall provide that the holders of nonwithdrawable capital stock of the applicant shall exchange, on a one-for-one basis, each share of such stock for a share of nonwithdrawable capital stock in the Federal stock association. The new types and classes of stock shall be the same as the former types and classes; however, types and classes of stock that contain provisions inconsistent with the provisions and standards set forth in Charter S shall be amended to conform therewith. A 51 percent or more vote which otherwise complies with the provisions of this section except that it was obtained prior to this section's effective date, but subsequent to March 30, 1980, shall be deemed to be in compliance with § 543.9(d)(2).

5. Amend § 552.3, to read as follows:

§ 552.3 Issuance of charter.

(a) Unless otherwise determined by the Board by advice in writing, a Federal association which has amended its charter pursuant to § 552.2 shall be issued a Charter S in the form following paragraph (b) of this section, or a form including one or more additional provisions set forth in § 552.4 if such provisions are specifically requested.

(b) A Charter S in the following form shall be issued to a state stock savings and loan type institution which has converted to a Federal stock association pursuant to § 552.2-1, except that in a case not involving an association that has converted from mutual to stock form, Section 7 of Charter S requiring a liquidation account and all references thereto shall be deleted, Sections 8 and 9 shall be redesignated Sections 7 and 8 respectively, and the optional provision contained in § 552.4(b) of this Part shall not be available.

6. Amend the preamble of § 552.4(b) to read as follows:

§ 552.4 Optional charter provisions.

* * * * *

(b) Except as to associations with a Charter S not issued in connection with a conversion from mutual to stock form, amend Charter S by redesignating Sections 8 and 9 as Sections 9 and 10 and add a new section as follows: * * *

(Sec. 5, 48 stat. 132, as amended; sec. 105, Pub. L. 93-495, October 28, 1947; Secs. 402, 403, 407, 48 stat. 1256, 1257, 1260, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1725, 1726, 1730; sec. 5, 48 stat. 132 as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1464. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 FR 4961, 3 CFR, 1943-48 Comp., p. 1071)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
J. J. Finn
 Secretary
 [FR Doc. 80-26215 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6720-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
15 CFR Part 372

Extension of Validity Period for Export Licenses; Clarification of Effect of Amendment Applications

AGENCY: Office of Export Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Interim rule and request for comments.

SUMMARY: Most individual validated export licenses for the export of commodities are valid for one year, and may be extended by amendment for an additional six months. This revision permits an exporter to request and obtain validity period extensions in excess of six months when unusual circumstances arise.

Although the intent of the regulations continues to be to require applicants for amendments to licenses to receive approval by the Office of Export Administration before they may ship under the amended terms, recent compliance actions have demonstrated the need to restate this intent more clearly. This restatement clarifies the ongoing requirement that a licensee receive official approval before exporting under the terms of the amendment.

DATES: This rule becomes effective on August 27, 1980 but may be further revised in light of any comments received. Comments must be received by the Department before noon, October 27, 1980.

ADDRESS: Written comments (six copies when possible) should be sent to: Richard J. Isadore, 9-60, Acting Director, Operations Division, Office of Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 7138, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Archie Andrews, Director, Exporters' Service Staff, Office of Export Administration, Washington, D.C. 20230, Telephone: (202) 377-5247 or 377-4811.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Rulemaking Requirements

Section 13(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (Pub. L. 96-72, to be codified at 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*) ("the Act") exempts regulations promulgated under the Act from the

public participation in rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act. Because they relate to a foreign affairs function of the United States, it has been determined that these regulations are not subject to Department of Commerce Administrative Order 218-7 (44 FR 2082, January 9, 1979) and the International Trade Administration Administrative Instruction 1-6 (44 FR 2093, January 9, 1979) which implement Executive Order 12044 (43 FR 12661, March 23, 1978), "Improving Government Regulations."

However, because of the importance of the issues raised by these regulations and the intent of Congress set forth in section 13(b) of the Act, these regulations are issued in interim form and comments will be considered in developing final regulations.

The period for submission of comments will close (60 days following publication). All comments received before the close of the comment period will be considered by the Department in the development of final regulations. While comments received after the close of the comment period will be considered if possible, their consideration cannot be assured. Public comments which are accompanied by a request that part or all of the material be treated confidentially because of its business proprietary nature or for any other reason, will not be accepted. Such comments and materials will be returned to the submitter and will not be considered in the development of the final regulations.

All public comments on these regulations will be a matter of public record and will be available for public inspection and copying. In the interest of accuracy and completeness, comments in written form are preferred. If oral comments are received, they must be followed by written memoranda which will also be a matter of public record and will be available for public review and copying. Communications from agencies of the United States Government or foreign governments will not be made available for public inspection.

The public record concerning these regulations will be maintained in the International Trade Administration Freedom of Information Records Inspection Facility, Room 3012, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230. Records in this facility, including written public comments and memoranda summarizing the substance of oral communications, may be inspected and copied in accordance with regulations published in Part 4 of Title 15 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Information about

the inspection and copying of records at the facility may be obtained from Mrs. Patricia L. Mann, the International Trade Administration Freedom of Information Officer, at the above address or by calling (202) 377-3031.

Accordingly, the *Export Administration Regulations* (15 CFR Part 368 *et seq.*) are revised as follows:

PART 372—INDIVIDUAL VALIDATED LICENSES AND AMENDMENTS

1. Section 372.11(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 372.11 Amending export licenses.

* * * * *

(b) *General provisions.* The Office of Export Administration will consider for approval a request to amend an outstanding export license for the purpose of conforming it to changes which have taken place in the original transaction, provided that the change is not of such significance as to constitute a new transaction. A licensee may export under the terms of an amendment only after receiving Office of Export Administration approval in writing of the application to amend.

2. Section 372.12 is amended by:

a. Revising § 372.12(c) to read as follows:

§ 372.12 Special provisions for an amendment to extend the validity period of a license.

* * * * *

(c) *Length of extension.* Usually, only one extension will be granted for a license carrying a one-year validity period, and the length of the extension will be limited to a maximum of six months from the original expiration date shown on the license. If unusual circumstances arise that necessitate more than one extension, or an extension of more than six months, the required length of extension and proposed new expiration date should be indicated on Form ITA-685P, Request for and Notice of Amendment Action, and supporting documentation and detailed justification should be attached. (See § 372.9(d)(2) for additional information on extensions of individual validated licenses and § 379.5(f)(2) with respect to extensions of technical data licenses.)

b. Adding a new paragraph (f) as follows:

* * * * *

(f) *Export during extended validity period.* A licensee may export after the expiration date of the original license only after receiving Office of Export Administration approval in writing of the application to extend the validity period.

(See § 372.11(b) and § 386.2(b)(2))

(Secs. 4, 15 and 21, Pub. L. 96-72, to be codified at 50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*; Executive Order No. 12214 (45 FR 29783, May 6, 1980); Department Organization Order 10-3 (45 FR 6141, January 25, 1980); and Department Organization Order 41-1 (45 FR 11862, February 22, 1980))

Dated: August 21, 1980.

Eric L. Hirschhorn,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-26154 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

15 CFR Part 373

Clarification of Reexport Restrictions and Clarification of Which Aircraft and Helicopters Are Excluded From Special Licensing Procedures

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends 15 CFR Part 373 both to clarify country limitations imposed on reexports of certain commodities by distributors under the Distribution License procedure, and to clarify language describing aircraft and helicopters which are excluded from consideration under the special licensing procedures.

DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Archie Andrews, Director, Exporters' Service Staff, Office of Export Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230 (Telephone: (202) 377-5247 or 377-4811).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 13(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 ("the Act") exempts regulations promulgated thereunder from the public participation in rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act. Section 13(b) of the Act, which expresses the intent of Congress that where practicable "regulations imposing controls on exports" be published in proposed form, is not applicable because these regulations do not impose controls on exports. It has been determined that these regulations are not "significant" within the meaning of Department of Commerce Administrative Order 218-7 (44 FR 2082, January 9, 1979) and International Trade Administration Administrative Instruction 1-6 (44 FR 2093, January 9, 1979) which implement Executive Order 12044 (43 FR 12661, March 23, 1978),

"Improving Government Regulations."

Therefore these regulations are issued in final form.

Accordingly, the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 368 *et seq.*) are amended as follows:

1. A new sub-paragraph (v) reading as follows is added to § 373.3(i)(1):

§ 373.3 Distribution License.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(v) An approved consignee may reexport only to eligible countries. See Supplement No. 1 to Part 373 for country limitations on certain commodities.

2. Supplement No. 1 to Part 373 is amended by revising entry 1460, 5460, 6460 as follows:

1460, 5460, 6460: 1460 sub-entries (a) and (b) only, 5460 entire entry, 6460 sub-entries (a) and (b) only: Nonmilitary aircraft and helicopters. (Nonmilitary aircraft designed to carry up to a maximum of 25 persons, including crew, may be exported under the Distribution License to all normally eligible countries, except the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Syria, Iraq, Libya, or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.)

(Secs. 13, 15, and 21, Pub. L. 96-72, to be codified at 50 U.S.C. App. § 2401 *et seq.*; Executive Order No. 12214 (45 FR 29783, May 6, 1980); Department Organization Order 10-3 (45 FR 6141, January 25, 1980); International Trade Administration Organization and Function Order 41-1 (45 FR 11862, February 22, 1980))

Dated: August 15, 1980.

Eric L. Hirschhorn,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-26155 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 1

General Regulations Under the Commodity Exchange Act; Contract Market Rules and Authority Delegations

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission) is amending its general regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to submission of contract market rules and delegations of authority concerning review of such rules. The

amendment to the Commission's rules is to specifically indicate that the Commission will return and not review rule submissions that do not strictly comply with the Commission regulations for the submission of reviewable rules. This is necessary because of the amount of time that is needed to review incomplete rule submissions. To implement this new provision, the Commission is delegating authority to the Executive Director and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets to determine whether to remit and not accept for review any rule submitted under section 5a(12) of the Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William D. Grossman, Associate Director, Division of Trading and Markets, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20581. (202) 254-8955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 5a(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act ("Act"), 7 U.S.C. 7a(12) (1976), as amended by the Futures Trading Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-405, section 12, 92 Stat. 871 (1978), is designed specifically to afford the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission") the opportunity to review and evaluate contract market rules prior to their being placed into effect. In order to effectuate the purposes of section 5a(12), it is essential that the Commission be given sufficient information concerning a proposed reviewable rule upon which to base its statutorily-required analysis. To this end, the Commission adopted regulation 1.41.¹

Regulation 1.41(b)(3), in particular, requires each contract market which submits a proposed reviewable rule to

Set forth an explanation of the proposed reviewable rule, including its anticipated effective date and purpose, a description of any action taken or anticipated to be taken as a result of or pursuant to the proposed reviewable rule, how the rule fits into the contract market's scheme of self-regulation, how the rule furthers the purposes of the Act, and any other information which may be beneficial to the Commission in analyzing the proposed reviewable rule (if a proposed reviewable rule affects, directly or indirectly, the application of any other rule of the contract market, set forth the pertinent portion of the text of any such rule and describe the anticipated effect of the proposed reviewable rule on the application thereof) * * *

In order to expedite the Commission's processing of reviewable rules, it is imperative that the contract markets comply fully with the requirements of

¹ See 40 FR 29085 (July 10, 1975), 41 FR 40091 (September 17, 1976).

regulation 1.41(b). Thus, in the Federal Register release announcing the adoption of regulation 1.41, the Commission stated that it

"will not accept a contract market reviewable rule submission not in substantial compliance with the form and content requirements of paragraph (b) of regulation 1.41. Where the submission of a proposed reviewable rule fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (b), the Commission will give written notice of such inadequacy to the contract market generally within ten (10) days of receipt of such submission by the Commission." 41 FR 40091 at 40094 (September 17, 1976).

To the extent that contract markets meet their obligations to supply the information required by regulation 1.41(b)(3), the time and effort expended by the Division of Trading and Markets to prepare recommendations for Commission action is significantly reduced. However, heretofore, several contract markets have not taken full advantage of their opportunity to facilitate expeditious Commission action on proposed reviewable rules. Incomplete or otherwise inadequate submissions from these contract markets have often prompted Commission staff to expend an inordinate amount of time in an effort to have the contract markets correct or supplement submissions which they are obligated to prepare completely in the first instance. Such efforts also prevent the staff from using its resources to review expeditiously those rules that are submitted by other contract markets in full compliance with regulation 1.41(b). Accordingly, the Commission has revised regulation 1.41(b) expressly to provide that it may return to contract markets and not accept for review, proposed rules that do not comply with the requirements of that provision. The amendment to regulation 1.41(b) places no additional burdens on the contract markets and serves to emphasize the Commission's views it announced adopting regulation 1.41. By amending regulation 1.41(b) specifically to include a provision regarding the return of inadequate submissions, the Commission's intent is the same as it was when regulation 1.41(b) was adopted in 1976; i.e., "to accelerate the review of proposed reviewable rules pursuant to section 5a(12) of the Act." *Id.*

Delegation of Authority

In order to implement regulation § 1.41(b), as amended, and in an effort to utilize the Commission's resources in an efficient manner, the Commission is delegating authority to the Executive Director and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets, and to such

persons under the supervision of the Executive Director or the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets as such Directors may from time to time designate, to determine whether to remit and not accept for review any rule submitted under section 5a(12) of the Act and regulation 1.41(b). This delegation of authority is codified in new subsection (c) of regulation 1.41a.

Since the amendment to regulation 1.41(b) and new subsection (c) of regulation 1.41a relate solely to the organization, procedures, and practices of the Commission, they are exempt from the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 regarding notice of proposed rulemaking and other public participation.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission, pursuant to the authority in sections 8a(5) and 2a(11) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended 7 U.S.C. §§ 12a(5) and 4a(j), is amending Title 17, Chapter I, Part 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations by amending paragraph (b) of regulation 1.41 and adopting a new subsection (c) of regulation 1.41a as follows:

§ 1.41 Contract market rules, submission of rules to Commission, exemption of temporary emergency rules and certain operational and administrative rules, emergencies.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section, all proposed reviewable rules must be submitted to the Commission for approval pursuant to section 5a(12) of the Act at least 30 days prior to their proposed effective dates or within such shorter period of time as the Commission may permit. Three copies of each such rule shall be furnished to the Commission at its Washington, D.C. headquarters, and two copies shall be furnished to the regional office of the Commission having local jurisdiction over the contract market. ► The Commission may remit to the contract market, with an appropriate explanation where practicable, and not accept for review any rule submission that does not comply with the form and content requirements of subsections (1)-(4) of this paragraph (b). Each such submission shall, in the following order: ◀ (Addition enclosed in arrows)

§ 1.41a Delegation of authority to the Executive Director and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets

The Commission hereby delegates, until the Commission orders otherwise, the following authority to the Executive Director and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets, to be exercised alternatively by either such Directors or

by such other employee or employees of the Commission under the supervision of either Director as may be designated from time to time by the Director responsible for the supervision of such other employee or employees:

* * * * *

► (c) Pursuant to § 1.41(b), to determine whether to remit to a contract market and not accept for review any rule submitted pursuant to section 5a(12) of the Act and regulation 1.41(b) thereunder, where such Director determines that such rule submission does not comply with the form and content requirements of paragraph (b) of regulation 1.41. ◀ (Addition enclosed in arrows)

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, D.C., on August 20, 1980, by the Commission.

Jane K. Stuckey,
Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 80-20191 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

17 CFR Part 140

Organization, Functions and Procedures of the Commission; Delegation of Authority to the Chief Administrative Law Judge

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has adopted new rule 140.61, governing the appointment of a Presiding Officer to conduct summary reparation proceedings in cases in which a hearing is not held. The rule delegates to the Chief Administrative Law Judge the Commission's authority to appoint a Commission employee as a Presiding Officer, subject to the concurrence of the Executive Director that the appointment is consistent within the Commission's allocation of staff resources.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald Tendick, Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; 2033 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20581; (202)-254-7556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 14 of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. 18, provides that a person who wishes to complain of a violation of the Act, or of any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, may apply to the Commission for an order awarding reparations. The Commission is authorized to afford an opportunity for a hearing before an Administrative Law

Judge. Section 14(b), however, provides "that in complaints wherein the amount claimed as damages does not exceed the sum of \$5,000, a hearing need not be held and proof in support of the complaint and in support of the respondent's answers may be supplied in the form of depositions or verified statements of fact." Commission Rule 12.71(a)(2) implements this provision. In addition, Commission Rule 12.71(a)(1) provides that in cases where the amount claimed exceeds \$5,000, the parties may waive a hearing.

Subpart G of the Commission's Rules Relating To Reparations Proceedings governs summary proceedings in cases in which a hearing is not held, 17 CFR Part 12, Subpart G (1979). These proceedings generally are based on a written record resulting from discovery, submission of verified statements, written depositions, proposed findings and conclusions, and briefs. Since a hearing is not required, the rules permit appointment of a Presiding Officer who is not an Administrative Law Judge to conduct these proceedings. Thus, Rule 12.91 provides for the appointment of a Presiding Officer in Summary Proceedings who shall be a member of the Commission, an Administrative Law Judge, a Hearing Officer, or such other Commission employee "as may be appointed by the Commission to conduct the proceeding."

A substantial portion (about 10 percent) of the reparations cases now pending may be considered in summary proceedings. In aid of an expeditious resolution of these pending cases, the Commission has determined that the Chief Administrative Law Judge should be able, as needed, to appoint Commission employees who are deemed qualified to consider specific cases subject to summary proceedings. In order to avoid a drain on Commission personnel resources, the appointment will be subject to the concurrence of the Executive Director with regard to the availability of the designated employee. The delegation to the Chief Administrative Law Judge further reserves to the Commission the right to revoke the delegated authority at any time.

A Presiding Officer in Summary Proceeding cases will issue an initial decision that is subject to Commission review in the same manner as the initial decisions that are issued by Administrative Law Judges in cases in which hearings are required. The Presiding Officer will, of course, be bound by all rules governing the conduct of a decisional employee (e.g. Rule 12.9, concerning ex parte communications in

reparations proceedings; Rule 12.10, concerning separation of functions).

Based on the foregoing, the Commission hereby amends Part 140 of Chapter I of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adopting § 140.61 to read as follows:

§ 140.61 Delegation of authority to the chief administrative law judge.

(a) The Commission hereby delegates to the Chief Administrative Law Judge, until such time as the Commission orders otherwise, the authority reserved to the Commission in § 12.91 of this chapter to appoint a Commission employee who is not a member of the Commission, an Administrative Law Judge or a Hearing Officer, as a Presiding Officer to conduct summary proceedings in accordance with Subpart G of Part 12 of this chapter in those reparations cases in which a hearing is not required, as set forth in § 12.71 of this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the appointment of a Presiding Officer pursuant to this delegation of authority shall be subject to the concurrence of the Executive Director that the appointment of any particular employee will be consistent with the Commission's allocation of staff resources.

(Secs. 2(a)(11) and 14 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 4a(j) and 18); 92 Stat. 875-876 (September 30, 1978))

The foregoing rule shall be effective immediately. The Commission finds that the rule relates solely to agency practice and procedure and that the notice and other public procedures called for by the Administrative Procedure Act, as codified, 5 U.S.C. 553, are not required.

Issued by the Commission on August 21, 1980 in Washington, D.C.

Jane K. Stuckey,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 80-26211 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8351-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Consular Affairs

22 CFR Part 42

[Departmental Regulation 108.793]

Visas: Documentation of Immigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department's regulations defining "accompanying" or

"accompanied by" are amended to provide that a principal alien who travels abroad to confer alternate foreign state chargeability upon a spouse or child may travel to any country, including the country in which the dependent's immigrant visa is being processed, and personally register abroad for that purpose at a consular office. In addition, the amendment permits a principal alien to confer immigrant status to a spouse or child who cannot follow to join the principal alien under applicable statutes. These amendments bestow a benefit upon a principal alien by permitting him to travel to a consular post closer to his residence than that at which his dependents' visas are being processed.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 2, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerald M. Brown, Chief, Legislation and Regulations Division, Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, (202) 632-1900.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the existing definitions of "accompanying" or "accompanied by" in § 42.1, an alien in the United States who wants to confer alternate foreign state chargeability to a spouse or child under section 202(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act at a date later than four months after having been issued an immigrant visa or granted adjustment of status must travel abroad to the country in which the dependent is applying for an immigrant visa and personally appear before a consular officer for that purpose. This amendment permits the principal alien to appear and register at any consular office for the purpose of conferring alternate foreign state chargeability to a spouse or child or, where applicable, immigrant status upon a spouse or child.

Because this regulation is purely administrative in nature, and without adverse effect, compliance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553 relative to notice of proposed rulemaking is impracticable and unnecessary.

In § 42.1, the first sentence in the definitions "accompanying" or "accompanied by" is amended by deleting line 9 through the end of that sentence and substituting the following:

§ 42.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

"Accompanying" or "accompanied by" means * * * the principal alien, or within four months from the date on which the principal alien personally appears and registers before a consular officer abroad for the express purpose of conferring alternate foreign state

chargeability or, where applicable, immigrant status upon a spouse or child.

* * *

* * * * *

(Section 104, 66 Stat. 174; Section 109(9)(1), Foreign Relations Authorization Act, 91 Stat. 847; 8 U.S.C. 1104)

Dated: August 19, 1980.

Barbara M. Watson,

Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs.

[FR Doc. 80-20275 Filed 8-28-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development

24 CFR Part 570

[Docket No. R-80-788]

Community Development Block Grant Program; Small Cities

AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule modifies the regulations governing the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program in order to permit, on a demonstration basis, a very limited number of States to participate to a greater degree in that program.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 22, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Trudy P. McFall, Acting Director, Office of Planning and Program Coordination, Washington, D.C., (202) 755-6290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: An important part of the President's Urban Policy initiatives has involved efforts to strengthen the partnership between Federal and State governments in order to better aid distressed places and people. Toward this end, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is working to involve States more closely in the Department's programs. As a part of that effort HUD published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 22, 1980, for public comment. The rule governs a demonstration of increased participation for one or more States in the process used to select small cities to receive grants under the Community Development Block Grant program. HUD's objective is to determine whether increased State participation can further such objectives as more effective targeting and coordination of Federal and State resources to communities with greatest need, more responsiveness to

State and local priorities and plans, and greater commitment of State resources to housing and community development. To the extent these objectives are achieved, HUD may continue the demonstration in a second year.

Participation by States in the Small Cities CDBG program is provided for in Section 104(e) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and in § 570.422 of the regulations. This section dealing with State involvement has been reserved until now pending the outcome of deliberations within HUD on appropriate roles for States in the CDBG program. The rule adds the language for the reserved § 570.422.

HUD expects to involve one or more States in the initial demonstration effort being established under this regulation. States expressing an interest in greater direct participation in the Small Cities CDBG program and appearing to best meet the criteria for participation will be given the opportunity to submit a proposal. The State or States selected will participate in the demonstration only if there is a consensus of eligible CDBG preapplicants obtained through a process acceptable to the Secretary that they wish the State to have such a rule. Furthermore, HUD will involve its Area Offices closely in the selection process and does not expect to select a State without the support of the Area Office.

The State or States selected will design a system for ranking small cities to receive the Community Development Block Grants and will manage the FY 1981 preapplication and selection process for Small Cities applications within the State. The State or States will develop the selection criteria and procedures in consultation with eligible local governments and HUD. HUD will review and approve the State selection criteria to ensure that they are consistent with CDBG law. Once approved by HUD, the State selection system will be substituted for the normal Small Cities selection criteria and process and appropriate notification of such substitution shall be provided in the Federal Register.

Using the approved selection system the State will advise HUD of the preapplications that it is recommending for funding. HUD will review the recommended preapplications for completeness, eligibility, and other appropriate programmatic requirements.

Interested persons were given until May 22, 1980 to submit written comments. Twenty-four persons submitted comments. All comments received with respect to the proposed rule were carefully considered.

The following paragraphs summarize the comments received and explain the Department's response to the comments received and other changes made to the proposed regulations.

The most frequently expressed concern received in the comments was that bringing State government into the Small Cities program's selection process would add an unnecessary layer of government which would increase paperwork and processing time. While the Department recognizes that this could happen, HUD will make every effort to organize the selection process with the State and make maximum efforts to avoid duplication. HUD will assess the degree of duplication or inefficiency in the demonstration project and use the results as important factors in determining the net value of State participation to small cities and whether to repeat the demonstrations in the future.

Ten of the commenters expressed serious concern about the possibility that what they consider to be an objective process could become politicized. The Department will exercise every precaution to prevent that through careful review and monitoring of the State's proposed selection criteria, proposed selection process, and actual operations of the selection system. Paragraph (e), Monitoring and Evaluation, has been added to the rule to make the Department's intent clear. Further protection will be provided by the requirement for the State to obtain recommendations from its cities while developing the selection criteria and the system for applying them. The Department will encourage cities' recommendations on how to avoid politicization of the State's selection process. Also, the Department will be closely involved in the demonstration to ensure that the criteria are applied consistently and fairly.

Four commenters made recommendations about the need for assuring that there is, in fact, a consensus among the States' communities of less than 50,000 to permit the State to play the role in the selection process defined by this rule. It was recommended by two commenters that approval of at least 60 percent of the States' small cities should be obtained. The Department agrees in principle with setting such a threshold percentage but considers it inappropriate to specify in the rule. Doing so would eliminate the flexibility to make allowances for the practical difficulty of obtaining the necessary endorsements in States with large

numbers of very small communities. Other methods of demonstrating support for State involvement such as the endorsement of a State municipal league should be permitted when it is clear to HUD that such an organization can indeed speak for its constituent eligible governments on this subject. The Department believes that flexibility to recognize the variations among State situations should be maintained and therefore has not introduced a specific national threshold. Since the Department will be working with only two States we will be able to determine that a workable consensus has been obtained.

A potential conflict of interest was seen by four commenters who felt a State should not be allowed both to assist the preparation of a local pre-application and subsequently evaluate it in the selection process. The Department agrees and has added the necessary language to paragraph (c).

The A-95 process was considered an adequate provision for State review by five commenters. Although A-95 provides an opportunity to comment on projects that are in conflict with State plans and projects, it does not provide an incentive for a State to look for opportunities to combine its resources with Federal resources to aid communities with the greatest needs nor to set priorities among projects. These are principal objectives of this demonstration. The Department wants the A-95 process used more effectively by State, areawides, and local government but does not believe A-95 can achieve the objectives sought in this demonstration.

A few commenters sought assurance of participation in the process for their organization. This included involvement for areawide planning agencies, State municipal leagues, groups which advocate the needs of low and moderate income persons, and rural areas. The Department believes it is desirable for such interests and organizations to contribute to the effort and will encourage States to involve them in designing the selection system.

Three commenters recommended stronger requirements for added State assistance in housing and community development to aid distressed places and expand housing choices for low and moderate income persons. One commenter proposed requiring a State match of small city program grants. The Department has modified the wording of paragraph (b)(1) to show that in evaluating State proposals it will look for evidence of a history of substantial assistance and a commitment to continue or increase it.

Several commenters said that the current selection system was working and that the proposed changes were unnecessary or, in one case, wasteful. They were further concerned that they would lose the benefit of direct contact with knowledgeable HUD staff. The Department's objective in undertaking this demonstration is to bring about increased and better-targeted assistance for distressed people and communities. That is both a necessary and important objective for the Department to seek to achieve in a period of shrinking resources. Department staff will continue to be available to work with local staff and could, in fact, have more time for technical assistance in demonstration States, since the work of the selection process is shared with the States.

In summary, the comments received raised a number of valuable cautions about various aspects of the Demonstrations to be conducted. The Department has modified the regulation to incorporate some of the more specific suggestions for changes and will be mindful of the general concerns in the conduct of the demonstration. On balance, the Department feels it is appropriate to proceed since this effort is designed as a demonstration.

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

This rule is not listed in the Department's semiannual agenda of significant rules, published pursuant to Executive Order 12044.

Accordingly, 24 CFR Part 570 Subpart F is amended by issuing § 570.422 to read as follows:

§ 570.422 State participation.

(a) *Demonstration.* The Secretary may establish an experimental demonstration program with one or more States to determine whether States' involvement in partnership with HUD, in the process of selection of Small Cities grantees increases the targeting of Federal and State resources to distressed places and to the special problems of low- and moderate-income persons and minorities, as well as increases the total amount of State resources to distressed places.

(b) *Criteria for State participation.* In order to be eligible for participation in the demonstration program, a State must obtain, through a process acceptable to HUD, a consensus of the eligible small city applicants within the State that they agree that the State should have a role

in the selection process. In evaluating State proposals HUD will select the best proposals, considering both the State's past progress and the extent of future commitment to the following criteria:

(1) Providing substantial State funds for low- and moderate-income housing and community development which aid distressed places and expand housing choices for low- and moderate-income persons;

(2) Using plans, policies and programs which constitute a development strategy which is the basis for State decisionmaking;

(3) Demonstrating a system for targeting State resources to all distressed communities, including cities over 50,000 population, and to low- and moderate-income persons and minorities; and

(4) Having staff capacity and financial resources to undertake the demonstration.

(c) *Selection of small city grantees:* A State which is designated by the Secretary to participate in the demonstration shall in consultation with HUD and eligible small city applicants within the State, develop selection criteria and a system for managing the preapplication solicitation and selection process. Selection criteria and the management system and selection process shall be reviewed by HUD for consistency with the requirements of the Act. After HUD notifies a State of its approval, the State selection criteria and process shall be substituted for the selection process provided in §§ 570.424 through 570.430 and appropriate notice shall be published in the Federal Register and the State shall manage the preapplication process and make recommendations for funding to HUD. The States selected for participation in the demonstration shall not prepare preapplications or applications for Small Cities program grants nor submit applications on behalf of eligible Small Cities program applicants.

(d) *Grant approval.* HUD, which shall make the decision as to the preapplicants which shall be funded, shall as part of the grant approval process consider (1) the State's recommendations; (2) whether the State's approved selection criteria were reasonably and consistently applied; and (3) compliance by the preapplicants with the requirements of this subpart.

(e) *Monitoring and Evaluation.* HUD will monitor and evaluate the demonstration to determine how well State participation in the Small Cities program selection process achieves the objectives contained in paragraph (a).

(Title I, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.); Title I, Housing and Community Development Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95-123); and Sec. 7(d) Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(d); Section 7(o) of the Department of HUD Act), (42 U.S.C. 3535(o), Section 324 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978))

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 20, 1980.

Robert C. Embry, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning
and Development.

[FR Doc. 80-20159 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Parts 1, 31, 301

[T.D. 7716]

Withholding on Certain Crewmen Engaged in Fishing

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service,
Treasury.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document provides final regulations relating to the treatment of certain crewmen on boats engaged in catching fish as self-employed rather than as employees. Changes to the applicable tax law were made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and the Revenue Act of 1978. These regulations provide operators and crewmen of fishing boats with guidance necessary for compliance with the Acts.

DATES: The amendments to the regulations relating to income tax withholding and self-employment taxes are effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 1954. The amendments to the regulations relating to social security taxes are effective with respect to services performed after December 31, 1954, except for services performed after December 31, 1954, but before October 4, 1976, in cases in which the owner or operator of a boat treated a share of the boat's catch as being subject to such taxes. The amendments to the regulations relating to reporting requirements are effective for calendar years beginning after October 4, 1976.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Claudine Ausness of the Legislation and Regulation Division, Office of the Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224 (Attention: CC:LR:T) (202-566-3459).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 9, 1980, the Federal Register published proposed amendments to the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR Part 1), the Employment Tax Regulations (26 CFR Part 31), and the Regulations on Procedure and Administration (26 CFR Part 301) under sections 1402, 3121, 3401, and 6050A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. These amendments were proposed to conform the regulations to section 1207 (e) and (f)(4) of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1706), as amended by section 701(z) of the Revenue Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2921). No public hearing was requested. After consideration of comments regarding the proposed amendments, those amendments are adopted by this Treasury decision as proposed.

Explanation of Provisions

Under the Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended, if certain conditions are met, after 1954 crewmen on boats engaged in catching fish and other aquatic animals are generally considered self-employed, rather than employees, for purposes of income tax withholding, self-employment tax, and the social security laws.

In order for a crewman to be considered self-employed, all of the following conditions must be met:

(1) The crew member must receive in payment for his services a fixed share of the boat's catch or of the proceeds from the sale of the catch and he must be entitled to no other cash or property independent of the size of the catch;

(2) The amount of the crew member's share must depend solely on the amount of the boat's catch, and therefore the amount of the share cannot be fixed at any minimum (in dollars or weight); and

(3) The crew of the boat on which the individual performed these services must normally be made up of fewer than 10 individuals.

Even if the criteria under the new provision are satisfied, for purposes of the social security tax a crewman is nevertheless deemed an employee, with regard to any services performed after December 31, 1954, but before October 4, 1976, if the boat operator treated a share of the boat's catch received by the crewman as subject to social security taxes.

If the new criteria are satisfied, the boat operator must file an information return on Form 1099-F (Copy A) by February 28 of the calendar year following the year in which service is performed, and, if the crewman has made his address known, the operator must furnish Copy B of the same form to the crewman. The operator must report

on Form 1099-F the identity of each individual performing services, the individual's percentage share of the catch, and the amount of the proceeds received or the type and weight of the catch each crewman received as compensation for his services.

The regulation explicitly states that a crewman's share is not dependent solely on the amount of the boat's catch if the crewman is entitled under any individual or collective agreement to any fee, hourly wage, minimum for services, or any other amount unrelated to the size of the catch. Further, the operating crew includes the captain for purposes of determining the number of persons who normally make up the crew of the boat.

Two comments made with respect to the proposed rules expressed some confusion as to whether the same individual could be considered self-employed for one voyage and an employee for the next voyage as a result of how remuneration for the crewman was calculated. The regulation clearly provides that services performed by a crewman on one voyage may be excepted from employment but may not be so excepted on a subsequent voyage on the same or on a different boat, and that services of some crewman on a voyage may be excepted from employment while services of other crewman on the same voyage may not be so excepted. For example, a crewman on a 5-man crab fishing boat, if paid solely on a share basis, might be considered self-employed for that trip, but the same crewman on a subsequent salmon tendering trip, if compensated on a per-diem basis, would be considered an employee.

The regulation specifies certain events which result in a boat operator's "treating" a share of the boat's catch as subject to social security taxes for purposes of the exception to the 1955 effective date in the case of such taxes. For example, the operator is generally deemed to have treated the share of the catch as subject to social security taxes (1) if the operator voluntarily filed Form 941, (2) if he made full or partial payment of FICA tax (unless he made such payment only in order to file a court claim for a refund), or (3) if the operator withheld FICA tax from the crewman's share (regardless of whether the tax was paid over to the Service).

The regulation makes clear that, if a share of the catch has been "treated" as subject to social security taxes, in the case of services performed after December 31, 1954, but before October 4, 1976, even though the crewman otherwise satisfied the criteria necessary for being considered self-

employed, he is not required to pay tax on self-employment income with respect to such services, but is required to pay income tax on income received for such services. The fact that a boat operator has treated a share of the catch as being subject to the social security tax does not mean that the operator is required to withhold income tax with respect to that share. However, in such cases the boat operator is required to pay over both the employee and employer portions of FICA tax.

The final regulations adopted by this Treasury decision impose no significant new reporting or recordkeeping requirements. The principal effect of the final regulations is to conform existing regulations to statutory changes. Evaluation of the effectiveness of these regulations after issuance will be based upon comments received from offices within Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service, other governmental agencies, and the public.

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Claudine Ausness of the Legislation and Regulations Division of the Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service. However, personnel from other offices of the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department participated in developing the regulations, both on matters of substance and style.

Adoption of Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, the amendments to 26 CFR Parts 1, 31, and 301 published as a notice proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register for April 9, 1980 (45 FR 24207), are hereby adopted as proposed.

The Treasury decision is issued under the authority contained in section 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805).

Jerome Kurtz,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: August 18, 1980.

Donald C. Lubick,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

PART 1—INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1953

Paragraph 1. Section 1.1402(c)-3 is amended by revising the second sentence of paragraph (a) and by adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follow:

§ 1.1402(c)-3 Employees.

(a) *General rule.* * * * However, in six cases set forth in paragraphs (b) to (g), inclusive, of this section, the performance of service by an individual

is considered to constitute a trade or business within the meaning of section 1402(c) and § 1.1402(c)-1. * * *

(g) *Individuals engaged in fishing.* For taxable years ending after December 31, 1954, service performed by an individual on a boat engaged in catching fish or other forms of aquatic animal life (hereinafter "fish") constitutes a trade or business within the meaning of section 1402(c) and § 1.1402(c)-1 if the service is excepted from the definition of employment by section 3121(b)(20) and § 31.3121(b)(20)-1(a). However, the preceding sentence does not apply to services performed after December 31, 1954, and before October 4, 1976, on a boat engaged in catching fish if the owner or operator of the boat treated the individual as an employee in the manner described in § 31.3121(b)(20)-1(b).

Par. 2. Section 1.6050A-1 is added immediately after § 1.6050-1, to read as follows:

§ 1.6050A-1 Reporting requirements of certain fishing boat operators.

(a) *Requirement of reporting.* The operator of a boat on which one or more individuals during a calendar year performed services described in § 31.3121(b)(20)-1(a) shall make an information return on Form 1099F for that calendar year. The return shall include the following information:

(1) The name and taxpayer identification number of each individual performing the services;

(2) The percentage of each individual's share of the catch of fish or other forms of aquatic life (hereinafter "fish");

(3) The percentage of the operator's share of the catch of fish;

(4) If the individual receives all or part of his share of the catch in kind, the type and weight of the share and, if it can be ascertained, the fair market value of his share;

(5) If the individual receives a share of the proceeds of the catch, the dollar amount received; and

(6) Any other information that is required by the form.

For purposes of this section, the term, "boat operator" means an employer (as defined in § 31.3121(d)-2) of an employee whose services are excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20) and § 31.3121(b)(20)-1. The boat operator may make separate returns on Form 1099F for each crew member for each voyage, or he may aggregate the information required by this paragraph for an individual for all or any part of a return period in which the type of catch

(if required) and the percentage due the crew member remain the same.

(b) *Time and place for filing.* Returns required to be made under this section on Form 1099F shall be filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center, designated in the instructions for Form 1099F, on or before February 28 of the year following the year in which the relevant services were performed.

(c) *Requirement of and time for furnishing statement—(1) requirement of furnishing statement.* Every person filing a Form 1099F under this section shall furnish to the individual whose identifying number is (or should be) shown on the form a written statement showing the information required by paragraph (a) of this section. The requirement of the preceding sentence may be met by furnishing to the individual copy B of Form 1099F or a reasonable facsimile of Form 1099F that was filed pursuant to this section.

(2) *Time for furnishing statement.*

Each statement required by this paragraph to be furnished to any individual for a calendar year shall be furnished on or before January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the return was made.

PART 31—EMPLOYMENT TAXES; APPLICABLE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1955

Par. 3. Section 31.3121(b)(20)-1 is added immediately after § 31.3121(b)(19)-1, to read as follows:

§ 31.3121(b)(20)-1 Service performed on a boat engaged in catching fish.

(a) *In general.* (1) Service performed on or after December 31, 1954, by an individual on a boat engaged in catching fish or other forms of aquatic animal life (hereinafter "fish") are excepted from employment if—

(i) The individual receives a share of the boat's (or boats' for a fishing operation involving more than one boat) catch of fish or a share of the proceeds from the sale of the catch,

(ii) The amount of the individual's share depends solely on the amount of the boat's (or boats' for a fishing operation involving more than one boat) catch of fish.

(iii) The individual does not receive and is not entitled to receive, any cash remuneration, other than remuneration that is described in sub-division (1) of this subparagraph, and

(iv) The crew of the boat (or of each boat from which the individual receives a share of the catch) normally is made up of fewer than 10 individuals.

(2) The requirement of subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (1) is not satisfied if there exists an agreement with the

boat's (or boats') owner or operator by which the individual's remuneration is determined partially or fully by a factor not dependent on the size of the catch. For example, if a boat is operated under a remuneration arrangement, e.g., a collective agreement which specifies that crew members, in addition to receiving a share of the catch, are entitled to an hourly wage for repairing nets, regardless of whether this wage is actually paid, then all the crew members covered by the arrangement are entitled to receive cash remuneration other than a share of the catch and their services are not excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20).

(3) The operating crew of a boat includes all persons on the boat (including the captain) who receive any form of remuneration in exchange for services rendered while on a boat engaged in catching fish. See § 1.6050A-1 for reporting requirements for the operator of a boat engaged in catching fish with respect to individuals performing services described in this section.

(4) During the same return period, service performed by a crew member may be excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20) and this section for one voyage and not so excepted on a subsequent voyage on the same or on a different boat.

(5) During the same voyage, service performed by one crew member may be excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20) and this section but service performed by another crew member may not be so excepted.

(b) *Special rule.* Services performed after December 31, 1954, and before October 4, 1976, on a boat by an individual engaged in catching fish are not excepted from employment for any voyage (for purposes of section 3121(b) and the corresponding regulations), even though the individual satisfies the requirements of subdivision (i) through (iv) of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, if the owner or operator of the boat engaged in catching fish treated the individual as an employee. For purposes of this subparagraph, the individual was treated as an employee if—

(1) Form 941 was voluntarily filed by the boat operator or owner, regardless of whether the tax imposed by chapter 21 was withheld. For purposes of this subdivision, the filing of Form 941 is not voluntary if the filing was the result of action taken by the Service pursuant to section 6651(a) (relating to addition to the tax for failure to file tax return or to pay tax);

(2) The boat owner or operator withheld from the individual's share the tax imposed by chapter 21, regardless of

whether the tax was paid over to the Service; or

(3) The boat owner or operator made full or partial payment of the tax imposed by chapter 21, unless the payment was made pursuant to section 7422(a) (relating to no civil actions for refund prior to filing claim for refund). However, for purposes of this paragraph crew members whose services, but for subdivisions (i) through (iii), would have been excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20) are not required to pay self-employment tax on income earned in performing those services. See § 1.1402(c)-3(g). Moreover, in such cases the employer is not entitled to a refund of the employer's share of any tax imposed by chapter 21 that was paid.

Par. 4. Section 31.3401(a)(17)-1 is added after § 31.3401(a)(16)-1, to read as follows:

§ 31.3401(a)(17)-1 Remuneration for services performed on a boat engaged in catching fish.

(a) Remuneration for services performed on or after December 31, 1954, by an individual on a boat engaged in catching fish or other forms of aquatic animal life (hereinafter "fish") is excepted from wages and hence is not subject to withholding if—

(1) The individual receives a share of the boat's (or boats' for a fishing operation involved more than one boat) catch of fish or a share of the proceeds from the sale of the catch,

(2) The amount of the individual's share depends solely on the amount of the boat's (or boats' for a fishing operation involving more than one boat) catch of fish,

(3) The individual does not receive, and is not entitled to receive, any cash remuneration, other than remuneration that is described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and

(4) The crew of the boat (or of each boat from which the individual receives a share of the catch) normally is made up of fewer than 10 individuals.

(b) The requirement of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) is not satisfied if there exists an agreement with the boat's (or boats') owner or operator by which the individual's remuneration is determined partially or fully by a factor not dependent on the size of the catch. For example, if a boat is operated under a remuneration arrangement, e.g., a union contract, which specifies that crew members, in addition to receiving a share of the catch, are entitled to an hourly wage for repairing nets, regardless of whether this wage is actually paid, then all the crew members covered by the arrangement are entitled to receive cash remuneration other than

as a share of the catch and are not excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20).

(c) The operating crew of a boat includes all persons on the boat (including the captain) who receive any form of remuneration in exchange for services rendered while on a boat engaged in catching fish. See § 1.6050A-1 for reporting requirements for the operator of a boat engaged in catching fish with respect to individuals performing services described in this section.

(d) During the same return period, service performed by a crew member may be excepted from employment by section 3121(b)(20) and this section for one voyage and not so excepted on a subsequent voyage on the same or on a different boat.

PART 301—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

Par. 5. Section 301.6050A-1 is added immediately after § 301.6050-1, to read as follows:

§ 301.6050A-1 Information returns regarding services performed by certain crewmen on fishing boats.

For provisions relating to the requirement of returns of information regarding services performed by certain crewmen on fishing boats, see § 1.6050A-1 of this chapter (Income Tax Regulations) and § 301.6652-1 of this chapter (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

Par. 6. Section 301.6652-1(a)(2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 301.6652-1 Failure to file certain information returns.

(a) *Returns with respect to payments made in calendar years after 1962* * * *

(2) *Other payments; statements with respect to tips.* In the case of each failure—

(i) To file a statement of a payment made to another person required under authority of section 6041, relating to information returns with respect to certain information at source, or section 6051(d), relating to information returns with respect to payments of wages as defined in section 3401(a), or section 6050(a), relating to information returns with respect to remuneration of certain crew members defined in section 3121(b)(20), or

(ii) To furnish a statement required under authority of section 6053(b), relating to statements furnished by employers with respect to tips, or section 6050A(b), relating to statements furnished by fishing boat operators with respect to remuneration of certain crew members, within the time prescribed by

regulations under those sections for filing such statements (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing).

there shall be paid by the person failing to so file the statement \$1 for each such statement not so filed. However, the total amount imposed on the delinquent person for all such failures during any calendar year shall not exceed \$1,000.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 80-26214 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4830-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General

28 CFR Part 45

[Order No. 909-80]

Amendment to Standard of Conduct Governing Private Professional Practice and Outside Employment

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This order amends the Department of Justice rule governing private professional practice and outside employment by expanding the categories of public interest legal work which Justice attorneys are permitted to undertake. The order also makes minor changes in language and structure in order to clarify existing policies and procedures under the rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 26, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sana Shtasel, Special Assistant to the Associate Attorney General, Office of the Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530 (202-633-3309).

By virtue of the authority vested in me by 28 U.S.C. 509, 510 and 5 U.S.C. 301, Part 45 of Chapter I of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations is amended by inserting the following to replace § 45.735-9:

§ 45.735-9 Private professional practice and outside employment.

(a) No employee shall engage in the private practice of a profession, including the private practice of law, except as may be authorized under this section. Acceptance of a forwarding fee shall be deemed to be within the foregoing prohibition.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section shall not be applicable to special Government employees.

(c)(1) Employees are encouraged to provide public interest professional services so long as such services do not interfere with their official

responsibilities. Such public interest services must be conducted without compensation, and during off-duty hours or while on leave. Leave will be granted for court appearances or other necessary incidents of representation in accordance with established policy on leave administration (see DOJ Order 1630.1A). Representation of Federal employees in Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint procedures may be provided in accordance with § 45.735-6(c) of this title and the Department's established EEO policy (see DOJ Order 1713.5) rather than this subsection. No employee may seek, or assist a plaintiff who seeks, an award of attorney's fees for services provided pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Any *pro bono* services provided by an employee must be consistent with Federal law and regulations. In determining whether to provide *pro bono* services in a particular matter, the employee should give particular attention to the requirements of subsection (f) below. Notice of intention to provide *pro bono* services shall be given in writing to the head of the employee's division (or in the case of an Assistant U.S. Attorney to the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys with the U.S. Attorney's comments appended thereto). Should the division head or Executive Office believe the public interest professional service may not conform to the requirements of this section the disagreement will promptly be referred to the Associate Attorney General for final resolution.

(3) Public interest services should fall into one of the following categories:

(i) Service to a client who does not have the financial resources to pay for professional services;

(ii) Services to assert or defend individual or public rights which society has a special interest in protecting;

(iii) Services to further the organizational purpose of a charitable, religious, civic, or educational organization; or

(iv) Services designed to improve the administration of justice.

(d) Employees may provide professional services, pursuant to § 45.735-6(d) of this title, to those relatives and personal fiduciaries who are listed in that section.

(e) The Associate Attorney General may make other specific exceptions to paragraph (a) of this section in unusual circumstances. Application for exceptions must be made in writing stating the reasons therefor, and directed to the Associate Attorney General through the applicant's superior. Action taken by the Associate

Attorney General with respect to any such application shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the applicant.

(f) No employee shall engage in any professional practice under this section or any other outside employment if—

(1) The activity will in any manner interfere with the proper and effective performance of the employee's official duties;

(2) The activity will create or appear to create a conflict of interest;

(3) The activity will reflect adversely upon the Department of Justice;

(4) The employee's position in the Department of Justice will influence or appear to influence the outcome of the matter;

(5) The activity will involve assertions that are contrary to the interests or positions of the United States; or

(6) The activity involves any criminal matter or proceeding whether Federal, State or local, or any other matter or proceeding in which the United States (including the District of Columbia government) is a party or has a direct and substantial interest.

Dated: August 19, 1980.

Benjamin R. Civiletti,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 80-26184 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

33 CFR Parts 204 and 207

Danger Zones and Restricted Areas at Certain Military Facilities in the Hawaiian Islands

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DOD.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army is amending the regulations which establish danger zones and restricted areas at certain military facilities in the Hawaiian Islands. The changes are necessary to reflect existing conditions and organizational changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1980.

ADDRESS: HQDA, DAEN-CWO-N Washington, D.C. 20314.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ralph T. Eppard (202) 272-0200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet has requested certain danger zone and restricted area regulations promulgated in 33 CFR Parts 204 and 207 respectively.

be amended. The following is a list of the locations of the affected danger zones/restricted areas and the rationale behind the change.

Section 204.223 Pacific Ocean, Hawaii; danger zones. Paragraph (c) is amended by deleting "Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District," and inserting "Commander, Third Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860."

Rationale: Commandant Fourteenth Naval District has been disestablished and the enforcing agency function has been assumed by the Commander, Third Fleet.

Section 204.224a Pacific Ocean at Barbers' Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; danger zone. Paragraph (a) is revised to correct an omission in the coordinates defining the danger zone and paragraph (b)(2) is amended by deleting "FPO San Francisco 96611" and inserting "Hawaii 96862."

Rationale: The area description is revised to correct a defect in the boundary coordinates. This change establishes the landward boundary of the danger zone to prevent passage into the danger area along the shore. The second amendment is an address change.

Section 204.224b Pacific Ocean at Keahi Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; danger zone. Paragraph (b)(2) is amended by deleting "Commanding Officer, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit One, FPO San Francisco 96612" and inserting "Commander, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group One, Barbers' Point, Hawaii 96862."

Rationale: Activity and address change.

Section 207.805 Pacific Ocean southwest of Laau Point, Molokai, T.H.; Navy Drill Minefield is deleted.

Rationale: The area is no longer used for the stated purpose.

Section 207.806 Pacific Ocean at Barber's Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; restricted area. Paragraph (b)(4) is amended by deleting "Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier" and inserting "Commander Fleet Training Group, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860."

Rationale: The Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier has been replaced by the Commander, Fleet Training Group.

The Department of the Army has determined that Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and public procedures thereto are unnecessary and impracticable in this matter since the amendments reflect changes in agency organization and in the one instance to correct the coordinates for an existing danger zone. Accordingly, the Department of the Army is amending the regulations as set forth below.

Note.—It has been determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring the preparation of a regulatory analysis under EO 12044, "Improving Government Regulations."

(40 Stat. 892, 33 U.S.C. 3) and (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1)

PART 204—DANGER ZONES

1. Section 204.223(c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 204.223 Pacific Ocean, Hawaii; danger zones.

* * * * *

(c) *Enforcing agency.* The regulations in this section shall be enforced by Commander, Third Fleet, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860, and such agencies as he/she may designate.

2. Section 204.224a(a) and (b)(2) are revised to read as follows:

§ 204.224a Pacific Ocean at Barber's Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; danger zone.

(a) *The danger zone.* The waters within a rectangular area beginning at a point in latitude 21°17'56"N., longitude 158°05'21"W., thence to latitude 21°17'30"N., longitude 158°05'21"W.; thence to latitude 21°17'58"N., longitude 158°02'49"W., thence to latitude 21°18'24"N., longitude 158°02'49"W.; thence along the shoreline at the highwater mark along the southerly boundary of Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, to the point of beginning.

(b) *The regulations.*

* * * * *

(2) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, Hawaii, 96862, and such agencies as he/she may designate.

3. Section 204.224b(b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 204.224b Pacific Ocean at Keahi Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; danger zone.

* * * * *

(b) *The regulations.*

* * * * *

(2) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commander, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group One, Barber's Point, Hawaii 96862 and such agencies as he/she may designate.

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

4. Section 207.805 is revoked.

§ 207.805 Pacific Ocean southwest of Laau Point, Molokai, T. H.; Navy drill minefield.

Revoked and reserved.

5. Section 207.806(b)(4) is revised to read as follows:

§ 207.806 Pacific Ocean at Barber's Point, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; restricted area.

* * * * *

(b) *The Regulations.*

* * * * *

(4) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commander, Fleet Training Group, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860, and such agencies as he/she may designate.

Dated: August 5, 1980.

Michael Blumenfeld,
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).

[FR Doc. 80-26189 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-92-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

42 CFR Part 405

Medicare Program; Cost Reporting Requirements for Home Health Agencies

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment to the Medicare regulations requires that: (1) certain types of home health agencies (HHA) use the "step-down" method of allocating costs to various cost centers; and (2) all HHAs use a single method of apportioning costs between Medicare and non-Medicare patients. The revised regulation will assist in the application of cost limits to HHAs by requiring the use of uniform and improved methods of determining the cost by type of service.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Fred Koenig, (301) 594-8612.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reasonable Cost Reimbursement System

Under section 1861(v)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, payment for services furnished by a provider (hospital, skilled nursing facility, or HHA) is made under the "reasonable cost" reimbursement system. This system provides for paying the lesser of the reasonable cost or a provider's customary charges. It also requires a provider to file a cost report with the Medicare fiscal intermediary after the close of the provider's accounting period. The cost report details all the costs incurred in furnishing services to all the provider's patients, and determines the share of those costs that

the Medicare program should pay. Preparation of a cost report requires a provider to use a method of cost finding and a method of cost apportionment. Cost finding is the process of ascertaining the costs of the various types of services furnished (see 42 CFR 405.453). Cost apportionment is the process of determining Medicare's share of those costs (see 42 CFR 405.452).

This regulation involves revision in the current system of cost finding and cost apportionment for home health agencies. The requirements are discussed in greater detail below.

Cost Finding Method

Currently, home health agencies use a number of cost finding methods that are approved by their fiscal intermediaries and HCFA (see Part I of the Provider Reimbursement Manual § 2308ff). The use of different cost finding methods makes meaningful comparisons of HHA costs difficult.

This final rule requires that HHAs not based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities use a single method of cost finding, known as the "step-down method". (HHAs based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities would continue to use the method applicable to the parent institution.) The "step-down method" takes into account the fact that services rendered by certain non-revenue producing departments or cost centers (e.g., depreciation, transportation, administrative and general, etc.) are utilized by both non-revenue and revenue-producing centers (see 42 CFR 405.453(d)(1)). All costs of non-revenue producing centers are allocated to all centers which they serve regardless of whether these centers produce revenue.

This cost finding method allows us to determine costs more accurately and the use of this single method results in uniformity of cost reporting. Use of the "step-down" method also allows us to analyze the relationship between non-revenue producing costs and direct patient care costs, thereby enhancing our ability to apply cost limits to HHA costs.

Certain "small" HHAs that are not based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities, however, will be allowed to use a simplified variation of the step-down method upon approval by their fiscal intermediary. For purposes of this regulation, a "small" HHA is one that received less than \$35,000 in Medicare reimbursement for the immediately preceding cost reporting period, if this reimbursement represented less than 50 percent of the total operating cost of the HHA.

Cost Apportionment Method

Section 1861(v)(1)(A) also requires that our methods for determining a provider's reasonable costs assure that Medicare will pay the full cost of furnishing services to Medicare beneficiaries, and none of the costs for non-Medicare individuals. This is the objective of cost apportionment.

Present cost apportionment methods used by HHAs do not necessarily derive costs by type of service furnished by the HHA. Those that do derive costs by type of service do not necessarily achieve this in a uniform way. The final rule requires that HHAs use a single method of cost apportionment. This method will be known as "cost per visit by type of service" method. The use of this method of cost apportionment has certain advantages. First, use of this cost apportionment method is needed to derive full benefit of the cost limits by type of service and to achieve uniform application of cost limits among HHAs. Currently, cost limits are being applied on an aggregate basis i.e., the Medicare allowable costs for all services are totaled and compared to an overall limit computed for each agency by multiplying the number of Medicare visits for each service by the respective per visit cost limit. However, this cost apportionment method will be used to provide data for the further development of cost limits by type of service and as a basis for the eventual implementation of such limits. (See discussion in 45 FR 38014, June 5, 1980.) Second, the determination of costs is more precise when computed by type of service than under the other methods currently being used. Third, this new method also allows us to compare costs by type of service for all HHAs, thereby assisting us in identifying those HHAs that have excessive costs.

Under this method, the total allowable cost of visits for each type of service is divided by the total number of visits for that type of service. Next, the number of Medicare covered visits is multiplied by the average cost per visit just computed. This represents the cost Medicare will recognize as the cost for that service subject to the cost limits published by HCFA (see 42 CFR 405.460).

Effect on Medicaid

Under Medicaid, State agencies determine the method of reimbursement for home health services. This amendment to the Medicare regulations would apply to States that use the Medicare principles of reimbursement in determining actual costs of services furnished. Other HHAs would continue

to be reimbursed according to the method determined by the State.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) was published on February 15, 1980 (45 FR 10382). The proposed rule provided that HHAs not based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities would use the "step-down" method of cost finding and that all HHAs would use the "cost-per-visit-by-type-of-service" method of cost apportionment.

Discussion of Major Comments

Comments on the NPRM were received from Medicare intermediaries and providers, from a few major provider chain organizations, and from major health care organizations such as the American Hospital Association, National League for Nursing and the National Association of Home Health Agencies. A summary of the major comments and our responses follow.

1. Many commenters objected to the proposed regulation because they felt it would increase costs by requiring additional recordkeeping and bookkeeping.

While we agree that costs may increase for some HHAs, we believe that the increase will be minimal. Many HHAs already maintain their records in sufficient detail to perform the required cost finding and cost apportionment methods. The increase in costs to HHAs would primarily involve additional expenditures for training and orientation of staff to the new methods and cost reports and for converting current cost reporting systems utilized by HHAs to the new system.

2. Some commenters requested that the effective date for implementation of the regulation be delayed to provide more lead time for system conversion.

We agree with the suggestion and have delayed implementation of the regulation to October 1, 1980. This should afford the industry enough lead time to convert present systems to accommodate the requirements contained in this rule.

3. Several commenters felt that we should implement the Uniform System for Home Health Agency Reporting (USHHAR) before implementing a single cost finding and cost apportionment method.

The Uniform System for Home Health Agency Reporting (USHHAR) is being developed by HCFA pursuant to section 1121 of the Social Security Act. This section directs the Secretary to establish by regulation a uniform system for reporting cost data by home health agencies and other types of health services facilities and organizations.

These requirements were added by section 19(a) of Public Law 95-142, enacted as part of the 1977 Amendments to the Social Security Act on October 25, 1977.

When USHHAR is implemented, we plan to include in it a uniform functional chart of accounts for use by HHAs in reporting cost data and a set of uniform definitions and for those accounts. USHHAR may also include utilization and other statistical data in more detail than is being required under this regulation. These features are not included in the current cost reporting system.

This regulation is not intended to implement the requirements of section 1121 of the Social Security Act since work on USHHAR is still underway and a uniform report for HHAs is not ready at this time. The USHHAR requirements will be issued as proposed rulemaking when they have been fully developed.

We anticipate that this regulation affecting cost finding and cost apportionment for HHAs will be compatible with those to be issued under USHHAR in that it represents one module of the overall system. We also anticipate that the methodologies described in this regulation will be used to allocate and apportion costs identified and defined in USHHAR.

4. Some small HHAs commented that the requirements of the regulation should be modified to allow for a simplified cost reporting method to accommodate these HHAs.

We agree with this comment and have revised the regulation and the cost report to allow certain "small" HHAs that are not based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities to use a simplified variation of the step-down method that will be described in greater detail in the cost report instructions. As indicated earlier, we have defined a "small" HHA as one that received less than \$35,000 in Medicare reimbursement for the immediately preceding cost reporting period, so long as this Medicare reimbursement represents less than 50 percent of the total operating cost of the HHA. We developed this definition of a "small" HHA in response to concerns expressed by the industry. Two commenters specifically proposed a definition of a "small" HHA. One definition was the \$35,000 in Medicare reimbursement and 50 percent of the total operating cost of the HHA; the other definition was \$100,000 in Medicare reimbursement and 50 percent of the total operating cost. We accepted the former definition because it was our judgment that the \$35,000 figure was a reasonable limit of program payment for permitting less detailed financial

reporting. We believe that an HHA that receives more than \$35,000 in Medicare program payments should be required to submit complete detailed information to support the appropriateness of the payments. Also, we believe that HHAs that receive more than 50 percent of their total operating costs from Medicare should not be exempted from the more detailed reporting requirements because in such situations, Medicare loses the advantage that marketplace pressures have on containing provider costs.

42 CFR Part 405 is amended as follows:

1. Section 405.404 is amended by adding a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 405.404 Methods of apportionment under title XVIII.

* * * * *

(c) For cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1980, home health agencies must use the cost per visit by type of service method of cost apportionment, as specified in § 405.452(c)(5). Use of this method requires cost finding, as defined in § 405.453(b)(1).

2. Section 405.452 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(4) and adding a new paragraph (c)(5) to read as follows:

§ 405.452 Determination of cost of services to beneficiaries.

* * * * *

(c) *Availability of apportionment methods for cost reporting periods starting after December 31, 1971.*

* * * * *

(4) *New providers, except home health agencies.* All hospitals, hospital complexes, and skilled nursing facilities entering the program on or after January 1, 1979, must use the Departmental Method of apportionment starting with their first cost reporting period.

(5) *Home health agencies.* For cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1980, all home health agencies must use the cost per visit by type of service method of apportioning costs between Medicare and non-Medicare beneficiaries. Under this method, the total allowable cost of all visits for each type of service is divided by the total number of visits for that type of service. Next, for each type of service, the number of Medicare covered visits is multiplied by the average cost per visit just computed. This represents the cost Medicare will recognize as the cost for that service, subject to cost limits published by HCFA (see § 405.460).

* * * * *

3. Section 405.453 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 405.453 Adequate cost data and cost finding.

* * * * *

(d) *Cost finding methods.* After the close of the accounting period, providers must use one of the following methods of cost finding to determine the actual costs of services furnished during that period. For cost reporting periods beginning after December 31, 1971, providers using the Departmental Method of cost apportionment must use the Step-Down Method described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section or an "Other Method" described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. For cost reporting periods beginning after December 31, 1971, providers using the Combination Method of cost apportionment must use the modified cost finding method described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. Effective for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1980, home health agencies not based in hospitals or skilled nursing facilities must use the Step-Down Method described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (Home health agencies based in hospitals or SNFs must use the method applicable to the parent institution.) However, a home health agency not based in a hospital or skilled nursing facility that received less than \$35,000 in Medicare reimbursement for the immediately preceding cost reporting period, and for whom this reimbursement represented less than 50 percent of the total operating cost of the agency, may use a simplified version of the step-down method, as specified in instructions for the cost report issued by HCFA.

* * * * *

(Sections 1102, 1814(b), 1815, 1861(v), 1871 of the Social Security Act 42 U.S.C. 1302, 1395f(b), 1395g, 1395x(v), 1395hh)

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs No. 13.773, Medicare-Hospital Insurance; No. 13.774, Medicare-Supplementary Medical Insurance)

Dated: June 30, 1980.

Earl M. Collier, Jr.,
Acting Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

Approved: August 18, 1980.

Patricia Roberts Harris,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-25823 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4110-35-M

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**45 CFR Part 1151****Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap; Correction****AGENCY:** National Endowment for the Arts.**ACTION:** Correction of final rule.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a typographical error that appeared in National Endowment for the Arts final regulations under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 published in the Federal Register April 17, 1979 (44 FR 22730 (1979)). Section 1151.34(a)(2) of the regulations erroneously includes a reference to paragraph (d) of this section. That reference should be changed to paragraph (c).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Liberman, Assistant to the General Counsel, National Endowment for the Arts, 2401 E Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506, 202-634-6588.

Livingston L. Biddle, Jr.,
Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts.

[FR Doc. 80-26192 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7537-01-M

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**49 CFR Part 1033****[S.O. No. 1389; Amdt. 4]****Transkentucky Transportation Railroad Co., Inc., Authorized To Operate Over Tracks Abandoned by Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.**

August 21, 1980.

AGENCY: Interstate Commerce Commission.**ACTION:** Amendment No. 4 to Service Order No. 1389.

SUMMARY: This order amends Service Order No. 1389 by extending its expiration date until 11:59 p.m., December 31, 1980. Transkentucky Transportation Railroad, Inc. (TTI) is authorized to operate over tracks abandoned by Louisville and Nashville Company between Maysville and Paris, Kentucky. TTI has filed an application with this Commission for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. This amendment continues the Service Order in effect pending the Commission's decision upon the application.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 11:59 p.m., and continuing in effect until 11:59 p.m., December 31, 1980, unless otherwise

modified, amended or vacated by order of this Commission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: M. F. Clemens, Jr. (202) 275-7840.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 1389, (44 FR 44853, 45 FR 14863, 37843 and 45288), and good cause appearing therefor:

§ 1033.1389 [Amended]

It is ordered: § 1033.1389
Transkentucky Transportation Railroad, Inc. Authorized to operate over tracks abandoned by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Service Order No. 1389 is amended by substituting the following paragraph (g) for paragraph (g) thereof:

(g) *Expiration date.* The provisions of this order are extended until 11:59 p.m., December 31, 1980, unless otherwise modified, amended or vacated by order of this Commission.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p.m., August 31, 1980.

This action is taken under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 10304-10305 and 1121-1126.

This amendment shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and car hire agreement under the terms of that agreement and upon the American Short Line Railroad Association. Notice of this amendment shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy 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, Railroad Service Board, members Joel E. Burns, Robert S. Turkington and William F. Sibbald, Jr.
Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26174 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

49 CFR Part 1120A**[Finance Docket No. 28990F]****Rail Carriers; Common Carrier Status of States, State Agencies and Instrumentalities, and Political Subdivisions****AGENCY:** Interstate Commerce Commission.**ACTION:** Clarification of effective date of final rules and exemptions.

SUMMARY: On August 13, 1980, at 45 FR 53827, this Commission published a notice of final rules and exemptions exempting the acquisition by a State of

rail lines approved for abandonment, when the abandonment has not been consummated. Further, the notice exempted from our regulation the start up and termination of operation over lines abandoned or approved for abandonment, which have been acquired by a State. The rules were adopted for a modified certificate of public convenience and necessity for these operations.

In a second notice, published at 45 FR 55205, August 19, 1980, the original notice was corrected by adding the concurring separate expression of Commissioner Trantum. This second publication carried an erroneous effective date of September 18, 1980. The correct effective date of September 12, 1980 was carried in the original publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Kelley (202) 275-7564.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of final rules and exemptions was effective September 12, 1980.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26177 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 32****National Wildlife Refuges in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin****AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Special regulations.

SUMMARY: The Director has determined that the opening to public hunting of certain National Wildlife Refuges is compatible with the objectives for which the areas were established, will utilize a renewable natural resource, and will provide additional recreational opportunity to the public. These special regulations describe the conditions under which hunting will be permitted on portions of certain National Wildlife Refuges in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

DATES: Effective August 27, 1980 for duration of seasons noted below for individual refuge areas.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Area Manager or appropriate Refuge Manager at the address or telephone number listed below:

George G. P. Bekeris, Area Manager,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 530
Federal Building and U.S. Court
House, 316 North Robert Street, St.

Paul, MN 55101. Telephone: (612) 725-7641.

Joseph Kotok, Refuge Manager, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Middle River, MN 56737. Telephone: (218) 449-4115.

James Heinecke, Refuge Manager, Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge, 25 N.W. 2nd Street, Ortonville, MN 56278. Telephone: (612) 839-3700.

Wayne D. Adams, Refuge Manager, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Post Office Box J, Cartersville, IL 62918. Telephone: (618) 997-3344.

John E. Toll, Refuge Manager, Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, Route #2, Mayville, WI 53050. Telephone: (414) 387-2658.

Howard A. Lipke, Refuge Manager, Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, Great River Plaza, 311 N. 5th Street, Suite 100, Quincy, IL 62301. Telephone: (218) 224-8580.

James M. Carroll, Jr., Refuge Manager, Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, Star Route, Necedah, WI 54646. Telephone: (608) 565-2551.

David E. Heffernan, Refuge Manager, Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Route #2, McGregor, MN 55760. Telephone: (218) 768-2402.

Ronald V. Papike, Refuge Manager, Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Route #2, Zimmerman, MN 55398. Telephone: (612) 389-3323.

Omer N. Swenson, Refuge Manager, Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Rochert, MN 56578. Telephone: (218) 847-4355.

Robert Howard, Refuge Manager, Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, 122 W. 2nd Street, Winona, MN 55987. Telephone: (507) 452-4232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Hunting on portions of the following refuges shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations, subject to additional special regulations and conditions as indicated. Portions of refuges which are open to hunting are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps. Special conditions applying to individual refuges and maps are available at refuge headquarters or from the Office of the Area Manager (addresses listed above).

The Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 (16 U.S.C. 406k) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer such areas for public recreation as an appropriate incidental or secondary use only to the extent that it is practicable and not inconsistent with the primary objectives for which the area was established. In addition, the Refuge Recreation Act requires (1) that any recreational use permitted will not interfere with the primary purpose for which the area was

established; and (2) that funds are available for the development, operation, and maintenance of the permitted forms of recreation.

The recreational use authorized by these regulations will not interfere with the primary purposes for which these National Wildlife Refuges were established. This determination is based upon consideration of, among other things, the Service's Final Environmental Statement on the Operation of the National Wildlife Refuge System published in November 1976. Funds are available for the administration of the recreational activities permitted by these regulations.

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

Illinois

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of upland game is permitted during the dates specified by the State of Illinois for the 1980 Upland Game Season. Hunting of upland game is prohibited from sunrise to 12:00 Noon in the refuge controlled goose hunting areas during the goose hunting season.

Minnesota

Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of Hungarian partridge, cottontail, jack rabbits, gray fox squirrel, and ringnecked pheasant is permitted beginning on the opening day of seasons for these species as established by the State of Minnesota. All upland game seasons on the refuge close at sunset, November 30, 1980.

Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of ruffed grouse, ringnecked pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail, jack rabbits and snowshoe hare is permitted during the seasons for these species as established by the State of Minnesota. The open area comprises about 2,000 acres and is posted as "Public Hunting Area".

Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of ruffed grouse, ringnecked pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail, jack rabbits and snowshoe hare is permitted during the seasons for these species as established by the State of Minnesota. The open area comprises 20,058 acres and is designated as Areas A and B on the refuge hunting map.

Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of ruffed grouse, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail, jack rabbits and snowshoe hare is permitted during the seasons for these species as established by the State of Minnesota

on approximately 12,500 acres. An additional 18,000 acres will be open to hunting of ruffed grouse only. Hunting on this area shall be in accordance with all applicable State of Minnesota or the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians regulations and seasons. The hunting of other upland species as may be authorized by the State of Minnesota or White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians Regulations is prohibited.

Wisconsin

Horicon National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting is permitted of ringnecked pheasant concurrent with the opening day of this season as established by the State of Wisconsin. The closing date for the pheasant season on the refuge will correspond with the closing date of the State firearms deer season. The open area comprises 16,000 acres.

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge

The public hunting of upland game birds and upland game animals is permitted on the areas designated by signs as "Public Hunting Area". Restricted hunting of these species is also permitted on the areas designated by signs as "Area Closed", except that the Goose Island Closed Area in Pool 8 is closed at all times to hunting. The "Public Area" comprising 46,000 acres are delineated on maps.

Hunting shall be subject to the following special conditions: 1. Hunting on designated "Public Hunting Areas" is concurrent with the applicable state seasons during the period from the first day of the earliest fall state game bird or game animal season for that area until the end of the applicable state seasons, or until the next succeeding March 1, whichever occurs first.

2. Hunting on designated "closed" areas except for Goose Island Closed Area which is closed to hunting at all times is permitted concurrent with applicable state seasons during the period from the first day after the close of the last hunting season for ducks for that area, until the end of the applicable state seasons, or until the next succeeding March 1, whichever comes first.

3. The use of dogs for hunting and retrieving game is permitted, provided the dogs are under control at all times.

4. Taking treed raccoons with lights is permitted in accordance with existing state regulations.

Illinois, Iowa

Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge

Hunting of black, gray and fox squirrels is permitted on the Keithsburg (1,400 acres) and the Gardner (4,831 acres) Divisions of the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. The hunting of these species is subject to the following regulations: 1. The Keithsburg Division will be open to the hunting of squirrels from September 1 through October 15, 1980, inclusive.

2. The Gardner Division will be open to the hunting of squirrels in accordance with the State season and will close on October 15, 1980.

3. Hunters on the Gardner Division must have in their possession a refuge squirrel hunting permit which will be issued free-of-charge by the Refuge Office in Quincy, Illinois.

Hunting of upland game is permitted on the Big Time Division and Turkey Island Area, Iowa, on designated areas comprising 1,760 acres during the seasons as established by the State of Iowa.

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

Illinois

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted concurrent with shotgun and bow and arrow hunt dates as specified by the State of Illinois for the 1980 Deer Season. In Areas I, II and III (44,000 acres), hunting is permitted from ground level only. In Area II (21,000 acres), the following other conditions apply: 1. Each hunter must possess a special permit issued by the Illinois Department of Conservation showing the three-day season he/she is to hunt.

2. All hunters must check in at the Refuge Fire Station prior to hunting.

3. All hunters must comply with all special conditions listed on a handout furnished to them at the time of check-in.

Minnesota

Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted concurrent with 1980 seasons as established by the State of Minnesota. The open area comprises approximately 56,500 acres. Hunting dates are as follows:

November 8-10 Bucks Only
November 15-16 Antlerless by Permit Only and Bucks

Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Big Stone National Wildlife

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted concurrent with the seasons as established by the State of Minnesota. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted with firearms during a portion of the State firearms deer season for the zone. Subject to the following special conditions: 1. Only those persons in possession of a valid Rice Lake Special Deer Permit (Area 69) issued by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources will be allowed to enter and hunt the refuge.

2. All hunters must report to the refuge check point at the beginning and end of each day's hunt.

3. Successful hunters must have their deer checked at the refuge check station prior to transporting it outside the refuge.

4. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted concurrent with shotgun and archery seasons as established by the State of Minnesota in the following designated areas: 1. Taking of white-tailed deer by archery is permitted in Areas A and B (20,600 acres).

2. Taking of antlered bucks by shotgun is permitted in Areas A and B.

3. The shotgun antlerless permit hunt will be in Areas A, B and C (27,000 acres). Permits can be obtained from the State. Only persons possessing an antlerless permit will be allowed to hunt on the refuge during this period.

4. The muzzleloader hunt will be in Area C (7,100 acres). A special permit which must be obtained from the refuge is required for this hunt.

5. Deer taken during the Antlerless Permit and Muzzleloader hunts must be registered at the refuge check station.

6. Construction of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge

No hunting of big game (black bear or white-tailed deer) will be permitted on Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge during the 1980 season.

Wisconsin

Horicon National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted concurrent with the seasons as established by the State of Wisconsin for the early archery and shotgun

seasons only. The open area comprises 16,000 acres. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Necedah National Wildlife Refuge

Public hunting of white-tailed deer and unprotected mammal species as listed in the 1980 Wisconsin Big Game Hunting Regulations with bow and arrow and firearms is permitted concurrent with the seasons for these species as established by the State of Wisconsin. The following conditions apply: 1. Only that portion of the refuge located north of Turkey Track Road (12,000 acres) is open to hunting using a bow and arrow during the State early bow season.

2. Nearly all of the refuge (about 38,000 acres) is open to hunting during the State firearms and late bow seasons except those areas marked with "Area Closed . . ." signs.

3. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge

The public hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on the areas designated by signs as "Public Hunting Areas" comprising 148,000 acres and the "closed" areas comprising 46,000 acres.

Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions: 1. Bow and gun deer hunting on designated "Public Hunting Areas" is permitted concurrent with applicable State seasons.

2. Except for the Goose Island Closed Area which is closed to hunting at all times, bow and gun deer hunting on designated "closed" area is permitted concurrent with applicable State seasons, but only during the period from the first day after the close of the last hunting season for ducks for that area, until the end of the applicable State seasons, or until the next succeeding March 1, whichever comes first.

3. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Illinois, Iowa

Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge

Hunting of white-tailed deer with shotgun is permitted on the Gardner Division (4,831 acres) of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, on the area designated by signs. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations subject to the following special conditions: 1. The hunting dates will be November 21, 22, 23, 1980 from 6:30 AM to 3:00 PM (CST).

2. A valid State-issued shotgun deer permit with Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge designation will serve as authorization to enter the public hunting area. Permits have been issued following a May 1980 drawing.

3. Successful hunters will be required to check their deer through the Adams County Check Station near the Division.

4. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Big Game Hunting is permitted on Big Timber Division and Turkey Island Area (1,760 acres) of the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa, on the areas designated by signs. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or scaffolds is prohibited.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

George Bekoris,
Area Manager.

[FR Doc. 80-20223 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 217 and 222

Sperm Whale Oil and Scrimshaw; Certificates of Exemption for Pre-Act Endangered Species Parts

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: These amendments allow current holders of certificates of exemption for sperm whale oil and scrimshaw to apply for an extension of up to three additional years on those certificates. Certificate holders must make an application in accordance with the procedures authorized in these amended regulations to the National Marine Fisheries Service for a renewal of existing certificates. Applications from persons to whom an original certificate of exemption has not previously been issued will not be accepted. These amended regulations also make some nonsubstantive changes that reflect the current organizational structure of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and other editorial revisions to eliminate provisions no longer applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These amended regulations shall become effective on August 22, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eugene A. Bennett or Grace A. Sutton, Enforcement Division, F/CM5, National

Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, 202-634-7265.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) enforces all aspects of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (the Act), with respect to, but not limited to, all species of whales of the order cetacea. The aspect that is affected by these amendments is the certificates of exemption issued to dealers in scrimshaw (whale teeth and bone) and sperm whale oil, including spermaceti and its derivatives.

On July 12, 1976, Congress passed an amendment to the Act (Pub. L. 94-359) which allowed persons who held quantities of endangered species parts prior to December 28, 1973, to obtain a certificate of exemption to sell their stocks through exportation or interstate commerce. A three year maximum time period, from the date of issuance of a certificate of exemption, was allowed to persons to whom certificates were issued by NMFS for them to sell their pre-Act inventories. In the June 22, 1977 issue of the Federal Register (42 FR 28137-41), the NMFS published a final rule regarding certificates of exemption.

Many dealers have indicated to Congress that this initial three year period was not sufficient time to allow them to sell their inventories. Congress again amended the Act on December 28, 1979 (Pub. L. 96-159), to allow persons to whom an original certificate of exemption has been issued under the 1976 amendments (Pub. L. 94-359) to apply for an extension of their certificates of up to three additional years from the date of expiration of the original certificate. Since the 57 persons subject to this action were personally served by certified mail with the amendments and advised of the information required to apply for an extension of their certificates of exemption, notice and public procedures are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. These amendments will therefore take effect on publication.

NOAA's Administrator has determined that these amended regulations do not constitute a significant action and therefore do not require a regulatory analysis under Executive Order 12044 and NOAA Directive 21-24.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries has also determined that issuance of these amended regulations would not be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore the preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required.

Signed this 19th day of August 1980, at Washington, D.C.

Robert K. Crowell,
Deputy Executive Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

1. In 50 CFR Part 217 Subparts B and C are revised to read as follows:

PART 217—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

Subpart B—Definitions

217.12 Definitions.

Subpart C—Addresses

217.21 Assistant Administrator.

217.22 Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species.

217.23 Enforcement Division.

Authority: Sec. 3(d), Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, 88 Stat. 92 (16 U.S.C. 742b); sec. 11(f), Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (16 U.S.C. 1540).

* * * * *

Subpart B—Definitions

§ 217.12 Definitions.

"Act" means the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Pub. L. 93-205).

"Assistant Administrator" means the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, or his authorized representative.

"Commercial Activity" means all activities of industry and trade, including, but not limited to, the buying or selling of commodities and activities conducted for the purpose of facilitating such buying and selling: *Provided, however,* That it does not include the exhibition of commodities by museums or similar cultural or historical organizations.

"Country of exportation" means the last country from which the animal was exported before importation into the United States.

"Country of origin" means the country where the animal was taken from the wild, or the country of natal origin of the animal.

"Fish or wildlife" means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, nonmigratory, or endangered bird for which protection is also afforded by treaty or other international agreement), amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof.

"Foreign commerce" includes, among other things, any transaction (1) between persons within one foreign country, or (2) between persons in two or more foreign countries, or (3) between a person within the United States and a person in one or more foreign countries, or (4) between persons within the United States, where the fish or wildlife in question are moving in any country or countries outside the United States.

"Import" means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.

"Permit" or "Certificate of Exemption" means any document so designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service and signed by an authorized official of the National Marine Fisheries Service, including any document which modifies, amends, extends or renews any permit or certificate of exemption.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity, or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State or political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government.

"Possession" means the detention and control, or the manual or ideal custody of anything which may be the subject of property, for one's use and enjoyment, either as owner or as the proprietor of a qualified right in it, and either held personally or by another who exercises it in one's place and name. Possession includes the act or state of possessing and that condition of facts under which one can exercise his power over a corporeal thing at his pleasure to the exclusion of all other persons. Possession includes constructive possession which means not actual but assumed to exist, where one claims to hold by virtue of some title, without having actual custody.

"Pre-Act Endangered Species Part" means any sperm whale oil, including derivatives and products thereof, which was lawfully held within the United States on December 28, 1973 in the course of a commercial activity; or any finished scrimshaw product, if such product or the raw material for such product was lawfully held within the United States on December 28, 1973, in the course of a commercial activity.

"Scrimshaw Product" means any art form which involves the etching or engraving of designs upon, or the carving of figures, patterns, or designs

from, any bone or tooth of any marine mammal of the order Cetacea.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce or his authorized representative.

"State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"Take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.

"Transportation" means to ship, convey, carry or transport by any means whatever, and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

"United States" means the several States of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"Whoever" means the same as person.

"Wildlife" means the same as fish or wildlife.

Subpart C—Addresses

§ 217.21 Assistant Administrator.

Mail forwarded to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries should be addressed:

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, F
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

§ 217.22 Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species.

Mail in regard to permits should be addressed to:

Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species, F/MM
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

§ 217.23 Enforcement Division.

Mail in regard to enforcement and certificates of exemption should be addressed to:

Enforcement Division, F/CMS
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

2. In Part 222, Subparts A and B are revised to read as follows:

PART 222—ENDANGERED FISH OR WILDLIFE

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

- 222.1 Purpose of regulations.
- 222.2 Scope of regulations.

Subpart B—Certificates of Exemption for Pre-Act Endangered Species Parts

Sec.

- 222.11-1 General certificate of exemption requirements.
- 222.11-2 Application renewal procedure.
- 222.11-3 Application renewal requirements.
- 222.11-4 Procedures for issuance of renewals of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-5 Application for modification of certificate of exemption by holder.
- 222.11-6 Amendment of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-7 Procedures for suspension or revocation of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-8 Subsequent purchaser provisions.
- 222.11-9 Duration of certificate of exemption.
- 222.12 Locations covered by certificate of exemption.
- 222.12-1 Certificate of exemption not transferable; exception.
- 222.12-2 Change of address.
- 222.12-3 Certain continuances of business.
- 222.12-4 Change in trade name.
- 222.12-5 State or other law.
- 222.12-6 Right of entry and examination.
- 222.12-7 Records.
- 222.12-8 Record of receipt and disposition.
- 222.12-9 Importation.
- 222.13 Exportation.
- 222.13-1 Procedure by exporter.
- 222.13-2 Action by customs.
- 222.13-3 Transportation to effect exportation.
- 222.13-4 Burden of proof; presumption.

Authority: Sec. 11(f), Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (16 U.S.C. 1540).

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 222.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part identify the species or subspecies of fish or wildlife determined to be endangered under either the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 or the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and presently deemed endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce, and establish procedures and criteria for issuance of permits for the taking, importation, exportation, or otherwise prohibited acts, involving endangered fish or wildlife. The regulations of this part implement, in part, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93-205, as amended.

§ 222.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations of this part apply only to endangered fish or wildlife.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of Parts 217-222 of this chapter which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the taking, importation, exportation, and interstate

transportation of fish or wildlife. (See also Parts 220 and 221 of this chapter.)

Subpart B—Certificates of Exemption for Pre-Act Endangered Species Parts

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3); Pub. L. 94-359, 90 Stat. 911 (16 U.S.C. 1539)

§ 222.11-1 General certificate of exemption requirements.

(a) The Assistant Administrator, pursuant to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, and pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, except for importation, may exempt any pre-Act endangered species part from one or more of the following:

(1) The prohibition, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(A) of the Act, to export any such species part from the United States;

(2) The prohibitions, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(E) of the Act, to deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship to interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever and in the course of a commercial activity any such species part;

(3) The prohibitions, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(F) of the Act, to sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any such species part.

(b) No person shall engage in any of the above activities involving any pre-Act endangered species part without a valid certificate of exemption, or evidence of a right thereunder, issued pursuant to this Subpart B.

§ 222.11-2 Application renewal procedure.

(a) Any person to whom a certificate of exemption has been issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service and who desires to obtain a renewal of such certificate of exemption may make application therefor to the Assistant Administrator. The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Assistant Administrator in accordance with the requirements of this part and, in that connection, he may waive any requirement for information, or require any elaboration for further information deemed necessary.

(b) One copy of a completed application for renewal shall be submitted to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

(c) The outside of the envelope should be marked, ATTENTION: Enforcement Division, "Certificate of Exemption Request." Assistance may be obtained by writing or calling the Enforcement Division, NMFS, in Washington, D.C. (AC 202, 634-7265). At least 15 days should be allowed for processing. An application for a certificate of

exemption shall provide the information contained in § 222.11-3 (when the information requested is not applicable, put "N.A.") and such other information that the Assistant Administrator may require.

§ 222.11-3 Application renewal requirements.

(a) The following information will be used as the basis for determining whether an application for renewal of a certificate of exemption is complete:

(1) Title: Application for Renewal of Certificate of Exemption Under Pub. L. 96-159.

(2) The date of application.

(3) The identity of the applicant including complete name, original certificate of exemption number, current address, and telephone number, including zip and area codes. If the applicant is a corporation, partnership, or association set forth the details.

(4) The period of time for which a renewal of the certificate of exemption is requested; however, no renewal of certificate of exemption, or right claimed thereunder, shall be effective after the close of the three-year period beginning on the date of the expiration of the original certificate of exemption.

(5) A complete and detailed up-dated inventory of all pre-Act endangered species parts for which the applicant seeks exemption. No renewals shall be issued for scrimshaw products in excess of any quantities declared in the original application for a certificate of exemption.

(6) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a renewal of my certificate of exemption under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended by Pub. L. 94-359, 90 Stat. 911, Pub. L. 96-159, 93 Stat. 1225, and the Department of Commerce regulations issued thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to the penalties under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(7) Signature of the applicant.

(b) Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application for renewal, the applicant shall be notified by Certified Mail of the deficiency in the application for renewal. If the application for renewal is not corrected and received by the Assistant Administrator within 30 days following the date of receipt of notification, the application for renewal shall be considered as having been abandoned.

§ 222.11-4 Procedures for issuance of renewals of certificates of exemption.

Whenever application for a renewal of a certificate of exemption is received by the Assistant Administrator which the Assistant Administrator deems sufficient, he shall, as soon as practicable, issue a certificate of renewal to the applicant.

§ 222.11-5 Application for modification of certificate of exemption by holder.

Where circumstances have changed so that an applicant or certificate of exemption holder desires to have any material term or condition of his application or certificate modified, he must submit in writing full justification and supporting information in conformance with the provisions of this part.

§ 222.11-6 Amendment of certificates of exemption.

All certificates are issued subject to the condition that the Assistant Administrator reserves the right to amend the provisions of a certificate of exemption for just cause at any time. Such amendments take effect on the date of notification, unless otherwise specified.

222.11-7 Procedures for suspension or revocation of certificates of exemption.

(a) Any violation of the applicable provisions of Parts 217-222 of this chapter, or of the Act, or of a condition of the certificate of exemption may subject the certificate holder to the following penalties:

(1) The penalties provided in the Act; and

(2) Temporary suspension of the certificate of exemption for a specified period; and/or

(3) Revocation of the certificate of exemption. When revoked, the certificate must be surrendered to the Assistant Administrator on demand.

(b) Except in cases of willfulness or those in which the public health, safety, or interest requires, prior to any suspension or revocation of a certificate of exemption, the certificate of exemption holder shall be given:

(1) Notice by the National Marine Fisheries Service in writing of the facts or conduct which may warrant the suspension or revocation; and

(2) Opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all certificate of exemption requirements.

§ 222.11-8 Subsequent purchaser provisions.

(a) Any person granted an exemption, including a renewal, pursuant to this subpart, upon an interstate sale of any exempted pre-Act endangered species

part, shall supply a copy of the certificate of exemption as well as a signed written certification to each purchaser that such part may lawfully be sold, transported, or exported pursuant to the terms of an exemption granted under the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(b) Any subsequent purchaser, unless an ultimate user, shall upon an interstate sale supply a copy of the certificate of exemption as well as a signed written certification to each purchaser of such part that such part may lawfully be sold, transported, or exported pursuant to the terms of a certificate of exemption granted under the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. An ultimate user, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall mean any person who has acquired such endangered species part for his own consumption, or personal use. An endangered species part shall be considered to be consumed when a new, commercially salable and identifiable product has been made, fabricated or processed using or containing sperm whale oil, including spermaceti, in a condition where it cannot be readily recaptured and marketed as sperm oil or spermaceti: *Provided, however,* That the processing of sperm oil to merely change its precise chemical properties, or to convert it from a liquid to a solid or vice versa, shall not be considered a new, commercially salable and identifiable product which has been consumed.

(c) Any interstate purchaser of pre-Act endangered species parts shall, unless an ultimate user, within 90 days after the receipt of such parts, submit to the Assistant Administrator a written report specifying the quantity of such parts or products received, the name and address of the seller, a copy of the certification supplied pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the date on which such parts were received, and the intended use of such parts by the purchaser.

§ 222.11-9 Duration of certificate of exemption.

A certificate of exemption shall not be valid for a period exceeding three years from the date of issuance, unless renewed in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 222.11-3, above. However, no renewal shall be valid for more than three years from the expiration date of the original certificate of exemption. The certificate of exemption, including any renewal thereof, shall entitle any person having a right thereunder to engage in the business or activity specified in the certificate of exemption, within the limitations of the Act and the

regulations contained in this subpart, for the period stated in the certificate of exemption, unless sooner terminated.

§ 222.12 Locations covered by certificate of exemption.

The certificate of exemption covers the business or activity specified in the certificate of exemption at the address described therein. Accordingly, any change in business address must be reported to the Assistant Administrator in writing. Upon such notification, the Assistant Administrator will record the change of address on the certificate of exemption. No certificate of exemption is required to cover a separate warehouse or similar facility used by the certificate of exemption holder solely for storage of pre-Act endangered species parts, if the records required by this subpart are maintained at the address specified in the certificate of exemption and which is served by such warehouse or storage facility.

§ 222.12-1 Certificate of exemption not transferable; exception.

Certificates of exemption issued under this subpart are not transferable: *Provided,* That in the event of the lease, sale or other transfer of the operations or activity authorized by the certificate of exemption the successor is not required by this subpart to obtain a new certificate of exemption prior to commencing such operations or activity. In such case, the successor will be treated as a subsequent purchaser and must comply with the record and reporting requirements set forth in § 222.11-8.

§ 222.12-2 Change of address.

A certificate of exemption holder may during the term of the certificate of exemption move his business or activity to a new location at which he intends regularly to carry on such business or activity, without obtaining a new certificate of exemption. However, in every case, notification of the new location of the business or activity must be given in writing within 10 days of such move to the Assistant Administrator. In each instance, the certificate of exemption must be endorsed by the Assistant Administrator. After endorsement of the certificate of exemption the Assistant Administrator will provide an amended certificate of exemption to the person to whom issued.

§ 222.12-3 Certain continuance of business.

A certificate of exemption holder who requests that his certificate of exemption be amended by the Assistant Administrator for corrections or

endorsement in compliance with the provisions contained in this subpart, may continue his operations while awaiting action by the Assistant Administrator.

§ 222.12-4 Change in trade name.

A certificate holder continuing to conduct business at the location shown on his certificate of exemption is not required to obtain a new certificate of exemption by reason of a change in trade name under which he conducts his business: *Provided,* That such certificate of exemption holder requests in writing that his certificate of exemption be endorsed to reflect such change of name to the Assistant Administrator within 30 days from the date the certificate of exemption holder begins his business under the new name.

§ 222.12-5 State or other law.

A certificate of exemption issued under this subpart confers no right or privilege to conduct a business or an activity contrary to State or other law. Similarly, compliance with the provisions of any State or other law affords no immunity under any Federal laws or regulations of any other Federal Agency.

§ 222.12-6 Right of entry and examination.

Any person authorized to enforce the Act may enter during business hours the premises, including places of storage, of any holder of a certificate of exemption or of any subsequent purchaser for the purpose of inspecting or examining any records or documents required to be kept by such certificate of exemption holder or successor under this subpart, and any endangered species parts at such premises of location.

§ 222.12-7 Records.

The records pertaining to pre-Act endangered species parts prescribed by this subpart shall be in permanent form, and shall be retained at the address shown on the certificate of exemption, or at the principal address of a subsequent purchaser in the manner prescribed by this subpart.

§ 222.12-8 Record of receipt and disposition.

(a) Each holder of a certificate of exemption shall maintain records of all pre-Act endangered species parts he receives, sells, transfers, distributes or disposes of otherwise. Each subsequent purchaser of the pre-Act endangered species parts shall similarly maintain records of all such parts or products he receives or distributes for the purpose of sale, distribution or industrial use.

(b) Such records as referred to in paragraph (a) of this section may consist

of invoices or other commercial records which shall be filed in an orderly manner separate from other commercial records maintained, and be readily available for inspection. Such records shall (1) show the name of the seller or other transferor, (2) show the type, quantity, and identity of the part or product, (3) show the date of such acquisition, and (4) be retained, in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, for a period of not less than three years following the date of the acquisition, or transfer.

(c) Each certificate of exemption holder and each subsequent purchaser shall, when required by letter issued by the Assistant Administrator, submit for the periods and times specified in the letter, all record information required by this subpart, or such other record information as the Assistant Administrator may specify in this letter.

(d) The Assistant Administrator may authorize the record information to be submitted in a manner other than that prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section when it is shown by the record holder that an alternate method of reporting is reasonably necessary and will not hinder the effective administration or enforcement of this subpart.

§ 222.12-9 Importation.

No pre-Act endangered species part shall be imported into the United States, and a certificate of exemption issued in accordance with the provisions of this subpart confers no right or privilege to import into the United States any such part.

§ 222.13 Exportation.

(a) Any person desiring to export from the United States any pre-Act endangered species part or scrimshaw product, must possess a valid certificate of exemption issued in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(b) In addition to other information, which may be required by this subpart, the exporter will notify the Assistant Administrator by letter which shall show the name and address of the foreign consignee, the intended port of exportation, and a complete description of the parts to be exported. Such information should reach the Assistant Administrator not less than 10 days prior to shipment.

(c) No pre-Act endangered species part or scrimshaw product which is to be exported from the United States under a certificate of exemption issued therefor, shall be exported except at a port or ports designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may permit the

exportation at non-designated ports for any reason if he deems it appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, or it will facilitate the administration or enforcement of the Act and reducing the costs thereof. Exporters are advised to see 50 CFR Part 14 for a listing of the designated ports.

§ 222.13-1 Procedure by exporter.

Shipment may not be made until the requirements of § 222.13 are met by the exporter. A copy of the certificate of exemption, and any endorsements thereto, must be sent by the exporter to the District Director of Customs at the port of exportation, and must precede or accompany the shipment in order to permit appropriate inspection prior to lading.

§ 222.13-2 Actions by Customs.

Upon receipt of a certificate of exemption authorizing the exportation of pre-Act endangered species parts or scrimshaw products, the District Director of Customs may order such inspection as deemed necessary prior to lading of the merchandise. If satisfied that the shipment is proper and agrees with the information contained in the certificate, and any endorsement thereto, the District Director of Customs will clear the merchandise for export. The certificate, and any endorsements, will be forwarded to the Chief, Enforcement Division, F/CM5 National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

§ 222.13-3 Transportation to effect exportation.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subpart, it shall not be required that authorization be obtained from the Assistant Administrator for the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of pre-Act endangered species parts to effect an exportation of such parts authorized under the provisions of this subpart.

§ 222.13-4 Burden of proof; presumption.

Any person claiming the benefit of any exemption or certificate of exemption under the Act or regulations, shall have the burden of proving that the exemption or certificate is applicable, has been granted, and was valid and in force at the time of the alleged violation.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 80-25748 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

50 CFR Part 611

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery: Approval of Amendments to Preliminary Fishery Management Plan; Final Regulations

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/Commerce.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: This action apportions to domestic annual harvest (DAH) 7,814 metric tons (mt) of yellowfin sole which currently comprises the unallocated portion of the total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF). Within DAH this amount is apportioned to joint venture processing (JVP) so that domestic fishermen may deliver it to joint venture processors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The regulations are effective August 22, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert W. McVey, Acting Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 1662, Juneau, Alaska 99802. Telephone: (907) 586-7221.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Yellowfin sole are managed under a preliminary fishery management plan (PMP) for the Trawl and Herring Gillnet Fishery of the Bering Sea and Northeast Pacific. The PMP was published in the Federal Register on February 15, 1977 (42 FR 9298), and was implemented (50 CFR 611.93(b)) under provisions of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* (ACT). It was extended through 1978 and 1979, and again extended with amendments through 1980 (45 FR 1028).

The current amendment and proposed regulations, published on August 12, 1980 (45 FR 53500), established a TALFF for yellowfin sole of 101,286 mt and JVP of 14,514 mt. This change reflected a transfer from "unallocated" TALFF to JVP. The transfer was possible because amounts originally allocated to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were withheld by Presidential Order. This action will enable joint ventures to continue to operate efficiently and without unnecessary interruption. No comments on this action were received.

Other Matters

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, has determined that this amendment to the PMP and final regulations are necessary and appropriate to the conservation and management of Bering Sea groundfish resources, and that it is consistent with the Act and other applicable law. He has therefore approved the final regulations set forth below.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries has determined that promulgation of the final regulations does not constitute a major Federal action requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act, and that it does not constitute a significant regulation requiring the preparation of a regulatory analysis under Executive Order 12044.

The specification of JVP, as proposed, has been changed to reflect a reserve release which was authorized August 2, 1980 and published on August 13, 1980 (45 FR 53831). This reserve release increased the JVP for yellowfin sole by 1,100 mt.

The Assistant Administrator has determined that the delayed effectiveness period of the Administrative Procedures Act should be waived because: (1) This action confers a benefit.

(2) No preparations are necessary by affected parties to comply with these regulations.

(3) Delay would disrupt an ongoing, successful fishery.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 22nd day of August, 1980.

Robert K. Crowell,

Deputy Executive Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

(16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*)

59 CFR 611.20, Appendix 1, Part 4A, is amended as follows: For yellowfin sole, DAH—to 15,714 mt from 7,900 mt; JVP—to 15,614 mt from 6,700 mt; TALFF—to 101,286 mt from 109,100 mt.

[FR Doc. 80-26236 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 45, No. 168

Wednesday, August 27, 1980

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 ENERGY

Economic Regulatory Administration

10 CFR Part 210

[Docket No. ERA-R-80-28]

Amendments to Normal Business Practices Rule

AGENCY: Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) is issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the normal business practices rule, 10 CFR 210.62, to eliminate DOE's role in regulating extensions of credit for purchases of motor gasoline at the retail level. ERA is requesting comments on an alternative proposal that would amend the normal business practices rule by removing credit controls relating to consumer sales of gasoline at retail sales outlets, but retain controls on credit extended to bulk purchasers and wholesale purchaser consumers. ERA is requesting comments concerning, but is not proposing at this time, possible amendments to the price regulations that would enable price discounts for cash purchases of motor gasoline at retail outlets and the general elimination of credit controls at all levels of distribution.

DATES: Written comments due October 27, 1980. Hearing dates: Houston, Texas, October 2, 1980; Washington, D.C., October 7, 1980. Requests to speak by 4:30 p.m., September 24, 1980, for Houston hearing; 4:30 p.m., September 30, 1980, for Washington, D.C., hearing.

ADDRESSES: All comments, requests to speak at the Washington, D.C., hearing should be submitted to the Economic Regulatory Administration, Office of Public Hearing Management, Docket No. ERA-R-80-28, Room 2313, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, (202) 653-3751.

Requests to speak at Houston hearing to Mack L. Lacefield, 2626 West Mockingbird Lane, P.O. Box 35228, Dallas, Texas 75235, (212) 767-7745. Hearing locations: Houston Hearing: Allen Park Inn, Steamboat Room, 2121 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas; Washington, D.C., hearing: Room 2105, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Webb (Office of Public Information), Economic Regulatory Administration, Room B-110, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, (202) 653-4055.

Karene Walker (Hearing Procedures), Economic Regulatory Administration, Room B-210, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, (202) 653-3971.

Chuck Boehl (Office of Regulatory Policy), Economic Regulatory Administration, Room 7108-K, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007, (202) 653-3220.

Bill Funk or Sue Sheridan (Office of General Counsel), Department of Energy, Room 6A-127, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20485, (202) 252-6736 or 252-6754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Amendments Proposed
- III. Request for Comments
- IV. Procedural Requirements
- V. Written Comments and Public Hearing Procedures

I. Background

Section 210.62(a) of the Department of Energy's General Allocation and Price Rules (10 CFR 210.1 *et seq.*), titled "Normal business practices", among other things, generally prohibits suppliers of petroleum products from imposing more stringent credit terms or payment schedules on purchasers than those in effect for that class of purchaser during the base period (for seasonal credit) or on May 15, 1973 (for other credit terms).

On August 1, 1979 ERA amended the normal business practices rule to permit independent retailers to alter certain historical business practices with respect to sales of gasoline (44 FR 45352, August 1, 1979). On June 6, 1980 ERA adopted an additional amendment to permit those reseller-retailers who price gasoline in accordance with 10 CFR 212.93(a)(2) to alter their business

practices in retail sales of gasoline in the same manner permitted independent retailers under the July 1979 amendments (45 FR 40104, June 13, 1980). Consequently, ERA has already eliminated credit restrictions for a large portion of retail sales of gasoline.

On May 23, 1980 ERA amended the normal business practices rule to provide that suppliers, while still generally prohibited from imposing more stringent credit terms or payment schedules than existed in 1973, could take action to tighten credit "as * * * expressly authorized by the Federal Reserve Board" (45 FR 36359, May 30, 1980). This amendment recognized certain regulations promulgated by the Board under its credit restraint program that expressly authorized, notwithstanding other law, certain stricter terms in open-end credit accounts.

Thus, at this time, the normal business practices rule's restrictions on credit terms in retail sales have been substantially altered from what they were one year ago. Some sellers at retail remain fully restricted; others have been completely freed from restrictions. Suppliers who issue credit cards have been given a certain flexibility by the Federal Reserve Board to change the terms of credit to credit card holders, but it is not complete flexibility and, under the mandatory petroleum price regulations, such changes may have to be reflected in changes to those suppliers' May 15, 1973 base price.

On July 3, 1980, however, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a final rule effective July 24, 1980, terminating the reporting and special deposit requirements of the consumer credit restraint program (45 FR 46064, July 9, 1980). The Board provided for a transition period ending September 5, 1980, during which creditors may continue to make changes in their credit terms pursuant to the Board's consumer credit program.

II. Amendments Proposed

ERA has stated its intention to decontrol motor gasoline as soon as market conditions allow, and in any event no later than September 30, 1981, the expiration date of the statutory basis for controls, the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, as amended. As indicated above, ERA has already eliminated credit controls in retail sales

of gasoline with respect to certain suppliers, but the regulatory scheme with respect to retail credit is not entirely consistent. In addition, after the expiration on September 5, 1980 of the Federal Reserve Board's consumer credit regulations, which DOE has interpreted as superseding its regulations to the extent that the two are inconsistent, those gasoline credit card issuers will once again be prohibited from making any changes in their credit terms and payment schedules. ERA also recognizes that there is some uncertainty as to whether or not changes in credit terms made under the Federal Reserve Board's regulations must be reflected in the May 15, 1973 base price. Moreover, ERA is anxious to avoid any doubt as to its position that, for purposes of applying DOE's regulations, changes made pursuant to the Federal Reserve Board's credit restraint program will continue to be valid after the program's expiration date. Accordingly, to simplify and make consistent our regulations regarding retail sales of gasoline, to avoid possible confusion regarding the continuing validity of changes made under the Federal Reserve Board's credit restraint program, and to prepare further for ultimate decontrol, ERA is proposing to eliminate entirely DOE's role in regulating consumer credit practices in sales of motor gasoline, to be effective retroactively to September 5, 1980.

Therefore, we are proposing to amend the normal business practices rule to abolish the rule's restrictions with respect to credit in all sales of gasoline to ultimate consumers. This would be done by adding a new § 210.62(d)(4) and making conforming changes to § 210.62(c). Under this proposal, the credit provisions of the normal business practices rule would no longer apply to extensions of credit in sales of gasoline to all consumers, including end users, bulk purchasers or wholesale purchaser-consumers. The effect of this proposal would be to allow refiners (which price under § 212.83) and reseller-retailers that price under 10 CFR 212.93(a)(1), as well as retailers and reseller-retailers pricing under 10 CFR 212.93(a)(2), to change their credit terms and payment schedules in their sales of gasoline to consumers. Thus, for example, refiners could eliminate their credit cards, impose more stringent eligibility requirements for credit cards, or accelerate payment schedules for purchases of gasoline by credit card.

In the alternative, we are proposing an amendment that would eliminate the rule's application only with regard to extensions of credit to consumers at

retail sales outlets. Under this alternative, delivered sales of gasoline by refiners and reseller-retailers that price under 10 CFR 212.93(a)(1) to bulk purchasers (as defined in 10 CFR 211.102) would remain fully subject to the normal business practices rule, including its restrictions on changes in credit practices, as it currently exists. It should again be noted, however, that retailers and reseller-retailers pricing under 10 CFR 212.93(a)(2) currently are free to change their services and credit terms and schedules in all their retail sales. This alternative amendment would likewise be effected by the addition of a new § 210.62(d)(4) and certain conforming amendments to § 210.62(c).

Neither of these proposals would alter the existing applicability of the rule to credit relationships between retailers or resellers and their suppliers. Thus, for example, neither of these proposals would allow refiners or jobbers to change their credit terms to retailers.

III. Request for Comments

While ERA is not proposing any changes to the normal business practices rule other than those discussed above, in light of impending decontrol and current adequate supplies of gasoline and other petroleum products, ERA is interested in receiving comments concerning other possible changes to the rule.

ERA invites comments concerning possible amendments to the normal business practices rule and the price regulations that would create an incentive for retail sellers to offer end users price discounts for cash purchases, as opposed to credit purchases, of motor gasoline. Currently, the normal business practices rule permits retailers and reseller-retailers that price under § 212.93(a)(2) to offer discounts in retail sales, without regard to their prior business practices. It appears, however, that those retail sellers which are permitted under the regulations to offer discounts (other than those offered on May 15, 1973) are not doing so. We are interested in receiving comments as to why these retail sellers are not offering cash discounts and what, if any, aspects of the regulations operate as disincentives to the adoption of cash discount programs.

ERA is interested in receiving comments on the advisability of creating an incentive for retail sellers to offer cash discounts and the changes to the normal business practices rule and price regulations that would be required should we decide to propose such a program. One example of such a program is the following proposal by

Exxon for amending the price regulations to encourage retail sellers that accept refiner credit cards to offer cash discounts. Exxon proposed the following amendments: (1) subtracting the commercial cost of credit during the base period from the 1973 wholesale base price, and permitting refiners to charge retailers a separate fee on retail credit sales; (2) raising the maximum retail margin by an amount equivalent to the fee imposed by refiners on credit sales; and (3) modifying the equal application rule to eliminate disincentives to the establishment of cash discount programs. ERA requests comments on both Exxon's proposal and on alternative ways of encouraging retailers to establish cash discounts, should such programs be desirable.

ERA also requests comments concerning the general elimination of the credit provisions of the normal business practices rule, including its restrictions on credit extended by refiners to resellers and retailers. Respondents should focus their comments with respect to these issues on how such a change or continuation of the present rules reflects the purposes of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act. See section 4(b)(1).

IV. Procedural Requirements

A. Section 404 of the DOE Act

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 404(a) of the DOE Act, we will refer this proposed rule to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a determination whether the proposed rule would significantly affect any matter within the Commission's jurisdiction. The FERC will have until the close of the comment period to make this determination.

B. Section 7 of the FEA Act

Under Section 7(a) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 787 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 93-275 as amended), the requirements of which remain in effect under section 501(a) of the DOE Act, the delegate of the Secretary of Energy shall, before promulgating proposed rules, regulations, or policies affecting the quality of the environment, provide a period of not less than five working days during which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may provide written comments concerning the impact of such rules, regulations, or policies on the quality of the environment. Such comments shall be published together with publication of notice of the proposed action.

A copy of the notice was sent to the EPA Administrator. The Administrator

commented that he does not foresee these actions having an unfavorable impact on the quality of the environment as related to the duties of the EPA.

C. Executive Order 12044

We have decided that the preparation of a regulatory analysis is not required for this proposal under Executive Order No. 12044, entitled "Improving Government Regulations" (43 FR 12881, March 24, 1978), or DOE's implementing Order 2030 (44 FR 1032, January 3, 1979). Our decision in this regard is based on the following determinations: (1) The proposal is not likely to have a substantial effect on any of the objectives of national energy policy or energy statutes; (2) The regulation is not likely to impose: (a) gross economic costs of \$100 million per year; or (b) a major increase in costs or prices for individual industries, levels of government, geographic regions, or demographic groups; (3) the regulation is not likely to have an adverse impact on competition; and (4) neither the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, or Under Secretary of the DOE considers the regulation likely to have a major impact for any other reason.

V. Written Comment and Public Hearing Procedures

A. Written Comments

You are invited to participate in this proceeding by submitting data, views or arguments with respect to the matters contained in this notice. Comments should be submitted on or before October 27, 1980, to the address indicated in the "Addresses" section of this notice and should be identified on the outside envelope and on the document with the docket number and the designation: "Amendments to Normal Business Practices Rule." Ten copies should be submitted.

Any information or data submitted which you consider to be confidential must be so identified and submitted in writing, one copy only. We reserve the right to determine the confidential status of such information or data and to treat it according to our determination.

B. Public Hearings

1. *Procedure for Requests to Make Oral Presentation.* If you have any interest in the matters discussed in the notice, or represent a group or class of persons that has an interest, you may make a written request for an opportunity to make oral presentation at each hearing by 4:30 p.m., on the dates set forth in the "Dates" section of this notice. You should also provide a phone number where you may be contacted

through the day before the hearing that you will attend.

If you are selected to be heard, you will be so notified before 4:30 p.m., October 2, 1980 for the Washington, D.C., hearing and September 26, 1980 for the Houston hearing. You will be required to submit one hundred copies of your statement to the address for submission of statements indicated in the "Addresses" section of this notice, before 4:30 p.m., on the day before the hearing.

2. *Conduct of the hearings.* We reserve the right to select the persons to be heard at the hearings, to schedule their respective presentations and to establish the procedures governing the conduct of the hearings. The length of each presentation may be limited, based on the number of persons requesting to be heard.

An ERA official will be designated to preside at the hearings. They will not be judicial-type hearings. Questions may be asked only by those conducting the hearings. At the conclusion of all initial oral statements, each person who has made an oral statement will be given the opportunity to make a rebuttal statement. The rebuttal statements will be given in the order in which the initial statements were made and will be subject to time limitations.

You may submit questions to be asked of any person making a statement at the hearings to the address indicated above for requests to speak before 4:30 p.m., local time, on the day before the hearings. If you wish to have a question asked at the hearings, you may submit the question, in writing, to the presiding officer. The ERA or, if the question is submitted at the hearings, the presiding officer will determine whether the question is relevant, and whether the time limitations permit it to be presented for answer. The question will be asked of the witness by the presiding officer.

Any further procedural rules needed for the proper conduct of the hearings will be announced by the presiding officer.

Transcripts of the hearings will be made and the entire record of the hearings, including the transcripts, will be retained by the ERA and made available for inspection at the DOE Freedom of Information Office, Room 5B-180, James Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. You may purchase copies of the transcripts of the hearings from the reporters.

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, 15 U.S.C. § 751 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 93-159, as

amended, Pub. L. 93-511, Pub. L. 94-99, Pub. L. 94-133, Pub. L. 94-163, and Pub. L. 94-385; Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. 787 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 93-275, as amended, Pub. L. 94-392, Pub. L. 94-385, Pub. L. 95-70, and Pub. L. 95-91; Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6201 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 94-163, as amended, Pub. L. 94-385, and Pub. L. 95-70; Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 95-91; E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185; E.O. 12009, 42 FR 46267)

In consideration of the foregoing, we propose to amend Part 210 of Chapter II of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

Issued in Washington, D.C., August 20, 1980.

Hazel R. Rollins,
Administrator, Economic Regulatory
Administration.

Appendix A—Proposed Amendatory Language

1. Section 210.62(d) is amended by revising paragraph (3) and adding a new paragraph (4) to read as follows:

§ 210.62 Normal business practices.

* * * * *

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section:

* * * * *

(3) A retailer or reseller-retailer, which established maximum lawful selling prices pursuant to § 212.93(a)(2), may offer in retail sales discounts, premiums, and different commodities, services, and equipment than previously offered or sold.

(4) A retailer, reseller-retailer or refiner may offer in retail sales different credit terms or payments schedules than previously offered.

* * * * *

Appendix B—Alternative Proposed Amendatory Language

1. Section 210.62(d) is amended by revising paragraph (3) and adding a new paragraph (4) to read as follows:

§ 210.62 Normal business practices.

* * * * *

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section:

* * * * *

(3) A retailer or reseller-retailer, which establishes maximum lawful selling prices pursuant to § 212.93(a)(2), may offer in retail sales discounts, premiums, and different commodities, services, credit terms or schedules, and equipment than previously offered or sold.

(4) A refiner or reseller-retailer, which establishes maximum lawful selling prices pursuant to § 212.93(a)(1), may offer in retail sales to purchasers other

than bulk purchasers, as defined in § 211.102, credit terms or payment schedules different than those previously offered.

* * * * *
[FR Doc. 80-26194 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21

Large Trader Reporting to Exchanges and Reporting Open Positions

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule changes.

SUMMARY: The Commission is proposing the following for public comment:

1. A general requirement that exchanges collect and process large trader data similar to that which the Commission now collects from futures commission merchants (FCMs) and foreign brokers on series '01 reports and form 102. Exchanges would provide the information to the Commission on a daily basis in machine readable form. Commission Rule 1.51(a) requires that exchanges maintain a continuing affirmative action program which shall include, among other things, "surveillance of market activity for indication of possible congestion or other market situation conducive to possible price distortion." The Commission considers that access to daily large trader data is essential to maintaining an effective market surveillance program;

2. Amendments to Part 17 which would require FCMs and foreign brokers to report the number of exchanges of futures for physicals (EFPs) and delivery notices issued or stopped against open futures positions in accounts which are being reported to the Commission. This will allow the Commission to obtain from FCMs important surveillance information concerning EFPs and deliveries on a more timely basis than it receives delivery information from traders. Moreover, by requiring FCMs and foreign brokers to provide this information, the Commission will receive EFP and delivery information concerning certain large foreign traders which it currently does not receive; and

3. Amendments to its reporting and publication requirements which will enable the Commission to obtain open interest data which is determined in the same manner by all contract markets and which is directly comparable to open position information received from FCM's, foreign brokers and large

traders. This would require large traders to report delivery notices issued and stopped rather than actual deliveries which they currently report.

In addition, the Commission is seeking comment on whether it should allow a trader to carry positions which are long and short the same future of a commodity at different FCMs unless they are held for bona fide hedging or delivery purposes. Allowing this practice has resulted in open interest figures reflecting positions over a period of time which ultimately are closed out by transfer trades.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 25, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lamont L. Reese, Division of Economics and Education, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581, Telephone (202) 254-7448.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is seeking public comment on proposals in three major areas concerning large trader reporting. These are:

1. A general proposal to require contract markets to collect and process large trader information similar to that which the Commission obtains from futures commission merchants (FCMs) on series 01 reports and form 102s. This information would be used in exchange market surveillance programs and the position information would be forwarded to the Commission daily in machine readable form along with copies of the form 102 in order to replace the comparable portion of the large trader data that the Commission uses in its surveillance system;

2. Amendments to Part 17 of the Regulations which would require FCMs and foreign brokers to report the number of EFPs and delivery notices issued and stopped for individual accounts which are being reported to the Commission; and

3. Amendments to Parts 15-18, and 21 of the regulations that clarify the Commission's requirements with respect to the manner in which open interest and/or open positions are determined by contract markets, large traders and FCMs for reporting purposes. These proposed amendments specify that open interest published by contract markets will exclude contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped by a clearing member. Similarly, the proposed amendments will specify that position information reported by contract markets for each clearing member and positions of large traders reported by FCMs, foreign brokers and traders exclude contracts against which

delivery notices have been issued or received.

In addition, the Commission is seeking public comment on issues concerning the extent to which traders should be permitted to hold futures contracts which represent long and short positions in the same future of a commodity and, if permitted, whether these contracts should be included in open interest figures. Two problems have been noted in this area:

a. Open interest in some commodities can be overstated for a period of time due to traders who hold open long and short positions in the same future of a commodity at different FCMs and then offset the positions by transfer trades; and

b. The open interest can be understated due mainly to clearing members of exchanges which report long and short positions in the same future of a commodity on a net basis to the exchanges and later "uncover" these positions in order to make deliveries or transact EFPs.

The Commission is requesting public comment on the following:

a. whether there is any economic purpose served by the practice of allowing traders to hold open long and short positions in the same future of a commodity except for bona fide hedging or delivery purposes;

b. the nature and extent of the problems that may be caused for traders by over or under reporting of the open interest; and

c. whether open interest should reflect only those positions which remain to be offset in pit, upon which delivery notices will be issued or stopped and against which traders will transact EFPs.

Establishment of Exchange Large Trader Reporting Systems

The Commodity Exchange Act ("Act") provides the Commission with numerous regulatory and enforcement powers in order to ensure the fulfillment of the basic congressional purpose underlying the Act. This purpose includes the prevention of sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in price which result from speculation, manipulation and control.¹ In addition, the Commission may designate only contract markets which demonstrate their ability to prevent, among other things, market manipulations and corners and to perform other self regulatory duties.² In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, this suggests that designated contract markets, as self regulatory

¹ Section 3, 7 U.S.C. § 5 (1976).

² See Sections 5, 5a and 6, 7 U.S.C. §§ 7, 7a and 8 (1976).

organizations, should have primary responsibility in the area of market surveillance, with the Commission responsible for general oversight of their activities. The Commission has moved toward an oversight role in other areas, such as ensuring the financial integrity of exchange member firms and now is considering the manner in which it can pursue this policy in the area of market surveillance.

Currently, Commission Rule 1.51 requires that exchanges maintain an affirmative action program which includes "surveillance of market activity for indication of possible congestion or other market situation conducive to possible price distortion." Commission Rule 1.51(a)(1), 17 CFR § 1.51(a)(1) (1979). The Commission considers that an effective contract market surveillance program includes the use of appropriate data to arrive at an informed judgment concerning market conditions and that exchanges will take necessary actions based on these judgments. In this respect, the Commission views data concerning large traders as an essential tool for assessing market conditions. Indeed, accurate and timely information concerning large traders is critical for contract markets to fulfill their statutory responsibility under Section 5(d) of the Act to provide "for the prevention of manipulation of prices and the cornering of any commodity by the dealers or operators upon such board." A review of current exchange practices in this area by Commission staff, however, disclosed widely differing practices among the exchanges. More importantly, it revealed that some exchanges apparently collect very little data on individuals' positions for routine use in their surveillance efforts.

As a first step towards assuming an oversight role in the area of market surveillance, the Commission is considering a general proposal that exchanges collect, process and forward to the Commission in machine readable form, information similar to that which the Commission currently collects from FCMs and brokers. The Commission wishes to emphasize that it does not expect collection of this data to be an end in itself, but rather that it will provide the exchanges with a necessary tool in carrying out their self regulatory responsibility, including the prevention of price manipulation and market corners. It may be necessary at some future time for the Commission and the exchanges to consider rules and guidelines which more fully specify additional means by which the exchanges can achieve these ends.

Purpose of Market Surveillance and the Importance of Large Trader Data

The goal of market surveillance is to spot adverse situations in futures markets as they develop and to prevent manipulation or disruption of those markets. This is accomplished by putting critical market information in the hands of those who can act to prevent price distortions before the market has been disrupted. Surveillance must be designed to foresee the development of situations where traders could exploit a market situation and distort prices through their trading activity.

An effective surveillance program must consider information concerning overall supply and demand conditions, marketing practices, deliverable supplies and deliveries, cash and futures prices and price relationships, and large trader data. Since the very essence of market surveillance is to prevent individuals or groups of traders from controlling or manipulating a futures market, reliable large trader data must be an integral part of an effective surveillance program. However, large trader data is one class of surveillance information that currently is not equally available to the exchanges and the Commission.

The Commission operates an extensive large trader reporting system. The Commission's system requires daily reports from three primary sources: contract markets, FCMs or foreign brokers which carry futures accounts and individual traders. Currently, under Commission Rule 16.00, contract markets must daily report to the Commission by commodity, by future and by clearing member, open long and short futures contracts carried at the end of the day, volume of trading, transfer trades, exchanges of futures for cash and deliveries.³ In addition, under Rule 16.02, contract markets are required to publish on a daily basis the total gross open contracts for each future of a commodity, the quantity of the commodity delivered in fulfillment of such contracts, as well as daily volume of trading and EFPs.⁴ This data is used by the Commission in conjunction with individual large trader position data reported by FCMs, foreign brokers and traders for its daily surveillance of the futures markets.

Futures positions of traders are reported to the Commission by FCMs, foreign brokers and traders when such positions become reportable as defined by Rule 15.00(b) of the Regulations.⁵

³17 CFR § 16.00 (1979).

⁴17 CFR § 16.02 (1979).

⁵Under Rule 15.00(b), an open futures position in any one future of a commodity on any one contract

Under Rule 17.00, FCMs and foreign brokers are required to report daily to the Commission reportable positions in all accounts carried on their books separately for each contract market and for each future.⁶ Information concerning account owners and controllers is provided to the Commission on form 102, pursuant to § 17.01(b) of the Regulations.⁷ In addition, traders who own or control a reportable position in a commodity are required under Rule 18.00 to report their positions in each future of such commodity on each contract market as well as their trading activity, EFPs and deliveries made and received.⁸ Certain biographical information must be provided by traders pursuant to Rule 18.04.⁹

The Commission's surveillance program and reporting system cover all futures in all active contracts. The greatest emphasis in surveillance is placed on maturing futures because futures markets are most susceptible to manipulation or price distortion during the expiration period. However, the Commission and exchanges must also be mindful of potential problems in the deferred futures. This is especially true of commodities with seasonal supply characteristics, where a tight supply situation at the end of the crop year may be evident several months in advance. In some cases, the primary surveillance emphasis may be on a deferred future rather than the nearby future.

Current Exchange Practices in Collecting and Analyzing Large Trader Data

Commission staff interviewed officials of each exchange to determine what large trader data they collected and used. These interviews revealed that five exchanges, to varying degrees, routinely obtain and use data on individual traders' positions for market surveillance purposes. Other exchanges generally use net clearing member positions or gross clearing member positions in their market surveillance programs, although they may collect large trader data for the enforcement of any speculative position limits they have set.

The Commission has considered the adequacy of clearing member data for market surveillance but has concluded that in most markets, clearing member data alone are not sufficient for market surveillance purposes. Clearing member positions do not reveal individual

market becomes a reportable position when it equals or exceeds the levels fixed by the Commission under Rule 15.03 (17 CFR 15.03 (1979)).

⁶17 CFR § 17.00 (1979).

⁷17 CFR § 17.01(b) (1979).

⁸17 CFR § 18.00 (1979).

⁹17 CFR § 18.04 (1979).

customer positions, which may be spread among several clearing firms. Furthermore, individual positions within the house account are not clearly identified when that account contains a number of diverse positions (e.g., positions of all associated persons of a futures commission merchant).

The Commission believes that an effective exchange market surveillance program requires the capacity to monitor the futures positions of individual traders. This information is necessary to determine on a timely basis when individual traders may be developing a dominant futures position capable of exerting an artificial influence on futures prices. Moreover, exchanges must have regular access to such data if they are to meet their obligations under Section 5(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act") to provide ". . . for the prevention of manipulation of prices and the cornering of any commodity by the dealers or operators upon such board."

Data Collection

As mentioned previously, the Commission is considering the manner in which it can proceed towards an oversight role in market surveillance with the exchanges assuming primary responsibility in this area. The Commission therefore wishes to consider whether as self-regulatory entities, contract markets should be responsible for collecting and processing large trader data which are essential to maintaining an effective exchange market surveillance program. The costs of operating such a system would then be more directly borne by some of the primary beneficiaries of effective self regulation—namely the exchanges, their members and customers.

Of the data which the Commission collects, the information obtained from contract markets, from FCMs and foreign brokers is considered most essential for market surveillance. The Commission is therefore requesting public comment on a general proposal that contract markets collect, and that FCMs and foreign brokers provide to the exchanges, information similar to that which the Commission receives from FCMs and foreign brokers on the series 01 reports and form 102. The position information which would be collected would be forwarded to the Commission daily in machine readable form along with copies of the form 102 and ultimately, could supplant the Commission's own need for collecting the data. If the Commission determines to adopt this proposal, then specific proposed requirements would be drafted for further public comment.

In making this proposal, the Commission is interested in specific comments on additional costs and regulatory reporting burdens which these proposed rules, if adopted will impose on the industry. It appears that adoption of the current proposal should alleviate, to some extent, the duplicative reporting burden currently imposed on some exchange member firms. As mentioned previously, five exchanges, to varying degrees, obtain data from their members on individual traders' positions and use it in their market surveillance programs. This represents a duplicative reporting burden on such member firms since the Commission also requires that individual traders' positions be reported to it. One exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, recognized this in proposing rule changes to eliminate its large trader reporting system. The exchange advanced as one reason for this proposal that "presently there is an undue burden in requiring member firms to submit duplicate reports to both the Commission and the exchange."

It has been suggested, however, that if the Commission's proposal is adopted, unnecessary costs and reporting burdens could accrue to the industry. This could happen, for example, if each exchange were to adopt and maintain separate reporting systems. The Commission wishes comment on the feasibility of a reporting system maintained jointly by the exchanges such as their current joint audit program or by a Title III National Futures Organization which would provide data to the exchanges. Such an arrangement might increase reporting efficiency for FCMs and reduce aggregate costs to the exchanges.

Obtaining EFP and Delivery Information From FCMS and Foreign Brokers

The Commission routinely obtains EFP and delivery information on individual traders only on the series '03 report. However, the information concerning deliveries reported by traders who are not located in a city in which the Commission maintains an office is not received by the Commission in sufficient time to permit it to adjust its surveillance to a fluid and fast changing market situation. Under Rule 18.03, if a reporting trader is located in a city in which the Commission maintains an office, reports must be filed with such office on the business day following the day covered by the report.¹⁹ If the reporting trader is located elsewhere, reports are transmitted by mail, postmarked not later than midnight of

the day covered by the report. Depending upon the speed of the postal service, this information is received by the Commission from a substantial number of traders three or four days after the trading day for which the report is filed.

In addition, for a number of markets which first came under Federal regulation in April 1975, foreign traders have held or controlled large positions relative to open interest in maturing futures. Under Commission Rule 18.07,¹¹ however, traders located outside of the United States are not required to routinely file series '03 reports for any commodity regulated under the Act but not specifically set forth in Section 2(a) of the Act prior to the enactment of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974. Since such traders do not file '03 reports, it has been necessary for Commission staff during the delivery month in such markets to routinely contact FCMs who are carrying accounts for foreign traders and brokers by telephone to determine if certain accounts have issued or stopped delivery notices or exchanged futures for physicals. It is at best difficult and time consuming to attempt to gain an accurate picture of the liquidation of a maturing future in this manner.

In order to obtain more complete and timely EFP and delivery information, the Commission is proposing that Part 17 of its Regulations be amended to require FCMs and foreign brokers to furnish EFP and delivery information on a daily basis. In addition to allowing the Commission to routinely obtain delivery information for all large foreign traders, this amendment will significantly reduce the time in which the Commission first learns of the extent to which a trader intends to make or take delivery.

Under Rule 17.02, the reports to be filed by FCMs pursuant to Rule 17.00 must be filed with the Commission at the Commission office in the city where the contract market involved in the reported transactions is located.¹² Rule 17.02(a)(1) specifies that these reports must be filed with the Commission on the business day following the day when the reportable positions were established, and not later than 30 minutes before the official opening of the contract market involved in the reported transactions. Rule 17.02(a)(2) exempts from this requirement reports to be filed by FCMs which do not maintain an office in the city in which the appropriate Commission office is

¹¹ 17 CFR § 18.07 (1979).

¹² 17 CFR § 17.02(a)(1) (1979).

¹⁹ 17 CFR § 18.03 (1979).

located. Those FCMs may file by mail.¹³ However, FCMs which are clearing members of a contract market must maintain an office in the city where the contract market involved in the reported transaction is located. Since clearing members are directly involved in all deliveries with the clearing organization of a contract market, the Commission will learn on the day following the business day on which a notice is issued or stopped, the identity of accounts with large futures positions making such transactions.¹⁴

In addition to the above reason for requiring FCMs and foreign brokers to report EFP and delivery information, this requirement is necessary if the Commission is to eliminate the series '03 reports filed by traders. In making this proposal, the Commission noted that it would have to "obtain essential information which is now collected on that report from other sources that can provide the data in a more useful form and in a more timely manner."¹⁵ In particular, the Commission proposed that FCMs and foreign brokers report certain delivery information daily during the delivery period for all contract markets.

Open Interest

Several contract markets have asked for clarification concerning the Commission's requirement contained in Rule 16.02 to publish "gross open contracts." Those questions concern (1) whether or not positions against which delivery notices have been issued or stopped should be reflected in open interest and (2) whether or not the positions of a trader which is both long and short in the same future of a

¹³17 CFR § 17.02(a)(2) (1979).

¹⁴Delivery procedures on contract markets are initiated between clearing members through the clearing organization of a contract market. A clearing member, either for a customer account carried on its books or its own account, will tender a notice of delivery in its name to the clearing organization of a contract market. The next business day, generally prior to the start of trading (if the delivery month is trading), the clearing organization issues the delivery notice to another clearing member. Generally, this would be the clearing member who carries the oldest open long futures position in the delivery month for an account on its books. This clearing member may assign the delivery notice to such account in which case the notice has been stopped by the account owner or, if allowed by the rules of the contract market, the clearing member may transfer the notice to another clearing member within a specified time period. This is accomplished by selling a futures contract and passing the delivery notice to the clearing member who is on the opposite side of the transaction. While this process may continue throughout the trading day on which the notice was originally issued, at some time prior to the end of the day, the notice must be stopped, i.e., assigned by a clearing member to an account carried on its books.

¹⁵41 FR 30352 (July 23, 1976).

commodity should be included in open interest.

Positions Against Which Delivery Notices Have Been Issued or Stopped

Because of the comparisons that are made between the data received from contract markets, FCMs and traders, it is necessary that open interest (or open positions) be determined in the same manner by all those required to report. The Commission is aware, however, that not all contract markets, FCMs, foreign brokers and traders determine open positions for reporting and/or publication purposes in the same manner. For example, in some cases, futures positions against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of a contract market or stopped by traders are considered open until actual delivery occurs and are therefore included in published or reported figures.¹⁶ Yet, other contract markets, FCMs, foreign brokers and traders consider futures positions against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of a contract market or stopped by traders as closed, and do not include them in their reports or publications.

Background

Prior to enactment of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, 88 Stat. Section 1389, *et. seq.*, contract markets then under regulation, FCMs, foreign brokers and traders received instructions from the Commission's predecessor agency, the Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA), that futures positions should be considered open until actual delivery occurs. In conjunction with the open interest information, contract markets were instructed to report actual deliveries rather than delivery notices issued or stopped.¹⁷ The CEA instructions were based on the definition of open contracts contained in present Commission Rule 1.3(t).¹⁸ Under Rule 1.3(t) open contracts are defined to mean

... contracts of purchase or sale of any commodity made by or for any person on or subject to the rules of a board of trade for future delivery during a specified month or

¹⁶The time period between issuing or stopping a notice and actual delivery varies significantly from commodity to commodity and ranges from one day to as many as 75 days.

¹⁷For auditing reports filed by contract markets and traders, the requirement that deliveries be reported rather than notices is a direct result of the manner in which open interest is interpreted. For example, assuming there has not been an exchange of futures for cash or a transfer trade, if a report indicates a reduction in open interest, it should also indicate offsetting trades and/or deliveries.

¹⁸17 CFR § 1.3(t) (1979).

delivery period which have not been fulfilled by delivery nor offset by other contracts of sale or purchase in the same commodity and delivery month.

Generally these contract markets and the FCMs, foreign brokers and traders who trade on such markets have continued to report in the above manner.¹⁹

Contract markets which were first regulated after enactment of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, however, report and publish open interest figures net of delivery notices issued. In conjunction with this information, they report and publish notices issued and received and some (but not all) provide information on notices outstanding. Similarly, most FCMs and foreign brokers which trade on such markets disregard positions against which notices have been issued or stopped in determining if an account must be reported to the Commissions. However, as noted above, traders who own or control positions on such markets were instructed to consider positions as open until delivery occurs regardless of the contract market on which the position is held.

Industry Views

In response to instructions from Division staff on the manner in which open interest should be determined, a number of traders, FCM's and contract markets have requested that the Commission reconsider the CEA interpretation of open interest at least for publication and/or reporting purposes. In view of these requests, Commission staff conducted interviews with representatives of the clearing organizations of eight exchanges and of two major FCMs to obtain further industry views on this matter.

Representatives of the clearing organizations of contract markets which reduce open interest when delivery notices are issued were of the opinion that open interest should reflect only those positions which can be offset in the pit. They did not believe that the public would get an accurate picture of the open interest unless it is reduced by notices issued since otherwise the figure would be inflated.

Two of the clearing organizations for markets which reduce open interest upon delivery, however, were of the opinion that contracts against which notices had been issued but upon which delivery has not occurred, should be

¹⁹It should be noted that contract markets which publish information on deliveries also make information available to the public concerning notices issued and stopped. This fact underscores the importance of notice information to traders.

considered open and included in open interest figures. One representative of such a clearing organization stated that there is still a legal commitment until delivery is actually made and the release of margin money to customers prior to actual delivery exposes clearing members to financial risks if there is a default. In this respect, it is the Commission's understanding that the majority of the clearing organizations keep contracts open on their books for margining purposes even though delivery notices have been issued and stopped against such contracts. This is true for markets which reduce published open interest figures on notice day as well as those which reduce it on delivery day.

Those FCMs which requested that the Commission reconsider CEA's views on this matter indicated that CEA's interpretation of the reporting requirements forced FCMs and large traders to maintain two sets of books—one for clearing organization procedures and the other for Commission reporting purposes. Representatives of two of the clearing organizations also expressed the view that consistency among clearing organizations would make it easier for FCMs and clearing members in terms of their bookkeeping.

Large traders who disagree with the current treatment of open interest under the reporting system believed it imposed an unnecessary reporting burden. Reportable traders who hold positions against which delivery notices have been issued or stopped must continue to report such positions until delivery occurs. Since the period between the time a notice is issued and the time delivery occurs varies among commodities from one to as many as 75 days, this requirement has resulted in traders reporting positions in futures months for which trading has ceased.

Review of Commission Requirements

In view of the difference of opinion in the industry, the Commission reviewed its reporting regulations with respect to the functions served by the data. These functions include surveillance of maturing futures, determining compliance with speculative limits and publication of markets statistics.

Surveillance of Maturing Futures

For maturing futures analysis, open interest information reported by contract markets and open position information reported by FCMs and large traders should allow Commission staff to distinguish between positions which remain to be offset and those against which delivery notices have been issued or stopped. As mentioned previously,

the information should also be determined by each reporting source in a similar manner to preclude manual adjustments when making comparisons. In addition, the data should be as timely as possible. If persons who are required to report do not reduce positions until delivery day, the reporting of important surveillance information is delayed from the time a notice is issued until the time delivery occurs. As indicated previously, this delay can be significant for some commodities.

Compliance With Speculative Limits

Given the current definition of open interest, speculative positions against which delivery notices have been issued or stopped but for which delivery has not occurred are still considered open for determining compliance with speculative limits. The primary source for determining compliance with speculative limits is the series '03 reports filed by traders. Although for this reason it is preferable that positions against which notices have been issued or stopped should continue to be reported on the '03 until delivery occurs, the fact that there is a fixed number of days in which delivery must occur after a delivery notice has been stopped, makes it practicable to monitor compliance with speculative limits on the basis of delivery notice information alone.

The Commission has previously stated that its rules on aggregation of positions for reporting purposes generally parallel its policy on aggregation for determining compliance with speculative limits. 44 FR 33840 (June 13, 1979). The Commission notes that by not requiring the reporting of positions until delivery occurs, the Commission would be departing from its previous policy.

Publication of Market Statistics

Currently, the Commission publishes reports on monthend commitments of reporting traders. In order to publish commitments data, there is a need for traders to determine open positions in the same manner that exchanges report open interest. In precious metals for example, one contract market reduces open interest on notice day. Traders, however in general, do not reduce positions on their '03 reports until delivery day. This difference has resulted in a number of instances where aggregate open positions reported on the series '03 reports have exceeded exchange published open interest. Because of the large volume of deliveries in precious metals, it is not possible to make manual adjustments to the data in the time frame in which the

commitment reports must be published. To date, this has prevented the Commission from publishing commitments reports for these commodities.

Proposed Amendments to the Reporting Requirements

From both the Commission's viewpoint and that of the industry, it appears desirable to standardize the manner in which open interest and open positions are determined with respect to delivery notices issued and stopped. Such an action should simplify bookkeeping procedures for FCMs and clearing members and would eliminate the need for manual adjustments to open interest figures by the Commission in conducting its daily surveillance program, as well as other programs.

However, in considering the manner in which open interest is defined and the uses of this definition, there are alternative needs. With respect to Commission financial requirements or clearinghouse accounting and margining procedures, for example, it appears the definition contained in Commission Rule 1.3(t) is satisfactory. For this reason, the Commission is not proposing that the current definition of open contracts be changed. However, the Commission is considering whether the reporting and publication regulations contained in Parts 15-18 should require that open interest and open positions reflect open contracts as defined by Rule 1.3(t). In view of the overriding importance of the information for surveillance of maturing futures and the fact that in order to be most useful for this function, the data should be timely and indicate positions which remain to be offset, the Commission is proposing that the reporting requirements be amended as follows:

1. Revise the definition of reportable position contained in Rule 15.00(b), so that contracts against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of a contract market or stopped by a trader will not be considered by FCMs, foreign brokers or traders in determining if a futures position is reportable. By adopting this amendment, FCMs and traders will not report positions against which delivery notices have been issued or stopped.

2. Revise Rule 17.00 so that FCMs and foreign brokers report delivery notices issued by the clearing organization of a contract market and delivery notices stopped by traders for accounts which they are reporting to the Commission. Notices which are passed during the trading day would not be reported.

3. Revise Rule 18.00 to reflect that traders need not report contracts against

which delivery notices have been stopped or against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of a contract market. In addition, provide that traders will report information concerning delivery notices rather than actual deliveries on their series 1903 reports.

4. Revise Rule 16.00 to require contract markets to report by clearing member, open contracts net of delivery notices issued and stopped. In addition, amend the regulations to require contract markets to report by clearing member the number of delivery notices issued and stopped during the day covered by the report.

5. Revise Rule 16.02 to require all contract markets to publish open interest net of delivery notices stopped. In addition, amend Rule 16.02 to require all contract markets to publish the number of delivery notices stopped during the day for which publication is made.

Traders Long and Short the Same Future of a Commodity

The Commission has received requests from exchanges concerning whether or not the futures contracts of a trader which represent long and short positions in the same future of a commodity should be included in open interest figures. Two problems have been noted.

1. Open interest in some commodities can be overstated for a period of time due to traders who hold open long and short positions in the same future of a commodity at different FCMs and then offset the positions by transfer trades; and

2. The open interest can be understated due to clearing members reporting long and short positions in the same future of a commodity on a net basis to exchanges and later "uncovering" these positions in order to make deliveries or transact EFPs.

The Use of Transfer Trades To Offset Open Positions

Rule 1.46 of the Commission's Regulations generally requires that an FCM close out a customer's position if there is an offsetting purchase or sale unless the purchase or sale constitutes a bona fide hedging transaction or a sale is made for the purpose of making delivery. Traders may, however, maintain long and short positions in the same future of a commodity at different FCMs and depending on which exchange the commodity is traded, transfer such positions from one FCM to the other for the purpose of offsetting

the position.²⁰ Since generally such positions are reflected in the open interest, large downward adjustments have been made to published open interest figures on a number of occasions with no corresponding volume changes.

The Commission questions whether this practice serves any market purpose. In addition, open interest figures which include such positions may be misleading to traders who anticipate making transactions in a future with overstated open interest and to the Commission and the exchanges in judging the potential for liquidation problems.

"Uncovering" Positions To Make Delivery or To Transact EFP's

On some exchanges, the house position of clearing member firms are required to be reported by future to the exchange on a net basis. This allows such exchanges to exclude from published open interest figures long and short house positions in the same future of a commodity that are being held open only for bookkeeping reasons. If a clearing-member desires to, however, he may "uncover" a long and short position in the same future for delivery purposes or to transact an EFP. This practice of excluding positions from open interest that will later be delivered on, or against which EFPs will occur, also may make published open interest figures misleading both to the trade and the Commission.

The Commission is of the opinion that these discrepancies concerning published open interest figures might be resolved by changing Rule 16.02 to specify exactly what should be included in published open interest figures and/or extending the provisions of Rule 1.46 to house accounts and to positions held by customers in accounts with different FCMs. Before recommending specific proposals, however, the Commission wishes comments concerning the scope of problems which may be caused by over or under reporting of open interest and any purposes which may be served by allowing traders to carry long and short positions in the same future of a commodity at different FCMs. The Commission is therefore seeking public comment on the following:

²⁰The Chicago Mercantile Exchange's (CME) rules do not allow the use of transfer trades for offsetting positions. In the interpretations and special notices relating to Chapter 8 of the CME's rules, Special Executive Report S-580, April 17, 1979, states that:

Concurrent long and short positions may not be offset by netting, transfer, adjustment, or any other bookkeeping procedures, but each side must be offset by normal floor transactions or in accordance with CME Rules 538 or 718 (cash for futures).

1. Whether there is any economic purpose served by the practice of allowing traders to hold open long and short positions in the same future of a commodity except for bona fide hedging or delivery purposes. The Commission further invites public comment on whether disallowing this practice will impact commodity pools or other customer trading programs which utilize more than one trading advisor. This may occur in cases where two advisors make trades for the same program or where a single pool operator has more than one program traded by different advisors;

2. The nature and extent of the problems that may be caused for traders by over or under reporting of the open interest; and

3. Whether open interest should reflect only those positions which remain to be offset in the pit, upon which delivery notices will be issued or stopped and against which traders will transact EFPs.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to its authority in Sections 4g, 4i, 5(d) and 8a(5) of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C., §§ 6g, 6i, 7(d) and 12a(5), the Commission proposes to amend 17 CFR, Parts 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21 as follows:

Part 15—Reports—General Provisions

1. That § 15.00 be amended by revising paragraph (b) in its entirety as follows:

§ 15.00 Definitions of terms used in Parts 15 to 21 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(b) "Reportable Position" means:

(1) For purposes of reports required by Parts 17 and 18, any open contract position, excluding positions against which notices of delivery have been stopped by a trader or issued by the clearing organization of a contract market, in any one future of any commodity on any one contract market, which, at the close of the market on any business day, equals or exceeds the quantity fixed in § 15.03(a) for reporting purposes for the particular commodity.

(2) For the purpose of reports required by Part 19, any open contract position, excluding positions against which notices of delivery have been stopped by a trader or issued by the clearing organization of a contract market, in any one future or all futures combined, either gross long or gross short, of any commodity on any one contract market which, at the close of the market on the last business day of the week, equals or exceeds the quantity fixed in § 15.03(b) for reporting purposes for the particular commodity.

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PART 16—REPORTS BY CONTRACT MARKETS

2. That § 16.00 be amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (e) as follows:

§ 16.00 Information to be furnished by contract markets.

* * * * *

(a) The total of all long open contracts and the total of all short open contracts carried at the end of the day covered by the report excluding the number of contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped or against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of the contract market;

* * * * *

(e) The quantity of the commodity for which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of the contract market and the quantity for which notices have been stopped during the day covered by the report.

3. That § 16.02 be amended by revising paragraphs (c) and (d) as follows:

§ 16.02 Publication of volume of trading and open contracts.

* * * * *

(c) The total gross open contracts excluding contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped.

(d) Open contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped on the day for which publication is made.

* * * * *

PART 17—REPORTS BY FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND FOREIGN BROKERS

3. That § 17.00 be amended by revising paragraph (a) in its entirety as follows:

§ 17.00 Information to be furnished by futures commission merchants and foreign brokers.

(a) *Special Accounts—Reportable Positions and Delivery Notices.* (1) Each futures commission merchant and each foreign broker, except a foreign broker who carries all accounts on a fully disclosed basis with a registered futures commission merchant, shall submit a report to the Commission for each business day with respect to all Special Accounts, including house accounts, carried by such futures commission merchant or foreign broker. Such report shall be made on the appropriate series '01 form and shall show each reportable position separately for each contract market and for each future in such account as of the close of the market on the day covered by the report. In addition, for each Special Account, a

futures commission merchant or foreign broker shall show separately for each contract market and for each future, the number of exchanges of future for physicals and the number of delivery notices issued and the number stopped by the account in the commodity for which a report is filed for the day covered by the report.

(2) A report covering the first day upon which a Special Account shows a reportable position in a particular future shall also show for the preceding business day:

(i) The position in such future in such account;

(ii) Exchanges of futures for physicals for the account.

(iii) Delivery notices for such future issued for the account by the clearing organization of the contract market on which delivery will occur; and

(iv) Delivery notices for such future stopped by the account.

(3) A report showing the information specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i)–(iv) of this section shall also be filed covering the first day when any account theretofore in Special Account status is no longer in such status.

* * * * *

PART 18—REPORTS BY TRADERS

4. That § 18.00 is amended by revising the introductory text, and paragraph (a) and (c). Also, by deleting paragraph (h)(2)(v), and by redesignating paragraph (h)(2)(vi) and paragraph (h)(2)(vii) as paragraphs (h)(2)(v) and (h)(2)(vi) respectively.

§ 18.00 Information to be furnished by traders.

Every trader who holds or controls a reportable position shall submit reports to the Commission. A report shall be filed for the first day on which such trader acquires a reportable position, for each day thereafter on which he has transactions in any future of such commodity on any contract market and for the first day on which he no longer holds or controls a reportable position. In addition, a report shall be filed for the day on which delivery notices are issued by the clearing organization of a contract market against short futures positions of the trader in the commodity in which the trader is reportable and for the day on which the trader stops delivery notices against long futures positions in such commodity. Each such report shall be prepared on the appropriate series '03 form, on a separate sheet for each commodity, and shall show for the day covered by the report the following information, separately for each future and for each contract market:

(a) Open contracts. The quantity of all open contracts regardless of size (except those contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped or against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of the contract market upon which delivery will occur) in each future of such commodity on all contract markets, broken down to show the quantity classified as hedging (as defined in § 1.3(z)) and the quantity classified as speculative (including spreading or straddling);

* * * * *

(c) *Delivery notices issued and stopped.* The quantity of the commodity against which notices of delivery have been issued by the clearing organization of the contract market on which delivery will occur and the quantity against which notices have been stopped by the trader;

* * * * *

PART 21—SPECIAL CALLS FOR INFORMATION FROM FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOREIGN BROKERS AND MEMBERS OF CONTRACT MARKETS

5. That § 21.02 be amended by revising paragraph (b) as follows:

§ 21.02 Special calls for information on open contracts in accounts carried by futures commission merchants, members of contract markets, and foreign brokers.

* * * * *

(b) The open contracts held or controlled by such traders in each future excluding contracts against which delivery notices have been stopped or against which delivery notices have been issued by the clearing organization of the contract market upon which delivery will occur;

* * * * *

Issued by the Commission on August 20, 1980 in Washington, D.C.

Jane K. Stuckey,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 80-28252 Filed 8-25-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**19 CFR Part 207****Conduct of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations; Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking**

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: This is an advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: On December 26, 1979, the Commission published final rules to implement the extensive changes in the U.S. countervailing duty and antidumping laws required by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 CFR 207, 44 FR 76457). These final rules set forth procedures for the conduct of Commission investigations under sections 303 and title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303 and 1641-1677), and sections 102-107 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Pub. L. No. 96-39, 93 Stat. 144. On the basis of the administrative experience with these rules since January 1, 1980, the Commission is considering proposing amendments in specific areas more fully described in the Supplementary Information portion of this notice. Prior to proposing specific amendments, the Commission is soliciting suggestions for the contents of proposed rules in order to take into consideration public comments suggesting changes in the provisions in these rules.

DATE: Comments and suggestions concerning the proposed rulemaking should be submitted on or before October 14, 1980.

ADDRESS: Comments and suggestions concerning the proposed rulemaking should be submitted to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Easton, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 523-0379.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Subpart A of Part 207 contains general rules applicable to all Commission investigations under section 303 and title VII of the Tariff Act and sections 102 through 107 of the Trade Agreements Act. In addition, subpart A implements provisions of Title X of the Trade Agreements Act which relate to judicial review of Commission actions. These rules concern definitions of key terms, the service of documents, the maintenance of an administrative record, maintenance and certain records of ex parte meetings, progress reports concerning Commission investigations, limited disclosure of certain confidential information under protective order, Commission questionnaires and subpoenas, and determinations by an evenly divided Commission.

Section 207.3, concerning the service of documents, requires that any party submitting a document for inclusion in the record of the investigation serve copies of the document on all other

parties to the investigation. Commission rules do not require the filing of a certificate of service, however, and the Commission is considering an amendment to require that a certificate of service be filed for the record.

Section 207.7, concerning the limited disclosure of certain confidential information under protective order, does not permit in-house counsel access to confidential information. This exclusion has been criticized by the law departments of many firms and by many professional associations. The Commission is considering an amendment to give access to confidential information under protective order to only those counsel, both in-house and retained, who do not advise their firm's or their client's operating departments and who, therefore, would not be in a position where knowledge of a competitor's confidential information gained under protective order would be relevant to other areas of counsel's endeavor. Under the proposed rule counsel seeking access to confidential information under Commission protective orders would have to sign a statement to this effect.

Subpart B of Part 207 provides a procedural framework for preliminary investigations under section 303 and title VII of the Tariff Act. These rules concern the filing of petitions, the contents of petitions, notice of initiation of preliminary investigations by the Director of Operations, termination of preliminary investigation by the Department of Commerce, submission of written statements and attendance at a conference, a recommendation to the Commission by the Director of Operations, the Commission's determination, and a notice of the Commission's preliminary determination.

Sections 207.13 and 207.15 of these rules concern the delegation of the conduct of preliminary investigations to the Director of Operations. Section 207.16 concerns the recommendation of the Director to the Commission concerning the disposition of the case. Prior to their promulgation, these rules were criticized in their proposed state. Criticisms included fears that parties would be deprived of an opportunity to make effective oral presentations to the agency and that the Commission would rely excessively on its staff instead of exercising its own judgment in making preliminary determinations. The Commission is interested in whether the public considers the delegation a successful practice and whether the Commission ought to continue the practice.

Subpart C of Part 207 provides procedures for final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. These rules include provisions for a notice of investigation, the placing of a nonconfidential staff report on the public record before a hearing, the submission of prehearing statements, appearances at and conduct of public hearings, post-hearing submissions, the Commission determination, factors considered by the Commission in making a determination, the standard for the Commission's determination, and the publication of a notice of the final determination.

Section 207.22 provides criteria for the filing of prehearing statements. Another Commission rule, § 201.12(d) provides that "Copies of witness' prepared statements should be filed with the Office of the Secretary of the Commission not less than 3 business days prior to the hearing . . ." (19 CFR 201.12(d) as amended at 44 FR 76476, December 26, 1979.) The purpose of § 201.12(d) is to give Commissioners time before a hearing within which to review the prepared statements. The large number of investigations being conducted since January 1, 1980, has required that § 201.12(d) be waived in investigations currently scheduled. The waiver of the requirement for filing prepared testimony has led to surprise at several hearings when materials not given a significant treatment in prehearing statements were instead filed as prepared testimony. The policy of the Commission shall continue to be to reject prepared testimony which goes beyond matters raised in prehearing briefs and to continue to require that parties disclose the nonconfidential information and arguments which they believe relevant to the Commission's determination in their prehearing statements. With respect to the deadline for filing witnesses' statements, however, the rule has been waived in most of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations conducted since January 1, 1980, and this indicates that it may not be appropriate for these investigations. Comments are solicited as to whether these rules require further clarification or change.

Subpart D contains rules for implementing sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Trade Agreements Act with respect to pre-existing countervailing duty orders and antidumping and countervailing duty investigations pending as of January 1, 1980, the effective date of the Trade Agreements Act.

At the time the Commission promulgated regulations for this subpart, the Commission did not anticipate that domestic industries which had successfully petitioned for countervailing duty orders prior to the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act might not wish to participate in a Commission investigation concerning material injury under section 104 of the Act. Inasmuch as section 104 was drafted for the purpose of making the enforcement of countervailing duty orders issued prior to January 1, 1980, which were not subject to the material injury requirement imposed by section 701 of the Tariff Act, consistent with orders issued after that date, the Commission has invoked the authority of section 704 of the Tariff Act to terminate investigations under section 104 upon the request of the original petitioner to withdraw its petition. This discretion to terminate cases under section 704 has been applied on an *ad hoc* basis. The Commission is considering proposing a regulation to terminate section 104 investigations similar in content to § 207.40(a) of the current rules.

Subpart E contains rules for the termination and suspension of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and investigations to review outstanding determinations and to reopen investigations.

After reaching its determination in Investigation No. AA1921-145A (Review), *Electric Golf Cars from Poland* (45 FR 39581, June 11, 1980), the Commission decided to propose amendments to section 207.45, the rule which implements section 751 of the Tariff Act which, in turn, authorizes review investigations. The Federal Register Notice of this Proposed Rulemaking was published on August 14, 1980 (45 FR 54086). The period for public comment on the proposed amendments to § 207.45 will close on September 15, 1980.

Public comments are solicited on these matters and any other aspect of the conduct of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations by the Commission.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 20, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26249 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner

24 CFR Part 235

[Docket No. R-80-861]

Mortgage Insurance and Assistance Payments for Home Ownership and Project Ownership; Transmittal of Proposed Rule to Congress

AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ACTION: Notice of transmittal of proposed rule to Congress under Section 7(o) of the Department of HUD Act.

SUMMARY: Recently enacted legislation authorizes Congress to review certain HUD rules for fifteen (15) calendar days of continuous session of Congress prior to each such rule's publication in the Federal Register. This Notice lists and summarizes for public information a proposed rule which the Secretary is submitting to Congress for such review. This rule would elicit public comment on specific regulation language which would (1) reduce the annual mortgage insurance premium under the revised Section 235 program from .70 percent to .50 percent; and (2) increase from 5 percent to 10 percent the standard deduction from family gross income which is allowed in lieu of amounts withheld for social security, retirement, health insurance, similar payroll deductions, regardless of the actual amount of such withholdings.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Burton Bloomberg, Director, Office of Regulations, Office of General Counsel, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410, (202) 755-6207.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Concurrently with issuance of this notice, the Secretary is forwarding to the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of both the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee the following rulemaking document:

24 CFR Part 235—Mortgage Insurance and Assistance Payments for Home Ownership and Project Rehabilitation

(Section 7(o) of the Department of HUD Act, 42 U.S.C. 3535(o), Section 324 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978).

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 20, 1980.

Moon Landrieu,

Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[FR Doc. 80-26158 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 890

Grants for Mining and Mineral Resources, Research Institutes and Mineral Research Projects

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, U.S. Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Proposed amendments to rules.

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) proposes to amend portions of the policies and procedures (Title 30, Chapter VII, Part 890). The proposed changes would clarify the date of submission of applications and revise the grant period for allotment grants. The mineral institutes will be required to submit the allotment grant applications on or before April 1 for grants commencing on July 1 of the same calendar year. The revised grant period would begin on July 1 to correspond to the academic year of the mineral institutes. These changes were initiated by OSM at the request of the mineral institutes.

DATE: Written comments on the proposed amendments must be received on or before 4:00 p.m., September 15, 1980.

ADDRESSES: Written comments must be mailed to: Administrative Record, Technical Services and Research, Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240; (202) 343-8032.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ranvir Singh, Technical Services and Research, Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20240; (202) 343-8032.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (the Act), Pub. L. 95-87, 30 U.S.C. 1221, et seq., authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate a mining and mineral resources research institute (mineral institute) at one public college or university in each State for conducting a program of substantial

instruction and research in mining and minerals extraction. As of this date, 31 mineral institutes have been established in as many States. Title III also provides for annual allotment grants and for mineral research grants including grants for scholarships and fellowships.

Section 890.11(a) requires that to obtain an allotment grant a mineral institute must submit a request to the Office of Surface Mining six months prior to the end of the Federal fiscal year. Since the Federal fiscal year begins on October 1, a grant application must be submitted by April 1. Currently, the grant period for the allotment grant coincides with the Federal fiscal year. The Office of Surface Mining is proposing to change the grant period to begin on July 1 of each year. However, OSM is not proposing to change the deadline for grant requests from April 1. This will require the mineral institutes to submit grant request 90 days prior to the beginning of the grant period. OSM believes that this change will still provide the Office adequate time to review and evaluate the grant requests and to verify the proposed budgets. The proposed rule change in § 890.11(a), would clarify that grant requests are due on April 1.

Section 890.21(a)(3) is being amended to change the grant period. The grant period currently begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year. The revised grant period will begin on July 1 and will end on June 30 of the following year and thus will correspond to the academic year of the mineral institutes. The revised grant period would result in more efficient planning for and management of grant funds by the mineral institutes.

OSM will appreciate any and all comments. The comments should be as specific as possible and should include any supporting facts or rationale. All comments will be available for inspection at Room 153, South Interior Building, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

AVAILABILITY OF COPIES: Copies of these proposed amendments may be obtained from the following office: Ranvir Singh, Technical Services and Research, Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20240; (202) 343-8032.

Statements of Significance and Environmental Impact:

The Department of the Interior has determined that these amendments of rules are not significant and do not require a regulatory analysis under Executive Order 12044 and 43 CFR Part

14. The Department of the Interior has also determined that amendment of the rules within the scope of this document will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, this action is not subject to the environmental impact statement requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Dated: August 19, 1980.

Walter N. Heine,
Director, Office of Surface Mining.

30 CFR Part 890 is proposed to be amended as follows.

1. By revising § 890.11(a) to read as follows:

§ 890.11 Applications for allotments after the first year.

(a) After the first fiscal year, in order to obtain subsequent allotments an institute shall submit to the Assistant Director a request for an annual allotment (in six copies) containing information and materials on Standard Form 424 to supplement any previously submitted application as may be needed to make it currently applicable and to reaffirm eligibility. Such requests shall be submitted on or before April 1 to be considered for grants commencing on or after July 1 of the same calendar year.

2. By amending § 890.21(a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 890.21 Grants amendments

(a) ***
(3) Commencement and completion dates for the segment of the program covered by the grant and for major phases of the program to be completed during the grant period. Allotment grants shall commence on July 1 and shall complete on June 30 of the following year.

[FR Doc 80-26225 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 720

[OPTS-80009; FRL 1533-6]

Premanufacture Review Program; Proposed Processor Requirements

Correction

In FR Doc. 80-24662 appearing at page 54642 in the issue for Friday, August 15, 1980, make the following correction:
On page 54654, in the first column, in

§ 720.34, "(b) Invalid notice 1 * * *" should read "(b) Invalid notice. (1) * * *". No footnote "1" was intended, instead paragraph (1) was being referenced.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

42 CFR Part 405

Medicare; Ambulance Service

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The proposal would expand the Medicare regulations to provide coverage of round trip ambulance services for a hospital inpatient to another treatment facility, including a non-hospital facility, such as a clinic, therapy center, or physician's office, to obtain medically necessary diagnostic or therapeutic services not available in the hospital in which the beneficiary is a patient. Current ambulance service regulations provide coverage for transportation, under certain circumstances, only to another hospital, to a skilled nursing facility, or to the beneficiary's home.

The proposal would also specify that the availability of a physician or physician specialist is a factor in determining whether a hospital has appropriate facilities to provide the level and type of care required by the beneficiary.

These proposed changes are intended to make the ambulance service benefit more responsive to patient needs and consistent with changes in the health delivery system.

DATE: To assure consideration, comments should be received by: October 27, 1980.

ADDRESSES: Address comments in writing to: Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, P.O. Box 17076, Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

If you prefer, you may deliver your comments to: Room 309-G Hubert H. Humphrey Bldg., 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C.; or to Room 789 East High Rise Bldg., 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore.

In commenting, please refer to BPP-31. Agencies and organizations are

requested to submit comments in duplicate.

Comments will be available for public inspection beginning approximately two weeks after publication, in Room 309-G of the Department's office at 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., on Monday through Friday of each week from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (202-245-7890).

Because of the large number of comments we receive, we cannot acknowledge or respond to them individually. However, in preparing the final rule, we will consider all comments and will respond to them in the preamble to that rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Henry J. Hehir, Health Care Financing Administration, Room 489 East High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235, 301-594-8561.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Coverage of ambulance services under Part B of Medicare is authorized by sec. 1861(s)(7) of the Social Security Act when other means of transportation are contraindicated by the beneficiary's condition, but it is authorized only to the extent prescribed by regulation.

Our present regulations (at 42 CFR 405.231(j) and 405.232(i)) set forth the general conditions and limitations for coverage of ambulance transportation. They provide for coverage only if the destination is a hospital, a skilled nursing facility, or the beneficiary's home and only if other means of transportation would endanger the patient's health. Trips to hospitals or skilled nursing facilities are limited to those that begin in the locality ordinarily served by the institution so that unnecessarily longer and costlier trips are avoided. The regulations reflect the intent expressed in the House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee reports on H.R. 6675, the 1965 Social Security Amendments, (House report no. 213 at page 36 and Senate report no. 404 at page 43) that ambulance transportation be covered only if:

* * * (a) normal transportation would endanger the health of the patient, and (b) the individual is transported to the nearest hospital with appropriate facilities or to one in the same locality and under similar restrictions, from one hospital to another, to the patient's home or to an extended care facility.

In recent years, developments in medical care practice and health care planning have made it necessary to provide round trip transportation for hospital inpatients to other facilities to obtain diagnostic and therapeutic services, such as radiation therapy,

Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scans, etc., that are not available in the hospital in which they are receiving care. These services may be available in another hospital or in facilities such as clinics, therapy centers, and physicians' offices that are closer than the nearest hospital equipped to provide them. However, current regulations limit permissible destinations to hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and the beneficiary's home and do not provide for payment of round trip ambulance service for a hospital inpatient to obtain specialized diagnostic and therapeutic services not available at the hospital in which he or she is a patient. This often results in (1) the patient being transported to another hospital that is able to meet his or her needs but that is more distant than closer non-hospital facilities capable of providing the needed services; or (2) the patient being transported by ambulance at his or her own expense to the nearer nonhospital facility.

Therefore, we propose to expand the current regulations to authorize coverage of transportation of hospital inpatients to and from the nearest treatment facility capable of providing the necessary specialized services. This would eliminate unnecessarily long ambulance trips and assure that patients are not financially burdened.

We are not proposing to expand coverage of ambulance service to inpatients of skilled nursing facilities or nursing homes in general or to patients at home. The purpose of this revision is to provide Medicare hospital inpatients with access to specialized diagnostic and therapeutic services that are medically necessary in connection with their hospital stays but that are not available in the hospital where they are inpatients. Because this ambulance service coverage will be provided only for those specialized services needed in connection with hospital inpatient level of care, it will not be necessary for us to develop extensive decision rules for determining when the need for medical services justifies coverage of ambulance transportation. This avoids the administrative difficulties of deciding which particular diagnostic and therapeutic services would qualify. The built-in standard of hospital level of care services needed in connection with the hospital stay should be sufficient to preclude inappropriate coverage of ambulance services.

We believe that, if this principle were extended to skilled nursing facility and nursing home patients, or to patients living at home, there would be no built-in limitation, as there is for hospital

inpatients, as to the types of diagnostic and therapeutic services for which ambulance services are appropriately utilized. Those services could arguably range from physician office or clinic visits to dental and eye care services. This could convert the ambulance service benefit into a general transportation service, which would be inconsistent with its basic intent.

We have reviewed several possibilities for expanding our proposed ambulance service coverage. One would be to specify diagnostic and therapeutic services, and perhaps the types of facilities that would qualify the ambulance services for coverage. Another might be to require that the diagnostic or therapeutic service necessitating ambulance service be determined to be directly related to, and medically necessary for, diagnosis or treatment of the condition requiring the SNF level of care. Some other means of control would have to be devised for the home patient. However, we believe these would present serious administrative problems of deciding on qualifying services and possibly trying to maintain a list of qualifying services. Therefore, we are not proposing broader coverage. However, we welcome comments and suggestions on this question.

The current regulations also provide that payment will be made for ambulance service for a beneficiary to become an inpatient in the "nearest institution having appropriate facilities". At present, the availability of a physician or a physician specialist is not considered in determining whether a hospital has appropriate facilities. For example, it has been called to our attention by Congressional inquiries and carrier denials of claims that some small, rural hospitals do not have a physician on duty 24 hours a day. We believe that the availability of a physician is an essential consideration in assuring that a hospital is, in fact, equipped to provide the type of care required by the patient's condition. Under the proposed amendment, therefore, this provision for coverage of ambulance service to the nearest hospital having appropriate facilities would include a determination of the availability of a physician or physician specialist capable of providing the needed care or treatment.

We believe these proposed changes in existing regulations will improve the availability and quality of services to Medicare beneficiaries and appropriately reflect current practice in the delivery of health care.

In addition to the changes already stated, we have made organizational

and editorial changes to the regulations that do not affect their substance.

42 CFR 405.232(i) is revised to read as follows:

§ 405.232 Medical and other health services; conditions, limitations, and exclusions.

* * * * *

(i) *Ambulance service.* (1) *Definitions.* For purposes of this paragraph—

"Ambulance" means a specially designed vehicle for transporting the sick or injured that contains a stretcher, linens, first aid supplies, oxygen equipment, and other lifesaving equipment required by State and local law, and that is staffed by personnel trained to provide first aid treatment.

"Appropriate facilities" means that the institution is capable of providing the required level and type of care for the illness or injury involved. In the case of a hospital, it also means that the hospital has available a physician or physician specialist as necessary to treat the patient's condition.

"Institution" means a hospital or skilled nursing facility that meets the requirements of sections 1861(e)(1) or 1861(j)(1) of the Act.

"Locality" means the service area surrounding the institution from which individuals normally come or are expected to come for hospital or extended care services.

(2) *Limits on ambulance transportation.* Medicare Part B pays for transportation by ambulance only if other means of transportation would endanger the beneficiary's health and if the beneficiary is transported—

(i) To an institution;

(ii) To his or her home from an institution; or

(iii) Round trip from a hospital to another hospital or non-hospital treatment facility, such as a clinic, therapy center, or physician's office, to obtain necessary diagnostic or therapeutic services not available at the hospital where the beneficiary is an inpatient.

(3) *Limits on payment.* Medicare payments for the ambulance services specified in paragraph (i)(2) of this section are limited to the payment which would have been made for each of the following types of transportation:

(i) To an institution in whose locality the beneficiary is located or, if the beneficiary is not in the locality of an institution that has appropriate facilities, to the nearest institution that does;

(ii) To the beneficiary's home from an institution in whose locality the home is located, or from the nearest institution with appropriate facilities; and

(iii) For a hospital inpatient, round trip to the nearest hospital or nonhospital treatment facility capable of providing necessary specialized services not available at the hospital where the beneficiary is an inpatient.

(Sec. 1102 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302))

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance)

Dated: June 30, 1980.

Earl M. Collier, Jr.,
Acting Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

Approved: August 18, 1980.

Patricia Roberts Harris,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-25597 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4110-35-M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Part 536

[Docket No. 80-54]

Time/Volume Rate Contracts—Tariff Filing Regulations Applicable to Carriers and Conferences in the Foreign Commerce of the United States

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission proposes to amend its tariff filing regulations, to specifically prohibit the filing of time/volume rates. This modification is intended to enable tariff users to clearly discern the applicable rates and exact cost of moving cargo at the time of or prior to shipment.

DATE: Comments (original and 15 copies) due on or before October 27, 1980.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francis C. Hurney, Secretary, (202) 523-5725.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The principle of so-called "aggregate" rates or "time/volume rates" is that for a guarantee of a specific minimum volume of cargo, usually stated in revenue tons or a prescribed number of containers, shipped over a specified period of time (one year, for example), a carrier will provide the contracting shipper a lower rate than is otherwise applicable to shippers of the same commodity.

Time/volume rates were initially limited to rates on iron and steel moving from Europe to the Gulf coast of the

United States. Acceptance of these time/volume rates, in early 1973, has since resulted in the proliferation of such filings to other commodities, carriers and trades. Upon examination of numerous time/volume rates and copies of their related contract(s) or agreement(s), the Commission believes that such rates may not be conventional or routine ratemaking, and may be contrary to the provisions of sections 18(b), 14 Fourth, 14 b, 15, 16 First and 17 of the Shipping Act, 1916. The Commission, therefore, is proposing to prohibit their publication.

Section 18(b)(3) provides in pertinent part that a common carrier shall not "charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for the transportation of property or for any service in connection therewith than the rates and charges which are specified in its tariffs on file with the Commission and duly published and in effect at the time" (of shipment).¹

It appears that the practice of relating a current rate to a future volume of cargo, which may or may not be generated, exceeds the intent of section 18(b)(3). This section has long been interpreted as requiring that all shippers, carriers and other interested parties know the exact cost of moving cargo at the time (of shipment).

Time/volume rates preclude the carrier from specifying with any certainty the rate which is applicable to any given shipment because that rate may be dependent on subsequent events, usually the expiration of some time period. Until that time, it is not known whether the contracting shipper will meet the minimum tonnage required under the contract to permit application of the lower contract rate.

This situation is further complicated where the contracting shipper fails to meet the required minimum tonnage. Some contracts provide for the application of the non-contract rate on the shipments that have already moved during the contract period, while other contracts allow for adjustments of the required minimum for *force majeure* reasons resulting in a negotiated rate not stipulated in the tariff. Moreover, the lack of written confirmation of *force majeure*, specifying when and by whom it was invoked or the reasons therefor,

¹The descriptive words "of shipment" in parenthesis above were added as representing the only logical definition which can be placed upon the word "time" as set forth in the statute. The rate application must necessarily be limited to a period relating to the receipt of cargo, arrival, loading or sailing of the vessel upon which the cargo is shipped if a freight tariff is to provide all parties accurate knowledge of the level of rates to which they are entitled.

could invite discrimination or unequal treatment among shippers.

Generally, there does not appear to be a way of determining whether a shipper is entitled to the lower rate which is being applied without a detailed audit of the contract shipments. In the event that the volume factor is not satisfied and freight is not properly adjusted through oversight or by design, a violation of section 18(b)(3) of the Shipping Act would occur.

Additionally, it appears that the lack of specifications as to form and manner and responsibility of how and by whom shipment records are to be maintained would make it difficult to adhere to the requirements of section 18(b)(3) of the Shipping Act, 1916, when the volume requirements are not met.

Section 14 Fourth prohibits carriers from making an unfair or unjustly discriminatory contract with any shipper based on the volume of freight offered. The Commission believes that, lacking any apparent justification by the carrier, aggregate time/volume rate contracts could lead to unjustly discriminatory treatment as between shippers in violation of section 14 Fourth.

Moreover, time/volume contracts may serve as a tying device by the carrier quite different from the ordinary volume arrangement allowing lower rates for larger quantities when moving under a single shipment. To that extent, such contracts may contravene section 14b of the Act.

Section 14b permits the use of a dual rate contract system which obligates a shipper to utilize a particular conference or carrier. The only significant difference between the section 14b dual rate contract and the time/volume contract is the absence of any requirement that the shipper give all or any fixed portion of his patronage to the carrier in return for the lower rate. Although it may be argued that time/volume contracts do not, by their terms, require that a fixed portion of the shipper's cargo be tendered to the carrier, the use of the time/volume contract may have the same result.

Sections 16 and First and 17 of the Act proscribe undue or unreasonable preference or advantage; unreasonable prejudice of disadvantage; and prohibit carriers from demanding, charging or collecting any rate or charge which unjustly discriminates between shippers. Time/volume rate contracts appear to be discriminatory vis-a-vis shippers of large quantities of cargo and shippers of small quantities. Under such contracts, two shippers tendering shipments of identical commodities and volume on the same date (to move on

the same vessel) could be subjected to different rates because one executed a contract with the carrier and the other did not.

The exercise of concerted ratemaking activities by ocean carriers is subject to the filing and approval of such agreement pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, (46 U.S.C. 814). Time/volume contracts established concertedly by conference member lines would be unjustly discriminatory and/or unfair as between shippers, and would also appear to require specific Commission approval under section 15 of the Act.

Therefore it is ordered, that pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) and sections 18(b) and 43 of the Shipping Act, 1916, (46 U.S.C. 817(b) and 841(a)), the Commission proposes to amend 46 CFR Part 536 at follows:

1. A new paragraph (o) would be added to read as follows:

§ 536.2 Definitions.

(o) *Time/Volume Rate.* A rate which is conditioned upon the carriage of a minimum quantity of cargo over a specified period of time.

2. A new section would be added to read as follows:

§ 536.17 Prohibited practices.

Time/volume rates are prohibited. Any tariff filing which contains a time/volume rate shall be rejected. Existing tariffs containing time/volume rates shall be amended by removing these rates and any rules or contracts relating thereto.

By the Commission.

Joseph C. Polking,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28212 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am.]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE
COMMISSION**

49 CFR Parts 1201 and 1241

[No. 37080]

**Accounting and Reporting of
Railroads' Freight Train Car Repair
Costs**

AGENCY: Interstate Commerce
Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Interstate Commerce Commission is instituting a rulemaking proceeding to consider establishing criteria for accumulating, recording, and reporting the costs of repairing freight train cars. The objective is to assure

more accuracy and uniformity of repair costs information by car types. The proposed criteria require that freight car repair costs be directly identified with the types of equipment repaired. Two levels of repair costs processing are presented, and railroads may choose the more appropriate methodology. The Commission needs railroad equipment repair costs information in establishing car service compensation rates and in analyzing freight rates.

DATES: Comments due by October 6, 1980. If the proposed rules are adopted, they would be effective January 1, 1981.

ADDRESS: An original and 10 copies, if possible, should be sent to: Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bryan Brown, Jr., Telephone No. (202) 275-7448.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The objective of this proceeding is to develop criteria for Class I railroads in collecting and reporting costs for freight train car repairs. A significant feature of this proposal is that repair costs for both foreign and system freight cars will be directly identified with each type of car that is repaired.

For purposes of this proceeding, freight train cars are divided by the car types listed in Schedule 415 of the Railroads' Annual Report Form R-1 (Form R-1).

Section 11122 of the Interstate Commerce Act, 49 U.S.C. 11122, establishes the basis for this proceeding. Under that section the Commission may establish compensation for the use of locomotives, freight train cars, and other vehicles. Subparagraph (b)(1) of Section 11122 states: "The rate of compensation to be paid for each type of freight car shall be determined by the expense of owning and maintaining that type of freight car, including fair return on its cost giving consideration to current costs of capital, repairs, materials, parts, and labor.

Repair costs data by car types is needed for computing per diem (car-hire) rates for railroad-owned cars and interchange services (see our decision in Ex Parte No. 334, *Car Compensation-Basic Per Diem Charges*). Also, in our cost finding process, we want to determine as precisely as possible the cost of moving freight with a particular type of equipment.

Schedule 415 of Form R-1 requires railroads to report repair costs by types of freight train cars. However, the instructions for this schedule lack criteria as to what costs should be directly accumulated by car types, and what costs can be allocated. The

instructions allow alternatives, including "a carrier conducted study to determine car repair expenses by car types" and "other available standards valid for the responding carrier." Thus, the cost data is probably reported under diverse methods. Because the schedule does not require reporting railroads to explain the methods used in allocating costs, the validity and accuracy of the data cannot be evaluated.

A. Proposal. We have proposed adding new instructions to the Uniform System of Accounts for Railroad Companies to provide the following guidelines for accumulating, recording, and reporting the repair costs for foreign and system freight train cars.

For purposes of this proceeding, system cars are those freight train cars recorded in the reporting railroad's primary account 53, Freight-train cars, and those freight train cars held by the reporting road under operating lease arrangements. Other freight train cars are to be considered foreign cars.

Level I: Roads Employing a Job Order Cost System

Railroads employing a job order cost system will use this method for reporting actual repair costs by car types. A job order cost system is a system of applying actual and/or standard costs to a specific job in proportion to the amount of materials, attention, and effort used to repair a unit or group of equipment. This is the preferable and most accurate method of matching repair costs with the unit repaired. Its use is encouraged but not required.

Standard costs may be used and shall recognize the differences in performing repairs on various types of freight train cars, and the differences related to specific repair facilities. Standard costs shall be based on adequate operational data which are reviewed at least annually. The resulting variances (price, efficiency, capacity, etc.) shall be reasonably allocated back to the car types to arrive at the repair costs reflected in the annual reports to the Commission.

Level II: Alternative Repair Costing Methodology

An alternative freight train car repair cost methodology is proposed which is based on a systematic allocation of the total direct repair cost amounts to the related car types for both system and foreign cars. The following steps compare this methodology:

(1) Repair costs relating to the equipment repair process shall be recorded in accordance with regulations and account texts prescribed in 49 CFR

1201, Uniform System of Accounts For Railroad Companies (see Appendix C);

(2) Standard costs may be used and shall recognize the differences in performing repairs on various car types, and the differences related to specific repair facilities. Standard costs shall be based on adequate operational data which are reviewed at least annually. The resulting variances (price, efficiency, capacity, etc.) shall be reasonably allocated back to the car types to arrive at the repair costs reflected in the annual reports to the Commission;

(3) Direct costs relating to repairing system cars shall be separated from those applying to the repair of foreign line cars. This allocation of repair costs shall be based on a railroad conducted study which shall fairly reflect the nature of each road's repair operations;

(4) For system cars, the following steps are required:

(a) The repair costs relating to heavy, program or project repairs shall be directly assigned to the types of cars repaired by using actual or standard costs. A heavy repair is defined as a repair which is relatively so substantial in cost, repair time or physical damage, and management's involvement in the determination of the repair to be made is necessary and relatively greater than usual. Program or project repairs are those repairs which are performed under a predetermined plan where estimated costs, time, and types of cars to be repaired are identified;

(b) The repair costs relating to light and running repairs of system cars shall be allocated to the car types by using the Association of American Railroads' Car Repair Billing System (CRBS) as an allocation basis. The CRBS is currently in use by many railroads for repair costs billing purposes. It serves to identify the cars repaired and to relate the nature of these repairs with the applicable standard costs for the repairs. Therefore, system car repairs shall be priced under the CRBS and the resulting standard cost pools shall be used to allocate actual costs back to the equipment types;

(c) Repair costs paid to foreign roads for system cars shall be assigned to the types of equipment that were repaired. Foreign billing is a term used to describe amounts paid to foreign roads for repairs made to system cars. Foreign billings for light and running repairs are usually conducted through the CRBS, and therefore the car types are identified. For heavy off-line repairs, system's management is generally involved in the repair authorization, and therefore the repair costs can be matched with the type of cars repaired;

(d) Roads shall match any resulting expense credits with the car types to which they relate. Expense credits can occur, for example, when a road is charged with the repair of system equipment but the responsibility of the repair ultimately rests with a foreign road. Expense credits can also occur when billing errors or discrepancies are discovered;

(e) The various components of the repair cost process relating to system cars shall be accumulated and reported to the Commission by the types of equipment listed in Schedule 415 of Railroads' Annual Report Form R-1 (see Appendix B);

(5) For foreign cars, the distribution of actual repair costs shall be assigned to the car types as follows:

(a) The repair costs that are accumulated and traceable because of the magnitude of the repair job (heavy repairs) shall be assigned directly to the applicable car types.

(b) The remaining actual foreign repair costs shall be allocated by car types using the CRBS as the allocation basis (see 4-b above).

(c) Any resulting expense credits shall be matched with the car types to which they relate (e.g., credit memoranda and receipts from foreign roads).

(d) The net amount of foreign repair costs charges and credits shall be reported by car types in Schedule 415 of the R-1. (see Appendix B)

B. Equipment Repair Classifications. We have determined that the freight car repair process can be separated into seven repair classifications. These repair classifications, which are presented below, are for reference purposes only, but should facilitate the accounting, allocation, and reporting process.

Class(es)	Car owner	Repaired by	Responsibility
A.....	System.....	System.....	System
B.....	Foreign.....	System.....	System
C.....	System.....	System.....	Foreign
D.....	Foreign.....	System.....	Foreign
E.....	System.....	Foreign.....	System
F.....	Foreign.....	Foreign.....	System
G.....	System.....	Foreign.....	Foreign

Classes A, C, E, and G apply to system cars, and Classes B, D, and F relate to foreign cars. Appendix D illustrates how these classifications relate to the proposed Level II methodology.

C. Discussion. The repair process methodology is proposed so that the Commission can derive more accurate information on the cost of providing rail service. Revenue equipment is one of the

most important asset for producing revenues, and certainly the repair of these freight train cars is similarly significant. Therefore, it is essential in this industry that companies report repair costs in an understandable, uniform, and comparable manner.

Ideally, each railroad would establish an information system which would capture actual repair costs as they occur, and centrally maintain all other relevant data for each system car. Descriptive factors such as car type, age, kind of bearings, and tare weight would be included; and repair data such as repair date, locations, repair codes, foreign or system car information, costs, and special problems encountered would also be captured along with general information and operating data. Such an information system would be beneficial to management by providing improved financial and operational information.

The proposed methodology is flexible and not overly restrictive. Some roads are moving toward the capability of directly tracing and capturing the actual repair costs by car types. These roads might prefer to report such costs using their version of a job order cost system (Level I). Other roads may use the proposed allocation methodology (Level II) which is especially adapted to utilize repair costing procedures already being used extensively. Moreover, this methodology allows management the flexibility to develop certain cost relationships within the proposed structure.

The proposed guidelines do not preclude the use of statistical sampling as a means for accumulating the allocating repair costs by equipment types. The sampling techniques used should be valid and relative to the equipment repaired for each railroad. Railroads should maintain and make available to the Commission, when requested, the basis for using the selected statistical sampling technique.

The AAR's CRBS is a repair costing system which is proven and widely accepted in the industry. The cost standards are believed to be valid and they are reviewed periodically by the industry for appropriateness. The CRBS enables users to reference which cars were repaired, and therefore, car type data can be amassed.

The proposed methodology does not adopt the CRBS as a regulatory requirement that all roads must use for billing purposes. However, the CRBS is an accessible and widely used system whereby railroads can develop cost relationships for properly assigning car type cost information.

The proposed methodology should not significantly increase the cost of accumulating and reporting repair cost information. Our study indicates that some roads might have experienced cost savings by reviewing and updating their current reporting systems. This is noted even after CRBS information is processed for system cars, and after some advanced technologies were introduced to the reporting process.

Because uniform reporting is an essential element in this proceeding, it is important that railroads include only repair expenses in this methodology. Repair expenses are those which represent normal or delayed repairs and maintenance expenses, and which are expensed in the year incurred. They are distinguishable from capital expenditures which substantially extend the service life or substantially increase the utility of depreciable property. This is covered in 49 CFR 1201, Instruction 2-11, "Units of property rebuilt or converted."

The public and the affected carriers are requested to study the proposed changes in the regulation and Form R-1, and to submit their views and comments. Because a major concern is regulatory costs, we specifically request railroads to furnish estimates of additional costs to implement the proposals.

We propose to adopt the amendments to 49 CFR 1201 set forth in the appendices to this notice. Appendix A contains the proposed new instruction. Appendix B displays the proposed revisions to Schedule 415 of the R-1. Appendix C shows the freight train car repair account conversion reference. Appendix D gives a flow diagram of the proposed Level II methodology.

This proposed action does not appear to affect significantly the quality of the human environment or the conservation of energy resources.

This proposal is made under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 10321 and 11122 and 5 U.S.C. 553.

Decided: August 15, 1980.

By the Commission, Chairman Gaskins, Vice-Chairman Gresham, Commissioners Stafford, Clapp, Trantum, Alexis, and Gilliam.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

Appendix A to 49 CFR Part 1201 Subpart A—Uniform System of Accounts for Railroads Companies

List of Instructions and Accounts

1. Under Instructions for Property Accounts, add the following new line item after Item 2-20, "Accounting for

leases": 2-21 "Freight train car repair costing."

Instructions for Property Accounts

2. After Instruction 2-20, add the following new instruction:

2-21 *Freight train car repair costing.* Class I railroads shall report the cost of repairing system and foreign train cars by car types. For purposes of this instruction, system freight train cars are those which are required to be recorded in primary account 53, Freight-train cars, and those freight train cars held by the reporting road under operating lease arrangements. Other freight train cars shall be considered foreign freight train cars. The following criteria shall be used in accounting for and reporting freight train car repair costs by car types:

(a) The accounting for freight train car repair costs shall agree with the applicable instructions and texts of accounts in 49 CFR 1201 relating to the equipment repair process (see Note A).

(b) Railroads may assign either actual costs, standard costs, or a combination of both to the accounting process. Standard costs, if used, shall recognize the difference in performing repairs on various types of equipment, and the differences related to specific repair facilities. Standard costs shall also be based on adequate operational data which are reviewed at least annually. The resulting variances (price, efficiency, capacity, etc.) shall be reasonably allocated back to the car types to derive the amounts reported in Form R-1.

(c) Railroads shall report repair costs by the freight train car types shown in Schedule 415 of Form R-1. In assigning repair costs, railroads may use either one of the following methodologies:

Level I: Job Order Cost System

Railroads may use a job order cost system for signing repair costs to the car types for system and foreign freight train cars. Under this methodology, railroads shall directly match direct labor and materials with the specific unit of equipment that was repaired. Actual costs, standard costs, or a combination of both may be used as stated above.

Level II: Alternative Repair Costs Methodology

Railroads not using the job order cost system shall report freight train car repair costs using the methodology described below:

1. Direct repair costs relating to the repair of system cars shall be separated from those applying to the repair of foreign line equipment. This allocation of the total actual repair costs amount shall be based on a study conducted by

each railroad which shall fairly reflect the nature of each road's repair operations.

System Freight Train Cars (Items 2-5)

2. The repair costs relating to heavy, program, or project repairs of system cars shall be directly assigned to the car types repaired by using actual or standard costs. A heavy repair is defined as a repair that is relatively so material in cost, repair time, or physical damage, and that management's involvement in the determination of the repair to be made is necessary and relatively greater than usual. Program or project repairs are those repairs which are performed under a predetermined plan where estimated costs, time periods, and car types to be repaired are identified.

3. The repair costs relating to light and running repairs of system cars shall be allocated to the car types by using the Association of American Railroads' Car Repair Billing System (CRBS) as the allocation base. These repairs made to system cars shall be tracked using the CRBS standard costs; and, the resulting standard costs relationships shall be used to distribute actual light and running repair costs pool to the car types.

4. Railroads shall match repair costs billed by and paid to foreign roads for repairing system equipment with the car types that were repaired. Foreign billings for light and running repairs are usually conducted through CRBS, and therefore the car types can be identified. For heavy off-line repairs, car type identification is possible because system management is generally involved with the authorization of such heavy repairs and car identification numbers are generally included in the billing process.

5. Railroads shall match any resulting expense credits with the car types to which they relate. This can occur, for example, when a railroad is charged with the repair costs of system cars, but the responsibility of the repair ultimately rests with and is paid by a foreign road.

Foreign Freight Train Cars (Items 6-9)

6. Foreign freight train cars repair costs that are accumulated and traceable because of the magnitude of the foreign repair job (heavy repairs) shall be assigned directly to the applicable car types.

7. The remaining actual foreign repair costs shall be allocated by car types using the CRBS as the allocation basis (see 4 above).

8. Any resulting foreign expense credits shall be matched with the car

types to which they relate (e.g., credit memoranda and receipts from foreign roads).

9. The net amount of foreign repair costs charges and credits shall be reported by car types in Schedule 415 of the R-1.

(d) Equipment repair cost records, including the allocation methods used, shall be maintained and made available to the Commission upon request.

Note A.—The following accounts and reference pertain to the freight train car repair process:

11-22-42
21-22-42
39-22-42
40-22-42
41-22-42
61-22-42

Instruction 2-11, "Units of Property rebuilt or converted."

Appendix B.—Schedule 415. Supporting Schedule: Equipment

Schedule 415, which is provided for in 49 CFR 1241.11 is amended in the following ways. As amended, the Schedule appears below in its entirety.

Instructions

1. Report freight expenses only.
2. Report by type of equipment all natural expenses relating to the equipment functions (salaries and wages, materials, tools, supplies, fuels and lubricants, purchased services, and general).
3. Report in Column (b) the details for the items listed in Column (a). Freight car repair expenses shall be assigned directly to the various car types on the basis of job order records whenever possible. Otherwise, car type repair costs shall be assigned as required by Instruction 2-27, "Freight Train Car Repair Costing," 49 CFR 1201.

The following line items of this schedule shall be conciled with the line items of Schedule 410 as shown below:

Schedule 410	Schedule 415
Column (f), net of lines 221, 222, and 235.	Column (b), lines 19 and 37.
Column (f), net of lines 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 320.	Column (b), lines 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, and 35.

The variance in repair amounts reported in Schedule 410 and those reported in this schedule shall be the amounts billed to others for damaged equipment, Function 48. These amounts are included on lines 235 and 320 of Schedule 410 and should be excluded from this schedule.

As a supplement, describe the major aspects of the methodology used to derive car type disclosures. Include statements on how foreign repair costs are separated from system freight train car repair costs, and describe key features of the methodology.

4. * * *
5. * * *
6. * * *
7. * * *
8. * * *
9. * * *

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

Appendix C—Repairs to Freight Train Cars

Old Account

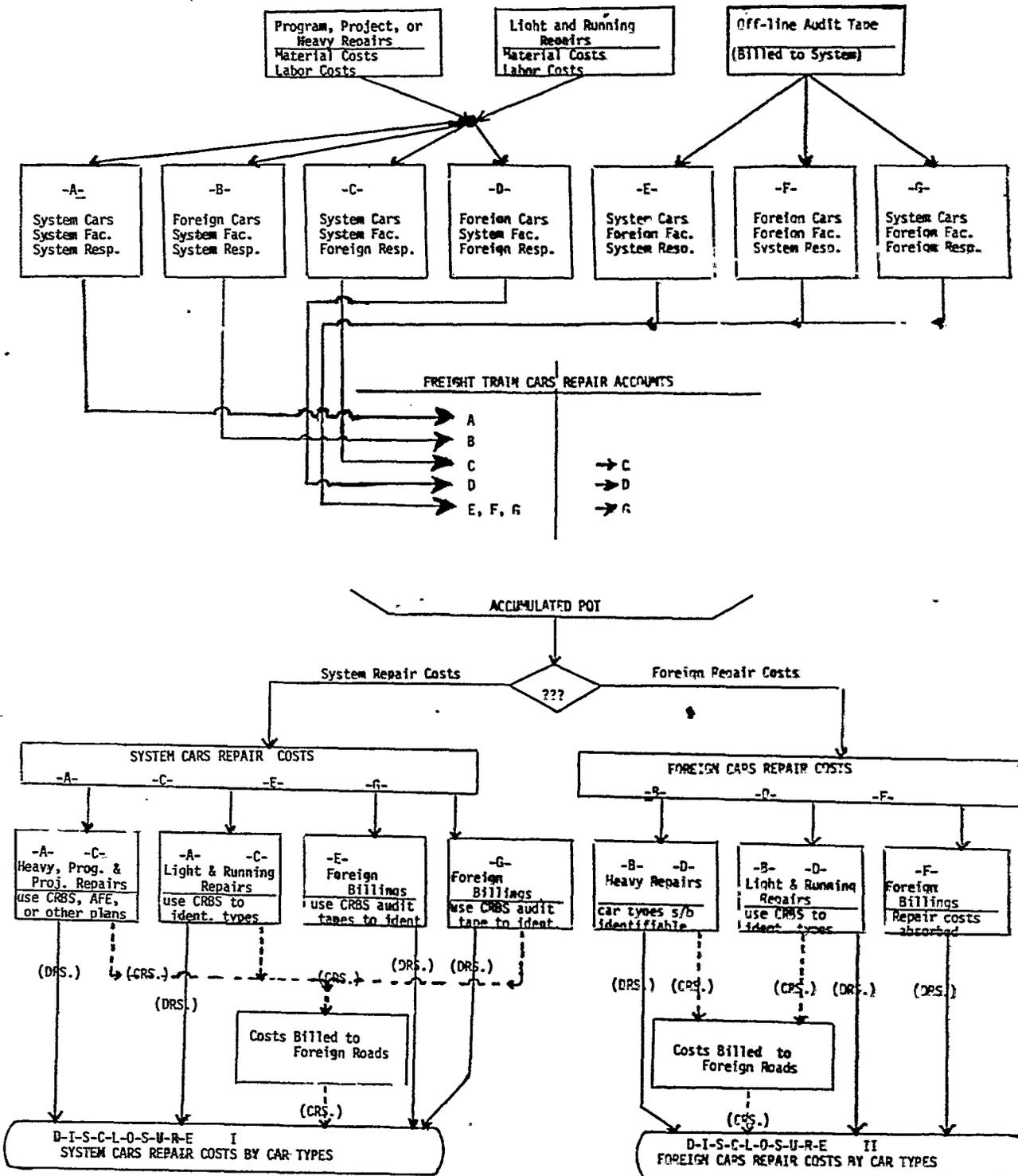
(DR)	(CR)
11-22-42 Salaries and Wages—Freight Car Repairs.	40-22-42 Purchased Services Billed to Others for Repair of Freight Train Cars
21-22-42 Materials Used in Repair of Freight Train Cars.	
39-22-42 Purchase Services Billed by Others for Repair of Freight Train Cars.	41-22-42 Other Purchase Services Credits, Repair and Maintenance of Freight Train Cars.
41-22-42 Other Purchased Services Charges, Repair and Maintenance of Freight Train Cars.	
61-22-42 Other Expense Charges, Repair and Maintenance of Freight Train Cars.	

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

APPENDIX D

THE FLOW OF FREIGHT TRAIN CAR REPAIR CHARGES & CREDITS

LEVEL B ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY



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.

ACTION

Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Programs; Income Eligibility Levels.

This notice revises the schedule of income eligibility levels for individuals and families for the Foster Grandparent Program and the Senior Companion Program published in the Federal Register of June 13, 1979 (44 FR 33917). The revised schedule is based on the Community Services Administration (CSA) Income Poverty Guidelines effective Feb. 1, 1980. This revision of Income Eligibility levels was derived by means of computational methods which differ substantially from those used in the schedule this revision replaces. In 1979, the eligibility level was obtained by adding to 125% of the current Community Services Administration (CSA) Poverty Income Guideline the amount each state supplements Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI). This revision adopts as the income eligibility level for each state the higher amount of either: (a) 125% of the CSA Poverty Income Guideline, (b) 100% of the CSA Poverty Income guideline plus the amount each state supplements Federal SSI, or (c) the level of income eligibility established for a state for the previous year (1979).

These ACTION programs are authorized pursuant to Section 211 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-113, 87 Stat. 414. The income eligibility levels are determined by the currently applicable guideline published by CSA pursuant to Section 625 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 permits the CSA poverty guidelines to be adjusted for cost-of-living changes.

The income eligibility levels will be reviewed at least once a year, and similar schedules will be prepared to reflect any changes required as a result of that review.

This policy will become effective on August 27, 1980.

Schedule of Income Eligibility Levels; Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Programs

[Effective Aug. 27, 1980]

State	Individuals	Family of 2	Family of 3
Alabama.....	\$4,740	\$6,265	\$7,790
Alaska.....	6,730	9,125	10,840
Arizona.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Arkansas.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
California.....	5,670	9,180	10,485
Colorado.....	4,740	7,715	9,090
Connecticut.....	5,530	8,180	9,555
Delaware.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
District of Columbia.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Florida.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Georgia.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Hawaii.....	5,465	7,505	8,965
Idaho.....	5,135	6,585	7,960
Illinois.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Indiana.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Iowa.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Kansas.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Kentucky.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Louisiana.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Maine.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Maryland.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Massachusetts.....	5,765	7,985	9,360
Michigan.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Minnesota.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Mississippi.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Missouri.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Montana.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Nebraska.....	5,315	6,750	8,125
Nevada.....	4,740	6,550	7,925
New Hampshire.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
New Jersey.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
New Mexico.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
New York.....	4,980	6,535	7,910
North Carolina.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
North Dakota.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Ohio.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Oklahoma.....	4,755	6,905	8,125
Oregon.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Pennsylvania.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Rhode Island.....	4,740	6,385	7,790
South Carolina.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
South Dakota.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Tennessee.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Texas.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Utah.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Vermont.....			
Area 1.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Area 2.....	4,740	6,440	7,815
Virginia.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Washington.....			
Area 1.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Area 2.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
West Virginia.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Wisconsin.....	5,285	7,295	8,670
Wyoming.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Guam.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Puerto Rico.....	4,740	6,265	7,790
Virgin Islands.....	4,740	6,265	7,790

For families of more than three persons in the household, add the appropriate supplement for each member over three as follows:

	Per person
In the 48 contiguous States.....	\$1,525
Alaska.....	1,900
Hawaii.....	1,750

Revision based on Community Services Administration Income Poverty Guidelines effective April 21, 1980. Signed this 20th day of August, 1980.

Sam Brown,

Director.

[FR Doc. 80-26160 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Black Hills National Forest Multiple Use Advisory Board; Meeting

The Black Hills National Forest Grazing Advisory Board will meet at 9:00 a.m., September 24, 1980, Harney Ranger Station one mile north of Hill City, SD, on Highway 16/385. The purpose of this meeting is to review, in the field, the potential for expanding livestock range and increasing forage production and to recommend allotment management planning goals and range betterment funding priorities that will realize the potentials.

The meeting will be open to the public. Persons who wish to attend should notify Lloyd Todd, Black Hills National Forest, 605/673-2251. Written statements may be filed with the committee before or after the meeting.

Dated: August 19, 1980.

James R. Mathers,
Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 80-26203 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-11-M

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Order 80-8-126; Docket 37580]

Application of TACA International Airlines, S.A.

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Notice of order to show cause.

SUMMARY: The Board proposes to approve the following application:
Applicant: TACA International Airlines, S.A.

Application Date: February 1, 1980.
Authority Sought: An amended foreign air carrier permit to engage in the carriage of property and mail only between San Salvador and Miami via Guatemala City and Belize City.

OBJECTIONS: All interested persons having objections to the Board's

tentative findings and conclusions that this authority should be granted, as described in the order cited above, shall, no later than September 15, 1980, file a statement of such objections with the Civil Aeronautics Board (20 copies) and mail copies to the applicant, the Department of Transportation, the Department of State, and the Ambassador of El Salvador in Washington, D.C. A statement of objections must cite the docket number and must include a summary of testimony, statistical data, or other such supporting evidence.

If no objections are filed, the Secretary of the Board will enter an order which will, subject to disapproval by the President, make final the Board's tentative findings and conclusions and issue the proposed permit.

ADDRESSES FOR OBJECTIONS:

Docket 37580, Docket Section, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428.

TACA International Airlines, S.A. c/o Harry A. Bowen, 234 Georgetown Bldg., 2233 Winsconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

To get a copy of the complete order, request it from the C.A.B. Distribution Section, Room 516, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428. Persons outside the Washington metropolitan area may send a postcard request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Browne of the Regulatory Affairs Division, Bureau of International Aviation, Civil Aeronautics Board; (202) 673-5134.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board, August 21, 1980.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28219 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

[Order 80-8-127; Docket 36916]

Application of Redcoat Air Cargo Ltd.

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Notice of order to show cause.

SUMMARY: The Board proposes to approve the following application:

Applicant: Redcoat Air Cargo Limited.

Application Date: October 17, 1979.

Authority Sought: Foreign air carrier permit to perform cargo charter flights between the United States and the United Kingdom.

OBJECTIONS: All interested persons having objections to the Board's tentative findings and conclusions that this authority should be granted as described in the order cited above, shall,

no later than September 16, 1980, file a statement of such objections with the Civil Aeronautics Board (20 copies) and mail copies to the applicant, Transamerica Airlines, the Department of Transportation, the Department of State, and the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A statement of objections must cite the docket number and must include a summary of testimony, statistical data, or other such supporting evidence.

If no objections are filed, the Secretary of the Board will enter an order which will, subject to disapproval by the President, make final the Board's tentative findings and conclusions and issue the proposed permit.

ADDRESSES FOR OBJECTIONS:

Docket 36916, Docket Section, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428.

Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

Redcoat Air Cargo Limited, c/o Martin, Whitfield, Smith & Bebbick, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 1102, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Transamerica Airlines, c/o Burwell, Hansen & Manley, 1815 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

To get a copy of the complete order, request it from the C.A.B. Distribution Section, Room 516, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428. Persons outside the Washington metropolitan area may send a postcard request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Regulatory Affairs Division, Bureau of International Aviation, Civil Aeronautics Board, (202) 673-5092.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board, August 21, 1980.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28218 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

[Order 80-8-128; Dockets 38216 and 38620]

Yukon Air Service, Inc.; Application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Order to show cause and order instituting fitness investigation.

SUMMARY: The Board has tentatively concluded that the application of Yukon Air Service is consistent with the public convenience and necessity. The tentative findings and conclusions will become final if no objections are filed, provided that the Board finds, in Docket 38216,

that Yukon Air Service is fit, willing and able to engage in scheduled domestic air transportation. The complete text of this Order is available as noted below.

DATES: All interested parties having objections to the Board issuing the proposed authority shall file by September 22, 1980, with the Board and serve upon Yukon Air Service a statement of objections together with a summary of testimony, statistical data and other material expected to be relied upon to support the stated objections.

ADDRESSES: Objections to the issuance of a final order should be filed in Docket 38216. This should be addressed to the Docket section, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan E. Kahan, Bureau of Domestic Aviation, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The complete text of Order 80-8-128 is available from our Distribution Section, Room 516, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20428. Persons outside the metropolitan area may send a postcard request for Order 80-8-128 to that address.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board, August 21, 1980.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28217 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Illinois Advisory Committee; Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Illinois Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 10:00 a.m. and will end at 3:00 p.m., on September 22, 1980, at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Conference Room, 230 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Midwestern Regional Office of the Commission, 230 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

The purpose of this meeting is to review draft of Special Education Handbook, review and discuss information received from Committee members for annual SAC Chairperson Conference and discuss potential members for SAC rechartering.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., August 22, 1980.

Thomas L. Neumann,

Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-26208 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-M

New Jersey Advisory Committee

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the New Jersey Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 6:30 p.m. and will end at 8:30 p.m., on September 18, 1980, at the Ramada Inn, Route 18, Schoolhouse Lane, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08816.

Persons wishing to attend this meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Eastern Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Office Building, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss program planning.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., August 22, 1980.

Thomas L. Neumann,

Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-26210 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-M

Oklahoma Advisory Committee; Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Oklahoma Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 7:00 p.m. and will end at 10:00 p.m., on September 25, 1980, at the Tulsa Hilton Inn, 5000 E. Skelly, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74135.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Southwestern Regional Office of the Commission, Heritage Plaza, 418 South Main, San Antonio, Texas 78204.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss affirmative action and higher education.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., August 22, 1980.

Thomas L. Neumann,

Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-26209 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Issuance of Permit

On March 25, 1980, Notice was published in the Federal Register (45 FR 19289), that an application had been filed with the National Marine Fisheries Service by Zoo Duisburg A.G., Mulheimer Strasse 273, 4100 Duisburg 1, West Germany, for a permit to take two (2) Atlantic bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) for the purpose of public display.

Notice is hereby given that on August 19, 1980, and as authorized by the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407), the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a Public Display Permit for the above taking to Zoo Duisburg subject to certain conditions set forth therein.

The Permit is available for review in the following offices:

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; and

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Region, Duval Building, 9450 Koger Boulevard, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702.

Dated: August 19, 1980.

Robert K. Crowell,

Deputy Executive Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 80-26166 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

Revised Application

On Wednesday, March 12, 1980, Notice was published in the Federal Register (45 FR 15973) that an application has been received by the National Marine Fisheries Service from Mystic Marinelife Aquarium for a scientific research and public display under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407). Notice is hereby given that the applicant has revised the original application to reduce the scope of planned activities. Thirty-eight harbor porpoises will no longer be captured for tagging and specimen material collection. Twelve harbor porpoises will not be tagged and

released after a temporary holding period.

The Applicant plans to take six harbor porpoises for public display. These will be from among porpoises caught in fish weirs.

Documents submitted in connection with the above application are available for review in the following offices: Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235 and Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Region, 13 Elm Street, Federal Building, Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930.

Dated: August 21, 1980.

Richard B. Roe,

Acting Director, Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 80-26167 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Secretary

Armed Forces Epidemiological Board; Open Meeting

1. In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) announcement is made of the following committee meeting:

Name of Committee: Armed Forces Epidemiological Board.

Date of Meeting: September 19 and 20, 1980.

Time: 0830-1630, September 19. 0900-1300, September 20.

Place: McCormick Facility, Parsons Island, Kent Island, Maryland.

Proposed Agenda: Agenda items for the meeting include discussions concerning research funding for infectious disease research of military importance, preventive medicine activities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, tri-service experience with hepatitis B virus, and commentary on epidemiological models of value for clinical services and management in health care systems.

2. This meeting will be open to the public, but limited by space accommodations. Any interested person may attend, appear before, or file statements with the committee at the time and in the manner permitted by the committee. Interested persons wishing to participate should advise the Executive Secretary, DASC-AFEB, Room 2D455 Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

Dated: August 21, 1980.
 Charles W. Halverson,
CDR, MSC, USN, Executive Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 26188 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45am]
 BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

Office of the Secretary

Defense Science Board Task Force on Anti-Tactical Missiles; Meeting

The Defense Science Board Task Force on Anti-Tactical Missiles (ATM) will meet in closed session on 17-18 October 1980 at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense.

At its meeting on 17-18 October 1980 the Defense Science Board Task Force on ATM will review the potential enemy development of new ballistic and cruise missiles and propose and evaluate options for countering such threats.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. App. 1 § 10(d) (1976), it has been determined that this Defense Science Board Task Force meeting concerns matters listed in 5 U.S.C. § 552b(c)(1) (1976), and that accordingly, this meeting will be closed to the public.

M. S. Healy,
*OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer,
 Washington Headquarters Services,
 Department of Defense.*

August 21, 1980.
 [FR Doc. 80-26162 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3810-70-M

The Privacy Act of 1974; Notice of Systems of Records: Deletions and Amendments

Correction

In FR Doc. 80-23575, appearing at page 51880 in the issue for Tuesday, August 5, 1980, on page 51888, in the middle column, the system numbered "DYSDRE 03" should be numbered "DUSDRE 03".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Petroleum Council, Coordinating Subcommittee of the Committee on Environmental Conservation; Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Coordinating Subcommittee of the

Committee on Environmental Conservation will meet in September 1980. The National Petroleum Council was established to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary of Energy on matters relating to oil and natural gas or the oil and natural gas industries. The Committee on Environmental Conservation will update the Council's 1971 report on this subject. Its analysis and findings will be based on information and data to be gathered by the various task groups. The time, location and agenda of the Coordinating Subcommittee meeting follows:

The meeting will be on Wednesday, September 10, 1980, starting at 10:00 a.m. in the Conference Room of the National Petroleum Council, 1625 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

The tentative agenda for the meeting follows: 1. Discuss the scope of the study to be conducted in response to the Secretary of Energy's request for an analysis of issues bearing on environmental conservation.

2. Discuss an organizational structure for the study.

3. Discuss a timetable for completion of the study.

4. Discuss any other matters pertinent to the overall assignment from the Secretary.

The meeting is open to the public. The Chairman of the Coordinating Subcommittee is empowered to conduct the meeting in a fashion that will, in his judgment, facilitate the orderly conduct of business. Any member of the public who wishes to file a written statement with the Coordinating Subcommittee will be permitted to do so, either before or after the meeting. Members of the public who wish to make oral statements should inform Ellison Burton, Office of Resource Applications, 202/633-9817, prior to the meeting and reasonable provision will be made for their appearance on the agenda.

Summary minutes of the meeting will be available for public review at the Freedom of Information Public Reading Room, Room 5B-180, DOE, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C., between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Issued at Washington, D.C. on August 22, 1980.

R. D. Langenkamp,
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Resource Development and Operations, Resource Applications.

[FR Doc. 80-26251 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Economic Regulatory Administration

Action Taken on Consent Order

AGENCY: Economic Regulatory Administration.

ACTION: Notice of action taken on consent order.

SUMMARY: The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) hereby given Notice that a Consent Order was entered into between the Office of Enforcement, ERA, and the firm listed below during the month of July 1980. The Consent Order represents resolutions of outstanding compliance investigations or proceedings by the DOE and the firms which involve a sum of less than \$500,000 in the aggregate, excluding penalties and interest. This Consent Order is concerned exclusively with payment of the refunded amount to injured parties for alleged overcharging by the specified company during the time period indicated through direct refunds or rollbacks of prices.

For further information regarding this Consent Order, please contact Mr. Edward F. Momorella, District Manager of Enforcement, 1421 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, telephone no. (215) 597-2662.

Firm name and address	Refund amount	Product	Period covered	Recipients of refund
Island Fleet, 299 Main Street, Westbury, N.Y. 11580.	\$4,767	Motor gasoline	Apr. 1, 1979 to Dec. 31, 1979	End-user customers.

Issued on 7th day of August, 1980 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Edward F. Momorella,
District Manager, Northeast District Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 80-26161 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

[ERA Case No. 51100-6052-25-22; Docket No. ERA-FC-80-007]

Georgia Power Co.; Availability of Tentative Staff Analysis

AGENCY: Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability of tentative staff analysis.

SUMMARY: On December 18, 1979, Georgia Power Company (Georgia Power) petitioned the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy for a permanent peakload powerplant exemption from the provisions of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.* (FUA or the Act), which prohibit the use of petroleum or natural gas in new powerplants. Georgia Power plans to install a 49,200 KW oil-fired combustion turbine unit to be known as Wansley Unit 5-A and certifies that the unit will be operated solely as a peakload powerplant and will be operated only to meet peakload demand for the life of the plant. Additional information was required, and a revised petition was submitted on February 15, 1980. ERA accepted the petition relating to the use of petroleum on April 10, 1980, and published notice of its acceptance in the Federal Register on April 24, 1980 (45 FR 27810). Publication of the notice of acceptance commenced a 45-day public comment period pursuant to Section 701 of FUA. Interested persons were also afforded an opportunity to request a public hearing. The comment period ended June 9, 1980. Comments on Georgia Power's petition were received from Ratewatch; the Wayne Battle Lumber Company, Inc.; the Watkins Lumber Company, Inc.; the Balfour Lumber Company; the Claude Howard Lumber Company, Inc.; the Pollard Lumber Company, Inc.; and the Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association. A request for a public hearing in Atlanta, Georgia, or within Georgia Power's service area, was received from Ratewatch.

ERA's staff has reviewed the information presently contained in the record of this proceeding. A Tentative Staff Analysis recommends that ERA issue an order which would grant the permanent peakload powerplant exemption to Georgia Power. A copy of the Tentative Staff Analysis is available from the Office of Public Information at the address listed below.

DATES: Written comments on the Tentative Staff Analysis and requests for a hearing are due on or before September 10, 1980.

ADDRESSES: Fifteen copies of written comments, and any request for a public hearing shall be submitted to: Department of Energy, Case Control Unit, Box 4629, Room 2313, 2000 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20461. Docket Number ERA-FC-80-007 should be printed clearly on the outside of the envelope and the document contained therein.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William L. Webb, Office of Public Information, Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy, 2000 M Street, NW, Room B-110, Washington, D.C. 20461, Phone (202) 653-4055.

Louis T. Krezanosky, Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy, Room 3012B, 2000 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, Phone (202) 653-4028.

James Renjilian, Office of General Counsel, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 6B-087, Washington, D.C. 20585, Phone (202) 252-2967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Georgia Power Company (Georgia Power) plans to install a 49,200 KW oil-fired combustion turbine unit to be called Wansley Unit 5-a (Wansley CT) at its Plant Wansley Station site in Heard County, Georgia. Based upon estimates by Georgia Power, the proposed unit is expected to consume approximately 20,000 barrels of No. 2 fuel oil per year (55 bbl/day). Wansley CT was scheduled for commercial operation in the spring of 1980.

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) published interim rules on May 15 and 17, 1979 (44 FR 28530, 28950) to implement provisions of Title II of the Act. The final rule, published on June 6, 1980, 45 FR 38276, became effective August 5, 1980. FUA prohibits the use of natural gas or petroleum in certain new major fuel burning installations and powerplants unless an exemption for such use has been granted.

Georgia Power submitted a sworn statement with the petition signed by Mr. W. E. Ehrensperger, Senior Vice President, of Georgia Power as required by 10 CFR Part 503.41(b)(1). In his statement, Mr. Ehrensperger certifies that Wansley CT will be operated solely as a peakload powerplant and will be operated only to meet peakload demand for the life of the plant. He also certified that the maximum design capacity of the unit is 49,200 KW and that the maximum generation that the unit will be allowed during any 12-month period is the design capacity times 1,500 hours or 73,800,000 Kwh.

Georgia Power also furnished the information required by 10 CFR Parts 502.11 (Petroleum and natural gas consumption), 502.12 (Conservation measures), and 502.13 (Environmental impact analysis).

Tentative Staff Analysis

On the basis of Georgia Power's sworn statements and information provided, and the comments of interested parties, the staff concludes that ERA should grant the requested peakload powerplant exemption.

The Wayne Battle Lumber Company, Inc.; the Watkins Lumber Company, Inc.; the Balfour Lumber Company; the Claude Howard Lumber Company, Inc.; the Pollard Lumber Company, Inc.; and the Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association submitted comments regarding the potential use of wood by-products in Wansley CT. However, ERA believes that such fuel cannot be burned directly in combustion turbines.

Ratewatch asserts that the proposed combustion turbine unit and exemption is not needed to meet any capacity of system reliability requirements, particularly in light of available alternatives of power demand conservation, cogeneration and solar power. ERA staff notes that Section 213(c) of the Act excepts a peakload powerplant from the requirement of showing that there is no alternate supply of power available before a peakload exemption may be granted and therefore a demonstration of need for the proposed powerplant is not required.

Ratewatch also asserts that it would be in the best interest of the public, consumers, investors, Georgia Power and other users of the petroleum if alternatives resulting in effective fuel conservation, such as electricity demand conservation, were evaluated and incorporated in the terms and conditions of the exemption, if granted. ERA staff has evaluated Georgia Power's conservation efforts and has recommended terms and conditions which it believes are reasonable.

On the basis of an analysis performed by the Office of Fuels Conversion, and reviewed by the Office of Environment, with consultation from the Office of General Counsel, of environmental information submitted by Georgia Power, DOE has concluded that the granting of this exemption will not be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of human environment, within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Accordingly, neither an environmental impact statement nor an environmental assessment is required.

Terms and Conditions

Section 214(a) of the Act gives ERA the authority to include terms and conditions in any order granting an exemption. Based upon the information submitted by Georgia Power and upon the results of the staff analysis, the Staff of ERA has tentatively determined and recommends that any order which would grant the requested peakload powerplant exemption should, pursuant to Section 214 of the Act, be on the following conditions:

A. Georgia Power shall not produce more than 24,600,000 Kwh during any 12-month period with the proposed unit. Georgia Power shall provide annual estimates of the expected periods (hours during specific months) of operation of Wansley CT for peakload purposes (e.g. 8:00-10:00 am and 3:00-6:00 pm during the June-September period, etc.). Estimates of the hours in which Georgia Power expects to operate Wansley CT during the first 12-month period shall be furnished within 30 days from the date of this order.

B. Georgia Power shall comply with the reporting requirements set forth in 20 CFR 503.41(e). In addition, whenever Georgia Power operates Wansley CT in non-specified peakload periods (periods not specified in condition A above) Georgia Power shall report annually the reason(s) for such operation.

C. The quality of any petroleum to be burned in the unit will be the lowest grade available which is technically feasible and capable of being burned consistent with applicable environmental requirements.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on August 21, 1980.

Robert L. Davies,
Assistant Administrator, Office of Fuels
Conversion, Economic Regulatory
Administration.

[FR Doc. 80-26230 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

reference method under 40 CFR Part 53 (40 FR 7044, 41 FR 11255). If, after appropriate technical study, the Administrator determines that this method should be so designated, notice thereof will be given in a subsequent issue of the Federal Register.

Allen Hirsh,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Research
and Development.
August 19, 1980.
[FR Doc. 80-26178 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6590-01-M

[FRL 1488-1]

Maryland Piedmont Aquifer Determination

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (Pub. L. 93-523) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the portion of the Piedmont aquifer which underlies parts of Montgomery, Frederick, Howard and Carroll Counties, Maryland is the sole or principal source of drinking water for such parts of these counties and that such portion of the Piedmont aquifer, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack J. Schramm, Regional Administrator, EPA Regional III, 6th & Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Safe Drinking Water Act was enacted on December 16, 1974. Section 1424(e) of the Act states:

If the Administrator determines, on his own initiative or upon petition, that an area has an aquifer which is the sole or principal drinking water source for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health, he shall publish notice of that determination in the Federal Register. After the publication of any such notice, no commitment for Federal financial assistance (through a grant, contract, loan guarantee, or otherwise) may be entered into for any project which the Administrator determines may contaminate such aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health, but a commitment for Federal financial assistance may, if authorized under another provision of law, be entered into to plan or design the project to assure that it will not so contaminate the aquifer.

In summary, Section 1424(e) authorizes EPA to: 1. Designate sole or principal drinking water source aquifers.

2. Review Federal financially assisted projects which may contaminate a sole or principal drinking water source aquifer through its recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health.

On September 12, 1975 the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee petitioned the Regional Administrator of Region 3, pursuant to Section 1424(a) of the State Drinking Water Act, to designate a portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer denominated "Tenmile Creek" as the sole or principal source of drinking water for such area which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health. An additional petition requesting a sole source aquifer designation for this area was submitted by the Clarksburg Community Association on October 1, 1975. A notice of these petitions with a request for comments was published in the Federal Register on June 8, 1976, 41 FR 111.

On June 28, 1976, the petitioners requested that, in accordance with their original intention, the petitions be considered under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act rather than under Section 1424(a). EPA granted this request but indicated to petitioners that, unless additional information was submitted precisely delineating the "Tenmile Creek" area, their request for designation would have to be denied. On May 5, 1977, the petitioners responded by providing EPA with a map which showed a triangular area which represented the area they wanted designated. EPA, however, felt that this triangular area was unacceptable because it was not defined hydrogeologically. Discussions with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) revealed that the area requested by petitioners for sole source aquifer designation could best be defined hydrogeologically by drainage basins. Therefore, after EPA consultation with petitioners, petitioners agreed to modify the triangular petitioned area to include the drainage basins which most nearly encompassed the triangular area. Seven drainage basins are required to encompass the triangular area.

EPA commissioned the USGS to study this seven drainage basin area to obtain information necessary to help EPA make a determination. This study was completed by the Towson, Maryland office of the USGS and received by EPA in August, 1979. After receipt of the USGS study, EPA published notice of public hearing in the Federal Register on October 15, 1979, 44 FR 200 and held two public hearings on November 15, 1979 to further solicit the views of persons

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 1590-2]

Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods; Receipt of Application for a Reference Method Determination

Notice is hereby given that on July 8, 1980, the Environmental Protection Agency received an application from Horiba Instruments Incorporated, Irvine, California, to determine if its Model APMA 300E/300Se Carbon Monoxide Monitoring System should be designated by the Administrator of the EPA as a

interested in the aquifer designation issue.

On the basis of the information which is available to this Agency, the Administrator has made the following findings, which are the basis for the determination noted above: 1. The portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer underlying the designated area is the principal drinking water source for the designated area. Approximately 82 percent of the domestic drinking water used in the area is supplied by this ground water aquifer.

2. There is no existing alternative drinking water source which provides 50 percent or more of the drinking water to the designated area. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC) extends service into small portions of the designated area and has plans to expand this system in the future. However, it does not presently provide or have the capability of presently providing a majority of the drinking water for the designated area.

3. The designated portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer is susceptible to contamination through the recharge zone from abandoned wells, septic tanks, leaking fuel tanks and leaching from open dumps and improperly operated landfill sites. There is present evidence of localized contamination of the aquifer from individual disposal systems and leaking fuel tanks. Since groundwater contamination can be difficult or impossible to reverse, and because this aquifer is relied upon for drinking water purposes by the general population, contamination of the aquifer could pose a significant hazard to public health.

4. The recharge zone is that area through which water enters the aquifer. Water enters the designated portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer through local precipitation which creates water-table conditions throughout the designated area. The recharge zone, streamflow source zone, and the designated area are in this designation the same.

5. The streams in the designated area constitute the headwaters of the Monocacy, Patuxent, and Patapsco Rivers which become major rivers of the State in their lower reaches. These streams are ground water controlled during low flow periods so any ground water that becomes contaminated would have the potential of causing stream contamination.

Description of the Designated Portion of the Maryland Piedmont Aquifer and Its Recharge Zone

The area in which Federal financially assisted projects will be reviewed is the

area which includes the designated portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer, its streamflow source zone, and its recharge zone, which are one and the same. This area consists of the following drainage and sub-drainage basins: 1. *Little Seneca Creek Basin* from the headwaters of Little Seneca Creek to the confluence with Great Seneca Creek, including the Tenmile Creek and Bucklodge Creek drainage basins.

2. *Little Monocacy River Basin*.

3. *Little Bennett Creek Basin* from the headwaters of Little Bennett Creek to the confluence with Bennett Creek.

4. *Bennett Creek Basin* from the headwaters of Bennett Creek to the confluence with Little Bennett Creek.

5. *Fahrney Branch Creek Basin* from the headwaters of Fahrney Branch Creek to the confluence with Bennett Creek.

6. *Patuxent River Basin* from the headwaters of the Patuxent River to the confluence with Cabin Branch Creek.

7. *South Branch Patapsco River Basin* from the headwaters of the South Branch Patapsco River to the confluence with Gillis Falls.

An enlarged map of the designated area is available to the public and may be inspected during normal business hours at the office of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Information Utilized in the Determination

The information utilized in this determination includes the petitions, written and verbal comments submitted by the public, the USGS report entitled "Ground Water in the Piedmont Upland of Central Maryland", in-house technical reports, and a detailed map of the area within which projects which receive Federal financial assistance may be subject to review. The above data is available to the public and may be inspected during normal business hours at the office of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Project Review

EPA proposed national regulations for implementing Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act on September 29, 1977, 42 FR 51620. The proposed regulations contain procedures for review of Federal financially assisted projects which could contaminate "sole or principal source" aquifers through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. They are being used as interim guidance until promulgation of final regulations.

Questions and comments concerning the possible effect of the regulations on Federally assisted projects in the designated portion of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer should be directed to Region III, Environmental Protection Agency, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

EPA Region III is working with the Federal agencies which may in the future sponsor projects in the area of concern to develop interagency procedures whereby EPA will be notified of proposed commitments for projects which could contaminate the designated aquifer. EPA will evaluate such projects and, where necessary, conduct an in-depth review, including soliciting public comments where appropriate.

Although the project review process cannot be delegated, the Regional Administrator in Region III will rely to the maximum extent possible upon any existing or future State and local control mechanisms in protecting the ground water quality of the aquifer underlying the designated area. Included in the review of any Federal financially assisted project will be coordination with the State and local agencies. Their determinations will be given full consideration and the Federal review process will function so as to complement and support State and local mechanisms.

Summary and Discussion of Major Public Comments

Public Participation

EPA received several comments which indicated that there was insufficient or inadequate public notification. After closely reviewing the public's comments in relation to 40 CFR Part 25 "Public Participation in Programs Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, The Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Water Act," EPA disagrees that insufficient or inadequate public notification was provided.

EPA's first means of notifying all interested agencies and the public was to publish notice in the Federal Register on Tuesday, June 8, 1976 that a determination would be made regarding sole source aquifer petitions filed by the Tenmile Creek Conservation Committee and the Clarksburg Community Association. As of that Federal Register notice, the public record for this determination was opened and anyone interested in providing comments to EPA could have done so. It was not until January 15, 1980 that the public record was formally closed. This provided over three and one-half years of open record. In addition, after the USGS study was

completed, EPA held a public hearing to solicit comments regarding sole source aquifer designation of the requested area. EPA supplied all interested parties with notification of the hearing by:

1. Providing notification in the Federal Register;
2. Issuing a press release;
3. Sending letters directly to interested parties; and
4. Publishing notification of the hearing in the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources and Maryland Regional Planning Council newsletters.

Public hearing notification in the Federal Register was provided 30 days before the public hearing. Publication 30 days prior to the hearing was justified because there were "no substantial documents" which had to be reviewed for "effective hearing participation", and, based on the available information supplied to EPA before the hearing, there were "no complex or controversial matters" which had to be addressed at the hearing. See 40 CFR § 25.5(b). A central and easily accessible location was made available to the public for the review of documents relative to this sole source aquifer determination. The public was also permitted review of all sources of information in the EPA Region III offices.

One commenter felt that EPA should have provided them with notification of the study conducted by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and further allow them input into the study. There is no requirement that the public be provided with an opportunity to participate in a background study such as the USGS study before that study is completed. It is sufficient that the public be provided, as it was here, with an opportunity to comment on the completed study.

State, County, and Local Responsibilities

A couple of commenters expressed the opinion that the sole or principal source aquifer program is a major intrusion into State, County and local responsibilities. EPA does not believe that this is the case. Although only EPA is authorized to make a sole or principal source aquifer designation under the Safe Drinking Water Act, this does not preclude State or local jurisdiction from providing EPA with information to help make the determination. In addition, the sole source aquifer program only affects Federal financially assisted projects. Furthermore, the Regional Administrator intends to rely to the maximum extent possible upon existing State or local mechanisms to protect the the ground water quality of the designated area.

Review of Federal Financially Assisted Projects

One commenter felt that EPA has not developed adequate procedures for implementing review of Federal financially assisted projects. EPA believes that an adequate procedure has been developed for implementing review of Federal financially assisted projects. After a sole or principal source aquifer designation has been made EPA will develop "Memoranda of Understanding" with other Federal agencies that are likely to have Federal financially assisted projects in the area of designation. The Memoranda of Understanding will require each Federal agency to: 1. Prepare and maintain a list of projects located in the designated area from which they have received applications for Federal financial assistance, and submit the list to EPA; 2. Revise the list at regular intervals and submit revisions to EPA; and 3. Make the list available to the public upon request.

EPA will analyze any proposed project located in the designated area which has applied for Federal financial assistance and which EPA feels may affect ground water quality. If the preliminary assessment indicates the project may contaminate the aquifer, a more comprehensive review will be made. EPA may at any time request additional information from the applicant seeking Federal financial assistance, the Federal agency which has received the application, appropriate State and local agencies, and other persons.

One commenter indicated that there were no Federal actions planned for the area being requested for designation. The presence or absence of Federal financially assisted projects within the designated area is irrelevant to a sole or principal source aquifer determination. Even if there are no such projects presently planned for the designated area, this does not preclude the possible presence of such projects in the future.

Inadequate Rationale for Delineation of the Sole or Principal Source Aquifer Area

Several commenters expressed the opinion that EPA's rationale for delineating the designated area is inadequate. EPA disagrees and feels that the background data included in this notice will clarify any misconceptions.

Interpretation of Public Law 93-523, "The Safe Drinking Water Act"

Several commenters expressed the opinion that the Safe Drinking Water

Act is limited to the regulation of injection wells and public water supplies and cannot legally be applied to sole or principal source aquifer designations. Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act, of which Section 1424 is a part, is entitled, "Protection of Underground Sources of Drinking Water." This is an all-encompassing title which directs EPA to develop programs to protect ground water resources not only from underground injection but also from all Federal financially assisted projects which may contaminate a sole or principal source aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. Section 1424(e) specifically authorizes the Administrator to designate an area as a sole or principal source aquifer and to require that Federal financial assistance be withheld from any project in this area which may contaminate the aquifer.

Population

A couple of commenters were in disagreement with the population statistics contained in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Report. EPA feels that the USGS report has estimated the population as accurately as possible. EPA's review of these comments reveals that there is confusion about the use of these population figures as a basis for designation. The commenters are of the opinion that 50 percent or more of the *population* within the area requested for designation must rely on ground water from the aquifer. The definition of sole or principal source aquifer in the proposed regulation is, "an aquifer which supplies 50 percent or more of the drinking water for an area." Population, therefore, is not mentioned in the proposed regulations as a criterion for designating a "sole or principal source aquifer."

Existence of an Aquifer

A number of comments were received which questioned the existence of a distinct aquifer. The proposed sole or principal source aquifer regulations define an aquifer as "a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells or springs." Johnson (Ground Water and Wells, 1975) defines an aquifer as, "a water saturated geologic unit that will yield water to wells or springs at a sufficient rate so that the wells or springs can serve as practical sources of water supply." EPA believes that the designated area has an aquifer which meets the above criteria. As noted in the United States Geological Survey report,

the crystalline rocks underlying the study area constitute an aquifer even though the lithology varies within the formation.

Hydrogeologic Similarities to the Rest of the Piedmont

One comment stated that the designated area, which is located in the Piedmont physiographic province, is no different hydrogeologically from any other area of the Piedmont and, therefore, the whole Piedmont could possibly qualify for designation. EPA agrees that the hydrogeology of the designated area is *similar* to the rest of the Piedmont. However, EPA does not presently have enough information to designate other areas of the Piedmont. Therefore, until other petitioners provide EPA with information supporting the designation of other areas of the Piedmont, EPA will only take steps on this particular request.

An Issue of Ground Water in Another County

Two comments were received which stated that the designation of portions of the Maryland Piedmont aquifer was a ground water issue relevant to only one county. Although the petition(s) submitted were from two environmental organizations in Montgomery County, Maryland, the designated area contains a total of seven drainage basins which are shared between counties. Ground water flow knows no boundaries when it comes to county jurisdictional lines. Therefore, to protect an entire drainage basin from ground water contamination, protection is extended to any portion of that drainage basin, whether it crosses a county line or not.

Availability of Alternative Drinking Water Supplies

Several comments were received which stated that an alternative drinking water supply is presently available to the designated area and that this supply will be further extended throughout the area in the future. Although another water supply, other than ground water, is available to the designated area, it supplies less than 40 percent of the drinking water to the designated area. The alternative supply therefore does not supply enough drinking water to prevent the designated area from being considered a sole or principal source aquifer. EPA has taken the existence of the alternative water supply into account in making its sole or principal source designation, but does not consider the prospective increase in this supply to provide sufficient basis for withholding such designation.

Widespread Contamination

One commenter stated that based on the hydrogeology of the designated area, it is unlikely that widespread contamination of the entire area could occur. EPA is required to determine whether the aquifer is susceptible to contamination, not whether contamination will be widespread. Groundwater movement in this Piedmont aquifer is fracture controlled. The fact that areas of this aquifer have above average fracturing, that a high ground water table normally exists, and that local ground water contamination has occurred is sufficient to indicate to EPA that the aquifer is susceptible to contamination.

Federal funding may be withheld from any project which, upon review, may contaminate the aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health.

Dated: August 22, 1980.

Barbara Blum,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 80-26168 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[FRL 1590-1]

Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods; Equivalent Method Designation

Notice is hereby given that EPA, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 (40 FR 7044, 41 FR 11255), has designated another equivalent method for the measurement of ambient concentrations of ozone. The new equivalent method is an automated method (analyzer) which utilizes a measurement principle based on the absorption of ultraviolet radiation by ozone at a wavelength of 254 nm. The method is:

EQOA-0880-047, "Thermo Electron Model 49 U.V. Photometric Ambient O₃ Analyzer," operated on a range of either 0-0.5 ppm or 0-1.0 ppm, with or without any of the following options:

- 49-001 Teflon Particulate Filter
- 49-002 19 Inch Rack Mountable Configuration
- 49-100 Built-in Ozone Generator for Zero and Span Checks
- 49-488 GPIB (General Purpose Interface Bus) IEEE-488

This method is available from Thermo Electron Corporation, 108 South Street, Hopkinton, Massachusetts 01748.

A notice of receipt of application for this method appeared in the Federal Register, Volume 45, June 6, 1980, page 38142.

A test analyzer representative of this method has been tested by the

applicant, in accordance with the test procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 53. After reviewing the results of these tests and other information submitted by the applicant, EPA has determined, in accordance with Part 53, that this method should be designated as an equivalent method. The information submitted by the applicant will be kept on file at the address shown below and will be available for inspection to the extent consistent with 40 CFR Part 2 (EPA's regulations implementing the Freedom of Information Act).

As an equivalent method, this method is acceptable for use by States and other control agencies for purposes of 40 CFR Part 58, Ambient Air Quality Surveillance (44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979). For such use, the method must be used in strict accordance with the operation or instruction manual provided with the method and subject to any limitations (e.g., operating range) specified in the applicable designation (see description of the method above). Vendor modifications of a designated method used for purposes of Part 58 are permitted only with prior approval of EPA, as provided in Part 53. Provisions concerning modification of such methods by users are specified under Section 2.8 of Appendix C to Part 58 (44 FR 27585).

Part 53 requires that sellers of designated methods comply with certain conditions. These conditions are given in 40 CFR 53.9 and are summarized below:

(1) A copy of the approved operation or instruction manual must accompany the analyzer when it is delivered to the ultimate purchaser.

(2) The analyzer must not generate any unreasonable hazard to operators or to the environment.

(3) The analyzer must function within the limits of the performance specifications given in Table B-1 of Part 53 for at least 1 year after delivery when maintained and operated in accordance with the operation manual.

(4) Any analyzer offered for sale as a reference or equivalent method must bear a label or sticker indicating that it has been designated as a reference or equivalent method in accordance with Part 53.

(5) If such an analyzer has one or more selectable ranges, the label or sticker must be placed in close proximity to the range selector and indicate which range or ranges have been included in the reference or equivalent method designation.

(6) An applicant who offers analyzers for sale as reference or equivalent methods is required to maintain a list of ultimate purchasers of such analyzers

and to notify them within 30 days if a reference or equivalent method designation applicable to the analyzer has been cancelled or if adjustment of the analyzers is necessary under 40 CFR 53.11(b) to avoid a cancellation.

(7) An applicant who modifies an analyzer previously designated as a reference or equivalent method is not permitted to sell the analyzer (as modified) as a reference or equivalent method (although he may choose to sell it without such representation), nor to attach a label or sticker to the analyzer (as modified) under the provisions described above, until he has received notice under 40 CFR 53.14(c) that the original designation or a new designation applies to the method as modified or until he has applied for and received notice under 40 CFR 53.8(b) of a new reference or equivalent method determination for the analyzer as modified.

Aside from occasional breakdowns or malfunctions, consistent or repeated non-compliance with any of these conditions should be reported to: Director, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Department E (MD-77), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

Designation of this equivalent method will provide assistance to the States in establishing and operating their air quality surveillance systems under Part 58. Additional information concerning this action may be obtained by writing to the address given above. Technical questions concerning the method should be directed to the manufacturer.

Allan Hirsch,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.

August 19, 1980.

[FR Doc. 80-26178 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[FRL1590-3]

Proposed Determination To Prohibit or Deny the Specification, or the Use for Specification, of an Area as a Disposal Site; Public Hearing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Public Hearing, Notice No. 80 FL 404-002—August 14, 1980.

SUMMARY: On August 1, 1980, a Public Notice of a proposed determination under Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344(c)) to prohibit or deny the specification of an area as a disposal site appeared in the Federal Register (45 FR 51275, FR Doc. 80-23201). The subject area is covered by permit

application No. 77B-0376 submitted to the Corps of Engineers by the City of North Miami, Florida, c/o Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc., 7500 N.W. 52nd Street, Miami, Florida 33166. This application was a modification to permit No. 75B-0869 issued to the City of North Miami, Florida by the Corps of Engineers on March 15, 1976. The area is part of a proposed project located in Biscayne Bay and adjacent wetlands, east of U.S. 1 and North of NE 135 Street, in Section 21 and 22, Township 52 South, Range 42 East, North Miami, Dade County, Florida.

In accordance with 40 CFR 231.4, I find that it would be in the public interest to hold a hearing on the proposed determination. The hearing is to obtain comments from all interested persons on whether the impacts of leachate from solid waste entering Biscayne Bay, adjacent mangrove wetlands, and the recreational lakes represent an unacceptable adverse effect as described in section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act. Comments should be directed to whether the proposed determination should become the final determination or whether corrective action could be taken to reduce the adverse impact of the discharge. Comments may be submitted prior to the hearing or presented at the hearing. The hearing record will also remain open after the hearing until October 15, 1980 for the submittal of comments. Comments submitted prior to or after the hearing should be sent to Cheryn B. Jones, Record Clerk, Legal Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

All comments received during the hearing or the comment period will be considered in my decision to either withdraw the proposed determination or prepare a recommended determination to prohibit or deny the specification, or the use for specification of the area as a disposal site. If a recommended determination is made, it and the administrative record will be forwarded to the Administrator for review and the making of the final determination. The procedures to be used by the Administrator in making the final determination are specified at 40 CFR 231.6 (44 FR 58085, October 9, 1979). **DATES:** Hearings, 3:00-6:00 p.m. and 7:30-11:00 p.m., October 2, 1980, and, if necessary, during the same time periods on October 3, 1980.

ADDRESS: The public hearing will be held in the North Miami Beach Sr. High School Auditorium, 1247 N.E. 167th Street, North Miami Beach, Florida. Copies of all comments submitted in

response to this notice, or the previous public notice of the proposed determination, will be available for public inspection during normal working hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Enforcement Division, Legal Branch, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The materials are maintained by the Record Clerk, Ms. Cheryn B. Jones.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Howard Marshall, Life Scientist, Ecological Review Branch, Enforcement Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta, Georgia 30365, (404) 881-2643.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Information

On March 25, 1977, the Corps of Engineers advertised permit application No. 77B-0376 which was a modification of permit No. 75B-0869 issued 15 March 1976. The applicant is the City of North Miami, Florida, c/o Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc., 7500 N.W. 52nd Street, Miami, Florida 33166. The proposed project is located in Biscayne Bay and adjacent wetlands, East of U.S. 1 and North of NE 135th Street, in Sections 21 and 22, Township 52 South, Range 42 East, North Miami, Dade County, Florida.

Under section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*) any person who wishes to discharge dredged or fill material into the waters, including wetlands, of the United States must first obtain a dredge or fill permit from the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

On March 15, 1976, the Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers issued permit No. 75B-0869, which authorized the placement of fill material into 291 acres for a public recreational facility consisting of a 36-hole golf course, tennis courts and clubhouse. Approximately 1,540,000 cubic yards of fill material were to be used to achieve sufficient elevation for the landscaping of golf courses and to prevent damage caused by flood tides. The minimum elevation within the area of the golf course was to be +4.0 Mean Sea Level (MSL). Within the project there were 8.2 acres of upland mangroves to be preserved and 3 shallow ponds with tidal connections.

Several million cubic yards of solid waste, including garbage, have been placed at the site since issuance of permit 75B-0869 on March 15, 1976. Wastes have been placed to a height of approximately 40' above sea level. Several lakes have been excavated at the site to -35' below sea level.

Quantities of leachate containing ammonia in excess of 500 ppm have been observed flowing into one of the large lakes. The ammonia level in three of the lakes ranges from 5-20 ppm and these high ammonia levels are evidence of gross contamination. The lakes constructed at the site are an integral part of the proposed recreation complex and could be a significant hazard for anyone coming into contact with the contaminated water within the lakes. The contaminated lakes will not provide a desirable habitat for balanced populations of fishes and invertebrates. These deep lakes penetrate the highly porous Miami oolite geologic structure. The direction of flow of groundwater within the Miami oolite is southeast, toward Biscayne Bay. There are a number of excavations nearby in Biscayne Bay that penetrate the Miami oolite, therefore, there is a direct hydrological connection between the contaminated lakes and Biscayne Bay. High levels of ammonia have also been observed in the mangrove preserve adjacent to the disposal area. There is significant potential for continuing leachate pollution of the recreation lakes, mangrove areas and Biscayne Bay from the solid waste that has already been placed at this site.

On March 25, 1977, the Corps of Engineers advertised permit application No. 77B-0376 which was a modification of permit No. 75B-0869. The proposed permit modifications included the:

a. Elimination of the three tidal ponds and their subsequent dredging to -35 feet mean sea level;

b. Elimination of the culverts through the dike, completely separating the mangrove preserve from the golf course.

c. Elimination of the upland preserve to have been contained within the golf course and converting it to a borrow area.

The Corps of Engineers' public notice No. 77B-0376 provided notification to the public that the 291 acre project area would be operated as a sanitary landfill.

The Environmental Protection Agency has developed predictive models regarding the production of organic acid leachate from the proposed solid waste disposal facilities. EPA models predict that the waste disposed at this site will produce large quantities of leachate for many years.

Proposed Permit No. 77B-0376 would allow the addition of several more million cubic yards of solid waste (including garbage) to the disposal area located in waters of the United States. Biscayne Bay including adjacent mangrove areas, is an aquatic resource of national importance containing valuable shellfish and fisheries

resources and has been designated as a State Aquatic Preserve. Recreational utilization of Biscayne Bay is also of significant value. Leachate contamination of Biscayne Bay, adjacent mangrove wetlands and the lakes could have an unacceptable adverse effect on shellfish beds and fishery areas (including spawning and breeding areas) wildlife, and recreational areas.

On July 1, 1977, the Regional Administrator of EPA sent a letter to the District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers objecting to issuance of proposed permit No. 77B-0376. The Regional Administrator subsequently wrote additional letters of objection to the District Engineer on April 27, 1978; July 31, 1978; and August 16, 1979.

Since no resolution was reached at the Corps District level, the matter was elevated to the Division Level. On December 7, 1979, the EPA Regional Administrator sent a letter to the South Atlantic Division Engineer of the Corps of Engineers objecting to issuance of proposed permit No. 77B-0376.

On February 11, 1980, the Associate Assistant Administrator for Water and Waste Management of EPA sent a letter to the Deputy Director of Civil Works, Office of Chief Engineers of the Corps of Engineers, objecting to the issuance of the aforereferenced proposed permit.

Subsequently, on May 2, 1980, the Deputy Administrator of EPA sent a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Army objecting to the issuance of the aforereferenced proposed permit. In a June 18, 1980, letter to the Deputy Administrator of EPA, the Assistant Secretary of the Army notified EPA of his intent to issue proposed permit No. 77B-0376. In response to the June 18, 1980, letter, EPA's Regional Administrator of Region IV proposed a determination to prohibit, or withdraw specification, or use for specification, of the area covered by proposed permit No. 77B-0376 as a disposal site. On June 25, 1980, the Regional Administrator notified the District Engineer of her intent to issue a public notice of a proposed determination to prohibit, or deny the specification, or use for specification, of the area covered by proposed permit No. 77B-0376 as a disposal site. If the final determination of the Administrator is issued, it will prevent the subsequent discharge of waste or other fill material at this site.

II. Hearing Procedures

a. I, as Regional Administrator, or my designee, will be the Presiding Officer at the hearing.

b. Any person may appear at the hearing and submit oral or written statements and data and may be

represented by counsel or other authorized representative. Any person may present written statements for the hearing file prior to the time the hearing file is closed to public submissions, and may present proposed findings and recommendations. The Presiding Officer shall afford the participants an opportunity for rebuttal.

c. The Presiding Officer will establish reasonable limits on the nature, amount or form of presentation of documentary material and oral presentations. No cross examination of any hearing participant shall be permitted, although the Presiding Officer may make appropriate inquiries of any such participant.

d. The hearing file will be open for submission of written comments until close of business, October 15, 1980.

Dated: August 14, 1980.

Rebecca W. Hanmer,
Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 80-20181 Filed 8-28-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[PF 130A; FRL 1589-8]

Chevron Chemical Co.; Filing of Food Additive Petition; Amendment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Chevron Chemical Co. has submitted an amendment to a food additive petition (FAP 9H5216). The amendment proposes to establish a regulation for the insecticide acephate and its cholinesterase inhibiting metabolite, methamidophos, for all food items (other than those already covered by a higher tolerance as a result of its use on growing crops) in food handling establishments at 0.02 part per million (ppm).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William H. Miller, Product Manager (PM) 16, Rm. E-343, Registration Division (TS-767), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460. (202-426-9458).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA issued a notice that published in the Federal Register of June 7, 1979 (44 FR 32737) that Chevron Chemical Co. had filed a food additive petition proposing to amend 21 CFR 193.10 by establishing a regulation outlining safe use of the insecticide acephate (*O,S*-dimethyl acetylphosphorimidothioate) under certain prescribed conditions.

Chevron Chemical Co. has filed an amendment to the petition to read as follows:

"Chevron Chemical Co. proposes amending 21 CFR 193.10 by establishing a regulation permitting residues of the insecticide acephate and its cholinesterase inhibiting metabolite, methamidophos, for all food items (other than those already covered by a higher tolerance as a result of use on growing crops) in food handling establishments at 0.02 ppm.

The acephate may be present as a residue from applications of the insecticide acephate in food handling establishments, including food service, manufacturing and processing establishments, such as restaurants, cafeterias, supermarkets, bakeries, breweries, dairies, meat slaughtering and packing plants, and canneries in accordance with the following prescribed conditions;

(a) Application shall be limited solely to spot and or crack and crevice treatment in food handling establishments where food and food products are held, processed, prepared or served. Spray concentration shall be limited to a maximum of 1.0 percent active ingredient. For crack and crevice treatments, equipment capable of delivering a pin-stream of insecticide shall be used. For spot treatments, a coarse, low-pressure spray shall be used to avoid atomization or splashing of the spray. Contamination of food and food-contact surfaces shall be avoided.

(b) To assure safe use of the insecticide, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and it shall be used in accordance with such label and labeling."

{Sec. 408(d)(1), 68 Stat. 512; (7 U.S.C. 135)}

Dated: August 21, 1980.

Reto Engler,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Program.

[FR Doc. 80-26182 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[FRL 1589-5]

California State Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Standards; Public Hearing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public hearing on requests for waivers of Federal preemption.

SUMMARY: The California Air Resources Board (CARB) notified EPA of two recent sets of amendments to California's emission standards and test procedures for new motor vehicles, and requested a waiver of Federal

preemption for each amendment. EPA will consider these waiver requests, and any other timely requests, at a public hearing on September 16, 1980, at EPA's San Francisco Regional office.

DATES: Hearing September 16, 1980, beginning at 8 a.m. Interested parties should submit proposed testimony for the hearing to the Director of EPA's Manufacturers Operations Division (EN-340) by September 11, 1980. Interested parties should also submit any relevant written comments by October 7, 1980, to ensure that the Administrator can consider those comments in deciding on the waiver request.

ADDRESSES: EPA will consider the waiver requests at a public hearing held at: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office (Region IX), Sixth Floor, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California. Copies of all materials relevant to the hearing are available for public inspection during normal working hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) at: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Central Docket Section, Gallery I, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 (Docket EN-80-16).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry Schwartz, Attorney/Advisor, Waivers Section, Manufacturers Operations Division (EN-340), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 472-9421.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Discussion

Section 209(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7543(a) ("Act"), provides in part: "No state or any political subdivision thereof shall adopt or attempt to enforce any standard relating to control of emissions from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines subject to this part* * * [or] require certification, inspection, or any other approval relating to the control of emissions* * * as condition precedent to the initial retail sale, titling (if any), or registration of such motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, or equipment."

Section 209(b)(1) of the Act requires the Administrator, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, to waive application of the prohibitions of section 209 to any State which had adopted standards (other than crankcase emission standards) for the control of emissions from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicles engines prior to March 30, 1966, if the State determines that the State standards will be, in the aggregate, at least as protective of public health and welfare as applicable Federal standards. The Administrator

must grant a waiver unless he finds that: (1) the determination of the State is arbitrary and capricious, (2) the State does not need the State standards to meet compelling and extraordinary conditions, or (3) the State standards and accompanying enforcement procedures are inconsistent with section 202(a) of the Act.

In a June 13, 1980 letter to the Administrator, CARB notified EPA that it had taken several actions to revise California's new motor vehicle emissions control program. CARB requested a waiver of Federal preemption for the following items:

(i) Amendments to exhaust emission standards and test procedures for 1982 and later model year heavy-duty engines and vehicles.¹ The Amendments require manufacturers of heavy-duty engines and vehicles to employ carburetors with the idle air/fuel adjustment screw tamper-resistant or with only limited adjustability. CARB intends the amendments to alleviate the maladjustment problem is has found to be associated with this parameter by requiring compliance with exhaust emission standards at any setting.

(ii) Amendments to evaporative emission standards and test procedures for 1978 and later model year gasoline-powered motor vehicles.² The amendments eliminate the one gram background allowance (previously subtracted from evaporative emission test data to account for non-fuel emission sources such as paints, plastics and rubber components) for 1981 and later model year motor vehicles. CARB's letter states that waiver of the amendments will result in equivalent stringency of EPA and CARB evaporative emission regulations except for the evaluation of system deterioration.

Accordingly, EPA will hold a public hearing at the time and place indicated above.

II. Procedures

Any person desiring to make a statement at the hearing or to submit material for the hearing record should file a notice of such intention along with 10 copies of the proposed statement and other relevant material by September 9, 1980, to Jerry Schwartz, Manufacturers Operations Division (EN-340), 401 M

¹Section 1956.7, Title 13, California Administrative Code: "California Exhaust Emission Standards and Test Procedures for 1982 and Subsequent Model Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles," as amended April 23, 1980.

²Section 1978(c), Title 13, California Administrative Code: "California Evaporative Emission Standards and Test Procedures for 1978 and Subsequent Model Gasoline-Powered Motor Vehicles," as amended April 23, 1980.

Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. In addition, that party should submit 25 copies, if feasible, of that statement to the Presiding Officer at the time of the hearing.

Since the public hearing is designed to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in this proceeding by the presentation of data, views, arguments, or other pertinent information, there are no adversary parties as such. Statements by the participants need not be subject to cross-examination. The Presiding Officer may strike from the record statements which he deems irrelevant or repetitious and to impose reasonable limits on the duration of the statement of any witness.

Participants should limit their presentations regarding either of the waiver requests at issue to the following considerations:

(1) Whether California's determination that the standards will be at least as protective of public health and welfare as applicable Federal standards and regulations is arbitrary and capricious;

(2) Whether California needs its standards to meet compelling and extraordinary conditions; and

(3) Whether the California amendments are not consistent with section 202(a) of the Act.

In order to assure full opportunity for the presentation of data, views and arguments by participants, the Presiding Officer will, upon request of the participants, allow three weeks after the close of the hearing for the submission of written data, views, arguments or other pertinent information to be included as part of the hearing record.

A verbatim record of the proceeding will be available for public inspection at the Central Docket Section. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the transcript from the reporter during the hearing at their own expense. The Administrator need not decide on the action he will take on CARB's waiver requests solely on the record of the public hearing. He also may consider other pertinent information not presented at the hearing. This information will also be available for inspection in public docket EN-80-16.

Dated: August 20, 1980.

Richard D. Wilson,
Acting Assistant Administrator for
Enforcement (EN-329).

[FR Doc. 80-26186 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[OPP-50499; FRL 1589-7]

Renewal of Experimental Use Permits

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued renewals of experimental use permits to the following applicants. Such permits are in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 172, which defines EPA procedures with respect to the use of pesticides for experimental purposes.

8730-EUP-5. Hercon Products Group, Herculite Products Inc., 1107 Broadway, New York, NY 10010. This experimental use permit allows the use of 1,300 kg of the insecticide n-tetradecyl formate on cotton to evaluate control of the tobacco budworm. A total of 10,000 acres are involved. The program is authorized only in the States of Arizona, California, and Mississippi. The experimental use permit is effective from July 21, 1980 to July 21, 1981. A temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance has been established for residues of the insecticide on tobacco. (PM 17, Franklin D. R. Gee, Rm. E-341, 202-426-9417)

8730-EUP-8. This experimental use permit allows the use of 1,300 kg of the insecticide (Z)-11-hexadecenal with (Z)-9-tetradecenal on cottonseed to evaluate control of the tobacco budworm and bollworm. A total of 10,000 acres are involved. The program is authorized only in the States of Arizona, California, and Mississippi. The experimental use permit is effective from July 21, 1980 to July 21, 1981. A temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance has been established for residues of the insecticide to tobacco. (PM 17, Franklin D.R. Gee, Rm. E-341, 202-426-9417)

Persons wishing to review the experimental use permits are referred to the designated Product Manager, Registration Division (TS-767), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20406. It is suggested that interested persons call before visiting the EPA, Headquarters Office, so that the appropriate file may be made available for review purposes. The files are available for inspection from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Fridays, excluding holidays.

(Sec. 5, 92 Stat. 819 as amended, (7 U.S.C. 136))

Dated: August 21, 1980.

Reto Engler,
Acting Director, Registration Division, Office
of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 80-26187 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[FRL 1589-6]

Announcement of Fuel Economy Retrofit Device Evaluation for the "Pass Master Vehicle Air Conditioning Compressor Cut-Off Device"

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of fuel economy retrofit device evaluation.

SUMMARY: This document announces the conclusions of the EPA evaluation of the "Pass Master Vehicle Air Conditioner Compressor Cut-Off Device" under the provisions of Section 511 of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act, 15 U.S.C. 2011.

ADDRESSEES: Copies of this report are available from F. Peter Hutchins, Emission Control Technology Division, Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Environmental Protection Agency, 2565 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, 313-668-4340.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: F. Peter Hutchins, Emission Control Technology Division, Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Environmental Protection Agency, 2565 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, 313-668-4340.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 511(b)(1) and Section 511(c) of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (15 U.S.C. 2011(b)) requires that:

(b)(1) "Upon application of any manufacturer of a retrofit device (or prototype thereof), upon the request of the Federal Trade Commission pursuant to subsection (a), or upon his own motion, the EPA Administrator shall evaluate, in accordance with rules prescribed under subsection (d) of this section, any retrofit device to determine whether the retrofit device increases fuel economy and to determine whether the representations (if any) made with respect to such retrofit devices are accurate."

(c) "The EPA Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a summary of the results of all tests conducted under this section, together with the EPA Administration's conclusions as to:

(1) the effect of any retrofit device on fuel economy;

(2) the effect of any such device on emissions of air pollutants; and

(3) any other information which the Administrator determines to be relevant in evaluating such device."

EPA published final regulations establishing procedures for conducting fuel economy retrofit device evaluations on March 23, 1979 [44 FR 17948].

On September 20, 1979 the EPA received a request from Mr. Norman

Halem for evaluation of a fuel saving device termed the "Pass Master Vehicle Air Conditioner Compressor Cut-Off Device." An evaluation has been made and the results are described completely in a report entitled: "EPA Evaluation of the Pass Master Vehicle Air Conditioner Compressor Cut-Off Device Under Section 511 of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act." Copies of this report are available upon request.

Summary of findings

The "Pass Master" device disengages the air conditioning compressor during hard vehicle acceleration modes. The reduced engine loading *will* result in some fuel savings. The effectiveness of the device will depend on five main factors:

(1) The amount that the vehicle air conditioner is used. The device *only* operates when the vehicle air conditioning is turned on.

(2) The driving habits of the vehicle operator; i.e., drivers who repeatedly use heavy accelerations and thereby activate the device will realize a greater benefit than drivers who use more moderate accelerations.

(3) The suitability of the device calibration for the particular vehicle on which it is installed. The device is offered in three versions. It is suggested that an operator adjustment procedure may increase the device effectiveness.

(4) The air conditioning system design on a particular vehicle. The fuel economy benefit will be greater on certain types of systems than on others.

(5) The type of driving cycle used. The system will be more effective in urban driving with increased acceleration mode operation than in highway "steady state driving."

The EPA has tested the device at the Motor Vehicle Emission Laboratory and reviewed data submitted from other laboratories. The EPA has concluded that the "Pass Master" does result in a *small* but real fuel economy benefit when the vehicle air conditioner is in use.

The improvement in fuel economy attributable to the "Pass Master" when the vehicle air conditioner is in use will vary between 0 and 4% depending on the vehicle, the type of air conditioner used, vehicle driving patterns, ambient temperature, and the specific calibration of the unit. Some drivers in warm climates who frequently use their air conditioner might experience up to a 4% improvement in fuel economy when driving in conditions that frequently actuate the device. The device will show the greatest improvement in urban stop-and-go driving with less or no

improvement noted in steady state highway type conditions.

The device has no safety related problems and is easy to install. The emissions of test vehicles running with the air conditioner on are generally reduced when the "Pass Master" is used. No information is available to permit an evaluation of any reduction in passenger compartment cooling with the "Pass Master" installed.

Dated: August 14, 1980.

Edward F. Tuerk,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise, and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 80-30105 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6500-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration; Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part H, Chapter HF (Food and Drug Administration) of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health and Human Services (35 FR 3685-92, February 25, 1970, as amended in pertinent part at 43 FR 16421, April 18, 1978) is amended to reflect a realignment of function within the Bureau of Medical Devices.

The Medically Oriented Data System functions are being transferred from the Office of the Director to the Division of Product Surveillance. Also, functions are being assigned to the Division of Product Surveillance to reflect expanded responsibilities relating to field and industry regulatory guidance of registration and listing activities and to clarify product experience data collection and analysis activities.

Functions regarding the evaluation of the effects of regulation on small manufacturers and regarding communication with small manufacturers and their trade associations are being added to the Office of Small Manufacturers Assistance.

Section HF-B, Organization, is amended as follows:

1. Delete paragraph (p-1) *Office of the Director (HFMI)* and substitute the following:

(p-1) *Office of the Director (HFMI)*. Provides leadership, direction, evaluation, and coordination of the total activities of the Bureau.

Provides advice to the Commissioner and other FDA officials on policy

matters concerning medical device activities.

Recommends changes in legislative authority to the Office of the Commissioner.

2. Delete paragraph (p-1-i) *Office of Small Manufacturers Assistance (HFMI4)* and substitute the following:

(p-1-i) *Office fo Small Manufacturers Assistance (HFMI4)*. Plans, develops, coordinates, and directs a program to provide technical and other nonfinancial assistance to small manufacturers of medical devices and to promote understanding of and compliance with medical device laws and regulations.

Serves as a central coordinating point to assist small manufacturers of medical devices in contacting appropriate Agency and Bureau components, as well as other Federal and State agencies.

Identifies program information needs of small manufacturers of medical devices; develops and conducts communication and education programs for small manufacturers of medical devices in conjunction with other Agency components.

Advises the Director and the Bureau on the effects that proposed an existing regulations may have on small manufacturers. Suggests changes to ameliorate adverse effects.

Presents and explains relevant Bureau activities, plans, policies, and decisions to small manufacturers and their trade and professional associations.

3. Delete paragraph (p-2-iii) *Division of Product Surveillance (HFMIH)* and substitute the following:

(p-2-iii) *Division of Product Surveillance (HFMIH)*. Develops and operates a medical device establishment registration and product listing system.

Maintains liaison with FDA components, other agencies, and industry regarding use of medical device listing and establishment data and for coordination on actions and issues of mutual concern.

Establishes and maintains procedures for the processing and evaluation of mandatory experience reports submitted by the medical device industry.

Initiates special field investigations and provides regulatory guidance to industry with regard to policies, procedures, and criteria for submissions relating to medical device establishment registration, listing, and mandatory experience reporting regulations, in coordination with the Division of Compliance Operations.

Develops and monitors contracts/interagency agreements to acquire medical device experience data.

Plans, develops, and operates a medical device experience monitoring network utilizing FDA field offices and

other information sources within and outside FDA. Provides data to Agency and nonagency components.

Receives, controls, tracks, and provides for automated storage of all medical device experience and related product problem information.

Develops, operates, and maintains an Agencywide Medically Oriented Data System which provides both early warning and trend data based on FDA requirements.

Provides product experience technical liaison and defines common information requirements with the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (Consumer Product Safety Commission).

Provides product experience data analysis services to requesting FDA organizational units and communicates Agencywide information requirements to participating medical data sources.

Dated: August 18, 1980

Patricia Roberts Harris,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26235 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4110-03-M

Food and Drug Administration; Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part H, Chapter HF (Food and Drug Administration) of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health and Human Services (35 FR 3685, February 25, 1970, as amended in pertinent part at 44 FR 11273, February 28, 1979) is amended to reflect a reorganization of the substructure within the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR).

A reorganization of NCTR, effective February 28, 1979, was in response to the Center's commitment of one-third of its resources to the National Toxicology Program and for better operating efficiency. During implementation of the 1979 reorganization, it was determined that operating efficiency could be further enhanced by modifications to the approved substructure.

As presented in this Notice, the Office of Program and Resource Planning is abolished and its functions transferred to the newly established Office of Management within the Office of the Director. Also being transferred to the new office are three former line divisions, the Division of Facilities Engineering and Maintenance, the Division of Management Services, and the Division of Toxicological Data Management Systems to group all staff support activities in the Office of the Director. Revised functional statements are also presented for the Divisions of

Toxicological Data Management Systems and Biometry to reflect the transfer of the data handling function from the Division of Biometry to the Division of Toxicological Data Systems. Revised functional statements for the Division of Management Services are presented to reflect additional functions which relate to budget formulation, resource management, and the development of management procedures which are transferred from the abolished Office of Program and Resource Planning. The newly established Division of Microbiological Services will carry out functions pertaining to microbiological services which have heretofore been carried out by the Division of Microbiology and Immunology. The Division of Microbiology and Immunology is renamed the Division of Molecular Biology, and a revised functional statement is presented for the renamed Division. Functional statements for all other divisions remain unchanged.

Section HF-B, *Organization*, is amended as follows:

1. Delete paragraph (q-2) *Office of Program and Resource Planning* (HFT12) in its entirety.

2. Insert a new paragraph (q-4) *Office of Management* (HFT1D) reading as follows:

(q-4) *Office of Management* (HFT1D). Advises the Director on technical, administrative, and resource management decisions necessary to accomplish the mission and goals of the Center.

Insures that operational problems impeding effective operation of the Center are identified, evaluated, and solved; provides a focal point for project and program evaluation.

Directs the development of strategic and operational planning programs, including resource management and identification and evaluation of program priorities.

Directs the operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment required to support Center operations, including planning for renovations and improvements and conversion of Center physical facilities for new toxicological programs.

Directs the allocation of space based on planned needs identified by the Center project tracking system.

Directs the development and execution of the Center budget.

Provides financial management of facility operations, involving funds from several participating government agencies.

Directs Center staff responsible for management services programs including, procurement, contract

administration, property and supplies, financial management, and general services.

Coordinates the development and issuance of management procedures and directives to assure the efficient performance of Center activities.

(q-4-i) *Division of Facilities Engineering and Maintenance* (HFT1DC).

Operates and maintains all environmental support systems, plants, buildings, and equipment required to support Center Programs.

Prepares, in coordination with the Office of Management and Operations (OMO), long- and short-range program plans for facilities requirements.

Develops renovation and improvement projects for the annual Agency work plan.

Develops and implements a preventative maintenance program for the Center with technical assistance and guidance from OMO.

(q-4-ii) *Division of Management Services* (HFT1DA). Provides

administrative and management services in support of Center staff offices; advises NCTR management on these programs.

Manages and operates word-processing, communications, graphic arts, printing, and reproduction services and NCTR's microform management program.

Manages and operates NCTR's contracts, procurement, property, and supply programs and financial and accounting systems for all Center expenditures.

Develops and executes NCTR's budget.

Provides records management services for NCTR to assure use of the latest information storage and retrieval techniques.

Coordinates NCTR's personnel and training programs with the Office of Management and Operations including, employee suggestions, incentive awards, management/executive development, technical training, and employee assistance programs; assures conformance with Government personnel regulations and NCTR priorities.

Develops and issues management procedures and directives to assure the efficient performance of NCTR activities.

Provides liaison in the evaluation of proposals for projects at NCTR with respect to funds, space, and equipment.

(q-4-iii) *Division of Toxicological Data Management Systems* (HFT1DB).

Innovates, designs, develops, and implements automated data systems tailored to the NCTR needs.

Provides guidance and training to NCTR's research and support personnel in the design and use of data collection and retrieval systems.

Acts as NCTR's focal point for the acquisition of data systems equipment and services.

Manages the operation and maintenance of data collection hardware, both Government-owned and leased.

Manages the production control activities of the NCTR's computer facility, including data entry, conversion, and verification functions related to the research support systems.

Manages and operates NCTR's computer facility and provides related services including physical and systems security; serves as liaison with other ADP systems organizations in the agency.

Acts as liaison at the national level for guidance and counsel in definition and development of toxicological data management services.

Provides statistical programming and data retrieval support to the Division of Biometry as required for data analysis.

3. Delete paragraph (q-9) *Division of Microbiology and Immunology* (HFTB) and substitute the following:

(q-9) *Division of Molecular Biology* (HFTB). Conducts basic and applied research on the effects of immunotoxicants and develops methods for assessing the effects of toxicants on immuno-competence.

Devises, tests, validates, and selects immunoassay procedures to define the impact of carcinogens, mutagens, and teratogens in a variety of drug classes, food additives, biologics, and environmental chemicals on immuno-competence.

Conducts applied research and development in flow cytometry; discriminates between the examines cell types of cellular fractions derived from or related to toxicological experimentation.

Investigates cell systems utilizing synchronized cycling and arrested cell populations and evaluates effects of cell toxicants on cell metabolism and cell cycle kinetics; develops methods for flow cytometric evaluation and coordinates cell biology studies with experiments in biochemical mechanisms and metabolism.

4. Delete paragraph (q-14) *Division of Biometry* (HFTT) and substitute the following:

(q-14) *Division of Biometry* (HFTT). Provides leadership and liaison for other agency, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and National Institutes of Health (NIH) components concerned

with biometric applications to toxicology.

Develops the statistical criteria for program design and protocols necessary for valid analysis and provides the statistical analysis of Center experimental programs.

5. Delete paragraph (q-15) *Division of Facilities Engineering and Maintenance* (HFTE), (q-16) *Division of Toxicological Data Management Systems* (HFTS), and (q-17) *Division of Management Services* (HFTR), in their entirety and insert a new paragraph (q-15) *Division of Microbiological Services* (HFTQ) reading as follows:

(q-15) *Division of Microbiological Services* (HFTQ). Conducts independent or collaborative applied research and development in the various fields of microbiology as they relate to programs involving carcinogenesis, mutagenesis, teratogenesis, and toxicity evaluations.

Develops, modifies, and validates microbial testing procedures that contribute to the assessment of toxic industrial chemicals, drugs, food additives, or naturally occurring and potentially toxic materials in the environment.

Directs and implements a microbiological surveillance program, providing quality assurance for all laboratory animal operations and toxicology experiments involving animal systems.

Investigates and implements quality assurance tests to insure that toxicological experimentation is not interrupted or confounded by microbiological entities.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

Patricia Roberts Harris,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26234 Filed 8-26-80 8:46 am]

BILLING CODE 4110-03-M

Office of Human Development Services

Federal Allotments to States for Personnel Training or Retraining, Fiscal Year 1980

This notice rescinds the Federal Allotment to States for State and Local Training under Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended, published at 45 FR 24404, April 9, 1980. Those allotments totalling \$55 million plus were distributed on the basis of a Departmental formula. It was stated that if the appropriation were raised to \$75 million, the additional funds would be distributed to the States in accordance with that formula.

However, Pub. L. 96-272 (H.R. 3434), dated June 17, 1980, placed a limitation

on Federal matching funds for training and mandated a formula for allocating such limitation; therefore, the \$75 million cannot be distributed on the basis of the Departmental formula. For Fiscal Year 1980, the Federal matching funds are limited to the highest of:

- 4 percent of the State's allotment for title XX social services or
- the actual amount of Federal matching for the amounts spent by the States for training in Fiscal Year 1979, and
- the amount payable to the State with respect to State appropriations made prior to October 1, 1979, for Fiscal Year 1980, limited to \$6 million distributed proportionally among affected States.

On the basis of this formula alone, the maximum entitlement for personnel training or retraining would be \$143,381,730. But the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1980 limits the funding to \$75 million or approximately 52 percent of the Federal funds that the States would otherwise be entitled. Accordingly, the Federal allotment to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1980, has been reduced proportionally and is as follows:

State	Allotment
Total	\$75,000,000
Alabama	963,582
Alaska	109,101
Arizona	1,077,004
Arkansas	1,400,935
California	6,147,747
Colorado	683,921
Connecticut	5,955,672
Delaware	151,965
District of Columbia	234,438
Florida	2,207,142
Georgia	1,443,961
Hawaii	233,721
Idaho	223,779
Illinois	2,936,505
Indiana	1,391,664
Iowa	751,803
Kansas	607,408
Kentucky	1,484,294
Louisiana	1,330,088
Maine	630,229
Maryland	1,060,638
Massachusetts	2,148,729
Michigan	2,383,918
Minnesota	1,038,017
Mississippi	705,612
Missouri	1,253,728
Montana	616,368
Nebraska	407,628
Nevada	169,775
New Hampshire	221,699
New Jersey	1,913,877
New Mexico	593,974
New York	7,515,991
North Carolina	2,162,524
North Dakota	280,125
Ohio	2,734,438
Oklahoma	754,584
Oregon	620,469
Pennsylvania	3,990,130
Rhode Island	439,966
South Carolina	751,034
South Dakota	179,917
Tennessee	1,122,620

State	Allotment
Texas.....	4,724,244
Utah.....	635,448
Vermont.....	403,237
Virginia.....	1,547,102
Washington.....	1,235,407
West Virginia.....	1,244,308
Wisconsin.....	1,414,640
Wyoming.....	284,584

Dated: August 22, 1980.

Michio Suzuki,

Acting Director, Office of Program
Coordination and Review.

Approved: August 22, 1980.

Cesar A. Perales,

Assistant Secretary for Human Development
Services.

[FR Doc. 80-26150 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4110-92-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Butte District, Montana: Redlegation of Authority

SUMMARY: Section 1.1(a)(2) of Bureau Order No. 701 dated July 23, 1964, as amended by notice published at 45 FR 154 on Thursday, August 7, 1980 (FR Doc. 80-23826 filed 8/6/80; 8:45 a.m.), authorizes the Bureau of Land Management District Managers in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota the opportunity to redelegate the authority to grant, renew, reassign, or revoke rights-of-way under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to Bureau of Land Management Area Managers.

The authority with respect to temporary road rights-of-way issued for a term of not more than 2 years is hereby redelegated to the Area Managers in Garnet Resource Area, Dillon Resource Area, and Headwaters Resource Area.

This notice has no other effect on the provisions of FR Doc. 80-23826.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This redelegation will become effective September 1, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Butte District Office, 106 North Parkmont, P.O. Box 3388, Butte, Montana 59701, (406) 723-6561, extension 2415.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

Jack A. McIntosh,
District Manager.

[FR Doc. 80-26205 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

Eugene District Advisory Council; Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 309 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 that the first meeting of the newly-appointed Eugene District Advisory Council will be held on September 30, 1980.

The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time in Room 227 in the Federal Building at 211 East 7th, Eugene, Oregon.

The agenda for the meeting is: (1) Orientation to the Eugene District—Areas, resources, land patterns, staffing and organization; (2) Discussion of the District's current issues including vegetation management, slash burning, logging debris utilization and resource use conflicts; (3) Eugene District's Fiscal Year 1980 program objectives; and (4) The Eugene District's comprehensive planning system procedures, schedules and status. The Council will also discuss subjects for its future attention and make arrangements for the next meeting.

The meeting is open to the public. Interested person may make oral statements to the Council between 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. on September 30, 1980 or file written statements for the Council's consideration. Anyone wishing to make an oral statement must notify the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 1255 Pearl Street in Eugene, Oregon 97401, by September 23, 1980. Depending on the number of persons wishing to make oral statements, a per person time limit may be established by the District Manager.

Summary minutes of the Council meeting will be maintained in the District Office and be available for public inspection and reproduction (during regular business hours) within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: August 15, 1980.

Dwight L. Patton,
District Manager.

[FR Doc. 80-26204 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

Wyoming and Colorado; Green River- Hams Fork Regional Coal Team Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: According to the Federal coal management program regulations (43 CFR 3400), the regional coal team for the Green River-Hams Fork Region will meet at 9:00 a.m. on September 17, 1980, to discuss the results of the ranking,

selection, and scheduling process; the alternative lease sale schedules; and the potential impacts, including proposed mitigation measures, of the tracts proposed for Federal leasing. In addition, the regional coal team will review its recommendation on the regional leasing target due to the recent update of the Department of Energy's draft regional coal production goals. The regional coal team will also make its final recommendation for Federal coal leasing in the Green River-Hams Fork Region. These recommendations will be forwarded by the regional coal team Chairman through the Director, Bureau of Land Management, to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration in making a decision for leasing in this region.

Written comments on the above subjects or other items of interest are invited and may be submitted to the regional coal team alternate chairperson at the address listed below. Comments must be received by September 16, 1980. Additionally, time will be provided at the meeting for public comment prior to the formulation of the regional coal team's final recommendation for Federal coal leasing in the Green River-Hams Fork Region.

DATE: The regional coal team will meet on September 17, 1980, at 9:00 a.m.

ADDRESS: The regional coal team meeting will be held at the Bureau of Land Management's Conference Room, Wyoming State Office, 2515 Warren Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerald Magnuson, Alternate Regional Coal Team Chairperson, Bureau of Land Management, 136 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 (801) 524-5431.

Dated: August 21, 1980.

Ed Hastey,
Associate Director.

[FR Doc. 80-26207 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

Geological Survey

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey,
Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a
proposed development and production
plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Chevron U.S.A. Inc. has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposed to conduct on Lease OCS-G 3129, Block 213, Vermilion Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-26196 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Amoco Production Company has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Leases OCS-G 1085 and 1089, Blocks 75 and 90, West Delta Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd.,

Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

E. A. Marsh,
Staff Assistant for Operations.

[FR Doc. 80-26197 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Conoco Inc. has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Lease OCS 0146, Block 58, West Delta Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-26196 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Exxon Company, U.S.A. has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Lease OCS-G 3331, Block 251, Eugene Island Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-26196 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed supplemental development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that The Superior Oil Company has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Leases OCS 0245 and 0247, Blocks 72 and 102, West Cameron Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-28200 Filed 8-28-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed supplemental development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Shell Oil Company has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Lease OCS-G-1870, Block 26, portion, South Timbalier Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North

Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-28201 Filed 8-28-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of the receipt of a proposed supplemental development and production plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company has submitted a Development and Production Plan describing the activities it proposes to conduct on Lease OCS-G-1859, Block 21, West Cameron Area, offshore Louisiana.

The purpose of this Notice is to inform the public, pursuant to Section 25 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978, that the Geological Survey is considering approval of the Plan and that it is available for public review at the offices of the Conservation Manager, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region, U.S. Geological Survey, 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Room 147, Metairie, Louisiana 70002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: U.S. Geological Survey, Public Records, Room 147, open weekdays 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., 3301 North Causeway Blvd., Metairie, Louisiana 70002, Phone (504) 837-4720, Ext. 226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Revised rules governing practices and procedures under which the U.S. Geological Survey makes information contained in Development and Production Plans available to affected States, executives of affected local

governments, and other interested parties became effective December 13, 1979, (44 FR 53685). Those practices and procedures are set out in a revised § 250.34 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

J. Courtney Reed,
Staff Assistant for Resource Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 80-28202 Filed 8-28-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-31-M

Water and Power Resources Service

Public Involvement Program; Final Instructions on Public Involvement

SUMMARY: This notice announces Water and Power Resources Service Instructions on Public Involvement in Water and Power Resources Service actions. These Instructions have been developed in response to the Department of the Interior Guidelines on Citizen Participation in Decisionmaking (301DM 2). The Instructions are published as Part 351 of Water and Power Resources Service Instructions.

DATE: The Instructions were adopted August 15, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James C. Wiley, Staff Assistant, Planning Policy Staff, Water and Power Resources Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202) 343-3127.

Response to Comments: Draft Instructions were published in the Federal Register on January 16, 1980. Comments were received from three environmental organizations, four water district or project organizations, two State agencies, and one tribal council. As a result of both external and internal comments, several technical changes were made to improve or clarify the Instructions. The following is the response to the substantive comments:

1. *Relation to NEPA.* One commenter requested clarification of the actions covered by the Instructions, suggesting that, if the decisions for which the Instructions were designed were "major Federal actions," NEPA would be invoked, thereby automatically requiring public involvement.

The Public Involvement Instructions were written to cover significant Water and Power Resources Service actions, which may or may not be "major Federal actions." They provide guidance for Water and Power Resources Service public involvement more specifically suited to Water and Power Resources Service activities than the NEPA Guidelines.

2. Public Involvement for Reformulation. One commenter questioned whether public involvement would be implemented when existing projects are reformulated.

This decision would be made on a case by case basis, depending on whether the action would have significant impact on the public, as under 351.4.7.

3. Economic Efficiency. One commenter felt that public involvement placed unwarranted burden on the planning process, resulting in expensive project delays, and inefficient planning.

While adequate public involvement adds additional cost to the planning process, we believe that these costs will be recovered largely through improved plan formulation to meet multiple social goals, and, in the long term, through a reduction in litigation.

4. Public Involvement Not Truly Democratic. One commenter suggested that the publics that become involved in these programs are not representative of the affected publics. The commenter suggested that the public's views are better represented by elected officials.

Unlike traditional public meetings, in which little effort is made to reach all publics, one goal of public involvement is to actively seek affected and interested publics, thereby involving a more representative sample of the affected public.

In regard to the second point, public involvement is an adjunct to, not a replacement of, the representational system. Public involvement programs are necessary because a diversity of views and impacts often are involved in water resources planning, even within a small region. It would not be feasible for representatives to spend the necessary time and effort required to adequately represent all of these viewpoints. Public involvement programs also include a significant public information component which we believe is critical to an informed electorate.

5. Support for Instructions. Two commenters strongly supported the goal of increased public involvement and thought the proposed instructions would facilitate attainment of this goal.

6. Determining Need for Public Involvement. Four commenters expressed concern that, in some situations, activities might unreasonably be exempted from public involvement, or exempted without sufficient public input.

The Instructions have been supplemented to ensure that: (1) even in the case of actions initiated by the Administration or Congress, public involvement will be implemented if determined necessary, as under

351.2.1A; (2) if the Commissioner excludes any Service action from public involvement requirement, the Commissioner will notify any identified, affected, or interested parties (351.11.1D); and (3) that the manager shall make the determination of need for public involvement within 60 days of the time that program funding becomes available (351.6.2), and in all cases before the evaluation of alternatives.

One commenter suggested that interested publics should be able to formally appeal the determination of "no need" for public involvement by writing the Commissioner.

We agree.

7. Availability of Important Documents. Five commenters emphasized the need for easy public access to important planning documents, including the public involvement plans.

The Instructions have been supplemented to emphasize that copies of the public involvement plans will be made available to the general public and distributed to known participants, and the heads of appropriate State agencies (351.14.6).

8. Nonadvocacy. Two commenters stressed the need for nonadvocacy by Service personnel prior to any decisionmaking process.

We believe the proposed instructions take a strong position on this issue.

9. Public Input to Decisions. Two commenters suggested that, in order for the public to have maximum input into the decision process, the Service provide funds for technical analyses of alternatives suggested by the public, and provide funds for independent review of dam safety and other technical issues, if they are sources of public controversy.

11. Definition of Significant. One commenter suggested that the term "significant" should not be defined solely in terms of how it affects individuals differently, but should also include the environmental impact of a decision.

We believe the definition, along with the public involvement procedures, adequately covers the necessary situations. Any decision which involved exclusively environmental impacts would fall within the aegis of NEPA, thereby invoking public involvement.

Dated: August 15, 1980.

R. Keith Higginson,
Commissioner.

The final Water and Power Instructions will read as follows:

WATER AND POWER INSTRUCTIONS

Series 350 General Instructions

Part 351 Public Involvement

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.1 Purpose. The purpose of public involvement is to ensure that Water and Power programs are responsive to the needs and concerns of the public.

.2 Objectives. The objectives of public involvement are to provide information about proposed Water and Power activities to the public; to ensure that the public's desires, needs, and concerns are understood by decisionmakers; to provide for consultation with the public before decisions are reached; and to attempt to take into account the public's views in reaching decisions. All this must occur, however, with the knowledge that Water and Power cannot relinquish its legislated decisionmaking responsibility.

Chapter 2 Scope—351.2

.1 General. The public normally will be provided the opportunity to participate in the decisionmaking process and will be provided information about decisions that are being considered or have been made for all significant Water and Power water resource activities. Public involvement activities are an integral part of Water and Power's programs and functional activities; and, the various offices, divisions, and staffs shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible to achieve successful public involvement.

A. Policy. Public involvement programs will be designed and conducted in connection with the establishment of new Water and Power policy or for significant changes of existing Water and Power policy. It is recognized, however, that some Water and Power policies are defined externally by the Administration or the Congress. Unless directed by those policymakers, Water and Power bears no responsibility for public involvement in advance of adoption of such policies. However, when determined necessary (see WPI 351.6.2), public involvement will be carried out on the implementation of such policies.

B. Planning. Public involvement programs will be conducted in connection with appraisal, feasibility, advance planning studies, or studies for reauthorization of water resource projects. A review of each special study shall also be made by the responsible planning official to determine the public involvement program appropriate for each activity.

Additional requirements for public involvement in planning are in WPI 112.2

C. Land Acquisition. All land acquisition activities will provide complete information to the public on land acquisition policy and impacts, and will provide timely opportunities to discuss benefits to be obtained as well as ways of reducing negative impacts of the land acquisition program upon landowners.

D. Design and Construction. A public involvement program will be provided to inform the public of the impacts that may be expected from preconstruction, construction, and postconstruction activities. Opportunities will be provided for the public to express its views concerning the benefits it expects will be achieved as well as discussing ways of reducing the negative impacts of construction activities.

Design changes that alter the project plan may occur after the advance planning and related public involvement program have been completed. A public involvement program normally will be required if it is determined that design changes in this

category cause major alterations in the economic, social, or environmental impacts of the project.

E. Water, Power, and Land Operations. Public involvement opportunities will be provided regarding the operation and maintenance of Water and Power projects. Operations and maintenance units will maintain programs informing the public about the management of Water and Power programs, and (consistent with existing contractual relationships) will provide opportunities for consultation on project operation.

F. Water Service and Repayment Contracts. Public involvement opportunities will be provided during the negotiation of all water service and repayment contracts in accordance with the final general notice of procedures as published in the Federal Register, Vol. 44, No. 1, Tuesday, January 2, 1979, or as subsequently amended.

G. Dam Safety. Public information or involvement opportunities will be provided concerning safety of dams, the modification of existing structures, or changes in operation and maintenance procedures to improve dam safety.

H. Environmental Impact Statement Process. Public involvement programs conducted as an integral part of activities, such as planning, water service contract negotiations, etc., that lead to preparation of an environmental impact statement will be coordinated in accordance with Section 1506.6. of the November 1978 Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations. Consistent with the CEQ regulations, a public involvement program may be required on the preparation of other environmental documents.

I. Research. A public involvement program will be conducted on research activities where deemed appropriate by the responsible manager. (See WPI 351.16)

J. Youth Programs. A regular program of public information about youth program activities will be developed and maintained by each installation. Opportunities for public involvement will be provided whenever establishment, significant change, or shutdown of a youth installation is proposed.

K. Minority Programs. Public involvement opportunities will be provided whenever proposed Water and Power activities appear to be of particular interest to minority groups or likely to impact upon them.

Chapter 3 Authority—351.3

.1 Authority. These instructions fulfill the requirement of Departmental Manual 301 DM 2 for the establishment of procedures for public participation in decisionmaking.

Chapter 4 Definitions—351.4

.1 "Publics" refers to affected or interested individuals, organizations, or special interest groups; officials of local, State, and Indian tribal governments; and officials of Federal agencies. "Public" refers to a collection of affected or interested individuals, organizations, or groups.

.2 "Involvement" means systematic opportunities for members of the public to know about and express their opinions on possible Water and Power actions and

policies and be informed on decisions which have been made.

3 "Public information program" means a carefully designed effort, using a variety of techniques, to inform those publics most likely to be interested or affected by Water and Power actions or decisions.

4 "Public involvement program" means a carefully designed effort using a variety of techniques, which, in addition to informing the public of proposed Water and Power actions or decisions, provides opportunities for consultation with the public, and considers the public's views before making decisions and taking actions.

5 "Manager" means a person occupying a position having direct program accomplishment responsibility and accountability.

6 "Consultation" means the exchange of information and advice in order to plan or make decisions.

7 "Significant" means activities or actions that are important to Water and Power and/or its publics. Significant activities or actions are those which may affect individuals differently, conferring benefits, and disadvantages unequally. The benefits and disadvantages of such actions must be considered important and meaningful to those who are affected for the activity or action to be significant.

The term significant implies responsible judgment on the part of Water and Power decisionmakers. If questions arise, the need for public involvement should be determined in consultation with individuals, organizations, and agencies which might consider the action significant.

Chapter 5 Responsibilities—351.5

1 *General Approach.* Public involvement is an integral part of program accomplishment responsibility and not an independent function. Public involvement shall be considered as a way of doing business, and managers shall assure that personnel are properly trained and funding needs are encompassed by their specific budgets.

Responsibility and accountability for the adequacy of public involvement programs belongs primarily to Regional Directors and, in some cases, Assistant Commissioners, for programs under their supervision. This placement of responsibility is designed to encourage the active interest, involvement, and support of these managers for public involvement efforts, and permits them to be aware of public sentiment. When Regional Directors have delegated authority and assigned programmatic responsibility to others, such as division chiefs, study managers, project managers, etc., these individuals become directly responsible for designing and conducting the public involvement program, although the Regional Director will continue to be responsible and accountable for its adequacy.

A. *Commissioner.* The Commissioner is responsible for Water and Power's public involvement program. The Commissioner's specific responsibilities are:

- To establish policy direction and guidelines for Water and Power's public involvement program.

- To develop, maintain, and evaluate the adequacy of all public involvement programs regarding agency policy.
- To evaluate, on an annual basis, the effectiveness of public involvement programs.
- To ensure that Water and Power staff is trained and funded for public involvement efforts within Water and Power.
- To identify the responsibility for designating and supervising a Public Involvement Officer for Water and Power.
- To review and submit an annual report to the Secretary as required by Departmental Manual 301 DM 2, describing and evaluating Water and Power's public involvement programs.

B. *Assistant Commissioners.* The Assistant Commissioners for Administration, Planning and Operations, Dam and Structural Safety, and Engineering and Research are responsible for assisting the Commissioner in discharging the responsibilities enumerated in WPI 351.5.1A within their functional areas. In addition, the Assistant Commissioner for Engineering and Research is responsible for informing the appropriate Regional Director of all technical design and construction decisions which significantly alter previously defined project impacts so that the Regional Director can design, implement, and evaluate public involvement for those decisions.

In special instances where Assistant Commissioners assume the management and supervision of specific programs, they must also carry out the responsibilities enumerated for Regional Directors for those programs. They shall coordinate with Regional Directors or the Public Involvement Officer as appropriate in carrying out such responsibilities.

C. *Regional Directors.* Regional Directors are responsible for public involvement programs in each region. The Regional Directors' specific responsibilities are to:

- a. Approve or disapprove recommended public involvement plans.
- b. Assure that approved plans are implemented.
- c. Approve and distribute public involvement summary reports.
- d. Maintain and evaluate the adequacy of all public involvement programs within the region.
- e. Ensure that staff are trained and funded for public involvement programs.
- f. Designate and supervise a Regional Public Involvement Coordinator or Team.
- g. Submit, prior to June 30 each year, an annual report to the Commission describing and evaluating public involvement programs in the region.

D. *Regional Directors'—Assistant Commissioners' Staffs.* All staff, division, and office managers are responsible for assisting the Regional Directors (or Assistant Commissioners when appropriate) in discharging the public involvement responsibilities enumerated in WPI 351.5.1.C. Those managers' specific responsibilities include reviewing preceding public involvement activities, identifying issues, evaluating the need for and formulating public involvement plans; developing, implementing, and evaluating the effectiveness of all public involvement

programs; and, preparing a public involvement summary report on each public involvement program.

Managers may also be required to submit information in support of the Regional Director's/Assistant Commissioner's annual report describing and evaluating the public involvement programs in their organizational unit.

E. *Public Involvement Officer.* The responsibility of the Water and Power Public Involvement Officer is to provide technical staff assistance to the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, and Regional Directors in coordinating, developing, maintaining, and evaluating Water and Power's public involvement program. The Public Involvement Officer also is responsible for developing, maintaining, and evaluating public involvement programs on agency-wide policies and other issues under the guidance of WPI 351.6. The Public Involvement Officer shall prepare and submit for the Commissioner's review and concurrence the annual report to the Secretary, required by Departmental Manual 301 DM 2, describing and evaluating Water and Power's public involvement programs.

F. *Regional Public Involvement Coordinators/Teams.* The responsibility of the Regional Public Involvement Coordinators/Teams is to provide staff assistance to the Regional Directors and managers in developing, maintaining, and evaluating regional public involvement programs.

Chapter 6 Procedures—351.6

1 *Application.* Procedures in these instructions are designed to ensure that public involvement will be the normal practice for conducting Water and Power activities.

2 *Determination of Need.* Determination of need for public involvement shall be made by the responsible manager. Prior to that determination, the manager shall consult with other Federal, State, and local agencies, and interested groups or individuals. The manager shall make the determination of need for public involvement within 60 days of the time that program funding becomes available and, in all cases, the determination of need shall be made before the "evaluation of alternatives" (See WPI 351.13.1A). A manager may determine that no public involvement program is needed when those consultations indicate no significant interest; but, this determination and approval by the appropriate Regional Director/Assistant Commissioner will be recorded, indicating the basis for the determination and summarizing the consultation preceding it (See WPI 351.11.1A), in accordance with 301 DM 2.50.

3 *Review at Key Decision Points.* At the beginning of each process leading to proposed actions or decisions, key decision points will be identified at which time a reevaluation will be made as to the need for public involvement and the amount and kind of public involvement which is appropriate. These reviews and any changes which result will also be recorded. (Reference 301 DM 2.5C.)

4 *Public Involvement Plans.* Whenever it is determined that a public involvement

program is needed, an overall public involvement plan will be developed in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, and interested and affected individuals and groups. Guidelines for the development of a public involvement plan are contained in WPI 351.14.

5 Public Involvement Summary Report. At the conclusion of each public involvement program, a brief summary report will be prepared. Among other purposes, this report will communicate to the public a summary of public involvement activities that have taken place, the needs and concerns expressed by the public, the alternatives that were considered, a comparison of the alternatives, the attitudes of various publics toward those alternatives, and the reasons for any decision which was made. In most instances, the final decisionmaking responsibility will rest with a higher authority such as the Commissioner, the Department of the Interior, the Administration, or the Congress. However, in such cases, the recommendations that are made to the decisionmakers shall, in themselves, be considered significant decisions relative to public involvement. When other reports meeting the above criteria are required for a program, they may serve as public involvement summary reports providing that they are published in a timely manner. (See WPI 351.15.)

Chapter 7 Nonadvocacy Prior to Decisionmaking—351.7

1 General. In order for public involvement to be a genuinely consultative process, Water and Power personnel must avoid advocacy and precommitment to any particular alternative prior to decisionmaking. The role of Water and Power personnel will be to structure public involvement activities that provide equal opportunities for all individuals and groups to be heard, and, to the greatest extent possible, encourage resolution and agreement between individuals and groups prior to the decision.

It is not always possible to achieve a consensus, nor will all Water and Power decisions be equally acceptable to all individuals or groups. Although Water and Power personnel should make recommendations when appropriate, they should not be advocates of a particular outcome preceding decisionmaking, normally themselves with some individuals or groups in opposition to particular alternatives. Water and Power should actively seek to facilitate both dialogue and, as far as possible, resolution of issues among disagreeing interests. However, it is understood that once a decision has been made, Water and Power personnel will be in the position of supporting or advocating this action during the period of implementation.

Chapter 8 Project-Related Entities—351.8

1 General. Inherent in the planning, construction, and operation and maintenance of Water and Power projects is the existence of sponsoring, contracting, and administering entities. For the most part, these public entities consist of irrigation, reclamation, conservancy, and water districts; water authorities; municipalities and counties; and State recreation, game, and fish agencies.

Such entities are usually organized in response to water-related resource problems or needs. Their purpose may vary from seeking a planning study of a particular problem or need; contracting for the construction, operation, maintenance, and repayment of project works; contracting for water service; administering the public use of project facilities, particularly reservoir areas for recreation and fish and wildlife purposes; to securing and repaying loans to construct or rehabilitate works.

The requirement to deal with such entities is clearly established by Federal law and by executive policy. To a large extent, Water and Power looks to these entities to assume and carry out certain responsibilities and obligations. When the Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a Water and Power Project, it is usually anticipated and, in many cases, required that non-Federal entities participate in that process.

However, these entities usually are created, exist, and are governed pursuant to State or other local law. The governing officials and management are responsible to those publics by which and for which they were created. Therefore, their responsiveness to other publics may be limited or constrained by purpose and law.

Because of their responsibilities and obligations to Water and Power projects, these entities and organizations have rights in Water and Power projects and have a particular interest in decisions about activities related to such projects. For instance, in some projects the water rights are held by the water using entity and the decisions concerning the options available to Water and Power for operation of a project are constrained by that limitation.

Water and Power must recognize that these entities have independent responsibility for public involvement and an accountability to their specific constituencies. Water and Power's public involvement program is not to be a substitute for, or an intervention in, this relationship. On the other hand, Water and Power's public involvement program is open to participation of all publics. The views of both the general public and the project-related public must be considered.

While such entities may participate in Water and Power's public involvement programs and activities, such participation in itself shall not dictate decisions, but other publics, the entity, and Water and Power must all recognize the entity's special, but not exclusive, interest in the project.

Chapter 9 The Relationship of Public Information and Public Involvement—351.9

1 General. It is Water and Power policy to provide information to the public in a timely manner about all Water and Power programs. The emphasis in public information programs is to provide information to the public. Public involvement programs, on the other hand, require opportunities for participation in decisions, so there is a complete exchange of information both to and from the public. Every public involvement program will contain a public information component, since individuals and groups must be

informed of possible actions or policies, and their consequences, before they can participate effectively in a decisionmaking process. Public information programs alone may be appropriate when the public is being provided with general information about continuing agency programs and activities, and no specific decision is to be reached.

Requests for information on issues currently part of a public involvement program will be provided upon request and without cost. Requests for large amounts of information or information which will require extensive commitment of time and personnel cannot be accommodated without acceptable arrangements for reimbursement (similar to reimbursement associated with Freedom of Information Act requests).

Documents related to controversial issues will be placed in convenient locations for public review.

Chapter 10 Litigation—351.10

1 General. Water and Power actions may lead to litigation, either directly or through other entities which are involved in a project. It results when a segment of the public does not accept a decision or a decisionmaking process and seeks a recourse from the judicial system, usually in the Federal courts. In such an action, the decisionmaking process within Water and Power and/or the Department of the Interior is either suspended or removed to the courts for judicial review of the decision, a new decision by the agency, a judgment of the effects of the decision, or a new decision by the court in lieu of the agency decision.

Decisionmakers should be aware that issues which are not resolved to the satisfaction of the public concerned may be decided through judicial action. If the objectives of Water and Power's public involvement program are achieved, the need for the public to result to litigation should be reduced in those issues where Water and Power has latitude in the decision. The probability of litigation should be reduced, although certainly not eliminated, through public involvement.

When an issue or decision comes under litigation, Water and Power's ability or latitude to deal with the resolution of that issue administratively is constrained by the judicial process. In Federal court actions, Water and Power's interests are directly represented by the Department of Justice through the appropriate United States Attorney in consultation with representatives of the Solicitor's Office, usually the Regional or Field Solicitor.

2 Procedures. When an activity, or some part thereof, covered by a public involvement plan becomes the subject of litigation and under the jurisdiction of a Federal court, the Regional Director, the appropriate Assistant Commissioner, or the Commissioner shall immediately consult with the appropriate representatives of the Solicitor's Office and the Department of Justice before continuing further activities contemplated under the public involvement plan. Thereafter, the public involvement plan shall be carried out in consultation with the appropriate representatives of the Solicitor's Office and the Department of Justice. The court may

issue directives or orders which require the suspension or limitation of public involvement activities.

In the event the activities contemplated in a public involvement plan are significantly altered, restricted, or suspended because of litigation, the Regional Director, Assistant Commissioner, or the Commissioner shall prepare a public involvement summary report as provided by WPI 351.15.

Chapter 11 Exclusion From Public Involvement Requirements—351.11

.1 *Exclusions.* As described in WPI 351.2, significant actions of Water and Power are subject to public involvement requirements. The exclusions to these requirements are as follows:

A. *No Significant Interest.* If after notification (see WPI 351.12.2) of affected individuals, groups, or agencies, there has been no significant interest expressed in subsequent public involvement activities, the appropriate manager may suspend additional public involvement activities on an individual study or action. This decision must be documented in writing to the Regional Director which will include a description of the original notification and/or other public involvement activities offered, and a summary of the responses upon which the judgment to exclude is based. Upon concurrence of the Regional Director, this decision shall be publicized in lieu of preparing a public involvement summary report.

The decision of no public involvement will be reviewed when alternatives or options, which will lead to the final decision are being evaluated to see if public interest has increased.

B. *Emergency Conditions.* No public involvement activities are required for significant actions taken under emergency conditions to protect life or property. Examples of emergency conditions are natural disasters, potential flooding, threats to the integrity of facilities, construction accidents, etc.

C. *Contractual Commitments.* Terms and conditions of a contract may limit or preclude public involvement in administering the contract.

D. *Commissioner's Discretion.* The Commissioner will have the discretion to exclude Water and Power actions from public involvement requirements, but shall document the basis for this decision and notify the Assistant Secretary, Land and Water Resources, Department of the Interior, and any identified affected or interested parties.

Chapter 12 Adequacy of Public Involvement Programs—351.12

.1 *Responsibility.* Responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of public involvement programs is outlined in WPI 351.5.

.2 *Guidelines.* There are presently no universally accepted standards by which public involvement programs can be evaluated in a measurable or quantitative manner. A count of the number of participants attending meetings, for example, does not constitute a measurement of the

adequacy of a public involvement program. Therefore, the evaluation of program adequacy requires judgment on the part of the responsible official. To assist the official in making this judgment, the following guidelines to adequacy are provided:

a. Public involvement programs should be announced in media that reach the public, including known interests.

b. Public involvement programs should provide access to all interested or affected individuals, groups, or agencies.

c. Public involvement programs should provide a forum for dialogue among groups and individuals with diverse or divergent views.

d. Public involvement activities should be integrated with the stages of the decisionmaking process to insure that public comment is received at those points where it may have the greatest visibility to the decisionmaker.

e. Public involvement programs should provide activities appropriate to the level of interest in the issue and the kinds of individuals and groups with this interest.

f. Public involvement efforts should be intensive when alternatives or options, which will lead to the final decision, are being evaluated.

Chapter 13 Requirements at Each Stage of Decisionmaking—351.15

.1 *General.* There is no single formula for the amount and kind of public involvement activities which should be offered. Rather, the amount and kind of public involvement activities should be guided by the level of public interest and Water and Power's needs. Initial public involvement activities should provide an opportunity to assess the level of interest, with the public involvement program then designed based upon that interest. Since some decisionmaking processes, such as a planning study, may last several years, the level of interest may markedly increase or decrease over time. Extended public involvement programs should provide points of review at which time a judgment can be made to increase or decrease the level of activity.

Some issues may be of great interest only to a limited number of special interest groups. As a result it may be necessary to offer public involvement opportunities directed primarily at interested groups. In other cases there is interest from the broad, general public, which will dictate public involvement activities designed to reach that broader public.

In a general manner, it is possible to relate public involvement to the degree of decisionmaking flexibility that the decisionmaker has at various stages of planning, construction, and operation of a project. A broad assumption can also be made that the more flexibility a decisionmaker has, the greater the public's participation can be. However, even though the decisionmakers should attempt to make decisions that reflect public desires, at no time can the responsibility to make decisions that are consistent with Water and Power law and policy be ignored.

.2 *Decisionmaking Stages.* Several stages have been identified to assist in structuring

public involvement programs. These stages are common to most decisions, although some decisionmaking processes, such as planning studies, contain a larger number of discrete steps.

A. *Issue Identification/Sensing Public Interest.* The purpose of public involvement during this stage is to obtain a clear definition of public needs and concerns. It is also a "sensing" stage during which an appraisal is made of the intensity of public interest, the kinds of publics most likely to participate, and the kinds of issues which are most likely to generate additional public interest.

A frequent complaint about public involvement efforts is that the public is not included early enough in the process. Yet efforts to involve the broad general public during this first stage have frequently met with failure and criticism. As a result, unless the decision to be reached is of broad general interest, public involvement efforts during this stage should be primarily aimed at individuals and groups who are either directly affected by the decisions or have some familiarity with the issues. This would include local community leaders, special interest groups, local, state and tribal governments, and other Federal agencies. Ample publicity efforts should be made to announce opportunities for participation to anyone who chooses to do so, but this is not normally an appropriate stage for large public meetings or other major efforts to reach the general public. Documentation of these efforts to solicit participation should be maintained, to avoid subsequent criticism that participation opportunities were not provided.

Examples of techniques which might be appropriate at this stage include: interviews with individuals or groups, speaking engagements with community groups, workshops, coffee klatches/kitchen meetings, and a variety of public information techniques. While the choice of techniques is discretionary, the public involvement activities must provide equal opportunity for participation of all viewpoints, interest, or values within the community.

A public involvement plan will be prepared at the end of this stage, in accordance with the provisions discussed in WPI 351.14. The only exception to this will be if a decision is made that no further public involvement is needed, based on WPI 351.6.

B. *Formulation of Alternatives.* The formulation of detailed alternatives is normally a consultative process primarily accomplished with other agencies, organized groups, and community leaders. Individuals may be the source of ideas for alternatives, but frequently these ideas may require additional technical work on the part of Water and Power to be developed into full alternatives. During this stage Water and Power personnel need to be particularly sensitive to the fact that ideas from the public do not often come in the form of technically accurate detailed alternatives. Often fragments or incomplete ideas must be translated by Water and Power technical personnel into genuine alternatives.

Alternatives will be developed as part of each decisionmaking process. The range of

alternatives to be considered should be determined by the interests and ideas of the public, rather than initial impressions of practicability. It is essential that the public perceive that the full range of alternatives has been considered.

Examples of public involvement techniques which might be employed during this stage might include workshops, field trips, and consultation with task forces or work groups.

C. Evaluation of Alternatives. This will normally be the stage at which the greatest participation will occur. A variety of public involvement opportunities should be provided during this stage and will precede the selection of a preferred alternative of plan. Unless alternative methods of public involvement are used, a public meeting will be held during this stage. These public involvement opportunities will also precede any hearings conducted to review the adequacy of environmental impact statements.

Examples of techniques which might be employed at this stage include: large public meetings, workshops, media events, speaking engagements with groups, continuing consultation with task forces or work groups, and a full spectrum of public information techniques.

D. Decisionmaking. The decisionmaking stage may require continued discussion and negotiation between those individuals, groups, and agencies most critically affected. Because this stage primarily involves the most directly affected individuals, groups, or agencies, techniques are likely to be limited to such things as interviews, workshops, or small meetings. While some negotiations may require confidentiality, every effort should be made to provide the same information to all groups or individuals, and provide equal access during this stage.

Once a decision has been made, a public involvement summary report will be completed as described in WPI 351.15.

Chapter 14 Public Involvement Plans—351.14

1 Requirements. The determination of need and the preparation of a public involvement plan is required for every public involvement program. The public involvement plan may vary in length from a single page to many pages, depending on the complexity of the program. See WPI 351.11.1 for exclusions.

2 Responsibility. This plan will be developed by the responsible manager and submitted to Regional Director or Assistant Commissioner, as appropriate, for approval. Informational copies of approved plans shall also be forwarded to the Commissioner and Public Involvement Officer.

3 Purpose of Public Involvement Plans. The preparation of public involvement plans is necessary to ensure:

- a. That public involvement programs are structured to be responsive to the level of interest and concern expressed by the public.
- b. That the design of public involvement programs is visible and understood by the agencies, groups, and individuals who may participate.
- c. That public involvement programs are carefully and systematically designed as a part of the decisionmaking process.

4 Contents of Public Involvement Plans. Public involvement plans will include:

- a. A description of the preliminary consultation activities that led to development of the public involvement plan, including the agencies, groups, and individuals consulted.
- b. An analysis of the major issues likely to be addressed in the decisionmaking process.
- c. An assessment of the level of public interest likely to be generated by the action under consideration.
- d. An identification of agencies, groups, and individuals most likely to be interested in that action under consideration.
- e. An identification of the public involvement expertise and effort that may be needed from various organizational units.
- f. A plan of sequential public involvement activities integrated with the decisionmaking process, including other elements, as applicable, such as the preparation of planning reports or environmental impact statements.

5 Establishing Review Points. The public involvement plan will also identify key points at which the manager will reexamine the effectiveness of the public involvement plan. As a minimum, one such review point will occur when alternatives or options which will lead to the final decision are being evaluated. If the level of public interest has changed, new issues have emerged, or other conditions have changed, then modifications may be required in the public involvement plan. Changes in a public involvement plan will be subject to review by the Regional Director or Assistant Commissioner, unless explicitly delegated.

6 Distribution. Upon approval, the availability of the public involvement plan shall be announced in public media and copies distributed to known participants and the heads of agencies responsible for water resources in the involved State(s).

Chapter 15 Public Involvement Summary Report—351.15

1 Purpose. The purpose of the public involvement summary report is to provide an accounting of the efforts made to acquire public input and the information and opinions expressed prior to arriving at a decision. It is also designed to provide a timely reporting to the public of decisions that have been made. The public involvement summary report also meets requirements specified in 301 DM 2.

2 Responsibility. The public involvement summary report will be prepared by the appropriate manager and submitted to the Regional Director of the appropriate Assistant Commissioner. Upon approval, the public involvement summary report shall be distributed to interested individuals, organizations, and agencies and transmitted to the Commissioner.

3 Contents. The public involvement summary report may vary in length from a letter to a formal report. Brevity and simplicity are encouraged, and objectivity is essential. Specifically the report will include:

- a. A description of the public involvement activities which took place.
- b. The needs and concerns expressed by the public.
- c. The alternatives considered.

d. The decision, and the reasons for the decision, including a comparison of alternatives.

e. A summary of the attitudes of various publics towards the recommended or chosen alternatives.

4 Relationship to Other Reports. Other reports that are being prepared may serve as the public involvement summary report provided they contain all the information described in WPI 351.15.3.

5 Timeliness. The public involvement summary report should be issued promptly and no later than 130 days after a decision has been made. If a report other than the public involvement summary report has been used to meet these requirements and 120 days have elapsed without its issuance, that portion of the report that serves as the public involvement summary report shall be extracted and issued immediately with a statement indicating the status of the full report.

Chapter 16 Coordination—351.16

1 Regions. Since the responsibility for public involvement is distributed to all Water and Power organizational units, the expertise and skills to carry out public involvement will be developed and spread throughout the organization. While a specific Regional Director or manager will be responsible for public involvement, it may be necessary to draw on the staff resources of other organizational units. The manager will coordinate this through the timely preparation of the public involvement plan. Insofar as possible, the manager should combine public involvement needs with technical program needs from other organizational units to minimize duplication of effort.

2 Engineering and Research Center. The staff at the Engineering and Research Center have both line and staff public involvement responsibilities. Personnel having line authority, and those conducting special studies, are responsible for meeting public involvement requirements for these activities.

The staff providing assistance to regional offices shall work with regional staff in conducting public involvement programs in order to acquaint themselves with local issues. The staff shall discuss the public involvement implications of revisions to reports, designs, etc., with regional personnel before recommending or making changes.

The staff reviewing planning studies or other actions may advise the responsible manager if they believe public involvement programs do not meet technical standards. However, final responsibility for adequacy of the public involvement program rests with the Regional Directors or the Commissioner.

3 Washington Office. The Washington Office staff, in consultation with the Public Involvement Officer, shall carry out any necessary coordination with the Department of the Interior on public involvement.

The Public Involvement Officer shall have responsibility for public involvement programs for significant policy issues. When this need arises, the Officer will enlist the assistance of Regional Directors in conducting programs for the purpose of gaining public awareness and input to the

policy changes. In addition, assistance will be provided to the regions by coordinating training programs, or assisting in funding and staff development.

The Officer, reviewing work generated by the regions or Engineering and Research Center managers, shall consult with regional and Engineering and Research Center staff regarding public involvement implications or significant changes in reports, plans, designs, programs, etc.

Chapter 17 Staff Training and Development in Public Involvement—351.15

1 Responsibility. The Public Involvement Officer, in coordination with the Employee Development Officer, will consult with the Commissioner, Regional Directors and Assistant Commissioners frequently to assess staff training and development needs in public involvement. Based on this the Public Involvement Officer will recommend to the Commissioner an annual program of technical assistance for staff training and development. Regional Directors and Assistant Commissioners are also encouraged to develop their own programs of staff training and development within their organizational units.

2 Levels of Training. Water and Power personnel will need different skills and knowledge about public involvement. All Water and Power personnel should be informed of the need for public involvement and Water and Power's policy regarding public involvement. All Water and Power personnel involved in decisionmaking processes leading to significant actions shall be provided with training in the basic principles and skills of public involvement including interpersonal communication, conducting meetings and workshops, and public involvement strategy and policy development. In addition, each division at the regions, Engineering and Research Center, and the Commissioner's office shall provide training to staff within their organization necessary to develop special expertise in public involvement, so that these staff can provide consultation to others within that organization on public involvement program design.

3 Management Development. The public involvement requirements indicated in these instructions create a demand for skills in working with the public at many organizational levels. In many cases expertise or skill in working with the public may need to be specified as a prerequisite qualification for that organizational position. Management training and development programs should also be designed to recognize that working with the public is a fundamental element of all management positions in Water and Power.

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Motor Carrier Temporary Authority Application

The following are notices of filing of applications for temporary authority

under Section 10928 of the Interstate Commerce Act and in accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR 1131.3. These rules provide that an original and two (2) copies of protests to an application may be filed with the Regional Office named in the Federal Register publication no later than the 15th calendar day after the date the notice of the filing of the application is published in the Federal Register. One copy of the protest must be served on the applicant, or its authorized representative, if any, and the protestant must certify that such service has been made. The protest must identify the operating authority upon which it is predicated, specifying the "MC" docket and "Sub" number and quoting the particular portion of authority upon which it relies. Also, the protestant shall specify the service it can and will provide and the amount and type of equipment it will make available for use in connection with the service contemplated by the TA application. The weight accorded a protest shall be governed by the completeness and pertinence of the protestant's information.

Except as otherwise specifically noted, each applicant states that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of its application.

A copy of the application is on file, and can be examined at the ICC Regional Office to which protests are to be transmitted.

Note.—All applications seek authority to operate as a common carrier over irregular routes except as otherwise noted.

Motor Carriers of Property

The following applications were filed in Region 1. Send Protests to: Interstate Commerce Commission, Regional Authority Center, 150 Causeway Street, Room 501, Boston, MA 02114.

MC 142082 (Sub-1-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: OLIVER BROWN TRUCKING CO., INC., 700 South Avenue, Middlesex, NJ 08846. Representative: Eugene M. Malkin, Suite 1832, Two World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048. *Contract carrier, irregular routes: General commodities (except articles of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)*, between Chestertown, MD, Newton Upper Falls, MA, Lockland, OH, and points in New Jersey, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AZ, CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, TX, WA and WY, under continuing contract(s) with Tenneco Chemicals, Inc. of Piscataway, NJ. Supporting

shipper: Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 367, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

MC 148198 (Sub-1-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: A. MATTEO TRUCK SERVICE, INC., 1465 Crown Point Road, Verga, NJ 08093. Representative: James W. Patterson, 1200 Western Savings Bank Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19107. *Oil and grease (except in bulk), from Thorofare, NJ, to points in CT, DE, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA and WV. Supporting shipper: Winner Distributions, 1251 Metropolitan Avenue, Thorofare, NJ 08086.*

MC 2770 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: SANBORN'S MOTOR EXPRESS, INC., 550 Forest Avenue, Portland, ME 04101. Representative: Lawrence S. Burstein, Esq., One World Trade Center, Suite 2373, New York, NY 10048. *General commodities (except classes A and B explosives, those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)*, serving points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, as off-route points in connection with carrier's otherwise regular route operations. Supporting shipper(s): There are 24 statements in support attached to this application which may be examined at the ICC Regional Office in Boston, MA.

MC 151531 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: NATURAL TRUCK LEASING, INC., 40 Wisner Avenue, Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Representative: Edward L. Nehez, P.O. Box 1409, 167 Fairfield Road, Fairfield, N.J. 07006. *Contract, Irregular, Piece goods and materials, and supplies used in the dyeing, finishing and distribution of piece goods*, between Newburgh, NY, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the New York, Commercial zone as defined by the Commission. Supporting shipper: New—Stan Dyeing & Finishing Co, Inc. P.O. Box 2566 40 Wisner Avenue, Newburgh, NY 12550.

MC 1783 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: BLUE LINE EXPRESS, INC., 260 D. W. Highway South, Nashua, NH 03060. Representative: Owen B. Katzman, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20036. *Insulating material, mineral wool, and fibrous glass materials and products (except in bulk)* from Delmar and Totterday Jct., New York to points in ME, NH, and VT. Supporting shipper: Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659.

MC 151541 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: STEVE'S GAS SUPPLY, INC., 46 River Road, Essex Junction, VT 05452. Representative: James M. Burns, 1383 Main Street, Suite

413, Springfield, MA 01103. *Brick, Clay products and Materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution thereof*, from Albany County, NY, Hartford County, CT, Plymouth County, MA, Stark County, OH and Grafton County, NH to points in VT and NH. Supporting shipper: Densmore Brick Co., Inc., 79 Main Street, Colchester, VT 05446.

MC 35334 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: COOPER-JARRETT, INC., Hanover Plaza, Morristown, NJ 07960. Representative: William J. Hanlon, Vice President, General Counsel, Cooper-Jarrett, Inc., Hanover Plaza, Morristown, NJ 07960. *General Commodities, except household goods and explosives as defined by the Commission*, between all points in the states of CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, KY, MD, MA, MI, MO, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, TN, and WI. Supporting shipper: Rexene Polmer, 115 W. Century Rd., Paramus, NJ 07652.

MC 140608 (Sub-1-1TA); filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: BENTLEY WARREN, d.b.a. BENTLEY WARREN TRUCKING, 89 Newburyport Turnpike, Ipswich, MA 01938. Representative: Ignatius C. Goode, 132 Harris Road, Nashua, NH 03062. *Scrap metal, in bulk, in dump trailers*, (1) from points in ME, MA, NY, RI and VT to Portsmouth, NH. (2) from points in NH to Portsmouth, NH. Restricted to traffic to be interchanged with water carriers when moving in interstate or foreign commerce. Supporting shipper: Tewksbury Auto Parts, Inc.; Madbury Metals, Inc; Portsmouth International Corp., 860 East Street, Tewksbury, MA 01870.

MC 143385 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: TRANSPORT ROBERT (1973) LTEE, 130 First Avenue, C.P. 39, Marieville, Province of Quebec, Canada J0L 1M0. Representative: Robert D. Schuler, Matheson, Bieneman, Parr, Schuler & Ewald, 100 West Long Lake Road—Suite 102, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013. *Contract, irregular; (1) Steel products, (2) by-products of the steel manufacturing process, and (3) materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture or distribution of steel products*, between ports of entry, on the International Boundary line between the US and CD., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, RI and VT, under continuing contracts with Sivaco Quebec, Division of Ivaco Ltee and Infasco, Division of Ivaco Ltee. Supporting shipper: Sivaco Quebec, Div. of Ivaco Ltee and Infasco, Div. of Ivaco Ltee, 800 Ouellette, Marieville, Quebec, Canada J0L 1J0.

MC 138844 (Sub-1-2TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: TRANSGAS, INC., 95 East Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01853. Representative: John W. Bryant, 900 Guardian Building, Detroit, MI 48226. *Liquid ethylene, in bulk, in tank vehicles* from ports of entry on the International Boundary between the US and CD. at or near Lewiston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, NY to the facilities of Allied Chemical Co. at or near Tonawanda, NY. Supporting shipper: Imperial Oil Limited, 111 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

MC 150451 (Sub-1-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: G & L TRANSPORT, Route 9, Troy, ME 04987. Representative: George Cole (same address as applicant). *Contract, Irregular, Manufactured wood products* from Houlton, Maine and Unity, ME to ME, NH, VT, CT, RI, NY, NJ, DE, MD, PA, and MA. Supporting shipper: Milmac, Inc. of Unity, Maine 04988.

MC 145468 (Sub-1-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: K.S.S. TRANSPORTATION CORP., Route 1 and Adams Station, P.O. Box 3052, North Brunswick, N.J. 08902. Representative: Arlyn L. Westergren, Westergren & Hauptman, P.C., Suite 106, 7101 Mercy Road, Omaha, NE 68106. *Chemicals, in bags and containers*, from IL, MN, MO and WI to points in IA. Supporting shipper: Acco Unlimited Corporation, 5300 Northwest 55th Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50323.

MC 151498 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: DANIEL COAKLEY, SR. d.b.a. COAKLEY TRANSPORT, Route 121, Auburn, NH 03032. Representative: Ronald I. Shapss, Esq., 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10123. *Contract, irregular: Petroleum and petroleum products*, between Farmer's Valley, PA; Congo, WV; and Sewaren, NJ, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in NH, VT, ME, and MA. Supporting shipper: Bailey Distributing Co., Inc., 195 South Beach Street, Manchester, NH 03103.

MC 150224 (Sub-1-2TA); filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: PROUD SPIRIT REFRIGERATED EXPRESS, 51 Wrentham Road, Bellingham, MA. 02019. Representative: James F. Martin Jr., 8 W. Morse Road, Bellingham, MA. 02019. (1) *Such commodities as are dealt in or used by manufacturers and distributors of fire safety equipment and related products and (2) Materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture of products listed in (1) above*, Between Providence Country, RI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. Supporting shipper: Trillings Resources Ltd. 105 Mason Street, Woonsocket, R.I.

MC 107583 (Sub-1-1TA); filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: SALEM TRANSPORTATION CO, INC., 13303 35th Avenue, Flushing, New York 11354. Representative: George H. Rosen, 265 Broadway, P.O. Box 348, Monticello, N.Y. 12701. *Passengers and their baggage in the same vehicle with passengers*, between Atlantic County, NJ, on the one hand, and, on the other, Philadelphia, PA, and the Philadelphia, PA, Commerical Zone as defined by the Commission; Baltimore, MD, Baltimore, MD, Commerical Zone as defined by the Commission; Wilmington, DE, and the Wilmington, DE, Commerical Zone as defined by the Commission and Washington, D.C., so that Applicant can transport passengers and their baggage without the restrictions of (1) non-scheduled door-to-door service and (2) of 11 passengers in any one vehicle, pending determination of each of said pending applications. There are (24) twenty-four supporting statements to this application.

MC 123408 (Sub-1-5TA); filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: FOOD HAULERS, INC., 600 York Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207. Representative: Phillip J. Harter, 1101 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. *Contract, Irregular, Medical and surgical and hospital supply products from the plant site of Becton-Dickinson Company at or near North Canaan, CT. to all points in the state of New Jersey*. Supporting shipper: Becton-Dickinson and Company, Stanley St. Rutherford, N.J. 07070.

MC 145550 (Sub-1-2TA); filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: LACKIE BROS. LIMITED, 10 Centennial Road, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada N2G 4G8. Representative: William J. Hirsch P.C., 1125 Convention Tower, 43 Court Street, Buffalo, New York 14202. *Contract carrier, irregular routes: Fiberglass reinforced pipe, and articles used in the installation thereof*, from ports of entry on the International Boundary line between the US and CD located in NY, to points in Oswego County, NY. Supporting shipper: CAE Fiberglass Products, Division of CAE Industries Ltd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 6Z9.

MC 114627 (Sub-1-1TA); filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MELLO'S CENTRAL MOVING & STORAGE CO., INC., 251 East 33rd Street, New York, NY. Representative: Harold Sacks, Esq., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. *Household goods; new and used furniture in cartons*, between points in Bergen, Essex and Passaic Counties, N.J. and points in the New York, N.Y. Commerical Zone, Westchester, Orange, and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., on the hand,

and on the other, points in Florida. Tacking requested. Supporting shipper: Karl Springer, Ltd. of Miami, FL, and New York, N.Y.

MC 146479 (Sub-1-6TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: HARRISON CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 367, Harrison, New York 10528. Representative: David M. Marshall, Marshall and Marshall, 101 State Street, Suite 304, Springfield, MA 01103. (1) *Paper and paper products*; and (2) materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of the commodities named in (1) above (except commodities in bulk) from Providence, RI and Winchester, VA to St. Louis, MO. Restricted to the facilities of Central States Products Co. Supporting shipper: Central States Products Co. of St. Louis, MO 63132.

MC 106961 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SPEAR TRUCKING CORP., 3 Brick Kiln Road, North Billerica, MA 01862. Representative: Irving Klein, 371 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10001. *Bicycles and parts, materials, equipment and accessories used in connection with the manufacture, sale, distribution and use of bicycles, between Allentown, PA, on the one hand, and points in MA, on the other. Authority is sought to interline in MA for beyond points.* Supporting shipper: Chain Bike Corp. of 350 Beach 79th Street, Rockaway Beach, NY 11693.

MC 99019 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: KILLIAN BULK TRANSPORT, INC., (formerly Killian-Black Trucking, Inc.), 100 Katharine Street, Buffalo, NY 14210. Representative: Robert D. Gunderman, Suite 710 Statler Building, Buffalo, NY 14202. *Flour, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Buffalo and Baldwinsville, NY to Gaffney, SC.* Supporting shippers: International Multifoods Corp. of Buffalo, NY and Peavey Company of Buffalo, NY.

MC 151517 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: ELIZABETH FREIGHT FORWARDING CORP., 120 South 20th Street, Irvington, NJ 07111. Representative: Edward F. Bowes, 167 Fairfield Road, P.O. Box 1409, Fairfield, NJ 07006. Contract carrier, irregular routes: *Bakery Products* from Frederick, MD to points in IL, IN and WI. Supporting shipper: S. B. Thomas, Inc., 930 North Riverview Drive, Totowa, NJ 07511.

MC 54819 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: T. F. BOYLE TRANSPORTATION, INC., 15 Riverhurst Road, Billerica, MA 01821. Representative: Thomas F. Boyle, 15 Riverhurst Road, Billerica, MA 01821. (1) *Plastics, plastic films, sheeting and*

materials and supplies used in the manufacture, processing and distribution of such commodities, and (2) groceries, foodstuffs, baked goods, beverages, wines, liquors and confections, and materials and supplies used in the manufacture processing and distribution of such commodities, between points in the states of CT, IL, IN, MA, MI, MD, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, and WI. Supporting shippers: S.S. Pierce Co., Westover Industrial Park, Chicopee, MA. Danafilm, 5 Otis St., Westboro, MA.

MC 139460 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: FORT EDWARD EXPRESS CO., INC., Route 9, Saratoga Road, Fort Edward, NY 12828. Representative: J. Fred Relyea, Executive Vice President, Route 9, Saratoga Road, Fort Edward, NY 12828. *Cement, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Glens Falls and Howes Cave, NY, to NJ.* Supporting Shipper: The Flintkote Cement Company, Glens Falls Division, 288 Glen Street, Glens Falls, NY.

MC 129455 (Sub-1-4TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CARRETTA TRUCKING, INC., S. 160 Route 17N, Paramus, NJ 07652. Representative: Joseph Carretta (same address as applicant). *Contract, Irregular: Materials and supplies used in the manufacture of drugs, medicines, shampoo and toilet preparations, in bulk, in tank vehicles, between the States of NY and NJ on the one hand, and, on the other, MO and IL.* Supporting shipper: Bristol-Myers Products Co., Inc., 225 Long Avenue, Hillside, NJ 07207.

MC 115452 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: HUSBAND TRANSPORT, LIMITED, 159 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 1J7. Representative: William J. Hirsch, P.C., 43 Court Street, 1125 Convention Tower, Buffalo, NY 14202. *General Commodities, except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment; between ports of entry on the US-CD boundary line at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, NY, on the one hand, and, on the other, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, NY.* Supporting shippers: Dresser Transportation Equipment Division, Dresser Industries, Inc., No. 2 Main St., Depew, NY; The Ontario Paper Company Limited, 80 King St., St. Catherine, Ontario, Canada; Pratt & Letchworth, Div. of Dayton Malleable Inc., 189 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, NY; P. C. Forgings Limited, 84 Reuter St., Port Colbourne, Ontario, Canada.

MC 127337 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CHET'S TRANSPORT, INC., Charlotte, ME 04668. Representative: Lawrence E. Lindeman, 425 13th Street NW., Suite 1032, Washington, D.C. 20004. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, and household goods).* Between Woodland, ME and points on the International Boundary Line between the United States and Canada located in ME; restricted to traffic having a prior or subsequent movement by rail. Supporting shippers: InterAmerican Transport Systems, Inc., 2203 Dunview Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada; Alliance Shippers, Inc., 560 60th Street, West New York, NJ 07093.

MC 67340 (Sub-1-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: RESORT BUS LINES, INC., 1010 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703. Representative: Samuel B. Zinder, P.C., 98 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, NY 11021. *Passengers and their baggage in special operations, beginning and ending at points in Fairfield County, CT and Bronx County, NY and George Washington Bridge Bus Terminal in New York County, NY and extending to points in Atlantic City, NJ.* Supporting shipper: Resorts International Hotel Casino, North Carolina Ave. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, NJ.

The following applications were filed in Region 2. Send protests to: ICC, Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., 101 N. 7th St., Room 620, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

MC 30237 (Sub-II-7TA), filed July 28, 1980. Applicant: YEATTS TRANSFER CO., P.O. Box 666, Altavista, VA 24517. Representative: Eston H. Alt, Exec. Vice President, P.O. Box 666, Altavista, VA 24517. *Furniture parts, from Morristown, TN, to Atlanta, GA and Clifton, NJ for 270 days.* Supporting shipper: SK Products, Corp., 5355 Bucknell Dr., SW, Atlanta, GA 30336.

MC 14252 (Sub-II-5TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: COMMERCIAL LOVELACE MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3400 Refuge Road, Columbus, OH 43227. Representative: William C. Buckham (same as applicant). *Common, regular: General commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission, and classes A and B explosives).* (1) Between Cleveland, OH and Utica, NY, over Interstate Hwy. 90, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Erie, of Pennsylvania; Chautauqua, Erie, Genessee, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Onandaga, Niagara, Madison, Oneida, in New York, as off route points. (2) Between Bridgeport, OH and Harrisburg, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 70, thence over

Interstate Hwy. 76, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Fayette, Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Cumberland, Huntington, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (3) Between Harrisburg, PA and Allentown, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 81, thence Interstate Hwy. 78, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh, in Pennsylvania. (4) Between Harrisburg, PA and Philadelphia, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 76, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (5) Between Allentown, PA and Philadelphia, PA, over Pennsylvania State Hwy. #9, thence over Pennsylvania State Hwy. #309, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Bucks, Montgomery, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (6) Between Middlesex, PA and Williamsport, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 80, thence over U.S. Hwy. 220, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Union, Clinton, Lycoming, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (7) Between Williamsport, PA and Harrisburg, PA, over U.S. Hwy. 15, thence U.S. Hwy. 11, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Snyder, Dauphin, Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (8) Between Williamsport, PA and Allentown, PA, over U.S. Hwy. 15, thence over Interstate Hwy. 80, thence over Pennsylvania State Hwy. 9, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Carbon, in Pennsylvania, as off route points. (9) Between Philadelphia, PA and Baltimore, MD, over Interstate Hwy. 95, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Newcastle, Delaware, Cecil, Hartford, Baltimore, in Maryland, as off route points. (10) Between Baltimore, MD and Harrisburg, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 83, serving all intermediate points and all points in the county of York, PA, as off route points. (11) Between Charleston, WV and Harrisburg, PA, over Interstate Hwy. 79 to U.S. Hwy. 40 at Hagerstown, MD, JCT of Interstate Hwy. 81, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Roane, Clay, Braxton, Lewis, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, in West Virginia; Garrett, Allegany, Washington, in Maryland, as off route points for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shippers: There are 60 supporting shippers. Their statements

may be viewed at the ICC Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA.

MC 14252 (Sub-II-4TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: COMMERCIAL LOVELACE MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3400 Refugee Road, Columbus, OH 43227. Representative: William C. Buckham (same as applicant). Common, regular: *General commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission, and classes A and B explosives)*. (1) Between Cincinnati, OH and Atlanta, GA, over Interstate Hwy. 75, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Boone, Kenton, Grant, Scott, Fayette, Madison, Garard, Jackson, Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, in Kentucky; Campbell, Anderson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, in Tennessee; Catoosa, Whitfield, Gordon, Bartow, Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Henry, in Georgia, as off route points. (2) Between Memphis, Tennessee and Raleigh, North Carolina over Interstate Hwy. 40, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Jefferson, Ceecke, Roane, Cumberland, Putnam, DeKalb, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatam, Williamson, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Benton, Perry, Decatur, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Fayette, Shelby, in Tennessee; Haywood, Buncombe, McDowell, Burke, Catawba, Iredell, Roman, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Wake, in North Carolina, as off route points. (3) Between Bluefield, WV and Charlotte, NC, over Interstate Hwy. 77, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Surry, Yadkin, Montgomery, Mecklenburg, in North Carolina, as off route points. (4) Between Cincinnati, OH and Louisville, KY, over Interstate Hwy. 71, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Gallatin, Carroll, Owen, Henry, Oldham, Jefferson, in Kentucky, as off route points. (5) Between Louisville, KY and Nashville, TN, over Interstate Hwy. 65, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Bullitt, Hardin, Larue, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, in Kentucky; Summer, Robertson, Davidson, Cheatam, Williamson, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Benton, Perry, Decatur, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Fayette, Shelby, in Tennessee, as off route points. (6) Between Memphis, TN and St. Louis, MO, over Interstate Hwy. 55, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Crittenden, Mississippi, in Arkansas; Pemiscot, New Madrid, Mississippi, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Perry, St. Genevieve, Jefferson, St. Louis, in Missouri, as off

route points. (7) Between Beckley, WV and Portsmouth, VA, over U.S. Hwy. 19, to Clifton, WV, thence over U.S. Hwy. 60 to Clintonville, WV, thence over U.S. Hwy. 64 to Norfolk, VA, serving all intermediate points and all points in the counties of: Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier, in West Virginia; Allegheny, Rockbridge, Augusta, Albermarle, Flurena, Lamsa, Goochland, Powhatan, Henrico, New Kent, James City, York, in Virginia; and the off route cities of—Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Suffolk, Virginia, as off route points for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shipper: There are 60 supporting shippers. Their statements may be viewed at the ICC Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA.

MC 14252 (Sub-II-3TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: COMMERCIAL LOVELACE MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3400 Refugee Road, Columbus, OH 43227. Representative: William C. Buckham (same as applicant). Common, regular: *General commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission, and classes A and B explosives)*. (1) Between Toledo, OH and Detroit, MI, over Interstate Hwy. 75, Serving all intermediate points, and serving all points in the Michigan counties of Monroe and Wayne, as off route points. (2) Between Champaign, IL and Chicago, IL, over Interstate Hwy. 57, serving all intermediate points, and serving all points in Illinois counties of Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Wills, Cook, DuPage, as off route points. (3) Between Bloomington, IL and Chicago, IL, over Interstate Hwy. 55, serving all intermediate points, and serving all points in Illinois counties of Livingston, Grundy, as off route points. (4) Between Indianapolis, IN and Rockford, IL, over Interstate Hwy. 65, to Gary, IN, over Interstate Hwy. 90 to Rockford, IL, serving all intermediate points, and serving all points in Indiana counties of Boone, Clinton, Tippecanoe, White, Jasper, Newton, Lake; Illinois counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson, as off route points. (5) Between Peoria, IL and Milwaukee, WI, over Illinois Hwy. 29 to Peru, IL, thence over U.S. Hwy. 51 to Beloit, WI, thence over Wisconsin Hwy. 15 to Milwaukee, WI, serving all intermediate points, and serving all points in Illinois counties of Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Lee, Mogle, Boone, DeKalb, Winnebago; Wisconsin counties of Rock, Walworth, Waukesha, Washington, and Ozaukee, as off route points. (6) Between Chicago, IL and Milwaukee, WI, over U.S. Hwy. 41, serving all intermediate points, and

serving all points in the Illinois county of Lake and the Wisconsin counties of Kenasha and Racine, as off route points, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shippers: There are 60 supporting shippers. Their statements may be viewed at the ICC Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA.

MC 109478 (Sub-II-5TA), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: WORSTER MOTOR LINES, INC., P.O. Box 110, Gay Rd., North East, PA 16428. Representative: Robert D. Gunderman, 710 Statler Bldg., Buffalo, NY 14202. *Cranberries and cranberry products, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, barbecue sauce, prunes and prune products, in containers, and materials, supplies and equipment used in the manufacture, production, sale or distribution of such commodities*, between Middleboro, MA, on the one hand, and, on the other, all points in the United States [except AK and HI]. Restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., Plymouth, MA 02360.

MC 136511 (Sub-II-3TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: VIRGINIA APPALACHIAN LUMBER CORP., 9640 Timberlake Rd., Lynchburg, VA 24502. Representative: J. Johnson Eller, Jr., 513 Main St., Altavista, VA 24517. *Foodstuffs* (except in bulk in tank vehicles), from Atlanta, GA to points in the United States in and east of ND, SD, KS, NE, OK, and TX, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Alex-xlnt Foods, Inc., 2750 E. 50th St., Vernon, CA 90058.

MC 30237 (Sub-II-8TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: YEATTS TRANSFER CO., P.O. Box 666, Altavista, VA 24517. Representative: Eston H. Alt, P.O. Box 666, Altavista, VA 24517. *New Furniture*, from Littlestown, PA, to points in FL, GA, NC, SC, TN, and VA for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Hanover Heirlooms Furn. Mfg. Co., Inc., Littlestown, PA 27340.

MC 151303 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: GEORGE W. SMYTH, JR., CO., 1101 Ritchie Rd., Capital Heights, Md. 20027. Representative: George W. Smyth, Jr. (same as applicant). *Beer (in bottles, cans, and drums)*, from Eden, N.C., to the District of Columbia, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Premium Distributors, Inc., 3350 New York Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.

MC 145107 (Sub-II-1TA), filed July 28, 1980. Applicant: FRANCIS P. CONATY, doing business as WILMINGTON DELIVERY SERVICE, 806 Seville Ave.,

Wilmington, DE 19809. Representative: Bayard Marin, Marin and Hudson, 1112 King St., Wilmington, DE 19801. *Contract Carrier, Irregular Route: General Commodities*, except commodities in bulk in tank vehicles and except class A and B explosive to and from facilities of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc. between points in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898.

MC 138126 (Sub-II-1TA), filed July 28, 1980. Applicant: WILLIAMS REFRIGERATED EXPRESS, INC., Old Denton Rd., Federalsburg, MD 21632. Representative: Chester A. Zyblut, 366 Executive Bldg., 1030 15th St., N.W., Wash., DC 20005. *Foodstuffs* (except commodities in bulk), from Napoleon, OH to Maxton, NC, for 270 days. Underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Campbell Soup Co., Camden, NJ 08101.

MC 107012 (Sub-II-73TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: NORTH AMERICAN VAN LINES, INC., 5001 U.S. Hwy. 30 West, P.O. Box 988, Fort Wayne, IN 46801. Representative: David D. Bishop (same as applicant). *Such commodities as are dealt in by retail, department and sporting goods stores, pianos, organs, musical instruments, audio components and public address systems*, from Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA and Portland, OR to points in IL, MI, GA, FL and NJ for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Yamaha International Corp., 6600 Orangethrope, Buena Park, CA 90620.

Note.—Common control may be involved.

MC 151495 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: PUTNAM TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., 1705 Moxahala Ave., Zanesville, OH 43701. Representative: David A. Turano, 100 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215. *Contract: irregular: General commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission and classes A and B explosives)* between pts. in OH, PA and WV, for the accounts of Williams & Co., Inc. and The House of Metals for 270 days. Restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Williams & Co., Inc. and/or The House of Metals. Supporting shipper: Williams & Co., Inc., 901 Pennsylvania Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15233; The House of Metals, 901 Pennsylvania Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15233.

MC 144184 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: R. T. PUGH MOTOR

TRANSPORTATION, INC., 233 Whitley Ave., Lancaster, OH 43130.

Representative: James Duvall, P.O.B. 97, 220 W. Bridge St., Dublin, OH 43017. *Glass cullet, in bulk, in dump vehicles*, from Marion, OH, to Huntington, WV for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Container Recovery Corp., P.O.B. 749, 1550 Cascade Dr., Marion, OH 43302.

MC 146865 (Sub-2-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: M. T. SERVICES, INC., P.O. Box 18402, Baltimore, MD 21237. Representative: Raymond P. Keigher, 401 E. Jefferson St., Rockville, MD 20850. (1) *Caprolactam, in containers*, from Hopewell, VA, to Baltimore, MD, restricted to the transportation of traffic having a subsequent movement in foreign commerce; and (2) *containers*, from Baltimore, MD, to Hopewell, VA, for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 31, Petersburg, VA 23803.

MC 135364 (Sub-II-5TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MORWALL TRUCKING, INC., R.D. 3, Box 76C, Moscow, PA 18444. Representative: J. G. Dail, Jr., P.O. Box LL, McLean, VA 22101. *Contract: Irregular: (1) Yarn, (2) synthetic piece goods, and (3) materials, equipment, and supplies used in the manufacturing and distribution of the commodities named in (1) and (2)*, above, between points in CA and pts. in the U.S. in and east of MN, IA, MO, AR, and LA, under a continuing contract(s) with Blue Ridge-Winkler Textiles Division of Lehigh Valley Industries, Inc. for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Blue Ridge-Winkler Division of Lehigh Valley Industries, Inc., 3700 Glover Rd., Easton, PA 18042.

MC 119689 (Sub-II-5TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: PEERLESS TRANSPORT CORP., 2701 Railroad St., Pittsburgh, PA 15222. Representative: Robert T. Hefferin (same as applicant). *Adhesives and Liquid Plastics, in bulk in tank vehicles*. From: Columbus, OH to Marshall, MI for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Bostik Div., Emhart Corp., Boston St., Middleton, MA 09149; Franklin Chemical Industries, 2020 Bruck St., Columbus, OH 43207.

MC 127848 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: WAYNE W. SELL, CORP., 236 Winfield Road, Sarver, PA 16055. Representative: John A. Pillar, 1500 Bank Tower, 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15222. *Coal, in bulk, in dump vehicles*, from the Armstrong, Butler, Indiana and Mercer Counties, Pennsylvania to Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio and Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee and Niagara Counties, New York, for 270 days. An underlying ETA

seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: United Coal & Commodities, Inc., R.D. No. 2, P.O. Box 125, Marion Center, PA 15759.

MC 2202 (Sub-604TA), filed August 7, 1979. Applicant: ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC., 1077 Gorge Bldg., P.O. Box 471, Akron, OH 44309. Representative: William O. Turney, Suite 1010, 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, DC 20014. *General commodities, except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, 1. Between Amarillo, TX and Holbrook, AZ serving all intermediate points and points in their commercial zones, From Amarillo over U.S. Highway 66 to Holbrook, and return over the same route. 2. Between Amarillo, TX and Las Cruces, NM serving all intermediate points and points in their commercial zones, From Amarillo over U.S. Highway 60 to junction U.S. Highway 70 to Las Cruces, and return over the same route. 3. Between Las Cruces and Albuquerque, NM serving no intermediate points, From Las Cruces over Interstate Highway 25 to Albuquerque, and return over the same route, for 180 days. An underlying ETA seeks 90 days authority. Applicant intends to tack with MC 2202 and Subs thereto. Applicant intends to interline at all points of interchange. Supporting shipper(s): There are 21 supporting shippers. Send protests to: I.C.C., Fed. Res. Bank Bldg., 101 N. 7th St., Rm. 620, Philadelphia, PA 19106.*

MC 151328 (Sub-II-1TA), filed July 21, 1980. Applicant: BARBARA R. WOMACK, d.b.a., THRIFTY RED CARPET COACHES, 3803 Fort Hill Dr., Alexandria, VA 22310. Representative: Gary E. Thompson, 4304 East-West Hwy., Washington, DC 20014. *Passengers and their baggage in charter and special operations, between points in MD, VA, Adams County, PA, Jefferson County, WV, and Washington, DC, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Thrifty Tours, Inc., 438 Woodward Bldg., Washington, DC 20005.*

MC 114569 (Sub-II-27TA), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: SHAFFER TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 418, New Kingstown, PA 17072. Representative: N. L. Cummins (same address as applicant). (1) *Carpeting, hard surface floor covering, wallboards, wall panels, ceiling panels, insulation material, (2) Materials, accessories and supplies used in the sale, installation, maintenance of commodities named in (1) above, from: The facilities of*

Armstrong World Industries, Inc. in Lancaster County, PA., to: Points in the states of AR, AZ, CA, CO, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, SD, TN, UT, WA, WI and WY, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Armstrong World Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 3001, Lancaster, PA 17604.

MC 146551 (Sub-II-4), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: TAYLOR TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 285, Grand Rapids, OH 43522. Representative: Owen B. Katzman, 1828 L Street, N.W., Suite 1111, Washington, DC 20036. (1) *Such commodities as are dealt in or distributed by grocery, hardware, drug, and retail department stores, and (2) materials, equipment, and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and sale of the commodities in (1) above, between Chicago, IL, and St. Louis, MO, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except AK and HI), restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Purex Corporation, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Purex Corp., 6901 McKissock Ave., St. Louis, MO 63147.*

MC 114569 (Sub-II-28), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: SHAFFER TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 418, New Kingstown, PA 17072. Representative: N. L. Cummins (same address as applicant). *Peanut butter, in drums, in refrigerated vehicles, from Macon, GA, to Grand Rapids, MI, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Keebler Co., One Hollow Tree Lane, Elmhurst, IL 60126.*

MC 146807 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: S n W ENTERPRISES, INC., P.O. Box 1131, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702. Representative: Paul Seleski, P.O. Box 1131, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702. *Store furnishings, shelving, fixtures, furniture and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, sale and distribution, from Terrell, TX to points in CA, DE, DC, IL, IN, IA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OH, PA and VA, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Maytex, Inc., 1210 Airport Rd., P.O. Box 729, Terrell, TX 75160.*

MC 21866 (Sub-II-28), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: WEST MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 740 S. Reading Ave., Boyertown, PA 19512. Representative: Alan Kahn, 1430 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19110. *Spark plugs, and materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of spark plugs (except commodities in bulk) from the facilities of Champion Spark Plug Company at Burlington, IA, Hellertown,*

PA and Toledo, OH, to points in TX, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Champion Spark Plug Co., P.O. Box 910, Toledo, OH 43661.

MC 143218 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: DONALD SANTISI TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 4145, 340 Victoria, Youngstown, OH 44515. Representative: Paul F. Beery, 275 E. State St., Columbus, OH 43215. *Contract; irregular: Merchandise as is dealt in by wholesale, retail, and chain grocery and food business houses, and in connection therewith, equipment, materials, and supplies used in the conduct of such business (except commodities in bulk), from points in the U.S. (except AK and HI) to points in Stark, Columbiana, Trumbull, Mahoning, Summit and Portage Counties, OH for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Santisi Produce Co., P.O. Box 4067, 340 Victoria Rd, Youngstown, OH 44515.*

MC 116280 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: W. C. McQUAIDE, INC., 153 Macridge Ave., Johnstown, PA 15904. Representative: Robert E. McFarland, 2855 Coolidge, Suite 201A, Troy, MI 48084. *General commodities (except articles of unusual value, commodities in bulk, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, and those requiring the use of special equipment), between points in Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Allegheny, Centre, and Somerset Counties, PA for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Applicant intends to interline at above pts. Supporting shippers: Emglo Products Corp., Johnstown Industrial Park, Johnstown, PA 15904; Lily of France, Bestform Foundations, Inc., 210 Industrial Park Rd., Johnstown, PA 15904; California Western Freight Assoc., 18 Try St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219; Stor-Dor Freight Systems, Inc., 119 Federal St., 506 Martin Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15212.*

MC 107012 (Sub-II-74TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: NORTH AMERICAN VAN LINES, INC., 5001 U.S. Hwy. 30 West, P.O. Box 988, Fort Wayne, IN 46801. Representative: David D. Bishop (same as applicant). (1) *Insulating materials and: (2) parts, materials and supplies used in the manufacture and installation of (1) above (except commodities in bulk, commodities of unusual value and commodities requiring special equipment), from the facilities of Rockwool, Inc., at or near Fontana, CA; Pueblo, CO; Alexandria, IN; Cameron, MO and Belton, TX to points in the US (except AK and HI) for 270 days. An*

underlying ETA seeks authority for 120 days. Supporting shipper: Rockwool Industry, Inc., 7606 North Clybourn Ave., Sun Valley, CA 91352.

Note.—Common control may be involved.

MC 151104 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: EMULSION PRODUCTS CO., 1180 Nanticoke Ave., P.O. Box 731, Seaford, DE 19973. Representative: H. E. Mohr (same as applicant). Contract, irregular: *Asphalt cement*, from Seaford, DE to Pocomoke City, Delmar, Ellwood, Easton, Smithville, Chestertown, and Linkwood, MD for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Koch Asphalt Co., P.O. Box 2338, Wichita, KS 67201.

MC 151301 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: EAGLE TRUCKING AND HAULING, INC., 35 Marlborough Ave., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702. Representative: Peter Wolff, 722 Pittston Ave., Scranton, PA 18505. (1) *Animal, fish or poultry feed; pet food; feed supplements, compounds, preparations.* (2) *Material, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of products in Paragraph (1)* (except commodities in bulk) between the facilities of Champion Valley Farms, Inc. at Lime Ridge and Bloomsburg, PA on the one hand, and on the other, points in CT, MA, ME, NJ, NH, NY, RI and VT for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Champion Valley Farms, Inc., 6670 Low St., Bloomsburg, PA 17815.

MC 151518 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: JOHN DON VITO, 1001 Eynon St., Scranton, PA 18504. Representative: Joseph F. Hoary, 121 S. Main St., Taylor, PA 18517. *Coal*, from Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Luzerne & Carbon Counties, PA to Middlesex County, NJ, Wilmington, DE and Philadelphia, PA. Restricted to export traffic only, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Tri-State Energy Corp., P.O. Box 159, Scranton, PA 18504.

MC 136981 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: BLAIR CARTAGE, INC., 13658 Auburn Rd., P.O. Box 252, Newbury, OH 44065. Representative: Lewis S. Witherspoon, 88 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215. Contract, irregular: *Corrugated fiberboard boxes, K.D.; pulpboard rolls N.O.L.B.N. other than corrugated; and, incandescent or fluorescent lamp corrugated packing, packages, wrappers or sleeves* between Cleveland, OH, on the one hand, and, on the other pts. in the US, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Macmillan-Bloedel Containers, Div. of Macmillan-Bloedel, Inc., 14801 Emery Ave., Cleveland, OH 44135.

MC 130290 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: MAC MURPHY

AND MARILYN MURPHY d.b.a. ABINGDON TOURS, 2042 Euclid Ave., Bristol, VA 24201. Representative: Marilyn Murphy (same as applicant). *Passengers and their baggage, in round trip tours, in special and charter operations*, beginning in Bristol, VA and pts. in Washington County, VA and extending to pts. in the US (including AK, excluding HI), for 270 days. Applicant intends to tack. Supporting shippers: There are 25 supporting shippers. Their statements may be viewed at the ICC Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA.

MC 145416 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: HEINEMAN DISTRIBUTING, INC., 301 West Second St., Port Clinton, OH 43452. Representative: Arthur R. Cline, 420 Security Bldg., Toledo, OH 43604. Contract, irregular: *Malt beverages*, from Milwaukee, WI, Fulton, NY, and Newport, KY to Ravenna, Mansfield and Toledo, OH for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days. Supporting shippers: Portage Distribution Co., 6117 State Route #14, Ravenna, OH 44266, Pyramid Distributing Co., 258 Central Ave., Mansfield, OH 44905, Bailey Distribution Company, 2770 Lexington, Ave., Mansfield, OH 44904, and Metropolitan Distributing Co., 911 N. Summit St., Toledo, OH 43604.

MC 151390 (Sub-2-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: RICHARD PACE, ROBERT PACE, ANZELMA PACE d.b.a. GREATER PITTSBURGH TAXI & AIRPORT LIMOUSINE SERVICE, 15 Broad St., Pittston, PA 18640. Representative: Patrick E. Dougherty, Suite 300 Courthouse Square Towers, North River St., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702. *Passengers and their baggage in the same vehicle with passengers, limited to transportation of not more than 15 passengers in one vehicle*, between the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton International Airport, Pittston Township, Luzerne County, PA, on the one hand, and, on the other, JFK International Airport, New York City; LaGuardia Airport, New York City; Broome County Airport, Binghamton; Elmira Airport, Elmira, NY and Newark Airport, Newark, NJ, for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Robert L. Rosasco, Airport Director, Wilkes-Barre-Scranton International Airport, Pittstown Township, Luzerne County, PA 18640.

MC 115181 (Sub-II-9TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: HAROLD M. FELTY, INC., R.D. #1, Box 148, Pine Grove, PA 17963. Representative: John W. Dry, 541 Penn St., Reading, PA 19601. *Coal*, from points in Schuylkill County, to PA to New York City, NY, and return, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days

authority. Supporting shipper(s): Pine Creek Coal Co., Spring Glen, PA 17978; Superior Preparation Co., R.D. #1, Hegins, PA 17938; Franklin Coal Co., Ravine, PA 17968; and Gassman Coal & Oil Co., Inc., Brown Place and 132nd St., Bronx, NY 10454.

MC 13134 (Sub-II-11TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: GRANT TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 256, Oak Hill, OH 45656. Representative: James M. Burtch, 100 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215. *Iron and steel articles*, between points in the U.S. in and east of MT, WY, UT and AZ, for 270 days. Restricted to shipments originating at or destined to the facilities of or those used by Midwest Corporation, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Midwest Corporation, Union Bldg., Box 271, Charleston, WV 25321.

MC 123502 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: FREE STATE TRUCK SERVICE INC., P.O. Box 760, Glen Burnie, MD 21061. Representative: Judith Anne Hough (same address as applicant). *Waste residue of coal-burning boiler systems*, from Washington, DC to points in MD, PA and VA, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Flintkote Stone Products Co., 11350 McCormick Rd., Hunt Valley, MD 21031.

MC 129124 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: SAMUEL J. LANSBERRY, INC., P.O. Box 58, Woodland, PA 16881. Representative: Herbert R. Nurick, P.O. Box 1166, Harrisburg, PA 17108. *Sand*, in bulk in dump vehicles, from Munson Twp., Geauga County, OH, to the borough of Knox, Clarion County, PA for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: Walter C. Best, Inc., P.O. Box 87, Chardon, OH 44024.

MC 151282 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WAYNE TRANSPORT, INC., Corner Greenhouse and Spruce Streets, Defiance, OH 43512. Representative: Keith D. Warner (same address). Contract Carrier irregular routes. *Steel, steel fabricated articles materials and supplies used in the fabrication of steel articles, and preparation for transportation thereof*. Between points in the states of IL, IN, lower peninsula of MI, OH, and PA, under continuing contract or contracts with the Defiance Steel Company 901 Deitrick Street, Defiance, OH 43512.

MC 114569 (Sub-II-29TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SHAFFER TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 418, New Kingstown, PA 17072. Representative: N. L. Cummins (same address as applicant). *General commodities* (except class A and B explosives, household

goods as defined by the Commission and commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles) between York County, PA on the one hand, and on the other points in the United States (except AK and HI). Restricted to the facilities utilized by D & D Distribution Services for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: D & D Distribution Services, Hill and Elm Streets, York, PA 17403.

MC 151343 (Sub-II-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SHIPPERS CONTRACT CARRIER, INC., P.O. Box 190, Richfield, OH 44286. Representative: J. M. Rowland (same as applicant). Contract; irregular. *Mobile Demineralizers mounted on trailers* between Columbus, OH, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States in and east of ND, SD, NE, KS, OK and TX. Supporting shipper: Arrowhead Puritas Water, Inc., Industrial Water Division, 1251 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, OH 43209.

MC 64808 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: W. S. THOMAS TRANSFER, INC., 1854 Morgantown Avenue, Fairmont, WV 26554. Representative: Henry M. Wick, Jr., 2310 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. Transporting *Glass*, from the facilities of PPG Industries, Inc. located at Mt. Holly Springs, PA to AK, FL, LA, MS, and TX for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center—17 East, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

MC 143088 (Sub-II-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: TARBOX TRUCKING, INC., Johnson Heights, Blossburg, PA 16912. Representative: C. Jack Pearce, Suite 1200, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, DC 20036. *Lime and limestone*, between York County, PA on the one hand, and, on the other, points in MD, VA, DE, WV, NY, NJ, OH, IN, MI, and DC for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Reisdorf Brothers, Inc., Perry Rd., North Java, NY 14113; Agway, Inc., P.O. Box 4933, Syracuse, NY 13221; Allied Mills, Inc., P.O. Box 277, Alexander, NY 14005.

MC 146807 (Sub-II-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: S & W ENTERPRISES, INC., P.O. Box 1131, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702. Representative: Joseph F. Hoary, 121 S. Main St., Taylor, PA 18517. (1) *Chain supplies and accessories for chain*; (2) *gearing supplies and accessories for gearing*; (3) *materials, supplies and equipment used in the manufacture of chain and the sale of gearing*, between the facilities of Atlas Chain & Precision Products, Inc., at W. Pittston, PA, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except PA, AK and HI), for 270 days. An

underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Atlas Chain & Precision Products, Inc., 4th & Pacific Ave., W. Pittston, PA 18643.

MC 110683 (Sub-II-6TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: SMITH'S TRANSFER CORPORATION, P.O. Box 1000, Staunton, VA 24401. Representative: Francis W. McInerney, Suite 502, 1000 16th St. NW., Washington, DC 20036. *Common*; regular: *General commodities (except those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Commission, classes A and B explosives, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)* (1) Between Little Rock, AR, and Houston, TX, serving no intermediate points: From Little Rock over Interstate Hwy 30 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 59, then over U.S. Hwy 59 to Houston, and return over the same route. (2) Between Little Rock, AR, and Houston, TX, serving all intermediate points on U.S. Hwy 90: From Little Rock over U.S. Hwy 167 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 165, then over U.S. Hwy 165 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 90, then over U.S. Hwy 90 to Houston, and return over the same route. (3) Between Little Rock, AR, and New Orleans, LA, serving no intermediate points: From Little Rock over U.S. Hwy 65 to Natchez, MS then over U.S. Hwy 61 to New Orleans, and return over the same route. From Little Rock over U.S. Hwy 167 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 71, then over U.S. Hwy 71 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 190, then over U.S. Hwy 190 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 61, then over U.S. Hwy 61 to New Orleans, and return over the same route. (4) Between Little Rock, AR, and Mobile, AL, serving no intermediate points: From Little Rock over U.S. Hwy 65 to its junction with Interstate Hwy 20, then over Interstate Hwy 20 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 49, then over U.S. Hwy 49 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 98, then over U.S. Hwy 98 to Mobile, and return over the same route. (5) Serving Port Arthur, TX, as an off-route point in connection with carrier's authorized regular routes. Supporting shipper(s): There are 51 supporting shippers. Their statements must be examined in the Philadelphia Regional Office.

Note.—Authority is sought to serve the commercial zones of all points in this application. Applicant intends to tack and interline. No duplicating authority is sought.

MC 115601 (Sub-2-1TA), filed February 4, 1980. Applicant: BROOKS ARMORED CAR SERVICE, INC., 13 E. 35th St., Wilmington, DE 19802. Representative: Charles Ephraim, Suite 600, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. *Contract*

carrier; irregular routes; Precious metals and precious metal solutions between Newark and Union, NJ on the one hand, and, on the other, Huntsville, AL, under a continuing contract(s) with Engelhard Industries, Div. of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp. Supporting shipper: Engelhard Industries, Div. of Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp., 429 Delancy St., Newark, NJ 07105.

The following applications were filed in Region 3. Send Protests to ICC, Regional Authority Center, P.O. BOX 7600, Atlanta, Ga. 30357.

MC 151551 (Sub-3-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: GARDNER TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., 820 Avenue E, Pratt City, Alabama 35214. Representative: Alvin D. Gardner, 820 Avenue E, Pratt City, Alabama 35214. *Forest products, lumber or wood products*, between points in AL on the one hand, and, on the other, TX, AR, LA, TN, MS, AL, GA, FL, SC, NC, VA, and KY. Supporting shipper: Birmingham International Forest Products, Inc., Suite 214, Metroplex 2, Birmingham, AL 35223.

MC 114604 (Sub-3-11TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: CAUPELL TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. DRAWER I, State Farmers Market No. 33, Forest Park, GA 30050. Representative: Frank D. Hall, Postell & Hall, P.C., Suite 713, 3384 Peachtree Road, NE, Atlanta, Ga 30326. *Frozen juice and frozen concentrates*, between Spartanburg, SC, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in and east of MI, WI, IA, MO, KS, OK, and TX (except Dallas and Brownsville, TX; Atlanta, GA; Tampa and Wauchula, FL; New Orleans, LA; Memphis, TN; Birmingham, AL and Riverdale, NY). Supporting shipper: Funshine Corporation, P.O. Box 3084, Spartanburg, SC 29304.

MC 129712 (Sub-3-2TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: GEORGE BENNETT MOTOR EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 569, McDonough, GA 30253. Representative: Frank D. Hall; Postell & Hall, P.C., Suite 713, 3384 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30326. *Contract carrier; Irregular routes; Iron and Steel and iron and steel articles*, from and to all points in the U.S., under a continuing contract, or contracts, with DuBose Steel, Inc., Supporting shipper: DuBose Steel, Inc., P.O. Box 1098, Roseboro, NC 28328.

MC 144827 (Sub-3-10TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: DELTA MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., P.O. Box 18423, Memphis, TN 38118. Representative: R. Connor Wiggins, Jr., Suite 909, 100 N. Main Bldg., Memphis, TN 38103. *Plastic granules, except in bulk*, from the facilities of Southwest Chemicals and Plastics, Deer Park, TX; to Los Angeles,

CA; Knoxville, TN; Fairfield, IA; and Fairless Hills, PA; and the respective commercial zones thereof. Supporting shipper: Southwest Chemicals and Plastics, 9402 Highway 225, Deer Park, TX 77536.

MC 143540 (Sub-3-7TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: MARINE TRANSPORT COMPANY, P.O. Box 2142, Wilmington, NC 28402. Representative: Ralph McDonald, Attorney at Law, P.O. Box 2246, Raleigh, NC 27602. *Contract carrier: Irregular: Empty Plastic bottles* from Franklin, IN to points in NC and SC. Supporting shipper: Hoover Universal, Inc., Route 2, Triport Road, Georgetown, KY 40324.

MC 119777 (Sub-3-16TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: LIGON SPECIALIZED HAULER, INC., Highway 85—East, Madisonville, KY 42431. Representative: Carl U. Hurst, P.O. Drawer "L", Madisonville, KY 42431. *Carbon and graphite products*, from the facilities of Superior Graphite Company at Chicago, IL to points in AR, CA, IN, MD, MI, MO, NC, OH, PA, and TX. Supporting shipper: Superior Graphite Company, #20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

MC 115841 (Sub-3-17TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: COLONIAL REFRIGERATED TRANSPORTATION, INC., McBride Lane, P.O. Box 22168, Knoxville, TN 37922. Representative: Michelene D. Good (same as above). *Foodstuffs, and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs* (except commodities in bulk), between Newport, TN and Tipton, IN on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the US in and East of ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, and TX. Supporting shipper: Stokley-Van Camp, 941 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

MC 144082 (Sub-3-7TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: DIST/TRANS MULTI-SERVICES, INC., d.b.a. TAHWHEELALEN EXPRESS, INC., 1333 Nevada Blvd., P.O. Box 7191, Charlotte, NC 28217. Representative: Wyatt E. Smith (same as above). *Contract carrier, irregular routes; Malt liquors, ale, beers, wine NOI, liquors, alcoholic beverages NOI*, from points in the states of IA, KS, and MO to points in the states of GA, NC, SC, TN, and VA restricted to service performed under a continuing contract or contracts with Fred Amon of Charlotte, N.C. Supporting shipper: Fred Amon, 309 Fieldbrook Place, Charlotte, N.C.

MC 129712 (Sub-3-1TA), filed June 20, 1980. Republication—Originally published in Federal Register of July 9, 1980, Page 46231, Volume 45, No. 133. Applicant: GEORGE BENNETT MOTOR

EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 569, McDonough, GA 30253. Representative: Frank D. Hall, Suite 713, 3384 Peachtree Rd. N.E., Atlanta, GA 30326. *Contract carrier, irregular routes; Lumber, treated and untreated, plywood and building materials*, between all points in the U.S., except AK and HI, under a continuing contract, or contracts, with Empire Wholesale Lumber Co. Supporting shipper: Empire Wholesale Lumber Co., P.O. Box 249, Akron, OH 44309.

No. MC 2934 (Sub-3-9TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: AERO MAYFLOWER TRANSIT COMPANY, INC., 9998 North Michigan Road, Carmel, Indiana 46032. Representative: W. G. Lowry, 9998 North Michigan Road, Carmel, Indiana 46032. *Fiberglass bathroom fixtures, knocked down, cartoned*. From: Brook Park, Ohio. To: AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, and WI. Supporting shipper: E. L. Mustee & Sons, Inc., 5431 West 164th Street, Brook Park, Ohio 44138.

MC 139822 (Sub-3-1TA), filed June 17, 1980. Republication—Originally published in Federal Register of July 9, 1980, page 46232, Volume 45, No. 133. Applicant: FOOD CARRIER, INC., P.O. Box 2287, Savannah, Ga 31402. Representative: Edward G. Villalon, 1032 Pennsylvania Building, Pennsylvania Ave. and 13th St. NW., Washington, DC 20004. *Equipment, materials and supplies used in the manufacture of food products*, from points in TX to the facilities of Savannah Foods and Industries in Chatham County, GA and to the facilities of Savannah Foods and Industries and its subsidiary, Everglades Sugar Refinery, Inc. in Hendry County, FL. Supporting shipper: Savannah Foods and Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 339, Savannah, GA 31402.

MC 151088 (Sub-3-1TA), filed June 18, 1980. Republication—Originally published in Federal Register of July 9, 1980, page 46232, volume 45, No. 133. Applicant: BRYSON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 1004 Hoke Ave., Dolomite, AL 35061. Representative: Charles M. Kelly, 108 White Oak Lane, Lexington, SC 29072. *Contract carrier, irregular routes; Industrial chemical waste, not for resale*, from SC, NC, IN, FL, GA, TN, AL, MS, LA, AR, MO, IA, IL, OH, KY, WV, MD, VA, MI, NY, NJ, PA to Pinewood, SC. Supporting shipper: South Carolina Service Corporation of America, Inc., Route 1, Box 55, Pinewood, SC 29125.

MC 121664 (Sub-3-17TA), filed June 16, 1980. Republication—Originally

published in Federal Register of July 9, 1980, page 46235, volume 45, No. 133. Applicant: HORNADY TRUCK LINE, INC., P.O. Box 848, Monroeville, AL 36460. Representative: W. E. Grant, 1702—1st Ave., S., Birmingham, AL 35233. (1) *Building and roofing slabs and accessories*, (2) *Materials and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and sales*, (1) From Brunswick, GA and Terry, MS to points in and east of ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, and TX. (2) From points in and east of ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, and TX to Brunswick, GA and Terry, MS. Supporting shipper: Concrete Products, Inc., P.O. Box 130, Brunswick, GA 35120.

MC 126736 (Sub-3-2TA), filed June 19, 1980. Republication—Originally published in Federal Register of July 9, 1980, page 46231, volume 45, No. 133. Applicant: FLORIDA ROCK AND TANK LINES, 155 East 21st St., Jacksonville, FL 32206. Representative: David A. Peterson (same address as above). *Caustic soda, liquid, in bulk, in tank* from Jacksonville, FL to points in GA south of the southern boundaries of Harris, Talbot, Upson, Crawford, Bibb, Twiggs, Wilkinson, Johnson, Emanuel, Jenkins, Screven Counties, GA. Supporting shipper: Apperson Chemicals, Inc., Jacksonville, FL 32203.

MC 145836 (Sub-3-6TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: TRYCO TRUCKING CO., INC., 2508 Starita Road, Charlotte, NC 28213. Representative: Eric Meierhoefer, Suite 423, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment)*, between New York, NY; Chicago, IL; Boston, MA; Los Angeles, CA; and Philadelphia, PA, and points in their commercial zones, and points in NC, SC, FL, AL, VA, GA, and TN, on the one hand, and, on the other, Atlanta, GA and Charlotte, NC, and points in their commercial zones, restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Greater Atlanta Shippers Association or its members. Supporting shipper: Greater Atlanta Shippers Association, 6168 Boat Rock Blvd., S.W., Atlanta, GA 30336.

MC 145836 (Sub-3-4TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: TRYCO TRUCKING CO., INC., 2508 Starita Road, Charlotte, NC 28213. Representative: Eric Meierhoefer, Suite 423, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment)*, from

Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; and Charlotte, NC and points in their commercial zones, to Orlando, FL, and points in its commercial zone, restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Orlando Freight Association or its members. Supporting shipper: Orlando Freight Association, 1045 West Amelia St., Orlando, FL 32805.

MC 107515 (Sub-3-53TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, GA 30050. Representative: Alan E. Serby, Esq., 3390 Peachtree Road, N.E., 5th Floor-Lenox Towers South, Atlanta, GA 30309. *Dairy Products and Margarine* from the St. Paul, MN commercial zone to points in CT, ME, MA, NY, PA, VT, and Chicago, IL, restricted to shipments originating at the facilities of Sugar Creek Foods and destined to the named destination points. Supporting shipper: Sugar Creek Foods, Division of Beatrice Foods, 2225 Territorial Road, St. Paul, MN 55114.

MC 107515 (Sub-3-52TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, GA 30050. Representative: Alan E. Serby, Esq., 3390 Peachtree Road, N.E., 5th Floor-Lenox Towers South, Atlanta, GA 30326. *Building Materials (except in bulk)* from North Hampton Township, Wadsworth and West Salem, OH to points in the U.S. Supporting shipper: Alsie, Inc., P.O. Box 2010, Akron, OH 44309.

The following protests were filed in Region 4. Send protests to: Interstate Commerce Commission, Complaint and Authority Branch, P.O. Box 2980, Chicago, IL 60604.

MC 135640 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: STALEY EXPRESS, INCORPORATED, 2501 N. Brush College Rd., Decatur, IL 62526. Representative: Charles Carnahan, Jr. (same address as applicant). *Fertilizer compounds, insecticides or fungicides, tree or weed killing compounds, food, food products and food ingredients*, between the facilities of Staley Warehouse in Macon County, IL and points in contiguous 48 states. Supporting shipper: Staley Warehouse Co., 2501 N. Brush College Rd., Decatur, IL 62526.

MC 114632 (Sub-4-14TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: APPLE LINES, INC., P.O. Box 287, Madison, SD 57042. Representative: David E. Peterson (same address as applicant). (1) *Soap and cleaning compounds, fuel oil conditioners; ice control compounds; specialty cleaners and chemicals; auto cleaners and waxes; fuel and oil additives and household deodorants and*

disinfectants (except in bulk); and (2) Materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of the commodities named in (1) above (except in bulk), from Barberton, OH to points in AR, CT, DC, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NY, ND, OK, PA, SD, TX, WI and WV. Supporting shipper: Malco Products, Inc., 361 Fairview Ave., Barberton, OH.

MC 119522 (Sub-4-1), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: McLAIN TRUCKING, INC., 2425 Walton Street (P.O. Box 2159), Anderson, IN 46011. Representative: John B. Leatherman, Jr. (same address as applicant). *Petroleum and Petroleum Products, automotive chemicals, and cleaning compounds, and such equipment, materials, and supplies, as are used by automotive service centers (except in bulk)*. Between the facilities of Valvoline Oil Company, Division of Ashland Oil, Inc. at Willow Springs, IL on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AR, CO, IN, IA, KY, KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, WI and WY. Supporting shipper: Valvoline Oil Company, Division of Ashland Oil, Inc. are located at 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, KY 41101. Restricted to traffic originating at or destined to named facilities.

MC 135052 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: ASHCRAFT TRUCKING, INC., 875 Webster Street, Shelbyville, IN 46176. Representative: Donald W. Smith, P.O. Box 40248, Indianapolis, IN 46240. *Extruded aluminum parts*, from the facilities of Alco Standard Corporation at Shelbyville, IN to Romeo, MI, Nashville, TN, and Savannah, GA. Supporting shipper: Alco Standard Corporation, 850 Elston Drive, Shelbyville, IN 46176.

MC 151460 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: SIMPSON EXCAVATING, INC., Rural Route 3, Fairfield, IL 62837. Representative: Brent E. Clary, Bennett, Boehning, Poynter & Clary, P.O. Box 469, LaFayette, IN 47902. *Oilfield exploration, erection, drilling and production equipment, materials pipe and supplies*, from, to, or between points in IL, IN, KY, and MI. There are 9 shippers.

MC 82492 (Sub-4-8TA), filed July 31, 1980. Applicant: MICHIGAN & NEBRASKA TRANSIT CO., INC., 2109 Olmstead Road, P.O. Box 2853, Kalamazoo, MI 49003. Representative: Neil E. Hannan (same address as applicant). *Athletic goods, games, toys, children's vehicles, motorized, and children's vehicles, other than self-propelled*. From Macedonia, OH, to IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, SD, TN, and WI. Supporting shipper: Little

Tykes, Inc., 8705 Freeway Drive, Macedonia, OH 44056.

MC 80430 (Sub-4-10), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: GATEWAY TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., 455 Park Plaza Drive, P.O. Box 851, LaCrosse, WI 54601. Representative: A. David Millner and Michael R. Werner, P.O. Box 1409, 167 Fairfield Road, Fairfield, NJ 07006. *Common*; regular; *General commodities* (except household goods as defined by the Commission and classes A and B explosives). Serving all intermediate points and points in AR, KS, ND, OK, TX, VA and WV in connection with the following regular routes: Between San Antonio, TX and Richmond, VA, (1) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35, to junction Interstate Hwy 70, then over Interstate Hwy 70 to junction Interstate Hwy 64, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to Richmond and return over the same routes. (2) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35, to junction Interstate Hwy 20, then over Interstate Hwy 20 to junction Interstate Hwy 85, then over Interstate Hwy 85 to U.S. Hwy 301, then over U.S. Hwy 301 to Richmond, and return over the same routes. (3) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 to junction Interstate Hwy 20, then over Interstate Hwy 20 to junction Interstate Hwy 30, then over Interstate Hwy 30 to junction Interstate Hwy 40, then over Interstate Hwy 40 to junction Interstate Hwy 85, then over Interstate Hwy 85 and U.S. Hwy 301 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. (4) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 10, to junction Interstate Hwy 55, then over Interstate Hwy 55 to junction Interstate Hwy 240, then over Interstate Hwy 240 to junction Interstate Hwy 40, then over Interstate Hwy 40 to junction Interstate Hwy 85, then over Interstate Hwy 85 and U.S. Hwy 301 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. (5) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 to junction Interstate Hwy 40, then over Interstate Hwy 40, Interstate Hwy 85 and U.S. Hwy 301 to Richmond as specified above, and return over the same routes. (6) From San Antonio to junction Interstate Hwy 70 and Interstate Hwy 64 as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to junction Interstate Hwy 71, then over Interstate Hwy 71 to junction U.S. Hwy 50, then over U.S. Hwy 50 to junction Interstate Hwy 95, then over Interstate Hwy 95 to Richmond, and return over the same routes. (7) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 to junction Interstate Hwy 44, then over Interstate Hwy 44 to junction Interstate Hwy 64, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to Richmond, as

specified above; also, to Interstate Hwy 64 as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to junction Interstate Hwy 71, then over Interstate Hwy 71, U.S. Hwy 50, and Interstate Hwy 95 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. (8) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 and Interstate Hwy 30, to Interstate Hwy 40 as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 40 to junction Interstate Hwy 55, then over Interstate Hwy 55 to junction Interstate Hwy 57, then over Interstate Hwy 57 to junction Interstate Hwy 64, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. (9) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 and Interstate Hwy 30 to Interstate Hwy 40, as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 40 to junction U.S. Hwy 78, then over U.S. Hwy 78 to junction Interstate Hwy 85, then over Interstate Hwy 85 and U.S. Hwy 301 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. (10) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 and Interstate Hwy 30, to Interstate Hwy 40 as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 40 to junction Interstate Hwy 81, then over Interstate Hwy 81 to junction U.S. Hwy 50, then over U.S. Hwy 50 and Interstate Hwy 95 to Richmond, as specified above, and return over the same routes. Between San Antonio, TX and Pittsburgh, PA, (1) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 10 and Interstate Hwy 55 to junction Interstate Hwy 20, then over Interstate Hwy 20 to junction Interstate Hwy 59, then over Interstate Hwy 59 to junction Interstate Hwy 75, then over Interstate Hwy 75 to junction Interstate Hwy 71, then over Interstate Hwy 71 to junction Interstate Hwy 70, then over Interstate Hwy 70 to junction Interstate Hwy 79, then over Interstate Hwy 79 to Pittsburgh, and return over the same routes. (2) From San Antonio over Interstate Hwy 35 and Interstate Hwy 20, as specified above, then over Interstate Hwy 20 to junction Interstate Hwy 65, then over Interstate Hwy 65 to junction Interstate Hwy 64, then over Interstate Hwy 64 to junction Interstate Hwy 79, then over Interstate Hwy 79 to Pittsburgh, and return over the same routes. Supporting shippers: There are in excess of 166 supporting shippers.

MC 151478 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: DOC'S CARTAGE COMPANY, INC., 5027 West 81st Street, Burbank, Illinois 60459. Representative: Naomi M. Dockstader, 5027 West 81st Street, Burbank, Illinois 60459. *Freight All Kinds in containers, or trailers, having a prior or subsequent movement by air, rail, or water, excepting classes A&B explosives, household goods as*

defined by the Commission, and commodities in bulk, or requiring special containers, trailers, tanks, or other special equipment, between the rail ramps, and yards, and docks and piers, of the Port of Chicago, within the area defined as the commercial zone of Chicago, on the one hand, and points within the state of IL, on the other hand. There are 6 supporting shippers.

MC 150049 (Sub-4-4TA), filed April 6, 1980. Applicant: JACOB A. RESSLER, DENNIS RESSLER, JAMES RESSLER, and ALLEN RESSLER, d.b.a. JACK RESSLER & SONS TRUCKING, Box 311, Mandan, ND 58554. Representative: Charles E. Johnson, P.O. Box 1982, Bismarck, ND 58502. *Contract; Irregular; Pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, from points in OH, CA, and PA, to points in ND, MT, and WY, for the account of Keenan Supply, Inc., for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Keenan Supply, Inc., 2917 37th St., NW., Mandan, ND 58554.*

MC 146643 (Sub-4-25TA), filed April 6, 1980. Applicant: INTER-FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION, INC., 655 East 114th St., Chicago, IL 60628. Representative: Marc J. Blumenthal, 39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60628. *Contract; Irregular, Foodstuffs (except in bulk) between the facilities of National Fruit Product Company, Inc. at Kent City, MI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in IL, IN, IA, KY, MN, MO, ND, and WI. Supporting shipper: National Fruit Product Company, Inc., P.O. Box 2040, Winchester, VA 22601.*

MC 118838 (Sub-4-5TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: GABOR TRUCKING, INC., Rural Route No. 4, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501. Representative: Stephen F. Grinnell, 1000 First National Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55402. *Lumber, lumber mill products, composition board and millwork from points in CA to points in IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, WI and WY. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: Emmer Brothers Company, 6800 France Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55435; Rice & Fongers Lumber Co., Inc., Box 6224 Sta C, 4550 Cascade Road S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506; T. W. Hager Lumber Company, P.O. Box 9040, Grand Rapids, MI 49509; Georgia-Pacific Corporation, 900 S.W. Fifth Ave., Portland, OR 97204.*

MC 95876 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: ANDERSON TRUCKING SERVICE, INC., 203 Cooper Ave. No., St. Cloud, MN 56301. Representative: William L. Libby (same address as applicant). *Iron and steel pipe, from Irwindale, CA to Uvalde, TX. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days*

authority. Gensco, Inc., P.O. Box 67, Uvalde, TX 78801.

MC 107295 (Sub-4-16TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: PRE-FAB TRANSIT CO., P.O. Box 146, Farmer City, IL 61842. Representative: Duane Zehr (same address as applicant). *Interior packaging forms, fillers, petitions, platforms, and wrappers, between Monroe County, MI, on the one hand, and, on the other, Creighton, PA; Farmington, NH; Indianapolis, IN; and Laurinburg, NC. Supporting shipper: Ace Paper Products Co., P.O. Box 720, 7986 N. Telegraph Rd., Monroe, MI 48161.*

MC 109724 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: PAUL J. SCHMITT, d.b.a. PAUL J. SCHMITT TRUCKING, 1480 Springdale Road, Waukesha, WI 53186. Representative: William C. Dineen, 710 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53203. *Sand, from Milwaukee, WI to points in the Chicago, IL Commercial Zone, Kankakee, and Waukegan, IL under continuing contract(s) with Lake Shore Sand & Stone, Div. of Construction Aggregates Corp. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Lake Shore Sand & Stone, Div. of Construction Aggregates Corp., 515 West Canal St., Milwaukee, WI 53203.*

MC 28579 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: GRIFFITH MOTOR EXPRESS, INC., 1607 South Rogers Street, Bloomington, IN. Representative: Donald W. Smith, P.O. Box 40248, Indianapolis, IN 46240. *Common; Regular, General commodities, (except household goods as defined by the Commission and Classes A & B explosives, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), serving Bloomfield, Elnora, Newberry, Spencer, Oden and Worthington, Indiana as off-route points in connection with applicant's otherwise authorized service. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shipper: 22 statements of support.*

MC 13777 (Sub-4-4TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: AAA TRANSPORTATION, INC., 2957 S.E. St., Indianapolis, IN 46206. Representative: David A. Turano, 100 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215. (1) *Slabs of reinforced concrete from the facilities of Modulars, Inc., near Hamilton and Fairfield, OH to points in the U.S. (except AK, and HI, and (2) materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and installation of the commodities in (1) above from points in the U.S. to the facilities of Modulars, Inc. near Hamilton and Fairfield, OH. Supporting shipper: Modulars, Inc., P.O. Box 216, Hamilton, OH 45012.*

MC 109173 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: DELTA BUS COMPANY, 12154 N. Saginaw Road, Clio, MI 48420. Representative: Karl L. Gotting, 1200 Bank of Lansing Building, Lansing, MI 48933. Common; regular; *Passengers and their baggage, and newspapers, express and mail in the same vehicles with passengers* between Toledo, OH and Big Rapids, MI serving all intermediate points as follows: From Big Rapids via M-20 to US-27, thence via US-27 to M-46, thence via M-46 to I-675, thence via I-675 to I-75, thence via I-75 and US-23 to Toledo, OH and return, serving the off-route points of Ann Arbor and Flint, MI; Restricted against the transportation of passengers whose entire ride is between Dundee, Azalia or Milan and Ann Arbor, MI and between Flint, Clio, Birch Run, or Bridgeport and Saginaw, MI. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. There are 9 supporting shippers.

MC 20824 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: COMMERCIAL MOTOR FREIGHT, INC. OF INDIANA, 2141 S. High School Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46241. Representative: Norman R. Garvin, Scopelists & Garvin, 1301 Merchants Plaza, Indianapolis, IN 46204. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)*, (1) between Dayton, OH and Lima, OH, serving all intermediate points, from Dayton over I-75, and return over the same route, (2) between Springfield, OH and Urbana, OH, serving all intermediate points, from Springfield over U.S. Hwy 68, and return over the same route, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: There are 10 supporting shippers.

MC 149425 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: W. J. HEMENWAY, d.b.a. W. J. HEMENWAY TRUCKING, Box 401, Big Falls, MN 56627. Representative: Robert S. Lee, 1000 First National Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55402. *Treated Lumber*, from Chippewa County, Wisconsin to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Virginia, Duluth and Brainerd, MN. Supporting shipper: Northern Crossarm Co., Inc. of Chippewa Falls, WI.

MC 142525 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: BERNARD D. HARNER AND SON, INC., R.R. 2, Washington, IN 47501. Representative: Robert W. Loser, 1101 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Contract; irregular; *Liquid feed and feed ingredients*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, between the facilities of Ralston Purina Company at Louisville, KY, on the one

hand, and points in MI, WV, VA, IL, OH, KY and TN. Restricted to movements under a continuing contract or contract(s) with Ralston Purina Company. Supporting shipper: Ralston Purina Company, 6315 Industrial Blvd., Louisville, KY 40221. Underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority.

MC 126346 (Sub-4-13TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: HAUPT CONTRACT CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 1023, Wausau, WI 54401. Representative: Elaine M. Conway, 10 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60603. Contract, irregular: *Such commodities as are used in the manufacture of ships, from points in the United States (except AK and HI), to Ontonagon, MI. Restricted to traffic moving under continuing contract with Upper Peninsula Ship Building Company. Supporting shipper: Upper Peninsula Ship Building Company, 902 River St., Ontonagon, MI, 49953.*

MC 123048 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: DIAMOND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, INC., 5021 21st Street, Racine, WI 53406. Representative: James C. Hardman, 33 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60602. *Cast iron products, and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of cast iron products (except commodities in bulk)*, between Florence, NJ, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, OH, and WI, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at or destined to the facilities of Griffin Pipe Products Co. Supporting shipper: Griffin Pipe Products Co., 200 Spring Road, Oak Brook, IL 60521.

MC 18738 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: SIMS MOTOR TRANSPORT LINES, INC., 610 W. 138th Street, Chicago, IL 60627. Representative: Walter F. Jones, Jr., 601 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, IN 46204. *Iron and steel products*, from Detroit, MI to Chicago, IL. Supporting shipper: Edgcomb Metals Co. Div. of Williams Corp., 12301 Hubbell Avenue, Detroit, MI 48227.

MC 111299 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: KIRVAN TRUCK LINES, INC., P.O. Box 829, International Falls, MN 56649. Representative: Stanley C. Olsen, Jr., 7400 Metro Boulevard, Suite 411, Edina, MN 55435. *Beverages*, between Watertown, WI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in MN. Supporting shipper: Wis-Pak, 860 West St., Watertown, WI 53094.

MC 144621 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: CENTURY MOTOR LINES, INC., P.O. Box 66, 52275 U.S. Highway 31 North, South Bend, IN 46624. Representative: Charles J. Kimball, 350 Capitol Life Center, 1600

Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203. *Plastic film, plastic sheeting, plastic articles and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture or distribution of the commodities named above* between points in MA, NY, NJ, MD, VA, NC, GA, FL, OH, IL, TX, CO, WA and MN, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except AK and HI), restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of the Resinite Department, Borden Chemical, Division of Borden, Inc., for 270 days. Supporting shipper: The Resinite Department, Borden Chemical, Division of Borden, Inc., North Andover, MA 01845.

MC 151499 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: ABBOTT LABORATORIES, 14th and Sheridan Road, North Chicago, IL 60064. Representative: Joseph H. Pachnik (same as applicant). Contract, irregular *drugs, toilet preparations, distilled water, intravenous solutions and medical care supplies (except commodities in bulk) and equipment, materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of the commodities described above between all points in the contiguous U.S.* Supporting shipper: Abbott Laboratories, 14th and Sheridan Road, North Chicago, IL 60064.

MC 151275 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CHICAGO SUBURBAN EXPRESS, INC., 1500 West 33rd Street, Chicago, IL 60608. Representative: Donald S. Mullins, 1033 Graceland Avenue, Des Plaines, IL 60016. *Acids: adhesives; adjusters; alcohols (except alcoholic liquors); bate, tanners; chemicals; cleaning, scouring and washing compounds; fuel oil treating compound; tree or weed killing compounds; water clarifying compounds; deodorants or disinfectants depilatory, tanners; extracts, tanning; feed supplements and feeding compounds; insecticides or fungicides or repellants; paints; stains or varnishes; plasticizers; solvents; petroleum products; plastic materials, other than expanded; plastic or rubber articles; sizing; sludge acid; softeners, textiles; and waste materials*, from points in the Chicago, IL, commercial zone, to points in Illinois, on shipments having prior movement by rail or motor carrier. Supporting shipper: Rohm & Haas Company, Independence Mall, West, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

MC 52580 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: COLUMBIAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO., 900 Hall St. SW., Grand Rapids, MI 49502. Representative: Kenneth T. Johnson and Ronald W. Malin, Bankers Trust Building, Jamestown, NY 14701. *General*

commodities (except Classes A and B explosives, automobiles, trucks, cabs, chassis and buses, household goods as defined by the Commission and commodities in bulk) from points in MI to Grand Rapids, MI (for interline to points outside MI). Supporting shippers: K Mart Corporation, 3100 West Big Beaver Road, Troy, MI 48084; F.W. Woolworth Company, 915 Lee St., Des Plaines, IL 60016; and Rooks Transit, Inc., 5635 Clay Ave., Grand Rapids, MI 49508. Interlining intended at Grand Rapids, MI.

MC 139482 (Sub-54-14TA), filed August 17, 1980. Applicant: NEW ULM FREIGHT LINES, INC., P.O. Box 877 Brown County Road 29 West, New Ulm, MN 56073. Representative: Barry M. Bloedel (address same as above). *Recycled newsprint—cellulose insulation (except commodities in bulk)*, from Lake Mills, WI to Cedar Rapids, IA; Davenport, IA; Des Moines, IA; Houghton, MI; Minneapolis, MN; Peoria, IL; St. Louis, MO; St. Paul, MN; Sioux City, IA; Sioux Falls, SD; and Springfield, IL. An underlying ETA application seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Nu-Wool Insulation Co., Inc., 644 East Lake Street, Lake Mills, WI 53551.

MC 110420 (Sub-4-8TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., 100 Waukegan Road, P.O. Box 1000, Lake Bluff, IL 60044. Representative: John R. Sims, Jr., 915 Pennsylvania Building, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, DC 20004. *Fruit juice and fruit juice concentrates*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Chicago, IL, to points and places in Kansas City, KS/MO and its commercial zone as defined by the Commission. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Bodine's, Inc., 5757 West 59th, Chicago, IL 60638.

MC 143002 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: C.D.B., INCORPORATED, 155 Spaulding SE., Grand Rapids, MI 49506. Representative: Karl L. Gotting, 1200 Bank of Lansing Building, Lansing, MI 48933. *Contract; Irregular; Drugs and toilet articles, materials and supplies used in the manufacture, sale and distribution thereof* from various points in NY, CT, MA, NJ, RI, NH and PA to Allegan, MI and its commercial zone under continuing contract(s) with L. Perrigo Company. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: L. Perrigo Company, 177 Water Street, Allegan, MI 49010.

MC 146510 (Sub-4-7TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: UNIVERSAL CARTAGE, INC., 640 W. Ireland Road, South Bend, IN 46680. Representative:

Donald W. Smith, P.O. Box 40248, Indianapolis, IN 46240. *Contract; Irregular, Foodstuffs*, from Decatur, IN to points in TX, CO, CA, AZ, WI, OR, UT, MN, WA, IL, OH, IA, MI, IN, TN, KY, KS, AL, MS, LA, NE, PA, MO, NY, GA, MD, MA, NC, SC, FL, VA and Washington, D.C. Supporting shipper: Roman Meal Company, 2101 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, WA 98409.

MC 118838 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: GABOR TRUCKING, INC., RR #4, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501. Representative: Stephen F. Grinnell, 1000 First National Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55402. *Metal rolling mill machinery, rolls and parts*; from Warren, Youngstown and Canton, OH and Vandergrift, PA, on the one hand, and, on the other points in CA, CO, IA, ID, IL, MN, MT, ND, NE, OR, SD, UT, WA, WI and WY. Supporting shipper: Wean United, Inc., P.O. Box 180, Youngstown, OH 44515.

MC 150656 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: FARM SERVICE & SUPPLIES, INC., P.O. Box 154, Marengo, IL 60152. Representative: Robert J. Gill, First Commercial Bank Bldg., 410 Cortez Rd. W., Bradenton, FL 33507. *Industrial fans and blowers and parts, materials, accessories and supplies* used or useful in the manufacture or distribution of industrial fans or blowers, except commodities in bulk, between Glendale Heights and Marengo, IL on the one hand and, on the other points in the U.S. Supporting shipper: Chicago Blower Corporation, 1675 Glen Ellyn Road, Glendale Heights, IL.

MC 145636 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: BOB BRINK, INC., 165 Steuben St., Winona, MN 55987. Representative: Edward H. Instenes, 128½ Plaza East, Winona, MN 55987. (1) *Plastic Materials and Resin Impregnated Cloth requiring temperature controlled equipment*; (2) *Such Articles as are used in the manufacture, sale and distribution of those commodities named in (1) above and (3) Commodities which are otherwise exempt from economic regulation under 49 U.S.C. 10526 (6) when in mixed loads with those commodities named in (1) and/or (2) above*: (1) Between Delano, PA on the one hand and all points in the United States (except AK and HI) on the other; (2) Between Winona, MN on the one hand and points in the states of AL, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MS, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV on the other, and (3) Between Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA on the one hand and points in the states of AL, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA,

MI, MS, MT, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WA, WV, and WY on the other. Supporting shipper: Fiberite Corporation, 501 W. 3rd Street, Winona, MN 55987.

MC 55896 (Sub-4-7TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: R-W SERVICE SYSTEM, INC., 20225 Goddard Road, Taylor, MI 48180. Representative: George E. Batty (same as applicant). *Rough iron castings*, from Cynthiana, KY to Rockford, IL. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: John S. Barnes, 2330 23rd Avenue, Rockford, IL.

MC 115495 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC., 300 North 2nd Street, St. Charles, IL 60174. Representative: Everett Hutchinson, 1150 Connecticut Ave NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036. *General Commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the commission, commodities in bulk, commodities requiring special equipment, and those injurious or contaminating to other lading), (1) between points in TX, OK, and KS, that part of NE on, south, and within 10 miles north of a line beginning at the NE-CO state line and extending along U.S. Hwy 138 to junction U.S. Hwy 30, and thence along U.S. Hwy 30 to the NE-IA state line, Fort Smith, Fayetteville and points in Benton, Carroll, and Boone counties, AR, and those points in AR on and west of U.S. Hwy 71, points in Adair, Atchison, Andrew, Barry, Barton, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, La-Clede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Linn, Livingston, McDonald, Macon, Mercer, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Newton, Nodaway, Pettis, Platte, Polk, Putnam, Randolph, Ray, St. Claire, Saline, Schuyler, Stone, Sullivan, Taney, Vernon, Webster, and Worth Counties, MO; (2) between Memphis, TN, and points in its commercial zone, as defined by the Commission, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AR; (3) between Memphis, TN, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of MS on and north of U.S. Hwy 80; (4) between Denver, CO, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in KS and those in that part of NE on and south, and within 10 miles north of a line beginning at the NE-CO state line and extending along U.S. Hwy 138 to its junction with U.S. Hwy 30 and thence along U.S. Hwy 30 to the NE-IA state line. Restriction:

No service shall be rendered in the transportation of any package or article weighing more than 50 pounds or exceeding 108 inches in length and girth combined, and each package or article shall be considered as a separate and distinct shipment. There are 273 supporting shippers.

MC 120364 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: A & B FREIGHT LINE, INC., 4805 Sandy Hollow Road, Rockford, IL 61109. Representative: James A. Spiegel, Esq., Olde Towne Office Park, 6425 Odana Road, Madison, WI 53719. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, dangerous articles, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, those requiring special equipment, frozen foods, motor vehicles, and farm equipment and supplies)* between Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewanee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago Counties, WI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the Chicago, IL commercial zone and points within IL bounded by a line beginning at the IL-WI state line and extending southerly on IL Hwy 78, then to junction with IL Hwy 88, then on IL Hwy 88 to junction with IL Hwy 92, then easterly on IL Hwy 92 to junction with U.S. Hwy 34, then easterly on U.S. Hwy 34 to junction with IL Hwy 59, then northerly on IL Hwy 59 to junction with IL Hwy 83, then over IL Hwy 83 to the IL-WI state line, then west of the state line to the place of the beginning, including the IL points outside said geographic area of Des Plaines, Mt. Prospect, Palatine, Arlington Heights, Elizabeth, Savanna, Mundelein, Round Lake, Woodbine, Apple River, Waukegan, Hanover, North Chicago, Galena, and Scales Mounds, IL. An underlying ETA seeks 90 days authority. There are 9 supporting shippers.

MC 128543 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: CRESCO LINES, INC., 13900 South Keeler Ave., Crestwood, IL 60445. Representative: Donald B. Levine, 39 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60603. *Contract; Irregular; Metallic ores and machinery and supplies used in the processing thereof,* between Depue, IL, Ashtabula, OH, Palmerton, PA, and Gloucester City, NJ, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. in and east of ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, and TX. Supporting shippers: (a) New Jersey Zinc Div., and (b) Chemicals Div., Natural Resources Group, a Div. of Gulf & Western Ind., Inc., First American Center, Nashville, TN 37238.

MC 103993 (Sub-4-19TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: MORGAN DRIVE-AWAY, INC., 28651 U.S. 20 West, Elkhart, IN 46515. Representative: James B. Buda (same address as applicant). *Steel pipe,* from the facilities of Naylor Pipe Co. at or near Chicago, IL, to IN, OH, PA, WV, KY, TN, ND, SD, MN, MI, WI, MO, VA, and IA. Supporting shipper: Naylor Pipe Co., 1230 E. 92nd Street, Chicago, IL 60603.

MC 149489 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WITTE BROS., INC., R.R. No. 3, Faribault, MN 55021. Representative: David R. Busch, 4744 IDS Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402. *Dry cement in bulk,* from LaCrosse, WI, Mason City, IA, Watertown, SD, Fargo, ND, and commercial zones of such cities, to points in MN. Supporting shippers: Concrete MINN-KOTA, Inc., So. Highway 75, Ortonville, MN 56278; Concrete Minnesota Morris, Inc., 1200 Pacific Avenue, Morris, MN 56267; and Concrete Minnesota of Albert Lea, Inc., 2424 Myers Road, Albert Lea, MN 56007.

MC 108393 (Sub-4-8TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: SIGNAL DELIVERY SERVICE, INC., 201 East Ogden Avenue, Hinsdale, IL 60521. Representative: Thomas B. Hill (same as above). *Contract; Irregular; Central heating and air-conditioning units, furnaces, air coolers, water evaporators, condensing units and compressors, and (2) parts, components, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and repair of the commodities in (1) above,* Between Davidson, Marshall and Rutherford Counties, TN; on the one hand, and, on the other points in AL, AR, CA, CT, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TX, VT, VI, WV, WI, and DC. Supporting shipper: Heil-Quaker, Subsidiary of Whirlpool Corp., 1714 Heil Quaker Blvd., Lavergne, TN. 37086.

MC 144927 (Sub-4-5TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: REMINGTON FREIGHT LINES, INC., Box 315, U.S. 24 West, Remington, IN 47977. Representative: Gerald R. Morlan, Box 315, U.S. 24 West, Remington, IN 47977. *General Commodities,* for the account of, North Eastern Pennsylvania Shippers Association between (1) The counties of Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Franklin, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Lucerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montour, North Hampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Tioga, Wayne, Pike and Wyoming in PA, and (2) The counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Thompsons and Yates in NY, and (3) The city of Phillipsburg, NJ, on the one hand, and on the other, points in the

states of IL, IN, OH, MI, MO, and points in WI, south of U.S. Highway No. 10 (Ten). Shipper: North Eastern Pennsylvania Shippers Association, 1212 O'Neil Hwy, Scranton, PA.

MC 144927 (Sub-4-4TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: REMINGTON FREIGHT LINES, INC., Box 315, U.S. 24 West, Remington, IN 47977. Representative: Gerald R. Morlan, Box 315, U.S. 24 West, Remington, IN 47977. *General Commodities* for the account of Delaware Valley Shippers Association between Bristol, PA; Philadelphia, PA; Camden, NJ; Trenton, NJ; Indianapolis, IN; Columbus, OH; and Chicago, IL, Supporting shipper: Delaware Valley Shippers Association, 2209 E. Farragut Ave, Bristol, PA 19007.

MC 123907 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: DAHLMAN TRUCK LINES, INC., 2041 Madison St., Stevens Point, WI 54481. Representative: Attorney Joseph E. Ludden, P.O. Box 1567, La Crosse, WI 54601. (1) *Such merchandise as is dealt in by wholesale food business houses, and in connection therewith, equipment, materials, and supplies,* when moving from, to or between warehouses, plants or other facilities of food manufacturing plants or wholesale food business houses between points in WI on, south and west of U.S. Hwy 12 and those in IL on and north of a line extending from the IL-IN border; then west along U.S. Hwy 36 to junction IL Hwy 78; then north along IL Hwy 78 to the IL-WI border; and (2) *Paper and paper products* from points in WI on, north and east of U.S. Hwy 12 to points in IL on and north of a line extending from the IL-IN border; then west along U.S. Hwy 36 to junction IL Hwy 78; then north along IL Hwy 78 to the IL-WI border. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: Tri-State Motor Service, Inc., 3300 South Iron St., Chicago, IL 60609; Consolidated Papers, Inc., P.O. Box 50, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494; and Jeff's Trucking, Inc., P.O. Box 282, Waupun, WI 53963.

MC 150331 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: RPH, INC., 801 W. Pioneer St., Champaign, IL 61820. Representative: Wayne W. Willson, 150 E. Gilman St., Madison, WI 53703. *Contract; irregular; Malt beverages and malt beverage dispensing equipment* when shipped therewith from (1) Evansville, IN to Danville, IL and (2) Champaign, IL and St. Paul, MN to Brentwood, MD, and the District of Columbia, under a continuing contract(s) with H & I Distributing Company, Inc., C & H Distributing Co., Inc., R & H Distributing Co., Inc., Champaign Distributing Company, Inc.,

and Twin Rivers Distributing Co., Inc., all of 801 W. Pioneer St., Champaign, IL 61820. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. There are 5 supporting shippers.

MC 149403 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SCOTT'S EXPRESS, INC., I-29 and U.S. Highway 2, Grand Forks, ND 58201. Representative: William J. Gambucci, 400 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55402. *Such commodities as are dealt in by wholesale, retail and chain grocery and food business houses (except commodities in bulk)*, from Kansas City, KS; Omaha, NE; Belle, MO; Grundy Center, Iowa City, Muscatine and Ottumwa, IA; Chicago, Champaign and Rochelle, IL; Kenosha and Waukesha, WI; Indianapolis, IN; Three Rivers, MI and Auburndale, Umatilla and Orlando, FL to the facilities of L. B. Hartz Co. at or near Thief River Falls, MN, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: L. B. Hartz Company, Box 427, Thief River Falls, MN 56701.

MC 150157 (Sub-4-4TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: REGENCY MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 26600 Van Born Road, Dearborn Heights, MI 48125. Representative: Edwin M. Snyder, 22375 Haggerty Rd., P.O. Box 400, Northville, MI 48167. *Aluminum articles, iron and steel plates, sheets and blanks, drums, hardware, housings, pans, pails, containers, stove range parts, or housings, oven cavities, tubs, tanks, drum tops or bottoms, and plastic pails and liners* (1) between Milwaukee, WI on the one hand, and on the other, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NC, OH, PA, TN (2) between Joplin and St. Louis, MO on the one hand, and on the other IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, OH, OK, TX, WI. Supporting shipper: Geuder Paeschke & Frey Company, 324 N 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53233.

MC 151507 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: J. LAKES TRUCKING, INC., 2957 S.E. ST., Indianapolis, IN 46206. Representative: David A. Turano, 100 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215. (1) *Building paper and building materials and (2) materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and installation of the commodities in (1) above (except commodities in bulk)* between points in Butler County, OH, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the US (except AK and HI) for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Conseal, Inc., 4821 Rockdale Rd., Hamilton, OH 45011.

MC 151511 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: TOM O'CONNOR, and individual d.b.a. KERRY MOTOR SERVICE, 4433 South Halsted St., Chicago, IL 60609. Representative:

Dennis W. Thorn, 100 No. LaSalle St., Suite 2510, Chicago, IL 60602. *Foodstuffs, Non-exempt Food or Kindred Products, materials equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of Foodstuffs, Non-exempt Food or Kindred products, (except in bulk)*, Between Chicago, IL, commercial zone, on the one hand, and on the other points in AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, and WI. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: International Multifoods Corp., 2000 No. George St., Melrose Park, IL 60160; Chicago Dietetic Supply, Inc., 405-415 E. Shawmut, La Grange, IL 60525; Ventura Costal Corporation, 2113 Greenleaf Avenue, Evanston, IL 60202.

MC 151509 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: J. E. R. DELIVERY CO., INC., R.R. 1, Box 239, Bergersville, IN 46106. Representative: Robert W. Loser II, 1101 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 46204. (1) *Printed matter*, from Louisville, KY, to Indianapolis, Muncie, Anderson, South Bend, Lafayette, and Kokomo, IN, and (2) *paper, paper products*, office equipment and supplies, from Indianapolis, IN to Jefferson County, KY. Supporting shippers: R. L. White Co., Inc., 1001 W. Main St., Louisville, KY; Atlas Office Supplies & Equipment, 6300 E. 30th St., Indianapolis, IN.

MC 35628 (Sub-4-8TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: INTERSTATE MOTOR FREIGHT SYSTEM, 110 Ionia Avenue, N.W., P.O. Box 175, Grand Rapids, MI 49501. Representative: Michael P. Zell, 110 Ionia Avenue, N.W., P.O. Box 175, Grand Rapids, MI 49501. Common: Regular: *General Commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A & B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)*, (1) between Washington, D.C. and Wilson, NC, serving all intermediate points from Washington, D.C., over Interstate Highway 95 to Richmond, VA, thence over Interstate Highway 84 to Norfolk, VA, thence over U.S. Highway 58 to Emporia, VA, thence over U.S. Highway 301 or Interstate Highway 95 to junction U.S. Highway 264 thence over U.S. Highway 264 to Wilson, NC, (also from Richmond, VA, to Emporia, VA, over Interstate Highway 95) and return over the same route(s), (2) between Lexington, KY, and Richmond, VA, serving all intermediate points from Lexington, KY, over Interstate Highway 64 or U.S. Highway 60 to Richmond, VA, and return over the same route(s), (3)

between Corbin, KY, and Lexington, NC, serving all intermediate points from Corbin, KY, over U.S. Highway 25E to Newport, TN, thence over U.S. Highway 25 to Asheville, NC, thence over U.S. Highway 74 to Charlotte, NC, then over Interstate Highway 85 to Lexington, NC, (4) between Knoxville, TN, and Rocky Mt, NC, serving all intermediate points from Knoxville, TN, over Interstate Highway 40 to Raleigh, NC, thence over U.S. Highway 64 to Rocky Mt, NC, and return over the same route(s), (5) between Lexington, KY, and Wilson, NC, serving all intermediate points from Lexington, KY, over U.S. Highway 60 to Winchester, KY, thence over KY Highway 15 to junction U.S. Highway 119, thence over U.S. Highway 119 to Jenkins, KY, thence over U.S. Highway 23 to Kingsport, TN, thence over U.S. Highway 11 W to Bristol, VA-TN, thence over U.S. Highway 421 to Winston-Salem, NC, thence over U.S. Highway 52 to Lexington, NC, thence over U.S. Highway 70 to Goldsboro, NC, and thence over U.S. Highway 117 to Wilson, NC, and return over the same route(s), (6) between the junction of U.S. Highways 11 or Interstate 81 and U.S. Highway 52, and Winston-Salem, NC, serving all intermediate points from the junction of U.S. Highway 11 or Interstate 81 and U.S. Highway 52 over U.S. Highway 52 to Winston-Salem, NC, and return over the same route(s), (7) between Harrisburg, PA, and Knoxville, TN, serving all intermediate points from the junction of Interstate Highway 81 and U.S. Highway 25E and Bristol, VA-TN, and the off-route points of the junction of U.S. Highway 11 and 52, and Kingsport, TN, from Harrisburg, PA, over U.S. Highway 11 to its junction with Interstate Highway 81, thence over Interstate Highway 81 to its junction with Interstate Highway 40, thence over Interstate Highway 40 to Knoxville, TN, and return over the same route(s), (8) between Knoxville, TN, and Memphis, TN, serving the intermediate point of Nashville, TN, over Interstate Highway 40 to Memphis, TN, and return over the same route(s) (9) between Atlanta, GA, and Charlotte, NC, serving no intermediate points except those in Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties from Atlanta, GA, over Interstate Highway 85 to Charlotte, NC, and return over the same route(s), (10) between Charlotte, NC and Petersburg, VA, serving all intermediate points from Charlotte, NC, over Interstate Highway 85 to Petersburg, VA, and return over the same route(s), (11) between Columbus, Ohio, and the junctions of U.S. Highway 52 and Interstate Highway 77 serving all intermediate points from Columbus, OH,

over U.S. Highway 33 to junction of Interstate Highway 77 near Ripley, WV, thence over Interstate Highway 77 to junction of WV Turnpike near Charleston, WV, thence over WV Turnpike to its junction with Interstate Highway 77 near Princeton, WV, thence over Interstate Highway 77 to its junction with U.S. Highway 52 and return over the same route(s), (12) between Atlanta, GA, and Birmingham, AL, serving no intermediate points from Atlanta, GA, over Interstate Highway 20 to Birmingham, AL, and return over the same route(s), (13) between Birmingham, AL, and New Orleans, LA, serving no intermediate points from Birmingham, AL, over Interstate Highway 59 to New Orleans, LA, and return over the same route(s), (14) between Birmingham, AL, and Dallas, TX, serving all intermediate points in LA, and TX, from Birmingham, AL, over Interstate Highway 20 (also over U.S. Highway 80 from Vicksburg, MS) to Dallas, TX, and return over the same route(s), (15) between Dallas, TX, and Fort Worth, TX, serving all intermediate points from Dallas, TX, over U.S. Highway 80 (also over Interstate Highway 30), to Fort Worth, TX, and return over the same route(s), (16) between Fort Worth, TX, and Amarillo, TX, serving all intermediate points from Fort Worth, TX, over U.S. Highway 287 to Amarillo, TX, and return over the same route(s), (17) between Memphis, TN, and Amarillo, TX, serving all intermediate points and off-route points of Laketon, Mobeetie and Wheeler, TX from Memphis, TN, over Interstate Highway 40 to Amarillo, TX and return over the same route(s), (18) between Austin, TX, and Giddings, TX, serving all intermediate points from Austin, TX, over U.S. Highway 290 to Giddings, TX, and return over the same route(s), (19) between Dallas, TX, and San Antonio, TX, serving all intermediate points from Dallas, TX, over U.S. Highway 77 to Hillsboro, TX, thence over U.S. Highway 81 (also over Interstate Highway 35E and 35) to San Antonio, TX, and return over the same route(s), (20) between Fort Worth, TX, and Houston, TX, serving all intermediate points from Fort Worth, TX, over U.S. Highway 81 to Waco, TX, thence over U.S. Highway 77 to junction 290, thence over U.S. Highway 290 to Houston, TX (also from Waco to Hampstead over Texas Highway 6), thence as above, (21) between Dallas, TX, and Houston, TX, serving all intermediate points from Dallas, TX, over Interstate Highway 45 (also over U.S. Highway 75), to Dallas, TX, and return over the same route(s), (22) between Wichita Falls, TX and San

Antonio, TX, serving all intermediate points from Wichita Falls, TX, over U.S. Highway 281 to San Antonio, TX, and return over the same route(s), (23) between San Antonio, TX, and New Orleans, LA, serving all intermediate points from San Antonio, TX, over Interstate Highway 10 to New Orleans, LA, (also over U.S. Highway 90 to Iowa, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 165 to Kinder, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 190 to Baton Rouge, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 61 to New Orleans), and return over the same route(s), (24) between Houston, TX, and Texarkana, AR-TX, serving all intermediate points from Houston, TX, over U.S. Highway 59 to Texarkana, AR-TX, and return over the same route(s), (25) between Dallas, TX and Little Rock, AR, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Texarkana, AR-TX, and the plant sites of the Lone Star Shell Loading Plant and the Red River Ordnance Depot of Texas, Jones Mill and Aluminum City, AR, and the Jones Mill Works of the Aluminum Company of America and power plants in connection therewith, near Malvern, AR, from Dallas, TX, over Interstate Highway 30 (also over U.S. Highway 67), to Little Rock, AR, and return over the same route(s) (26) between Dallas, TX, and Rockwell, TX, serving all intermediate points from Dallas, TX, over Interstate Highway 30 to its junction with Texas Highway 205, thence over Texas Highway 205 to Rockwall and return over the same route(s) (27) between Texarkana, AR-TX, and Henrietta, TX, serving all intermediate points from Texarkana, AR-OK, over U.S. Highway 82 to Henrietta and return over the same route(s) (28) between Texarkana, AR-TX, and Shreveport, LA, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Barksdale Field, Bossier City, Cedar Grove and Jewella, LA, from Texarkana, AR-TX, over U.S. Highway 71 to Shreveport and return over the same route(s) (29) between Fort Worth, TX, and Denton, TX, serving all intermediate points from Fort Worth over Interstate Highway 35W and return over the same route (30) between Oklahoma City, OK, and Wichita Falls, TX, serving all intermediate points from Oklahoma City, OK, over U.S. Highway 277 to Wichita Falls, TX, (also over the Oklahoma H.E. Baily Turnpike to OK-TX State Line, thence over U.S. Highway 277 to Wichita Falls, TX), (31) between Oklahoma City, OK, and Dallas, TX, serving all intermediate points from Oklahoma City, OK, over U.S. Highway 77 to Dallas, TX, and return over the same route(s) (32) between Tulsa, OK,

and Dallas, TX, serving all intermediate points from Tulsa, OK, over U.S. Highway 75 to Dallas, TX, and return over the same route(s), (33) between Gillian, LA, and Mail Box, LA, serving all intermediate points from Gillian over LA Highway 992 to Mail Box, LA, and return over the same route(s), (34) between Vernon, TX and Victory Field, TX, serving all intermediate points from Vernon over U.S. Highway 183 to junction unnumbered highway (approximately five miles from Vernon), thence over unnumbered highway to Victory Field and return over the same route(s), (35) between San Antonio, TX, and Randolph Air Field, TX, serving all intermediate points from San Antonio over U.S. Highway 81 to junction Texas Highway 218, and thence over Texas Highway 218 to Randolph Air Field and return over the same route(s), (36) between San Antonio, TX and Camp Bullis, TX, serving all intermediate points from San Antonio over U.S. Highway 87 to Camp Bullis and return over the same route(s), (37) between San Antonio, TX, and Camp Stanley, TX, serving all intermediate points from San Antonio over U.S. Highway 87 to Camp Stanley and return over the same route(s), (38) between Wichita Falls, TX, and Sheppard Field, TX, serving all intermediate points from Wichita Falls over U.S. Highway 277 to junction unnumbered county road, thence over unnumbered county roads to Sheppard Field and return over the same route(s), (39) between Wichita Falls, TX, and Wichita Falls Airport, TX, (Kelly Field), serving all intermediate points from Wichita Falls over U.S. Highway 277 to junction unnumbered county road, thence over unnumbered county roads to Wichita Falls Airport, and return over the same route(s), (40) between Vernon, TX, and Vernon Airport, TX, serving all intermediate points from Vernon over Texas Highway 23 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence over U.S. Highway 283 to junction unnumbered highway, and thence over unnumbered Highway to Vernon Airport, and return over the same route(s) (41) between Bowie, TX, and Lawton, OK, serving all intermediate points from Bowie, TX, over U.S. Highway 81 to junction Oklahoma Highway 7, and thence over Oklahoma Highway 7 to Lawton, OK, and return over the same route(s), (42) between Memphis, TN, and New Orleans, LA, serving all intermediate points in LA, from Memphis, TN, over Interstate Highway 55 to its junction with Interstate Highway 10, thence over Interstate Highway 10 to New Orleans and return over the same route(s), (43) between Little Rock, AR and New

Orleans, LA, serving all intermediate points from Little Rock, AR, over U.S. Highway 65 to its junction with U.S. Highway 84 at Ferriday, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 84 to its junction with U.S. Highway 61 at Natchez, MS, thence over U.S. Highway 61 to New Orleans, LA, (44) between Little Rock, AR, and West Monroe, LA, serving all intermediate points from Little Rock over U.S. Highway 65 to its junction with U.S. Highway 165, thence over U.S. Highway 165 to Monroe, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 80 to West Monroe, LA; (45) between Lake Village, AR, and Greenville, MS, serving all intermediate points from Lake Village over U.S. Highway 82 to Greenville and return over the same route(s), (46) between New Orleans, LA, and Monroe, LA, serving all intermediate points from New Orleans over U.S. Highway 61 to Natchez, MS, thence over U.S. Highway 84 to Ferriday, LA, thence over U.S. Highway 65 to Clayton, LA, thence over Louisiana Highway 15 to Monroe, and return over the same route(s), (47) between Birmingham, AL, and Memphis, TN, serving no intermediate points from Birmingham, AL, over U.S. Highway 78 to Memphis, TN, and return over the same route(s), (48) between Birmingham, AL, and Greenville, MS, serving no intermediate points from Birmingham, AL, over Interstate Highway 59 to its junction with U.S. Highway 82 near Tuscaloosa, AL, thence over U.S. Highway 82 to Greenville, MS, and return over the same route. Serving all the commercial zones of all points and places named above as well as serving all points and places in the following counties of North Carolina, as off-route points: Aalmane, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Davie, Davidson, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gaston, Greene, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Lenoir, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nash, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Wake, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson and Yadkin; and the following Louisiana Parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberville, Jefferson, Johnson, La Salle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Richland, St. Bernafid, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Union, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn, as off-route points in connection with the authority sought herein.

Applicant proposes to tack the authority sought herein at various points including Oklahoma City, OK; Little Rock, AR; Memphis, TN; Washington, D.C.; Lexington, KY; Knoxville, TN; Atlanta, GA; Columbus, OH; and Birmingham, AL, among others. These authorities, in turn, will be tacked with other authorities to provide service throughout applicant's operating territory. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. There are over 1,000 statements of support attached.

MC 120364 (Sub-4-7TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: A & B FREIGHT LINE, INC., 4805 Sandy Hollow Road, Rockford, IL 61109. Representative: James A. Spiegel, Esq., Olde Towne Office Park, 6425 Odana Road, Madison, WI 53719. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, dangerous articles, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, those requiring special equipment, frozen foods, motor vehicles, and farm equipment and supplies).* Between Dane County, WI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the Chicago, IL commercial zone and points within IL bounded by a line beginning at the IL-WI state line and extending southerly on IL Hwy 78, then to junction with IL Hwy 88, then on IL Hwy 88 to junction with IL Hwy 92, then easterly on IL Hwy 92 to junction with U.S. Hwy 34, then easterly on U.S. Hwy 34 to junction with IL Hwy 59, then northerly on IL Hwy 59 to junction with IL Hwy 83, then over IL Hwy 83 to the IL-WI state line, then west of the state line to the place of the beginning, including the IL points outside said geographic area of Des Plains, Mt. Prospect, Palatine, Arlington Heights, Elizabeth, Savanna, Mundelein, Round Lake, Woodbine, Apple River, Waukegan, Hanover, North Chicago, Galena, and Scales Mounds, IL. An underlying ETA seeks 90 days authority. There are 16 supporting shippers.

MC 105045 (Sub-4-8TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: R. L. JEFFRIES TRUCKING CO., INC., P.O. Box 3277, Evansville, IN 47731. Representative: George H. Veech, Vice President (same as above). *Fireplace Coal in 7 lb. bags, 20 lb. buckets and 30 lb. boxes on pallets as well as supplies and equipment used in the processing and manufacturing of this commodity* between Hurricane (Putnam County), WV on the one hand, and, on the other all points in the U.S. (except AK and HI). An underlying ETA seeks 30 days authority. Supporting shipper: Candle Rock Corp of America, Hurricane, WV 25528.

MC 145437 (Sub-4-4TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: JWI TRUCKING,

INC., 8100 North Teutonia Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53209. Representative: Michael J. Wyngaard, 150 East Gilman Street, Madison, WI 53703. *Contract; Irregular; Meters, parts and accessories thereto* between Milwaukee, WI; Atlanta, GA; Dallas, TX; Los Angeles, CA; and Nogales, AZ. Restriction: Restricted to a service to be performed under a continuing contract(s) with Badger Meter, Inc. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Badger Meter, Inc., 4545 West Brown Deer Road, Milwaukee, WI.

MC 76266 (Sub-4-6TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: ADMIRAL MERCHANTS MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 2625 Territorial Road, St. Paul, MN 55114. Representative: Robert P. Sack, P.O. Box 6010, West St. Paul, MN 55118. *Such commodities as are dealt in by retail, discount or department stores (except commodities in bulk), between the facilities of Ideal Security Hardware Corporation and all points in the U.S.* An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Ideal Security Hardware Corporation, 215 East Ninth Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.

MC 145974 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: HIDATCO, INC., P.O. Box 358, New Town, ND 58763. Representative: Richard P. Anderson, 502 First National Bank Bldg., Fargo, ND 58128. *Contract: Irregular: Lumber and wood products* from points in WA, OR, ID and MT to points in ND, SD, and MN under contract(s) with Frank E. Villaume Lumber Company, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Frank E. Villaume Lumber Company, P.O. Box 16305, St. Paul, MN 55116.

MC 145195 (Sub-4-5TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: DEEJAY TRANSPORTATION, INC., P.O. Box 651, Horace, ND 58047. Representative: Charles E. Johnson, P.O. Box 1982, Bismarck, ND 58502. *Non alcoholic beverages, materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, sale and distribution thereof*, between points in the U.S. restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Shasta Beverages, Inc., for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Shasta Beverages, Inc., 4685 Buzick Drive, Columbus, OH 43207.

MC 4483 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: MONSON TRUCKING, INC., R.R. #1, Red Wing, MN 55066. Representative: James E. Ballenthin, 630 Osborn Building, St. Paul, MN 55102. *Lumber, woodpulp, newsprint, wrapping paper and paper products*, from the port of entry between the U.S. and Canada located at or near International Falls, MN to points in IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI,

MO, MN, NE, ND, SD, OH and WI. An underlying ETA seeks authority for 120 days. There is one supporting shipper: Great Lakes Forest Products Limited, Box 430, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 4W3.

MC 145529 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: ROBERT STEEN d.b.a. STEEN'S FEEDS, East Elkhorn, Belle Fourche, SD 57717. Representative: Claude Stewart, S.D. Transport Services, Inc., P.O. Box 480, Sioux Falls, SD 57101. (1) *Lumber and wood products, and (2) bentonite in bulk and bags*, (1) from that portion of SD lying west of the Missouri River and Hulett, WY, to points in CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, ND, NM, OH, OK, PA, TX, WI and WY, (2) from Belle Fourche, SD, and Colony, WY to points in CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, LA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, ND, NM, OH, OK, PA, TX, WI and WY. Supporting shippers: Livestock Energy Systems, P.O. Box 37, Whitewood, SD 57793, Devil's Tower Forest Products, Box 218, Hulett, WY 82720.

MC 57239 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: RENNER'S EXPRESS, INC., 1350 South West Street, Indianapolis, IN 46225. Representative: Alki E. Scopelitis, 1301 Merchants Plaza, Indianapolis, IN 46204. *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and commodities requiring special equipment), (1) between Indianapolis, IN and Terre Haute, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Indianapolis over U.S. Hwy 40 to Terre Haute, IN and Evansville, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Terre Haute over U.S. Hwy 41 to Evansville, and return over the same route; (3) between Indianapolis, IN and South Bend, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Indianapolis over U.S. Hwy 31 to South Bend, and return over the same route; (4) between Fort Wayne, IN and Elkhart, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Fort Wayne over U.S. Hwy 33 to Elkhart, and return over the same route; (5) between Fort Wayne, IN and Terre Haute, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Fort Wayne over U.S. Hwy 24 to junction IN Hwy 25, then IN Hwy 25 to junction U.S. Hwy 52, then U.S. Hwy 52 to junction U.S. Hwy 41, then U.S. Hwy 41 to Terre Haute, and return over the same route; (6) between junction U.S. Hwy 41 and IN Hwy 63 and Terre Haute, IN, serving all intermediate points: From junction U.S. Hwy 41 and IN Hwy 63 over IN Hwy 63 to Terre Haute, and return over the same route; (7) between Indianapolis, IN and Lafayette, IN, serving all intermediate points: From

Indianapolis over U.S. Hwy 52 to Lafayette, and return over the same route; (8) between Indianapolis, IN and Vincennes, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Indianapolis over IN Hwy 67 to Vincennes, and return over the same route; also from Indianapolis over IN Hwy 37 to junction U.S. Hwy 150, then U.S. Hwy 150 to Vincennes, and return over the same route; (9) between Columbus, IN and Terre Haute, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Columbus over IN Hwy 46 to junction IN Hwy 59, then IN Hwy 59 to junction U.S. Hwy 40, then U.S. Hwy 40 to Terre Haute, and return over the same route; (10) between Attica, IN and Lafayette, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Attica over IN Hwy 28 to junction IN Hwy 25, then IN Hwy 25 to Lafayette, and return over the same route; (11) between South Bend, IN and Cleveland, OH, serving all intermediate points: From South Bend over U.S. Hwy 20 to Cleveland, and return over the same route; (12) between Indianapolis, IN and Cleveland, OH, serving all intermediate points: From Indianapolis over U.S. Hwy 40 to junction I-71, then I-71 to Cleveland, and return over the same route; (13) between Indianapolis, IN and Danville, IL, serving all intermediate points: From Indianapolis over U.S. Hwy 136 to Danville, and return over the same route; (14) between Sturgis, MI and Lagrange, IN, serving all intermediate points: From Sturgis over MI Hwy 78 to the MI-IN State Line, then over IN Hwy 9 to Lagrange, and return over the same route; (15) serving Akron, OH as an off-route point in connection with carrier's regular route operations; (16) serving Owensboro, KY as an off-route point in connection with carrier's regular route operations. Supporting shippers: There are no supporting shippers.

Note.—Applicant intends to tack and interline.

MC 111812 (Sub-4-9TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: MIDWEST COAST TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 1233, Sioux Falls, SD 57117. Representative: Lamoyne Brandsma (same address as applicant). *General commodities (except those of unusual value, Classes A & B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment because of size or weight)*, between points in IL, IN, IA, MN, MO, NE, SD and WI; restricted to the transportation of traffic moving to, from or between the facilities of or utilized by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company or its wholly owned subsidiaries. Supporting shipper: 3M Company, 3M Center, Transportation Department 224-1E, St. Paul, MN 55144.

MC 138432 (Sub-4-3TA); filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: GARLAND GEHRKE, 1800 N. Jefferson St., Lincoln, IL 62656. Representative: James R. Madler, 120 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60602. *Electronic and electrical products; plastic articles; and materials and supplies used in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of such products*, between Bloomington, IN and Indianapolis, IN, on the one hand, and the states of IL, KS, MA, MO, FL, PA, and TX, on the other hand. Shipper: RCA Corporation, Building 204-2, Route 38, Cherry Hill, NJ 08358.

MC 135152 (Sub-4-12TA); filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: CASKET DISTRIBUTORS, INC., Rural Route 3, West Harrison, IN 45030. Representative: James D. Campbell, P.O. Box 327, Harrison, OH 45030. *Household products and related articles* from Chicago, IL to all points in the U.S. except AL and HI. Supporting shipper: Drackett Company, 5020 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45232.

MC 133314 (Sub-4-1TA); filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: SILVAN TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., R.R. 2, Box 137, Pendleton, IN 46064. Representative: Walter F. Jones, Jr., 601 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, IN 46204. *General commodities (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)* between the facilities of Emhart Industries, Inc. and its division and customers located in N. Tonawanda, NY; Edison, NJ; Cicero, IL; Sparta and Waynesboro, TN; Huntsville, AL; Glasgow, KY; Everett, MA; and Indianapolis, IN. Supporting shipper: P.R. Mallory & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington, St., Indianapolis, IN 46206.

MC 143002 (Sub-4-7TA); filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: C.D.B., INCORPORATED, 155 Spaulding S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506. Representative: Karl L. Gotting, 1200 Bank of Lansing Building, Lansing, MI 48933. *Contract; irregular; General commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission and class A and B explosives)* between Grand Rapids, MI, on the one hand, and, on the other, various points in the U.S. pursuant to continuing contract(s) with American Seating Company. Supporting shipper: American Seating Company, 901 Broadway Ave. NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49504.

MC 148665 (Sub-4-2TA); filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: CFS CONTINENTAL TRANSPORTATION CO., 2550 North Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614. Representative:

Leonard R. Kofkin, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, IL 60603. *Contract, irregular; General commodities*, from the facilities of Western Freight Association at New York, NY and Pittsburgh, PA to the facilities of Western Freight Association at Chicago, IL. Supporting shipper: Western Freight Association, 3336 San Fernando Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

MC 145437 (Sub-4-5TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: JWI TRUCKING, INC., 8100 N. Teutonia Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53209. Representative: Michael J. Wyngaard, 150 East Gilman St., Madison, WI 53703. *Contract carrier, Irregular routes; Wearing apparel* from Chicago, IL and points in the Chicago, IL commercial zone to Detroit, MI; New York City, NY; and Washington, D.C. Restriction: Restricted to service performed under a continuing contract(s) with Schaffner & Marx Clothes. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, 36 South Franklin Street, Chicago, IL.

MC 143291 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: RAYLS BROS. TRANSFER, INC., Box 342, North Dixie Highway, Hoopeston, IL 60942. Representative: Michael W. O'Hara, 300 Reisch Bldg., Springfield, IL 62701. *Foodstuffs*, from Milford, IL to points in IN, IA, KY, MO, MI, OH, TN, and WI. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Milford Canning Company, P.O. Box 27, Milford, IL 60953.

MC 124511 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: OLIVER MOTOR SERVICE, INC., P.O. Box 223, Mexico, MO 65265. Representative: Leonard R. Kofkin, 39 South La Salle St., Chicago, IL 60603. *Coal*, between points in MO, OK, IA, and IL. Supporting shipper: Wyoming Fuel Company P.O. Box 15265, Lakewood, CO 80215.

MC 126346 (Sub-4-14TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: HAUPT CONTRACT CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 1023, Wausau, WI 54401. Representative: Elaine M. Conway 10 S. Lasalle St., Chicago, IL 60603. *Contract, irregular: Such commodities as are dealt in or used by manufacturers of heating and cooling equipment*, between points in the U.S., under continuing contract with Lux Air, Inc. Supporting shipper: Lux Air, Inc. 301 Filbert St., Elyria, OH 44036.

MC 146628 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: HUNT SUPER SERVICE, INC., P.O. Box 270, Bradley, IL 60915. Representative: Robert T. Lawley, 300 Reisch Bldg., Springfield, IL 62701. *Contract: Irregular: Household appliances, luggage, out-door power*

equipment, lawn and garden tractors, garden tillers, attachments for tractors and tillers, chain saws, snow removal equipent, accessories and parts for said commodities, goods, materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of said commodities, between points in the U.S. under continuing contract(s) with Roper Corporation of Kankakee, IL. Supporting shipper: Roper Corporation, Broadway & Schuyler Ave., Bradley, IL 60915.

MC 147636 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: LARRY E. HICKOX, d.b.a. LARRY E. HICKOX TRUCKING, Box 95, Casey, Illinois 62420. Representative: Michael W. O'Hara, 300 Reisch Building, Springfield, IL 62701. *Food, food products, food ingredients, soybean products and materials and supplies used in the sale, distribution and manufacture of such commodities*, between Decatur, IL, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. west of WI, IL, KY, TN, and MS. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Archer Daniels Midland, 4666 Farris Parkway, Decatur, IL 62525.

MC 150944 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: BIG FOOT, INC., 410 Library Lane, Streamwood, IL 60103. Representative: James R. Madler, 120 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60602. *China and houseware items (except household goods)*, between Chicago Commercial Zone, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in U.S. (except AK and HI). Restricted to shipments originating or terminating at the facilities of Johann Haviland China Corporation, Des Plaines, IL. Supporting shipper: Johann Haviland China Corporation, 2200 S. Mt. Prospect Rd., Des Plaines, IL 60016.

MC 111375 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: PIRKLE REFRIGERATED FREIGHT LINES, INC., P.O. Box 3358, Madison, WI 53704. Representative: James A. Matras (same address as applicant). *Cake flour* from Ogden, UT to the facilities of Beatrice Foods Company at Beloit, WI. Supporting shipper: Beatrice Foods Company, 525 Cross Street, Beloit, WI 53511.

The following applications were filed in Region 5. Send protests to: Consumer Assistance Center, Interstate Commerce Commission, P.O. Box 17150, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

MC 59117 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: ELLIOTT TRUCK LINE, INC., P.O. Box 1, Vinita, OK 74301. Representative: Wilburn L. Williamson, Suite 615—East, The Oil Center, 2601 Northwest Expressway, Oklahoma City, OK 73112. *Foundary materials*, in bulk, from St. Louis, MO to Mayes County,

OK. Supporting shipper: Pryor Foundry Incorporated, P.O. Box 549, Pryor, OK 74361.

MC 67234 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: UNITED VAN LINES, INC., One United Drive, Fenton, MO 63026. Representative: B. W. LaTourette, Jr., 11 S. Meramec, Suite 1400, St. Louis, MO 63105, (314) 727-0777. *Bed springs, in cartons*, from Lafayette, GA to points in NJ. Supporting shipper: Flex A Bed, Inc., 15107 S. Main St., Gardena, CA 90248.

MC 67234 (Sub-5-7TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: UNITED VAN LINES, INC., One United Drive, Fenton, MO 63026. Representative: B. W. LaTourette, Jr., 11 S. Meramec, Suite 1400, St. Louis, MO 63105, (314) 727-0777. *Store fixtures, uncrated*, between Los Angeles, CA, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (including AK, but excluding HI, WA, OR, NV, AZ, ID, MT, WY, CO, NM, and UT). Supporting shipper: Pacific Fixture Company, Inc., 1421 South Main St., Los Angeles, CA 90015.

MC 98614 (Sub-5-5TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: ARKANSAS TRANSPORT COMPANY, P.O. Box 702, Little Rock, AR 72203. Representative: Roland M. Lowell, 618 United American Bank Building, Nashville, TN 37219. *Petroleum and petroleum products, in bulk*, between Union County, AR, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in MS. Supporting shipper: South Central Oil Company, 5959 West Loop South, Bellaire, TX 77401.

MC 112713 (Sub-5-11TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC., P.O. Box 7270, Overland Park, KS 66207. Representative: Robert E. DeLand, P.O. Box 7270, Overland Park, KS 66207. Common; Regular. *General Commodities (except Classes A and B explosives, commodities in bulk, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities of unusual value, and those requiring special equipment)*, (1) between Fort Smith, AR and Memphis, TN, from Fort Smith over U.S. Hwy 64 to junction U.S. Hwy 65, then over U.S. Hwy 65 to Little Rock, AR, then over U.S. Hwy 70 to Memphis, and return over the same route serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Jacksonville, Hot Springs, Benton, Searcy, Stuttgart, Bauxite and Ashdown, AR. (2) Between Dallas, TX and Little Rock, AR, over U.S. Hwy 67 serving the intermediate point of Texarkana, TX, and the off-route points of the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Ammunition Depot, at or near Texarkana, TX. (3) Between Little Rock, AR and Springfield, MO over U.S. Hwy 65 as an alternate route for operating

convenience only serving no intermediate points, (4) Between Oklahoma City, OK and Ft. Smith, AR over Interstate Hwy 40 as an alternate route for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points, but serving the junction of Interstate Hwy 40 and U.S. Hwy 69 as a point of joinder only. Restriction: Said operations shall not be used to transport shipments between points in AR, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AR, TN, St. Louis, MO, Texarkana, TX, Oklahoma City, OK and Shreveport, LA. On routes (1) and (2) above, applicant desires to serve all intermediate points and their commercial zones. Applicant intends to tack the authority sought with its authority in MC-112713. Supporting shippers: Yoder Mfg. Co., 1823 East 17th, Little Rock, AR 72219; A F Enterprises Inc., I-30 and Nash Exit, P.O. Box 5984, Texarkana, TX 75501; Globe-Union Inc., Route 12, Box 664, Texarkana, AR 75501; Rockwell International Inc., P.O. Box 5337, 30 Globe Avenue, Texarkana, AR 75501; Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk and Company, 411 Farwell Ave., So. St. Paul, MN 55075.

MC 112713 (Sub-5-12TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC., P.O. Box 7270, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207. Representative: John M. Records, P.O. Box 7270, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207. *Transportation equipment*, between Arlington, TX, and points in the United States. Supporting shipper: Shoreline Trailer Sales, Inc., 912 W. Mayfield, Arlington, TX 76015.

MC 114890 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: COMMERCIAL CARTAGE CO., 343 Axminster Drive, Fenton, MO 63028. Representative: David A. Cherry, P.O. Box 1540, Edmond, OK 73034. Contract; Irregular. *Chemicals and petroleum products, in bulk, in tank vehicles*, (1) from the facilities of TransChemical, Incorporated at St. Louis, MO, to points in MO, IN, IL, KY, TN, MS, IA, KS, AR, Grand Island, NE; (2) from Louisville, KY and the facilities of Sun Petroleum Products Co. at Toledo, OH, to Louisville and Russellville, KY, and the facilities of TransChemical, Incorporated at St. Louis, MO; and (3) from the facilities of Inland Chemical Company at or near New Castle, KY, to the facilities of TransChemical, Incorporated at St. Louis, MO, under continuing contracts with TransChemical, Incorporated of St. Louis, MO. Supporting shipper: TransChemical, Incorporated, 419 East DeSoto Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63147.

MC 117119 (Sub-5-22TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188,

Elm Springs, AR 72728. Representative: L. M. McLean (same address as applicant). *Drugs, toilet preparations, store display racks and merchandise used in the sale and promotions thereof (except in bulk)* from the facilities of Plough, Inc. in Shelby County, TN to points in CA, AZ, OR, WA, NV, NM, CO and UT. Supporting shipper(s): Plough, Inc., 3030 Jackson Avenue., Memphis, TN 38151.

MC 117119 (Sub-5-23TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, AR 72728. Representative: L. M. McLean (same address as applicant). *Plastic and rubber materials* from Troutdale, OR to Meridian, ID. Supporting shipper(s): Northwest Pillow Products, Inc., 202 East Bower, Meridian, ID 83642.

MC 118292 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: BALLENTINE PRODUCE, INC., P.O. Box 454, Alma, AR 72921. Representative: Barry Roberts, 888 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. *Folding Cartons* from, Forth Smith, AR to points in the U.S., except AK and HI. Supporting shipper: Universal Packaging Corporation, P.O. Box 918, Concord, NH 03301.

MC 119493 (Sub-5-38TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MONKEM COMPANY, INC., P.O. Box 1198, Joplin, MO 64801. Representative: Thomas D. Boone, Traffic Manager, Monkem Company, Inc., P.O. Box 1198, Joplin MO 64801. *Household appliances, parts and accessories for household appliances, TV sets, recorders (tape or wire) parts and accessories for recorders, and materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of all the above (except in bulk)* Between: Pulaski County, AR on the one hand and: KY, LA, MS, NM, OK, TX, and VA on the other hand. Supporting shipper: Michael A. Roan, Supervisor-Transportation Services, General Electric Company, 6901 Lindsey Road, Little Rock, AR 72208.

MC 126118 (Sub-5-24TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CRETE CARRIER CORPORATION, P.O. Box 81228, Lincoln, NE 68501. Representative: David R. Parker, P.O. Box 81228, Lincoln, NE 68501. *Such commodities as are dealt in or used by manufacturers of filters and filtering equipment*, between points in OK, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in GA, IL and IN. Supporting shipper: Perry Filter, Inc., Leonard Bruce, Purchasing Agent, 6420 So. Air Depot, Oklahoma City, OK 73115.

MC 128273 (Sub-5-20TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MIDWESTERN

DISTRIBUTION, INC., P.O. Box 189, Fort Scott, KS 66701. Representative: Elden Corban, P.O. Box 189, Fort Scott, KS 66701. *Such commodities as are used or dealt in by manufacturers and distributors of non-alcoholic beverage mixes, suaces and condiments, (except in bulk, in tank vehicles)*, between Collinsville, IL, and Iberia Parish, LA, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States, restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of McIlhenny Company. Supporting shipper: McIlhenny Company, Avery Island, LA 70513

MC 128273 (Sub-5-21TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTION, INC., P.O. Box 189, Fort Scott, KS 66701. Representative: Elden Corban, P.O. Box 189, Fort Scott, KS 66701. *Such commodities as are used or dealt in by manufacturers and distributors of diatomite*, from Lumpoc, CA, to points in the United States (except AK and HI). Supporting shipper: Southwest Chemical & Plastics Co., P.O. Drawer 478, Seabrook, TX 77586.

MC 136275 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WHITFIELD ASSOCIATED TRANSPORT, INC., 777 Executive Blvd., El Paso, TX 79922. Representative: Dann L. Drewry, 777 Executive Blvd., El Paso, TX 79922. *Granular Abrasive Materials, in bulk, in Pnuematic Equipment* from El Paso, TX to Farmington, NM, Joseph City and the Palo Verde Generating Plant, AZ near Wintersburg, AZ. Supporting shipper: Apache Abrasives, Houston, TX.

MC 138627 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SMITHWAY MOTOR XPRESS, INC, P.O. Box 404, Fort Dodge, IA 50501. Representative: Arlyn L. Westergren, Westergren & Hauptman, P.C., Suite 108, 7101 Mercy Road, Omaha, NE 68108. *Iron and steel articles*. From Chicago, IL and its Commercial Zone to Cowley County, KS. Supporting shipper: Morton Buildings, Inc., P.O. Box 649, Winfield, KS 67158.

MC 142431 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: WAYMAR TRANSPORT CORP., 1755 S.E. 108th Street, Runnells, IA 50237. Representative: Thomas E. Leahy, Jr., 1980 Financial Center, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Materials and supplies used in the business of Chem/Serv, Inc.* from Muskegan, MI; Nashua, NH; Chicago, Joliet and Jerseyville, IL; Atlanta, GA; St. Louis, MO; Ft. Worth and Dallas, TX and Indianapolis, IN, to Minneapolis, MN; Chicago, IL and Appleton, WI. Supporting shipper: Chem/Ser, Inc., 207 N.E. 6th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55413.

MC 142672 (Sub-5-13TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: DAVID BENEUX

PRODUCE & TRUCKING, INC., Post Office Drawer F, Mulberry, AR 72947. Representative: Don Garrison, Esq., Post Office Box 1065, Fayetteville, AR 72701. *Stainless Steel Tubing and Parts, Materials, and Supplies used in the manufacture thereof*—Between the facilities of Greenville Tube Corporation, at or near Clarksville, AR, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in CA, LA, NJ, NY, OK, OH, PA and TX. Supporting shipper: Greenville Tube Corporation, Post Office Box 550, Clarksville, AR 72830.

MC 146055 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: JOHN H. SCHUEMAN and DENNY SCHUEMAN, d.b.a., DOUBLE "S" TRUCK LINE, 731 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Omaha, NE 68107. Representative: James F. Crosby, James F. Crosby & Associates, Oak Park Office Bldg., Suite 210B, 7363 Pacific St., Omaha, NE 68114. *Pork, and pork offal*, from the facilities of Western Iowa Pork, Harlan, IA to New Orleans, LA. Supporting shipper: Western Iowa Pork, Harlan, IA 51537.

MC 146055 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: JOHN H. SCHUEMAN and DENNY SCHUEMAN, d.b.a., DOUBLE "S" TRUCK LINE, 731 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Omaha, NE 68107. Representative: James F. Crosby, James F. Crosby & Associates, Oak Park Office Bldg., Suite 210B, 7363 Pacific St., Omaha, NE 68114. *Meats, and packinghouse products*, from the facilities of Omaha Porkers, Inc., Omaha, NE to points in MI, OH, FL, WI, IL, MN, IA, MO, KS, TX, WA, OR, and CA. Supporting shipper: Omaha Porkers, Inc., P.O. Box 7366, Omaha, NE 68107.

MC 146078 (Sub-5-15TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CAL-ARK, INC., 854 Moline, P.O. Box 610, Malvern, AR 72104. Representative: John C. Everett, 140 E. Buchanan, P.O. Box A, Prairie Grove, AR 72753. *Candy and confectionary items and nuts*, between the facilities of the California Peanut Company at or near Richmond and Los Angeles, CA, to all points and places in the United States (except AK and HI). Supporting shipper: California Peanut Company, a Division of A. Nut House, a Subsidiary of MEI Corporation, P.O. Box 157 Point Station, Richmond, CA 94807.

MC 147388 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: EARLY BIRD FREIGHT LINES, INC. R. R. 1, Box 49, St. Libory, NE 68872. Representative: Lavern R. Holdeman, Peterson, Bowman & Johanns, P.O. Box 81849, Lincoln, NE 68501. (1) *Glass bottles and (2) malt beverages* (1) from Muskogee and Sapulpa, OK, and points in their commercial zones to the facilities of Keenan's Beverages, Inc., at or near

Kearney, NE and (2) from San Antonio, TX and point in its commercial zones to the facilities of Keenan's Beverages, Inc., at or near Kearney, NE, Supporting shipper: Keenan's Beverages, Inc., Box 398, Kearney, NE 68847.

MC 147689 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MEL MOTOR EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 29058, New Orleans, LA 70189. Representative: James T. Harmon III, 122 E. Queens Dr., Slidell, LA 70458. Contract: Irregular. *Carbonated Beverages, Cans, Components, Containers, Materials and Supplies*, from Coca Cola Bottling Company, New Orleans, LA and Baton Rouge Coca Cola bottling Company located in Baton Rouge, LA to points in AL, AR, LA, MS, TN, IL, IN, MO, GA, SC, NC, and VA, and return of materials and supplies. Restricted against bulk and for the account of Coca Cola Bottling Company, New Orleans, LA and Baton Rouge Coca Cola Bottling Company, Baton Rouge, LA. Supporting shipper: Coca Cola Bottling Company, New Orleans, LA and Baton Rouge Coca Cola Bottling Company Baton Rouge, LA.

MC 150088 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: STERLING TRANSPORT DIVISION, INC., 801 Heinz Way, Grand Prairie, TX 75071. Representative: Robert K. Frisch, Phinney, Hallman, Pully & Coke, 4555 First National Bank Building, Dallas, TX 75202. *Household appliances as specified in STCC Group 36-3 and air conditioner units as specified in STCC Group 35-85 and television receiving sets and stands* from Pulaski County, AR to points in TX and OK. Supporting shipper: General Electric Company, 6901 Lindsey Road, Little Rock, AR 72206.

MC 150376 (Sub-5-5TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: C & M CARTAGE CO., INC., 1911 NW. 1st St., Oklahoma City, OK 73106. Representative: Thomas J. Seiter, 401 Ridge Rd., Edmond, OK 73034. *Carpeting, Carpet Padding, Rugs, Yarn, and Equipment, Materials, and Supplies used in the production and distribution of Carpeting, Carpet Padding, Rugs, and Yarn, (except commodities in bulk)*, between Anadarko, OK on the one hand, and points in CO and TX on the other. Supporting shipper: Hollytex Carpets, Inc., Anadarko, OK.

MC 151023 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: TRANS-AMERICAN TRUCK LINES, INC., P.O. Box 516, Amite, LA 70422. Representative: Fletcher W. Cochran, 1338 Gause Blvd., Suite 245, P.O. Box 741, Slidell, LA 70459. Contract: Irregular: *Lumber, lumber products and forest products* between Livingston Parish, LA on the

one hand, and, on the other, the 48 States, under a continuing contract with Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Holden LA. Supporting shipper: Crown Zellerbach Corporation, P.O. Box 1060, Bogalusa, LA 70427.

MC 151024 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: VICO TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 45, Tickfaw, LA 70466. Representative: Fletcher W. Cochran, 1338 Gause Blvd., Suite 245, P.O. Box 741, Slidell, LA 70459. Contract: Irregular: *Lumber, lumber products and forest products* between Livingston Parish, LA on the one hand, and, on the other, the 48 States, under a continuing contract with Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Holden LA. Supporting shipper: Crown Zellerbach Corporation, P.O. Box 1060, Bogalusa, LA 70427.

MC 151228 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: EARL PICKENS, d.b.a. P & M TRUCKING, 740 Iowa Street, Norman, OK 73069. Representative: Michael H. Lennox, 7700 N. Broadway Extension, Oklahoma City, OK 73113. *Meat, meat products, and meat by-products and articles distributed by meat-packing houses as described in Sections A and C of Appendix I to the report in descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates, 61 M.C.G. 209 and 766*, between KS, on the one hand, and, on the other, OK, TN, and TX. Supporting shipper: Hyplains Dressed Beef, Inc., Ft. Dodge Road, Dodge City, KS.

MC 151285 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: DON CRYDER, d.b.a. CRYDER TRUCK LINE, Route 3, Ames, IA 50010. Representative: Richard D. Howe, 600 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Meat, meat products, meat by-products and articles distributed by meat packinghouses as described in Sections A and C of Appendix I to the report in descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates, 61 M.C.G. 209 and 766, (except commodities in bulk)*. From the facilities of Tama Meat Packing Corporation, at or near Tama, IA, to points in CA and CO. Supporting shipper: Tama Meat Packing Corporation, P.O. Box 209, Tama, IA 52339.

MC 151373 (Sub-5-1ETA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SIGLIN TRUCKING, 401 Lake Street, Alta, IA 51002, William H. Siglin (owner). Representative: William H. Siglin, 401 Lake Street, Alta, IA 51002. *50% Meat and bone meal and blood meal, in bulk, in hopper bottom trailers*, from Omaha, NE, to points and places in IA. Supporting shipper: The Pillsbury Company, Feed Ingredient Division, 7900 Xerxes Avenue South, Suite 700, Bloomington, MN 55431.

MC 151379 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: T. J. KERVIN TRUCKING COMPANY, P.O. Box 48, Winnfield, LA 71483. Representative: Fletcher W. Cochran, 1338 Gause Blvd., Suite 245, P.O. Box 741, Slidell, LA 70459. Contract; Irregular: *Poles, Piling and Posts* between La Salle Parish, LA on the one hand, and on the other, the 48 states, under a continuing contract with Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Urania, LA. Supporting shipper: Crown Zellerbach Corporation; P.O. Box 1060, Bogalusa, LA 70427.

MC 151504 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: PHELCO, INC., 11841 Missouri Bottom Road, St. Louis, MO 63042. Representative: B. W. LaTourette, Jr., 11 S. Meramec, Suite 1400, St. Louis, MO 63105, 314-727-0777. *Pulp, Paper, or Allied Products*, between points and places in AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, and WY. Supporting shipper: Gilman Paper Company, P.O. Box 520, St. Marys, GA 31558.

MC 151513 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: JIM NICHOLS, 3012 NW., 70th, Oklahoma City, OK 73116. Representative: G. Timothy Armstrong, 200 N. Choctaw, P.O. Box 1124, El Reno, OK 73036. (1) *Wood cabinets* from Oklahoma City, OK to points in the U.S.; (2) *new furniture*, from points in the U.S. to Oklahoma City, OK; (3) *new furniture*, from Tulsa and Oklahoma City, OK to points in the U.S.; and (4) *materials and supplies (except commodities in bulk) used in the manufacture of wood cabinets and new furniture*, from points in the U.S. to Tulsa and Oklahoma City, OK. (Supporting shipper: Arch Mills Fixture & Supply Corp., 1001 Enterprise, Oklahoma City, OK 73128; Mathis Bros. Furniture Co., 3434 W. Reno, Oklahoma City, OK 73108; Keller Williams Furn. Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 14504, Oklahoma City, OK 73114).

MC 151515 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: PLAZA MOTORS, Junction Hwy. 30 and No. 1, Mt. Vernon, IA 52314. Representative: Richard P. Moore, 2720 First Avenue NE., P.O. Box 1943, Cedar Rapids, IA 52406. *Used automobiles, pick-up trucks, and vans in truckaway service* between points in IA, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in CO, IL, IN, MN, MO, NE, OK, WI, and WY. Supporting shippers: 26 supporting shippers.

MC 61440 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: LEE WAY MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3401 NW. 63d Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73116. Representative: Richard H. Champlin, P.O. Box 12750, Oklahoma City, OK

73157. *General Commodities (except Household Goods as defined by the Commission and Classes A & B Explosives)*. Between the facilities of Lily Division of Owens-Illinois, Inc., at or near Centerville (Holmdel Twp.), NJ; Bardstown, KY; Springfield, MO; Augusta, GA; Riverside, CA; and Toledo, OH on the one hand and on the other all points and places in the United States (except AK and HI). Restricted to shipments between the Lily facilities of Owens-Illinois, Inc. and points and places in the United States (except AK and HI). Supporting shipper: Lily Division of Owens-Illinois, Inc., P.O. Box 1035, Toledo, OH 43666.

MC 102567 (Sub-5-11TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: McNAIR TRANSPORT, INC., 4295 Meadow Lane, P.O. Drawer 5357, Bossier City, LA 71111. Representative: Mr. Joe C. Day, Vice President, Traffic, 13403 Northwest Fwy., Suite 130, Houston, TX 77040. *Petroleum Products, in bulk, in tank vehicles*, from Webster Parish, LA to points in the U.S. (except AK & HI). Supporting shipper: Hyde Naphtha Company, P.O. Box 837, Marshall, TX 75670.

MC 108207 (Sub-5-22TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 225888, Dallas, TX 75265. Representative: M. W. Smith (same address as applicant). *Plastic molding compounds, plastic granules, epoxy resins and molding compounds (except in bulk, in tank vehicles), in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration*, from points in IL, LA, and WI, to points in AZ, AR, CA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, KS, MO, ND, NE, NV, NM, OH, OK, SD, TX, UT, WI, and Memphis, TN, restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Morton Chemical. Supporting shipper: Morton Chemical, a Division of Morton Norwich, 1275 Lake Ave., Woodstock, IL.

MC 119789 (Sub-5-28TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: CARAVAN REFRIGERATED CARGO, INC., P.O. Box 226188, Dallas Tx 75266. Representative: James K. Newbold, Jr. (same as applicant). *Transformers and parts (except commodities which due to size or weight require the use of special equipment)* from Pine Bluff, AR to AL, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NC, ND, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, and WI. Supporting shipper: Central Moloney, Division of Colt Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 6188, Pine Bluff, AR 71601.

MC 124174 (Sub-5-18TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: MOMSEN TRUCKING CO., 13811 "L" Street, Omaha, NE 68137. Representative: Karl

E. Momsen (same address as above), *Rigid board insulation*, from Sanford, ME to NY, PA, OH, NH, VA, WV, NJ, CT, RI, MA, DE, MD, VT, and DC. Supporting shipper: N.R.G. Barriers, Inc., 61 Emery Street, Sanford, ME 04073.

MC 128709 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: PARIS MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., P.O. Box 1787, Ft. Smith, AR 72902. Representative: David B. Schneider, P.O. Box 1540, Edmond, OK 73034. *Common, regular general commodities (except household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment)*, between Little Rock, AR and Ft. Worth, TX from Little Rock to Ft. Worth over Interstate Hwy. 30 and return over the same route, serving the intermediate point of Dallas and serving the commercial zones of Little Rock, AR and Dallas and Ft. Worth, TX. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shippers: 48.

MC 135070 (Sub-5-24TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: JAY LINES, INC., Box 61467, DFW Airport, TX 75261. Representative: GAILYN L. LARSEN, P.O. Box 82816, Lincoln, NE 68501. *Mayonnaise and salad dressing*, from Garden Grove and City of Industry, CA, to Grand Junction, Englewood, and Greeley, CO. Supporting shipper: Beatrice Foods Co., Ullrich Goroll, Western Transportation Coordinator, 4287 So. Eldridge, Morrison, CO.

MC 142857 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: MCC TRANSPORTATION CO. INC., Route 2, Box 107-B, Hope, AR 71801. Representative: Mark J. Andrews, Suite 1100, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Contract; Irregular. *Bakery goods*, from the facilities of Safeway Stores, Inc. in Los Angeles County, CA to the facilities of Safeway Stores, Inc. in Maricopa County, AZ, under continuing contract(s) with Safeway Stores, Inc., of Oakland, CA. Supporting shipper: Safeway Stores, Inc., 5725 East 14th Street, Oakland, CA 94660.

MC 145183 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: R. L. LEE d.b.a. L & T TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., Route 2, Box 132 B, Keithville, La. 71047. Representative: Eleanor B. Lee (same address as applicant). *Cross ties, finished lumber, poles, pallets; roofing materials and plywood*, between all points in AR, TX, LA and MS. Supporting shipper: Bryant Forest Products, P.O. Box 4967, Shreveport, LA 71104; C. A. Reed Lumber Co., Inc., P.O. Box 267, Bernice, LA 71222.

MC 146360 (Sub-5-9TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: FLOYD SMITH, JR. TRUCKING, INC., 4415 Highline Blvd., Suite 107, Oklahoma City, OK 73148.

Representative: Timothy R. Stiver, P.O. Box 162, Boise, ID 83701. *Agriculture Chemicals*, between the facilities utilized by United Agri Products at or near Fresno and Sacramento, CA on the one hand, and, on the other, points in CO, ID, OR WA, and WY, Supporting shipper: United Agri Products, P.O. Box 9665, 4331 W. Santa Ana, Fresno, CA 93793.

MC 146494 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: BILL JACKSON RIG COMPANY, INC., 1813 S.E. 25th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73143.

Representative: Wm. L. Peterson, Jr., 1109 Colcord Building, 15 North Robinson, Oklahoma City, OK 73102. *Oilfield Equipment and supplies; iron and/or steel articles; other heavy and cumbersome materials*, between points in OK and TX. Supporting shipper: Vierson & Cochran, P.O. Box 19227, Oklahoma City, OK 73119; Trigg Drilling Co., P.O. Box 18605, Oklahoma City, OK 73118; Mercury Drilling Company, 1701 S.E. 25th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73143.

MC 149008 (Sub-5-1TA); filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: TRUCK LEASING, INC., P.O. Box 502, Cyril, OK 73069. Representative: Michael H. Lennox, 7700 North Broadway Extension, Oklahoma City, OK 73113. *Building materials; iron and steel articles*, between CO, IA, IL, KS, MO, NB, OK, TX. Supporting shipper: Steel & Pipe Supply Co., Inc., 2nd & Osage Sts., Manhattan, KS 66502.

MC 149026 (Sub-5-8TA); filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: TRANS-STATES LINES, INC., 633 Main Street, Van Buren, AR 72956. Representative: Larry C. Price (address same as above). *Lumber or wood products; except furniture*, between Watsonton, PA; Laurel, MS; Norman, OK; Springhope, NC; and Guthrie, OK, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (except AK and HI). Supporting shipper: Masonite Corporation, P.O. Box F, Laurel, MS 39440.—

MC 149199 (Sub-5-1TA); filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: O. R. Miller d.b.a. FRONTIER EXPRESS, 932 S. W. Second, Oklahoma City, OK 73102. Representative: C. L. Phillips, Room 248—Classen Terrace Bldg., 1411 N. Classen, Oklahoma City, OK 73106. Common, regular. *General Commodities, except household goods as defined by the Commission and Classes A and B explosives*, between Newkirk, OK and Winfield, KS (serving all intermediate points): From Newkirk, OK to Winfield, KS via U.S. Hwy 77, and return over the same route. Applicant intends to tack at Newkirk, OK with its presently held authority, and to interline at Winfield, KS. Supporting shipper: 10.

MC 151203 (Sub-5-2TA); filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: AZTEC TRUCKING, INC., 102 N. Sentry Drive, Mansfield, TX 76063. Representative: E. Larry Wells, P.O. Box 45538, Dallas, TX 75245. (1) *Truck trailers* from the facilities of Aztec Products, Inc. at or near Mansfield TX to AK, IA, NE, CO, OH, KS, ID, ND, WY, TX, WI, MT, AZ, MI, NC, UT, OR, and GA and (2) *materials equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of the commodities in (1) above*, in the reverse direction restricted in (1) and (2) to the traffic originating at or destined to the named facilities. Supporting shipper(s): Aztec Products, Inc., 102 N. Sentry Drive, Mansfield, TX 76063.

MC 151314 (Sub-5-1TA); filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: B & W EXPRESS, Route 4—466, Sequin, TX 78155. Representative: Michael Wright, Route 4—Box 465, Sequin, TX 78155. *General commodities, except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment*. Between San Antonio, TX and points in its commercial zone on the one hand, and, on the other, Houston, TX and its commercial zone, serving intermediate points between Houston, TX and San Antonio, TX. Restricted to traffic having a prior or subsequent movement by rail or water in trailer on flat car service or container on ship service. Applicant intends to interline. Supporting shippers: Handy Dan Home Improvement Center, Inc., 8507 Broadway, San Antonio, TX 78217; Burch Traffic Service, 10205 Oasis, San Antonio, TX 78216; INSCO, 2403 Freedom, San Antonio, TX 78217.

MC 151527 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: STEWART ENTERPRISES, INC., Route 4, Box 231A, Duncan, OK 73533. Representative: Michael H. Lennox, 7700 North Broadway Extension, Oklahoma City, OK 73113. Contract; irregular. *Chemicals*, between AR, IL, MO, OK, TN, TX. Supporting shipper: Sun Petroleum Products Company (a Division of Sun Oil Company of Pennsylvania), Duncan, OK 73533.

MC 2229 (Sub-5-7TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: RED BALL MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3177 Irving Blvd., Dallas, TX 75247. Representative: Jackie Hill (same address as applicant). Common; regular. *General commodities, except those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment*, serving the plantsite of Continental Carbon at Sheerin, TX as an off-route point in conjunction with carrier's

authorized regular routes. Applicant intends to tack and interline. Supporting shipper: Continental Carbon, 4120 Southwest Freeway, Houston, TX 77027.

MC 13547 (Sub-5-5TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: LEONARD BROTHERS TRANSPORT CO., INC., 1528 West 9th Street, Kansas City, MO 64101. Representative: Joe M. Lock, 1528 West 9th Street, Kansas City, MO 64101. Common—regular. *General commodities except those of unusual value, Class A and B explosives, household goods, as defined by the Commission, articles in bulk and those requiring special equipment*: Between Kansas City, MO and Wichita, KS serving no intermediate points: (1) from Kansas City, MO over U.S. Hwy 24—40—I-70 to Topeka, KS, thence over U.S. Hwy I-35 to Wichita, KS and return over the same route. (2) From Kansas City, MO over U.S. Hwy I-35 to Wichita, KS and return over the same route for operating convenience only. Between Kansas City, MO and Hutchinson, KS serving no intermediate point: (1) From Kansas City, MO over U.S. Hwy 24—40

I-70 to Topeka, MO thence over U.S. Hwy I-35 to Wichita, KS, thence over U.S. Hwy 96 to Hutchinson, KS; return over the same route. (2) From Kansas City, MO over U.S. Hwy 24—40 I-70 to Salina, KS, thence over U.S. Hwys 81 and I-135 to Newton, KS, then return over U.S. Hwy 50 to Hutchinson, KS and return over the same route. Between Kansas City, MO and Omaha, NE serving no intermediate points: (1) From Kansas City, MO over U.S. Hwy I-29 to Omaha, NE and return over the same route. Applicant intends to interline. Supporting shipper: None.

MC 95084 (Sub-5-5TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: HOVE TRUCK LINE, Stanhope, IA 50246. Representative: Kenneth F. Dudley, P.O. Box 279, Ottumwa, IA 52501. *Such commodities as are dealt in, or used by, Agricultural Equipment and Industrial Equipment Dealers and Manufacturers*, between points in the U.S. (except AK and HI), when moving from, to or between the facilities of Farmhand, Inc., its distributors, or dealers. Supporting shipper: Farmhand, Inc., 525 15th Avenue, North, Hopkins, MN 55343.

MC 99427 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: E. Check, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Sulfuric acid, in bulk, in tank vehicles*, from Milan, NM to points in AZ. Supporting shipper: Chemical Marketing Service, Suite 2501, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Tulsa, OK 74119.

MC 107496 (Sub-5-28TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: E. Check, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Lubricating and cutting oils and solvents*, in bulk, from South Bend, IN to points in MI, OH, IL. Supporting shipper: Lubri-Service Corporation, P.O. Box 1283, South Bend, IN 46624.

MC 107496 (Sub-5-29TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: E. Check, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Fly ash, in bulk*, from Alma, WI to points in WI, MN, and IA. Supporting shipper: Contech, Inc., 9500 W. Bloomington Freeway, Minneapolis, MN 55420.

MC 108207 (Sub-5-24TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 225888, Dallas, TX 75285. Representative: M. W. Smith, (same address as applicant). *Plastic film, in mechanically refrigerated equipment*, from Howell, MI, to points in AZ, CA, CO (on and east of the Continental Divide), and TX. Supporting shipper: VCF Packaging Films, Inc., 1100 Sutton Ave., Howell, MI 48843.

MC 108207 (Sub-5-25TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 225888, Dallas, TX 75285. Representative: M. W. Smith, (same address as applicant). *Foodstuffs*, from St. Louis, MO to Chicago, IL. Supporting shippers: Nu Wiles, Ltd., 12066 Lackland Rd., St. Louis, MO 63141; and Swiss American Importing Co., 4354 Clayton Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110.

MC 108207 (Sub-5-26TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: FROZEN FOOD EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 225888, Dallas, TX 75285. Representative: M. W. Smith (same address as applicant). *Foodstuffs*, from Chicago, IL to points in OH. Supporting shipper: 12.

MC 119789 (Sub-5-29TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: CARAVAN REFRIGERATED CARGO, INC., P.O. Box 226188, Dallas, TX 75266. Representative: James K. Newbold, Jr. (same as applicant). *Animal health care items, and animal feed supplements* from the facilities of Eli Lilly and Company at Omaha, NE, on the one hand, and Eli Lilly and Company owned or leased facilities at Norcross, GA; Raleigh, NC; Dallas, TX; and Fresno, CA, on the other. Supporting shipper: Eli Lilly and Company, 307 E. McCarty St., Indianapolis, In 46285.

MC 126822 (Sub-5-23TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: WESTPORT TRUCKING COMPANY, 15580 South 169 Highway, Olathe, 66061.

Representative: John T. Pruitt (same as applicant). (1) *Paper and paper products, plastic and plastic products and (2) materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of (1)* above between points in the United States, restricted to the transportation of shipments from to, or between the facilities of Stone Container Corporation. Supporting shipper: Stone Container Corporation, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60601.

MC 127306 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: M. W. McMURDY & CO., INC., 401 Nora's Lane, Houston, TX 77022. Representative: Jack H. Blanshan, Suite 200, 205 West Touhy Avenue; Park Ridge, IL 60068. *Malt beverages*, from San Antonio, TX, to CA and NV. Supporting shipper: Pearl Brewing Company, 312 Pearl Parkway, San Antonio, TX 78296.

MC 133805 (Sub-5-21TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: LONE STAR CARRIERS, INC., Route 1, Box 48, Tolar, TX 76476. Representative: Don Garrison, Esq., Post Office Box 1065, Fayetteville, AR 72701. *Rubber and plastic articles*, between the facilities of Jamak, Inc., at or near Brea, CA; Chicago, IL; and Weatherford, TX, on the one hand, and on the other, points in the us [except AK and HI]. Supporting shipper: Jamak, Inc., 1401 North Bowie Avenue, Weatherford, TX 76086.

MC 136786 (Sub-5-30TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: ROBCO TRANSPORTATION, INC., 4475 N.E. 3rd Street, Des Moines, IA 50313. Representative: Stanley C. Olsen, Jr., Gustafson & Adams, P.A., 7400 Metro Boulevard, Suite 411, Edina, MN 55435. *Paper, paper products, and materials, equipment and supplies used in the production and distribution of paper and paper products*, between the facilities of Scott Paper Company located in Everett, WA, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AZ, AR, CA, CO, ID, KS, MT, NE, NV, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, and WY; Council Bluffs, IA, and Kansas City, MO, and points in their respective commercial zones, restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Scott Paper Company. Supporting shipper: Scott Paper Company, Scott, Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19113.

MC 140665 (Sub-5-28TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: PRIME, INC., P.O. Box 4208, Springfield, MO 65804. Representative: H. J. Anderson, P.O. Box 4208, Springfield, MO 65804. *General Commodities, (except commodities in bulk)*, from the facilities utilized by Terminal Freight Co-operative Association, Inc. at Dallas, TX to Portland, OR and Seattle WA. Supporting shipper: Terminal Freight Co-

operative Association, Inc., 1430 Branding Lane, Downers Grove, IL 60515.

MC 151534 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: R&D TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION, 818 5th Ave., P.O. Box 1908, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: Donald B. Strater, 1350 Financial Center, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Animal Feed Supplements* from the facilities of Kemin Industries, Inc. in or near Des Moines, IA to Houston, TX, New Orleans, LA, Portland, OR, Chicago, IL, and St. Louis, MO, and their respective commercial zones. Supporting shipper: Kemin Industries, Inc., 2100 Maury, Des Moines, IA 50317.

MC 144603 (Sub-5-13TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: F.M.S. TRANSPORTATION, INC., 2564 Harley Drive, Maryland Heights MO 63043. Representative: Laura C. Berry (same address as applicant). *Cleaning compounds, deodorants, and insecticides* between San Antonio, TX and points in its commercial zone on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except AK and HI). Supporting shipper: Scott Chemical Company, Inc., 4447 Centergate, San Antonio, TX 78233.

MC 144603 (Sub-5-14TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: F.M.S. TRANSPORTATION, INC., 2564 Harley Drive, Maryland Heights MO 63043. Representative: Laura C. Berry (same address as applicant). *Paper pads; tablets; blank books; looseleaf fillers; printing paper or newsprint; paper forms NOI, printed or not printed; drawing paper and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and sale of said items* from Mattoon, IL to Atlanta, GA and points in its commercial zone. Restricted to traffic originating at the facilities of American Pad and Paper Co., P.O. Box 1250, Holyoke, MA 01041. Supporting shipper: American Pad & Paper Co., P.O. Box 1250, Holyoke, MA 01041.

MC 147321 (Sub-5-3TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: BILL STARR TRUCKING, INC., 1041 Vista Drive, Independence, MO 64056. Representative: Alex M. Lewandowski, 1221 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 600, Kansas City, MO 64105. *Hospital supplies*: between El Paso County, TX, on the one hand, and, on the the other, Jackson, Clay, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis Counties, MO; St. Louis City, MO; Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, KS; and Douglas County, NE. Supporting shipper: American Convertors, a division of American Hospital Supply Corporation, One Butterfield Trail, E. Paso, TX 79906.

MC 150682 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: KEDASHAW, INC., Kensington, KS 66951. Representative: Erle W. Francis, Esq., 719 Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka, KS 66603. *Cheese, whey, whey protein and milk*, (1) from Hebron, Oxford and Dodge, NE to points in AZ, CO, IL, IA, KS, LA, MO, ND, UT and TX; (2) from Ravenna, NE to points in AZ, CO, FL, IL, IA, KS, LA, MO, NY, UT and TX; and (3) *Boxes and packages* from Des Moines, IA and *cheese ingredients* from KS to Dodge, Hebron, Oxford and Ravenna, NE. Supporting shippers: Ravenna Cheese Co., P.O. Box 65, Ravenna, NE 68869, and Swan Enterprises, Inc., Hebron, NE 68370.

MC 151534 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: R&D TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION, 818 5th Ave., P.O. Box 1908, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: Donald B. Strater, 1350 Financial Center, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Animal Feed and Feed Supplements* between the facilities of V.P.O., Inc. in or near Omaha, NE, and points in CA, WA, TX, LA, AR, GA, and MS. Supporting shipper: V.P.O., Inc., 44 S. 76th, Omaha, NE. 68127.

MC 151543 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: FAMILY MOVING & STORAGE CO., INC., 3412 S. 11th St., P.O. Box 688, Lawton, OK 73502. Representative: Ronald Wigington, 3412 S. 11th St., P.O. Box 688, Lawton, OK 73502. *Used Household Goods and Unaccompanied Baggage*, between points in Jackson, Kiowa, Comanche, Tillman, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, McClain, Grady, Stephens, Garvin, Pontotoc, Murray, and Carter Counties, OK. Between points in Comanche County, OK and points in Wilbarger, Baylor, Wichita, Archer, and Clay Counties, TX. Supporting shipper: AFI Worldwide Forwarders, 335 Valencia St., San Francisco, CA 94103; Mollerup Freight Forwarding Company, Inc., 1415 NE 123rd St., Seattle, WA 98125.

Republication

MC 150311 (Sub-5-13TA), filed July 31, 1980. Applicant: P & L MOTOR LINES, INC., P.O. Box 4616, Fort Worth, TX 76106. Representative: Billy R. Reid, 1721 Carl Street, Fort Worth, TX 76103. *Alcoholic beverages*, from points in CT, DE, KY, MA, MD, NJ, and NY to points in TX. Supporting shippers: 8.

The following applications were filed in Region 6. Send protests to: Interstate Commerce Commission, Region 6, Motor Carrier Board, P.O. Box 7413, San Francisco, CA 94120.

MC 116544 (Sub-6-14TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: ALTRUK FREIGHT SYSTEMS, INC., 1703 Embarcadero Rd.,

Palo Alto, CA 94303. Representative: Richard G. Lougee, P.O. Box 10061, Palo Alto, CA 94303. *Such commodities as are dealt in by wholesale, retail, and chain grocery and food business houses, and materials, equipment and supplies* used in the manufacture, sale and distribution of such commodities (except commodities in bulk and frozen commodities) from the facilities of the The Clorox Company located at or near Fairfield, CA to points in AZ, CO, ID, NV, OR, UT, and WA, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: The Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612.

MC 151489 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: BOYD L. COLLINS, d.b.a. BOYDS HOTSHOT SERVICE, 5440 Magnolia St., Commerce City, CO 80022. Representative: Wm. Fred Cantonwine, 6785 E. 50th Ave., Suite 201, Commerce City, CO 80022. *Machinery, Equipment, Materials, and Supplies, and parts thereof, used in Mining, Construction, Transportation, and Oil Field Exploration and Operations*, Maximum weight 4500 pounds, with transportation of rebuildable merchandise on return between Denver, CO and points in CO, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, SD, TX, UT, WY, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: There are ten shippers. Their statements may be examined at the regional office listed.

MC 42487 (Sub-6-27TA) filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: CONSOLIDATED FREIGHTWAYS, CORPORATION OF DELAWARE, 175 Linfield Drive, Menlo Park, Ca 94025. Representative: V. R. Oldenburg, P.O. Box 3062, Portland, OR 97208. *Common carrier*, regular routes: General commodities, (except household goods as defined by the Commission and Classes A and B explosives), (1) Between Memphis, TN and Jackson, MS, serving no intermediate points and serving Jackson, MS for purpose of joinder only: From Memphis over Interstate Hwy 55 to junction Interstate 55 and Interstate Hwy 20, and return over the same route (2) Between New Orleans, LA and Jackson, MS, serving no intermediate points and serving Jackson, MS for purpose of joinder only: Hwy 10 to junction Interstate Hwy 55, then over Interstate Hwy 55 to junction Interstate Hwy 20, and return over the same route. (3) Between Atlanta, GA and Jackson, MS, serving no intermediate points and serving Jackson, MS for purpose of joinder only: From Atlanta over Interstate Hwy 20 to junction Interstate Hwy 55 and Interstate Hwy 20, and return over the same route, for 270 days. Applicant

intends to tack the above described authorities. Also, Applicant intends to tack the proposed authority with other authorities it presently holds at Memphis, TN, New Orleans, LA and Birmingham, AL. Present authority at Memphis, TN is found in Docket No. MC 42487 Sub 708. Present authority at New Orleans, LA is found in Docket No. MC 42487 Sub 885. Present authority at Atlanta, GA, is found in Docket No. MC 42487 Sub 744 and 872. These authorities will be tacked, in turn, with other present authorities of Applicant at such points as St. Louis, MO, Kansas City, MO, Houston, TX Atlanta, GA and Lexington, KY to permit service to and from points throughout the United States. Applicant proposes to interline traffic with its present connecting carriers at authorized interline points throughout the United States as provided in tariffs on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Supporting shipper(s): There are no certificates of support attached to this application. All the testimony relates to operating efficiency, economies and fuel saving. The Statement may be examined at the Regional Office listed.

MC 145648 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: DUDLEY TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 1651, Tacoma, WA 98401. Representative: Michael D. Duppenhaler, 211 South Washington Street, Seattle, WA 98104. *Steel Pipe*, between Clackamas County, OR on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the Commercial Zone of Denver, CO for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Northwest Pipe and Casing, Inc., 9200 S.E. Lawnfield Road, Clackamas, OR 97015.

MC 144547 (Sub-6-5TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: DURA-VENT TRANSPORT CORPORATION, P.O. Box 2249, 2525 El Camino Real, Redwood City, CA 94064. Representative: Barry Roberts, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. *Contract carrier*, irregular routes: (1) *chemicals and synthetic fabrics* and (2) *materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, sale and distribution thereof (except commodities in bulk)* between points in the U.S., restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of the Olin Corporation of Stamford, CT, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Olin Corporation, 120 Long Ridge Road, Stamford, CT. 05904.

MC 125433 (Sub-6-31TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: F-B TRUCK LINE COMPANY, 1945 South Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84104. Representative: John B. Anderson (same

address as applicant). *General Commodities* (except Class A & B explosives and except household goods), between the facilities of Weber Aircraft Corporation at or near Gainsville, TX, on the one hand, and, on the other, all points in the United States (except AK), for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Weber Aircraft Corporation, P.O. Box 932, Gainsville, TX 76240.

MC 125433 (Sub-6-32TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: F-B TRUCK LINE COMPANY, 1945 South Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84104. Representative: John B. Anderson (same address as applicant). (1) *Dust control systems, grain spouting, bucket elevators, hoppers and grain conveying equipment, and material handling equipment*, and (2) *material, equipment and supplies* used in the manufacture and distribution of (1) above, between the facilities of Fabricators Incorporated, at or near Hutchinson, KS on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (except AK and HI), for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Fabricators, Inc., 418 Poplar, P.O. Box 2229, Hutchinson, KS 67501.

MC 151520 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: BOBBY G. GRAHAM d.b.a. BOBBY G. GRAHAM TRUCKING, P.O. Box 743, Hawthorne, NV 89415. Representative: (same as applicant). *Contract carrier*, irregular routes: *Advertising matter, Candy, Confectionaries, Display materials, Novelties, and Candy figures and images*, from Reno, NV, to points in AZ, CA, ID, MT, OR, UT, and WA, for the account of E. J. Brach & Son and Bender Warehouse for 270 days. Supporting shippers: E. J. Brach & Son, 205 Parr Blvd., Reno, NV 89512 and Bender Warehouse, 205 Parr Blvd., Reno, NV 89512.

MC 89716 (Sub-6-3TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: DICK JONES TRUCKING, Box 965, Powell, WY 82435. Representative: Truman A. Stockton, Jr., The 1650 Grant St. Bldg., Denver, CO 80203. *Contractors' equipment, materials and supplies* between CO, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in MT, ND, SD, UT and WY, for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s): Symons Manufacturing Corp., 6555 N. Washington St., Denver, CO 80229, Saf Loc Systems, Inc., 2950 Umatilla, Denver, CO 80110 and Watersaver Company, Inc., Box 16465, Denver, CO 80216.

MC 113059 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: KELLER TRANSPORT, INC., Route 9, Katy Lane, Billings, MT 59102. Representative: F. E. Keller (same as applicant). *Asphalt, Road Oil and Asphalt Rejuvenators*,

limited to shipments on roads, parking lots, and airports by applicant's own distributor trucks between all points in MT, ND, SD and WY for 270 days. Supporting shippers: There are six (6) supporting shippers to this application. Their statements may be examined at the regional office listed.

MC 124735 (Sub-6-2TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: R. C. KERCHEVAL, JR., 2214 4th S. Seattle, WA 98134. Representative: George R. LaBissoniere, 15 S. Grady Way, Suite 233, Renton, WA 98055. *Contract carrier*, irregular routes: *Parts of mobile homes and utility trailers, automotive springs, suspensions and parts thereof, brake drums, brake assemblies and parts thereof, tailgate hoists and parts thereof, wheels and wheel attaching parts, and parts for motor vehicle chassis and motor vehicle undercarriage*, from points in IL, IN, IA, MO, MI, OH, WI to ports of entry on the U.S.-Canada International Boundary line in MN, ND and MT, restricted to traffic moving in foreign commerce, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Canadian Wheel Industries, Ltd., 16825 111th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

MC 108703 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: LEE & EASTES TANK LINES, INC., 2418 Airport Way South, Seattle, WA 98134. Representative: Jack R. Davis, 1100 IBM Building, Seattle, WA 98101. *Sweeteners*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Kent, WA to the U.S.-Canada boundary line at the ports of entry at or near Blaine, WA and Sumas, WA for 270 days. Supporting shipper: LSI/Liquid Sugars-NW, 1299 NE Front Street, Salem, OR 97301.

MC 148296 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: MARINE DROPBOX COMPANY, 6849 NE. 47th, Portland, OR 97218. Representative: Lawrence V. Smart, Jr., 419 NW. 23d Avenue, Portland, OR 97219. *General Commodities*, except classes A and B explosives, between Portland, OR, Vancouver, WA, Longview, WA, Tacoma, WA and Seattle, WA, for 270 days. Supporting shippers: Cascade Shipping Co., Agents for Van Omeran and for Maersk Line Agency 520 SW. Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204.

MC 151514 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: KARL MAXWELL, North 5521 Arden Road, Otis Orchards, WA 99207. Representative: Donald A. Ericson, 708 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Washington 99201. *Contract carrier: Irregular routes: Dry fertilizer*, from points in Benton, Franklin and Walla Walla Counties, WA, to points in MT, for 270 days. Supporting shipper(s):

Cargill, Inc., Box 1584, Great Falls, MT 59403.

MC 142686 (Sub-6-16TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: MID-WESTERN TRANSPORT, INC., 10506 S. Shoemaker Ave., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670. Representative: Joseph Fazio (same as applicant). *Contract Carrier*, irregular routes; *General Commodities (with usual exceptions)*, between points in the Continental United States, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: C-E Cast Industrial Products Combustion Engineering, Inc., 2040 East 220th Street, Long Beach, CA 90810.

MC 44605 (Sub-6-5TA), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: MILNE TRUCK LINES, INC., 2500 West California Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84104. Representative: Edward J. Hegarty, 100 Bush Street, 21st Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104. *Household appliances*: from Clearfield, UT to Redding, CA, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Support shipper: J. C. Penney Company, Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019.

MC 116045 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: NEUMAN TRANSIT CO., INC., P.O. Box 38, Rawlins, WY 82301. Representative: Richard S. Mandelson, Suite 1600 Lincoln Center, 1660 Lincoln Street, Denver CO 80264. (1) *Class A Explosives in containers, in mixed loads with nitro-carbonitrate*; (2) *Nitro-carbonitrate in bulk, and in bags*, from Natrona County, WY to the States of AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV and UT, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Gulf Oil Chemicals Company, 9009 West 67th, Merriam, KS 66201.

MC 124621 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: CLEMENT RISBERG, d.b.a. RISBERG TRUCK SERVICE, 2339 SE. Grand Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97214. Representative: Lawrence V. Smart, Jr., 419 NW. 23d Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97210. *Contract Carrier*, irregular routes: *General Commodities* (except those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), between Portland, OR and points in WA, MT and ID, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Montgomery Ward and Company, 2714 NW. Vaughn Street, Portland, Oregon 97210.

MC 124692 (Sub-6-14TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SAMMONS TRUCKING, P.O. Box 4347, Missoula, MT 59806. Representative: William J. Gambucci, Suite M-20, 400 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55401. *Wallboard and composition board and materials used in the installation*

thereof, from L'Anse, MI to points in CA, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Jim Walter Corp., on behalf of its wholly owned subsidiary CELOTEX, P.O. Box 22601, 1500 North Dale Mabry Highway, Tampa, FL 33622.

MC 119710 (Sub-6-3TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: SHUPE BROS. CO., P.O. Box 929, Greeley, CO 80631. Representative: Paul F. Sullivan, 711 Washington Building, Washington, DC 20005. *Contract carrier*, irregular routes: *grain-handling and drying equipment and materials and supplies used in the manufacture and sale thereof*, between Columbus, NE, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S., except AK and HI, restricted to service performed under contract with Middle States Mfg. Co., Columbus, NE, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Middle States Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 788, Columbus, NE 68601.

MC 141739 (Sub-6-3TA), filed August 8, 1980. Applicant: SPECIALIZED TRUCKING SERVICE, INC., 2031 Milwaukee Way, Tacoma, WA 98421. Representative: Ronald R. Brader (same as applicant). *Contract carrier*, irregular routes: *Mineral Fiber, mineral fiber products and insulating materials*, between Pierce County, WA on the one hand, and, on the other, points in OR for 270 days. Supporting shipper: United States Gypsum Company, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

MC 136897 (Sub-6-12TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SWIFT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., 335 West Elwood Road, Phoenix, AZ 85030. Representative: Donald E. Fernaays, 4040 East McDowell Road, Suite 320, Phoenix, AZ 85008. *Contract Carrier*: Irregular routes: *New furniture and new furniture parts*, from Houston, TX to points in AR, AZ, CA, MS, LA, NM, NV, OK, OR, UT, ID, and CO, for the account of SK Products Corp., for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: SK Products Corp., 5355 Bucknell Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30378.

MC 136818 (Sub-6-13TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: SWIFT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., 335 West Elwood Road, Phoenix, AZ 85030. Representative: Donald E. Fernaays, 4040 East McDowell Road, Suite 320, Phoenix, AZ 85008. *Cheese products and synthetic cheese*, from the facilities of L. D. Schreiber Cheese Co., at Logan, UT, to points in AZ, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: L. D. Schreiber Cheese Co., IN., P.O. Box 610, Green Bay, WI 54301.

MC 117786 (Sub-6-20TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: RILEY WHITTLE, INC., P.O. Box 19088, Phoenix, AZ 85005.

Representative: A. Michael Bernstein, 1441 E. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85014. *Candy and foodstuffs*, from the warehouse of Tab Transportation, Inc., in Bell Gardens, CA to Phoenix, AZ, for 270 days. Applicant intends to interchange at Phoenix, AZ. Supporting shipper: Tab Transportation, Inc., 8457 Eastern Ave., Bell Gardens, CA 90201.

MC 92633 (Sub-6-3TA), filed August 7, 1980. Applicant: ZIRBEL TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 933, Lewiston, ID 83501. Representative: William E. Seehafer (same as applicant). (1) *Cabinets and counter tops, wood and other materials combined in shipper-owned trailers.* (2) *Materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the commodities named in (1).* Between Enumclaw, WA and points in ID, OR, and WA, for 270 days. Restricted to shipments originating or destined to the facilities of Ly-Line Products, Inc. Supporting shipper: Ly-Line Products, Inc., P.O. Box 26, Enumclaw, WA 98022.

MC 151516 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 11, 1980. Applicant: JOSEPH W. HYDE, d.b.a. H. D. DELIVERY SERVICE, 130 24th Street, Ogden, UT 84402. Representative: Irene Warr, 430 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. *Salt*, from the facilities of Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemicals Corp. at Little Mountain, UT to Clearfield and Ogden, UT. Restricted to traffic having a subsequent movement by railroad, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 1190, Ogden, UT 84402.

MC 84690 (Sub-6-8TA), filed July 7, 1980. Applicant: BN TRANSPORT INC., 6775 East Evans Avenue, P.O. Box 22694, Denver, CO 80222. Representative: Cecil L. Goettsch, 1100 Des Moines Building, Des Moines, IA 50307. *Steel pipe* from points in MI and NY to points in TX, OK, LA, AR, WY, and KS for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Associated Pipe & Steel Co., Inc., 15611 W. 6th Avenue, Golden, CO 80401.

MC 151409 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: ROBERT BALO TRUCKING, Savageton Route, Gillette, WY 82716. Representative: Robert Balo (same address as applicant). (1) *Mining machinery, materials, equipment and supplies*, Between points in WY, MT, SD, NE, KS, CO, UT, ID, (2) *Petroleum products*, Between points in WY, SD, UT and MT, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: D.O. Inc., P.O. Box 1065, 502 El Camino Rd., Gillette, WY 82716; Rocky Mountain Machinery, P.O. Box 1418, Gillette, WY 82716; Anixter Wire and Cable, P.O. Box 1509, Gillette,

WY 82716; A-1 Compost, Rt. 2, Box 152, Eaton, CO.

MC 115523 (Sub-6-2TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: CLARK TANK LINES COMPANY, 1450 No. Beck Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84110. Representative: Melvin J. Whitear (same as applicant). *Cleaning Compounds Antifreeze Compounds and Dust Control Compounds*, from the Wen-Don Chemical Company Plant at Price, UT to AZ, CO, NM, NV, UT, and WY for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Wen-Don Chemical Company, Roanoke, VA 24034.

MC 145054 (Sub-6-5TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: COORS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 5101 York Street, Denver, CO 80216. Representative: David E. Driggers, Suite 1600 Lincoln Center, 1660 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80264. *Transporting automobile tires* from Los Angeles County, CA to points in Denver County, CO, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: J. N. Ceazan Company, 1113 East 230th Street, Carson, CA 90745.

MC 120835 (Sub-6-2TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: BRUCE HEADY, d.b.a. COVELO TRANSPORTATION, 112 Orr Springs Rd., Ukiah, CA 94582. Representative: Armand Karp, 743 San Simeon Drive, Concord, CA 94518. *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, livestock, green hides, household goods as described by the Commission, Commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment) between points in the Counties of Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sonoma, and Trinity, CA, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shippers: There are 8 shippers. Their Statements may be examined at the Regional Office listed.

MC 118318 (Sub-6-2TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: IDA-CAL FREIGHT LINES, INC., P.O. Drawer M, Nampa, ID 83851. Representative: Timothy R. Stivers, P.O. Box 162, Boise, ID 83701. *Alcoholic beverages*, from points in CA to the facilities of the Idaho Liquor Dispensary located at or near Boise, ID, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Idaho Liquor Dispensary, 7185 Bethel, Boise, ID 83704.

MC 151249 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 14, 1980. Applicant: NICHOLAS COROMELAS d.b.a. INDEPENDENT TRANSPORT OF CALIFORNIA, 3520 Fern Circle, Seal Beach, CA 90740. Representative: Nicholas Coromelas (same address as applicant). *Plastic and*

plastic articles, from the facilities of Filon, Division of Vistron Corporation located at or near Hawthorne, CA, to points in the United States (except AK and HI), for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Filon, Division of Vistron Corporation, 12333 S. Van Ness Ave., Hawthorne, CA 90250.

MC 139906 (Sub-6-31TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: INTERSTATE CONTRACT CARRIER CORPORATION, 2156 W. 2200 So., Salt Lake City, UT 84127. Representative: Richard A. Peterson, 521 So. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68501. *Wearing apparel*; from the facilities of K-Mart Apparel Corp., at or near Alsip, IL to Kansas City, MO, and points in its commercial zone for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: K-Mart Apparel Corp., 7373 Westside Ave., North Bergen, NJ 07047.

MC 134599 (Sub-6-32TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: INTERSTATE CONTRACT CARRIER CORPORATION, P.O. Box 30303, Salt Lake City, Utah 84127. Representative: Mr. Richard A. Peterson, P.O. Box 81849, Lincoln, NE 68501. *Contract Carrier*, Irregular routes: *Books, toys, games, paper products, telescopes, microscopes and microscope slides*, from the facilities of Western Publishing Company, Inc., located at Fayetteville, NC, to points in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, and Texas, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Western Publishing Company, Inc., 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53404.

MC 113760 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: PETCO INC. INTERSTATE, P.O. Box 478, Commerce City, Colorado 80037. Representative: Rod J. Clawson (same as applicant). (1) *Residual Fuel*, from Casper, Wyoming to Fruita, Colorado; and (2) *Gas Oil*, from Fruita, Colorado to Casper, Wyoming. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Shelley Petroleum Inc., 7030 South Yale No. 500, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74177.

MC 71920 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 12, 1980. Applicant: PROGRESSIVE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 5455 Irwindale Ave. (P.O. Box 2205), Irwindale, CA 91706. Representative: John C. Russell, 1545 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90017. *Reinforced concrete products*, from Santa Fe Springs, CA to Tempe, AZ, for 270 days. Supporting shipper: Rockwin Corporation, 13440 E. Imperial Hwy., Santa Fe Springs, CA.

MC 110325 (Sub-6TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: TRANSCON LINES, P.O. Box 92220, Los Angeles, CA 90009. Representative: Wentworth E. Griffin, 1221 Baltimore Ave., Suite 600, Kansas

City, MO 64105. *General Commodities* (except household goods as defined by the Commission and Classes A and B explosives), between Atlanta, GA, Kingsport, TN, Cincinnati, OH, Pittsburgh, PA, Harrisburg, PA, Washington, DC, and Richmond, VA, on the one hand, and, on the other, all points in NC and SC, for 270 days.

Note.—Applicant proposes to tack the authority sought with its existing authority in MC 110325 and subs thereto at the named points, and proposes to interline with other motor carriers. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority.

MC 151402 (Sub-6-1TA), filed August 13, 1980. Applicant: MNL TRUCKING CO., INC. d.b.a. WESTERN MOTOR TRANSPORT, P.O. Box 3411, San Francisco, CA 94119. Representative: Michael R. Johnson, 191 Duran Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903. *Contract carrier*, Irregular routes: *Electrical hardware, Pipe, Cable, Machinery, Transformers, Gas meters, and other commodities used in a utility operation* between all points in CA having a prior or subsequent rail or water movement, for 270 days. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 77 Beale St., San Francisco, CA.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-25973 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Notice No. 192]

Assignment of Hearing; Corrections

August 18, 1980.

No. FD-29187 (Sub-No. 1F), Providence and Worcester Company—Control—of Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Company, appearing page 54457, August 15, 1980 is corrected as follows:

No. FD-29187 (Sub-No. 1F); Providence and Worcester Company—Control—of Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Company, now being assigned for Prehearing Conference on October 1, 1980 (1 day), at Boston, MS, hearing room to be later designated, (instead of hearing assignment).

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-23221 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Notice No. 193]

Assignment of Hearings

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 83539 (Sub-430F), C & H Transportation, Co., Inc., now being assigned for Prehearing Conference on September 3, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 144927 (Sub-16F), Remington Freight Lines, Inc., now being assigned for Prehearing Conference on October 6, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 42487 (Sub-930F), Consolidated Freightways Corporation of Delaware, now being assigned for Prehearing Conference on October 16, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 96992 (Sub-17F), Highway Pipeline Trucking Co., now assigned for hearing on September 3, 1980, at Houston, TX, at the Veteran's Administration, Personnel Training Room 118, 2515 Murworth Drive.

MC 97068 (Sub-18F), H. S. Anderson Trucking Co., now assigned for hearing on September 17, 1980 (3 days), at Birmingham, AL, at the City Council Office, 3rd Floor City Hall, 710 North 19th Street.

MC 19227 (Sub-247F), Leonard Bros. Trucking Co., Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 22, 1980 (2 days), at Atlanta, GA, at the Hearing Room 401, 4th Floor, 1776 Peachtree Street, N.W.

MC 124835 (Sub-17F), Producers Transport Co., now assigned for hearing on September 24, 1980 (3 days), at ICC Hearing Room 401, 4th Floor, 1776 Peachtree Street, N.W.

MC 123048 (Sub-456F), Diamond Transportation System, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 16, 1980, at Birmingham, AL, at the City Council Office, 3rd Floor City Hall, 710 North 19th Street.

MC 136782 (Sub-17F), R.A.N. Trucking Company, now assigned for hearing on September 9, 1980 (2 days), at Pittsburgh, PA, in Room 2000, Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue.

MC 14668, Avanti Express, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 11, 1980 (2 days), at Pittsburgh, PA, in Room 2218, Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue.

MC 140611 (Sub-1F), Harkema Express Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 16, 1980 (4 days), at Buffalo, NY in Room No. 1117, Federal Building, 111 West Huron Street.

MC 82492 (Sub-246F), Michigan & Nebraska Transit Co., Inc., extension—Food Business Houses, assigned for hearing on September 9, 1980 (3 days), at Detroit, MI, September 15, 1980 (5 days), at Kansas City, MO, September 22, 1980 (5 days), at Chicago, IL, is canceled.

- AB-43 (Sub-653F), Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Company, Abandonment near Port Gibson and Crosby and Harrison, and Fayette, Mississippi, now assigned for hearing on September 23, 1980 (9 days), at Fayette, MS, in the Court Room, Jefferson County Courthouse.
- MC 106207 (Sub-503F), Frozen Food Express, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 30, 1980 (4 days), at Dallas, TX, at the Holiday Inn Dallas-Downtown, 1015 Elm Street.
- MC 19311 (Sub-62F), Central Transport, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on September 30, 1980 (1 day), at Detroit, MI, location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 29883 (Sub-9F), Fischer Motor Lines, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on October 1, 1980 (3 days), at Detroit, MI, location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 147039 (Sub-2F), Transportation Services, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on October 6, 1980 (2 days), at Detroit, MI, location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 147574F, Marine Trucking Inc., now being assigned for hearing on October 8, 1980 (3 days), at Detroit, MI, location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 145588 (Sub-12F), Gulf Mid-Western, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 9, 1980 (1 day), at Fort Worth, TX, at ICC Hearing Room—4th Floor, 411 West 7th Street, Neil P. Anderson Bldg.
- MC 135070 (Sub-58F), Jay Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 10, 1980 (3 days), at Ft. Worth, TX, in ICC Hearing Room—4th Floor, 411 West 7th Street, Neil P. Anderson Bldg.
- MC 52727 (Sub-3F), Ray Bellew, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 15, 1980, at Ft. Worth, TX, at ICC Hearing Room—4th Floor, 411 West 7th Street, Neil P. Anderson Bldg.
- No. 37459, Irving Oil Corporation v. Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, now being assigned for hearing on September 15, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.
- MC 107496 (Sub-1244F), Ruan Transport Corporation, now being assigned for hearing on September 23, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D.C.
- MC 142416 (Sub-6F), Hamilton Transfer, Storage & Feeds, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on September 29, (1 week), at Cheyenne, WY, location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 141804 (Sub-237F), Western Express, Division of Interstate Rental, Inc., now assigned for hearing September 23, 1980 (1 day), at Los Angeles, CA, is cancelled and application dismissed.
- MC 147942 (Sub-2F), M & L Truck Line, Inc., now being assigned for prehearing conference on October 1, 1980, at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D.C.
- MC 147484 (Sub-1F), Myers Transfer, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on September 30, 1980, at Jacksonville, FL (4 days), location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 56679 (Sub-141F), Brown Transport, Inc., now being assigned for hearing on October 6, 1980, at Orlando, FL (5 days), location of hearing room will be designated later.
- MC 136711 (Sub-41F), McCorkle Truck Line, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 8, 1980 (2 days), at Kansas City, KS, is cancelled and application dismissed.
- MC 57697 (Sub-18F), Lester Smith Trucking, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 9, 1980, at Salt Lake City, UT, is cancelled and application dismissed.
- MC 145959 (Sub-9F), Thermo Transport, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 136773 (Sub-8F), S.T.S. Motor Freight, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 42710 (Sub-15F), Ben's Transfer & Storage, Co., Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 15, 1980 (1 week), at Boise, ID, in Room No. 395, U.S. Federal Bldg., 555 West Fort Street.
- MC 112989 (Sub-112F), West Coast Truck Lines, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 68100 (Sub-29F), D. P. Bonham Transfer, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 121332 (Sub-3F), Steve J. Dunne Cartage, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 57697 (Sub-18F), Lester Smith Trucking Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 9, 1980, at Salt Lake City, UT, is cancelled and Application dismissed.
- MC-C-10684, Hudson Transit Lines, Inc., v. Peter Pan Bus Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 11, 1980, at New York, NY, is cancelled and application dismissed.
- MC 115931 (Sub-83F), Bee Line Transportation, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 10, 1980 (3 days), at Billings, MT, will be held at the Billings-Sheraton Hotel, Sundance Room, 27 North 27th Street.
- MC 52709 (Sub-363F), Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 15, 1980 (5 days), at Spokane, Washington, will be held at the Spokane Convention Center, Room A, West 334 Spokane Falls Blvd.
- MC 41951 (Sub-44F), Wheatley Trucking, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 3, 1980 (3 days), at Cambridge, MD, will be held in the County Commissioner Meeting Room, County Building, 501 Court Lane.
- MC 115931 (Sub-83F), Bee Line Transportation, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 10, 1980 (3 days), at Billings, MT, will be held at the Billings-Sheraton Hotel, Sundance Room, 27 North 27th Street.
- MC 52709 (Sub-363F), Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 15, 1980 (5 days), at Spokane, WA, will be held at the Spokane Convention Center, Room A, West 334 Spokane Falls Blvd.
- MC 11220 (Sub-186F), Gordons Transports, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 16, 1980 (2 days), at San Antonio, TX, will be held in the Le Mansion Del Norte, 37 N.E. Loop 410.
- MC 144682 (Sub-21F), R. R. Stanley, now assigned for hearing on September 19, 1980 (1 day), at Fort Worth, TX, will be held at the Meeting Room A, Fort Worth Public Library, 300 Taylor Street.
- MC 144682 (Sub-20F), R. R. Stanley, now assigned for hearing on September 18, 1980 (1 day), at Fort Worth, TX, will be held at the Meeting Room A, Fort Worth Public Library, 300 Taylor Street.
- MC 106674 (Sub-402F), Schilli Motor Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on October 28, 1980 (1 day), at Chicago, IL, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 110988 (Sub-411F), Schneider Tank Lines, Inc., MC 110420 (Sub-811F), Quality Carriers, Inc., now assigned for hearing on October 29, 1980 (3 days), at Chicago, IL, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 113855 (Sub-490F), International Transport, Inc., now assigned for hearing on November 3, 1980 (1 day), at Chicago, IL, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 119493 (Sub-275F), Monkem Company, Inc., now assigned for hearing on November 4, 1980 (2 days), at Chicago, IL, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 110525 (Sub-1307F), Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on November 6, 1980 (2 days), at Chicago, IL, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 140611 (Sub-1F), Harkema Express Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 16, 1980 (4 days), at Buffalo, NY, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 29254 Somers Railroad Corporation—Construction and Operation—of a Line of Railroad in Niagara County, NY, now assigned for hearing on October 15, 1980 (8 days), at Lockport, NY, will be held at the Common Council Chambers, Municipal Building.
- MC 37165, Southern Pacific Transportation Company—Rates and Classification of Iron Ore Within Texas, application is dismissed.
- MC 200 (Sub-414F), Riss International Corporation, now assigned for hearing on October 28, 1980 (1 day), at Fort Worth, TX, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 108119 (Sub-159F), E. L. Murphy Trucking Company, now assigned for hearing on October 29, 1980 (1 day), at Fort Worth, TX, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 144682 (Sub-28F), R. R. Stanley, now assigned for hearing on October 30, 1980 (2 days), at Fort Worth, TX, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 200 (Sub-396F), Riss International Corporation, now assigned for hearing on November 3, 1980 (5 days), at Austin, TX, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 145359 (Sub-11F), Thermo Transport, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 23, 1980 (1 day), at Los Angeles, CA, in a hearing room to be later designated.
- MC 228 (Sub-79F), Hudson Transit Lines, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.
- MC 121490 (Sub-9F), William Hayes Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 30, 1980 (9 days), at Atlanta, GA, is cancelled and reassigned to September 30, 1980 (4 days), at Atlanta, GA, at the Best Western, Perimeter North Inn, 2001 Clearview Avenue N.E., and continued to October 6, 1980 (5 days), at Memphis, TN, at the Executive Plaza Inn, 1471 East Brooks Road, Memphis, TN, on October 21, 1980 (3 days), at Louisville, KY, at the Holiday Inn Southeast, 3255 Bardstown Road.
- MC 14252 (Sub-61F), Commercial Lovelace Motor Freight, Inc., now assigned for

continued hearing on September 23, 1980 (4 days), at Indianapolis, IN, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 121658 (Sub-13F), Steve D. Thompson Trucking, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 3, 1980 (2 days), at Austin, TX, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 22509 (Sub-18F), Missouri-Nebraska Express, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 3, 1980 (3 days), at Chicago, IL, will be held in Room 1221, Everett McKinley Dirksen Building, 219 South Dearborn Street.

MC 139380 (Sub-5F), Stidham Trucking, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.

MC-F-14275, U.S. Bus, Inc.—Purchase (Portion)—Greyhound Lines, Inc., No. 1515 (Sub-286F), Greyhound Lines, Inc., MC 149076F, U.S. Bus, Inc., now assigned for continued hearing on September 15, 1980, at Laurel Maryland, will be held in the Multipurpose Room Eisenhower Junior High School, 13725 Briarwood Drive, and continued to September 16, 1980, at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., on September 16, 1980, at Laurel, Maryland, will be held in the Multipurpose Room, Eisenhower Junior High School, 13725 Briarwood Drive, on September 17, 1980, at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 145359 (Sub-14F), Thermo Transport, Inc., is transferred to Modified Procedure.

MC 120364 (Sub-21F), A & B Freight Line, Inc., application is dismissed.

MC 107295 (Sub-925F), Pre-Fab Transit Co., application is dismissed.

MC 145359 (Sub-11F), Thermo Transport, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 23, 1980 (1 day), at Los Angeles, CA, will be held at the Los Angeles County Courthouse, 111 North Hill Street.

MC 147069 (Sub-2F), Cal-Thermo Express, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 24, 1980 (1 day), at Los Angeles, CA, will be held at the Los Angeles County Courthouse, 111 North Hill Street.

MC 117940 (Sub-348F), Nationwide Carriers, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 25, 1980 (2 days), at Los Angeles CA, will be held at the Los Angeles County Courthouse, 111 North Hill Street.

MC 145559 (Sub-2F), North Alabama Transportation, Inc., now assigned for Prehearing Conference on September 5, 1980, at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 41432 (Sub-156F), East Texas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., now assigned for hearing on September 8, 1980, at Dallas, TX, September 29, 1980, at Nashville, TN, October 27, 1980, at Knoxville, TN, on November 17, 1980, at Los Angeles, CA, is canceled and application is dismissed.

MC 144751 (Sub-1F), Ronald D. Wilson & Rhonda Wilson, d.b.a. Carriage Mobile Home Sales, application is dismissed.

MC 110856 (Sub-13F), Parker Motor Freight, Inc., application is dismissed.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26222 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

Motor Carrier Temporary Authority Application

The following are notices of filing of applications for temporary authority under Section 10928 of the Interstate Commerce Act and in accordance with the provisions of 49 CFR 1131.3. These rules provide that an original and two (2) copies of protests to an application may be filed with the Regional Office named in the Federal Register publication no later than the 15th calendar day after the date the notice of the filing of the application is published in the Federal Register. One copy of the protest must be served on the applicant, or its authorized representative, if any, and the protestant must certify that such service has been made. The protest must identify the operating authority upon which it is predicated, specifying the "MC" docket and "Sub" number and quoting the particular portion of authority upon which it relies. Also, the protestant shall specify the service it can and will provide and the amount and type of equipment it will make available for use in connection with the service contemplated by the TA application. The weight accorded a protest shall be governed by the completeness and pertinence of the protestant's information.

Except as otherwise specifically noted, each applicant states that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of its application.

A copy of the application is on file, and can be examined at the ICC Regional Office to which protests are to be transmitted.

NOTE.—All applications seek authority to operate as a common carrier over irregular routes except as otherwise noted.

Motor Carriers of Property

The following protests were filed in Region 4. Send protests to: Consumer Assistance Center, Interstate Commerce Commission, 219 South Dearborn Street, Room 1304, Chicago, IL 60604.

MC 151566 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: PERRY TRANSPORT, INC., 202 Security First Bank & Trust Bldg., Grand Haven, MI 49417. Representative: James Roach II (same as applicant). *Contract: Irregular: Office, health sciences, and laboratory equipment and furniture; office, health, and integrated office systems; and raw and processed materials*, from the facilities of Herman Miller, Inc. in Zeeland, Grandville, Wyoming, and Holland, MI; Grand Prairie, TX; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Palo Alto, and Irvine, CA; and vendor facilities and

Sante Fe Springs, Compton, Paramount, and Gardena, CA, to the facilities of Herman Miller, Inc. in Zeeland, Grandville, Wyoming, and Holland, MI; Grand Prairie, TX; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Palo Alto, and Irvine, CA; and customer facilities in Seattle, WA; Phoenix, Tempe, and Tucson, AZ; Mountain View, Culver City, Cupertino, and San Jose, CA; and Richardson, Midland, Houston, Lubbock, Sherman, Austin, Lewisville, and College Station, TX. Supporting shipper: Herman Miller, 850 Byron Rd., Zeeland, MI 49464.

MC 138676 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: O-J TRANSPORT COMPANY, 10290 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, MI 48213. Representative: Robert E. McFarland, 2855 Coolidge, Suite 201-A, Troy, MI 48064. *Auto Parts, and materials, supplies, and equipment used in the manufacture of motor vehicles, from Detroit, MI and the commercial zone thereof to Kenosha, and Janesville, WI.* An underlying ETA has been granted for 120 days. Supporting shippers: General Motors Corp., Suite 1300, Top of Troy, 755 West Big Beaver Road, Troy, MI 48084; American Motors Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, MI 48232.

MC 151506 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: LEE-ANN CORP., 420 W. Ryan St., Brillion, WI 54110. Representative: Linda Heller Kamm, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20006. *Sand and sand additives between points in the U.S., under continuing contracts with Brillion Iron Works of Brillion, WI.* Supporting shipper: Brillion Iron Works, 200 Park Avenue, Brillion, WI 54110.

MC 150288 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: MEDEMA'S CARPETLAND U.S.A., INC., 2914 Broadmoor, S.E., Kentwood, MI 49508. Representative: Curtis D. Jonker, Attorney, 880 Union Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, MI 49503. *Contract: regular: (1) Chair bases and plated parts between Grand Rapids, MI and Aurora, IL; (2) Carpet and floor covering between Munster, IN and Saginaw, MI.* Restricted to traffic moving under continuing contracts with Valley City Plating Co. and Carpetland U.S.A., Inc. (Saginaw). Underlying ETA has been granted for contract with Valley City Plating Co. Supporting shippers: Valley City Plating Co., 3353 Eastern Avenue, S.E. Grand Rapids, MI; Carpetland U.S.A., Inc. (Saginaw), 2525 Tittabawassee Road, Saginaw, MI.

MC 151309 (Sub-4-2), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: NORTHROP DISPATCH & BROKERAGE, INC., Union Stockyards, West Fargo, ND 58078. Representative: Earl T. Northrop,

Union Stockyard, West Fargo, ND 58078. Sand, gravel, and crushed rock from points in WI and MN to points in ND.

MC 109595 (Sub-4-2TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: REX TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Suite 207 Clausen Building, 1520 North Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013. Representative: William B. Almer, 21635 East Nine Mile Road, St. Clair Shores, MI 48080. *Cement* from Detroit, MI, to points in WI. Supporting Shipper: Medusa Cement Company, P.O. Box 5668, Cleveland, OH 44101.

MC 106874 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: SCHILLI MOTOR LINES, INC., P.O. Box 123, Remington, IN 47977. Representative: Jerry L. Johnson (same address as applicant). *Paper and paper products and materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of paper and paper products* between points in and east of MN, IA, MO, AR and LA. Restricted to traffic either originating at or destined to the facilities of Manville Forest Products Corporation. An underlying ETA seeks 90 days authority. Supporting shipper: Manville Forest Products Corp, P.O. Box 488, West Monroe, LA 71291.

MC 145544 (Sub-4-4TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: W. & M., INC., P.O. Box 2237, East Chicago, IN 46312. Representative: Joseph Winter, 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, IL 60603. *Contract* Irregular (1) *Air moving control equipment*, and (2) *materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture of air moving control equipment*, between Niles, MI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except AK and HI), under continuing contract(s) with Garden City Fan & Blower Co., of Niles, MI. An underlying ETA seeks 90 days authority. Supporting shipper(s): Garden City Fan & Blower Co., 1701 Terminal Road, Niles, MI 49120.

MC 138841 (Sub-4-2TA); filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: BLACK HILLS TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 2130, Rapid City, SD 57709. Representative: James W. Olson, P.O. Box 1552, Rapid City, SD 57709. *Common, irregular; Batteries and Tires* between Portland, OR and Gillette, WY and Rapid City, SD. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Neil's Tire Service, Inc., 30 St. Joseph Street, Rapid City, SD 57701.

MC 151067 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: AREA INTERSTATE TRUCKING, INC., 15244 Dixie Highway, Harvey, IL 60426. Representative: Edward F. Bowes, P.O. Box 1409, Fairfield, NJ 07006. *Contract*, irregular, *Bakery Products*, From Frederick, MD and Toledo, OH to points

in IL, IN and WI. Supporting shipper: S. B. Thomas, Inc., 930 North Riverview Drive, Totowa, NJ 07511.

MC 6031 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: BARRY TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., INC., 120 East National Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53204. Representative: Daniel R. Dineen, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203. *Contract*, irregular; *such merchandise as is dealt in by wholesale, retail, and chain grocery and food business houses, and materials, equipment and supplies used in the conduct of such businesses*, between the facilities of Associated Grocers, Inc., at New Berlin, WI, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in IL on and north of IL Hwy 17, under a continuing contract with Associated Grocers, Inc. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Associated Grocers, Inc., 16955 West Rogers Drive, New Berlin, WI 53151.

MC 138841 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: BLACK HILLS TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 2130, Rapid City, SD 57709. Representative: James W. Olson, P.O. Box 1552, Rapid City, SD 57709. *Common, irregular; Malt Beverages* from Omaha, NE to Rapid City, SD. An underlying ETA seeks 120 days authority. Supporting shipper: Highland Beverages, 802 E. St. Patrick, Rapid City, SD 57701.

MC 108449 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: INDIANHEAD TRUCK LINE, INC., 1947 West County Road C, St. Paul, MN 55113. Representative: W. A. Myllenbeck, 1947 West County Road C, St. Paul, MN 55113. *Common regular; General Commodities* except those of unusual value, Class A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, commodities requiring special equipment (except those requiring temperature control) and those injurious or contaminating to other lading. (1) *Between Muskegon, MI and St. Paul, MN, serving the intermediate points of Grand Haven and Spring Lake, MI and the off-route point of Allendale, MI: From Muskegon, MI over U.S. Hwy 31 to junction of Interstate Hwy 196, thence over Interstate Hwy 196 to junction of Interstate Hwy 94, thence over Interstate Hwy 94 to junction of Interstate Hwy 90, thence over Interstate Hwy 90 to junction of Interstate Hwy 94 at Madison, WI, thence over Interstate Hwy 94 to junction of U.S. Hwy 12 at the MN-WI boundary line, thence over U.S. Hwy 12 to St. Paul, MN and return over the same route.* (2) *Between Muskegon, MI and St. Paul, MN, serving the intermediate points of Grand Haven and Spring Lake,*

MI and the off-route point of Allendale, MI: From Muskegon, MI over U.S. Hwy 31 to junction of U.S. Hwy 33, thence over U.S. Hwy 33 to junction Interstate Hwy 94, thence over Interstate Hwy 94 to U.S. Hwy 20, thence over U.S. Hwy 20 to junction U.S. Hwy 51, thence over U.S. Hwy 51 to junction Interstate Hwy 94, thence over Interstate Hwy 94 to junction U.S. Hwy 12 at the MN-WI boundary line, thence over U.S. Hwy 12 to St. Paul, MN and return over the same route. (3) *Between Muskegon, MI and Grand Rapids, MI, serving the intermediate points of Grand Haven, Spring Lake and Allendale, MI: From Muskegon, MI over U.S. Hwy 31 to junction of MI Hwy 45, thence over MI Hwy 45 to Grand Rapids, MI, and return over the same route.* Supporting shippers: There are 16 statements of support.

Note.—Applicant proposes to combine service over the routes described above with all existing authorized service routes.

MC 151552 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: B & B TRANSPORT, INC., 1301 West 6th Street, Mishawaka, IN 46544. Representative: Sanford M. Brook, Esq., Suite 710, JMS Building, South Bend, IN 46601. *Contract; irregular Petroleum and petroleum products*, in bulk, in tank vehicles between Niles and Detroit, MI; Cicero and Wood River, IL; and points in St. Joseph, Marshall, Kosciusho and Elkhart Counties, IN and St. Joseph and Cass Counties, MI under continuing contract(s) with Berreth Oil, Inc. of Mishawaka, IN; Devine Oil, Inc. of New Paris, IN and Bellman Oil, Inc. of Bremen, IN. Supporting shipper: Bellman Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 163, Bremen, IN 46506.

MC 11970 (Sub-4-3TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: PERKINS MOTOR TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 218, Savage, MN 55378. Representative: Neil Perkins (same address as applicant). (1) *Commodities*, the transportation of which because of size or weight requires the use of special equipment; and (2) *building contractors' tools and supplies*, between points in the states of IL, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, SD, and WI on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the U.S. (except AK and HI). Supporting shippers: Arrow Tank & Engineering Co., 8950 Evergreen Boulevard, Coon Rapids, MN 55433; Road Machinery Supplies, 4901 West 80th Street, Bloomington, MN 55437; DeBourgh Manufacturing, 9300 James Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55431.

MC 140820 (Sub-4-1TA), filed August 15, 1980. Applicant: A&R TRANSPORT, INC., 2996 N. Illinois, Ottawa, IL 61350. Representative: James R. Madler, 120 W. Madison St., Chicago, IL 60602. *Ferrous sulfide*, from Cleveland, OH to Marion,

IA. Supporting shipper: Namolco, Inc., Willow Grove, PA 19090.

The following applications were filed in Region 5. Send protests to: Consumer Assistance Center, Interstate Commerce Commission, Post Office Box 17150, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

MC 59367 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: DECKER TRUCK LINE, INC., P.O. Box 915, Ft. Dodge, IA 50501. Representative: William L. Fairbanks, 1980 Financial Center, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Metal and metal articles*, between points in CO, IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD and WI, restricted to traffic moving for the account of Schwartz Metals, Inc. Supporting shipper: Schwartz Metals, Inc., 1101-1201 East Main Street, Marshalltown, IA 50158.

MC 61440 (Sub-5-7TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: LEE WAY MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3401 N.W. 63rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73116. Representative: Richard H. Champlin, P.O. Box 12750, Oklahoma City, OK 73157. *Primary Metal Products including Galvanized: (except coating or other allied processing) and Fabricated Metal Products (except Ordnance)* between Berkely County, S.C., on the one hand and on the other, all points in the U.S. except AK and HI. Supporting shipper: Alumax of South Carolina, Inc., Goose Creek, S.C.

MC 107496 (Sub-5-30TA), filed, August 18, 1980. Applicant: RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. Representative: E. Check, 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Petroleum products including lubricating oil, in bulk*, between Benz Oil facilities in WI, on the one hand, and on the other, Baton Rouge, LA, Baltimore, MD, Pittsburgh, PA, St. Louis, MO, Virginia, MN. Supporting shipper: Benz Oil, 2724 W. Hampton Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53209.

MC 111170 (Sub-5-6TA), filed, August 18, 1980. Applicant: WHEELING PIPE LINE, INC., P.O. Box 1718, El Dorado, AR 71730. Representative: Dennis Ledet (same address as applicant). *Pentachlorophenol*, between Jefferson County, AR, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, TN, and TX. Supporting shipper: Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 1610, Tuscaloosa, AL 35403.

MC 114284 (Sub-5-5TA), filed, August 18, 1980. Applicant: FOX-SMYTHE TRANSPORTATION CO., 1700 S. Portland, P.O. Box 82307, Oklahoma City, OK 73148. Representative: John E. Jandera, P.O. Box 1979, Topeka, KS 66601. *Meat, Meat Products, Meat By-*

Products and Articles distributed by Meat Packinghouses as described in Sections A and C of Appendix I, to the report in Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766, from the facilities utilized by Service Packing Company and Best Western Foods, Inc. at Los Angeles, CA to points in AR, IL, IA, KS, MO, NE, OK and TX. Supporting shippers: Service Packing Co. and Best Western Foods, Inc., 3425 E. Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90058.

MC 117119 (Sub-5-24TA), filed, August 18, 1980. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, AR 72728. Representative: June B. Ball (same address as applicant). *Hand tools* from the facilities of Allied International at Van Nuys, CA to points in MN, WI, and points in the U.S. on and east of the Mississippi River. Supporting shipper(s): Allied International, 15071 Keswick, Van Nuys, CA 91405.

MC 117119 (Sub-5-25TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, AR 72728. Representative: June B. Ball (same address as applicant). *Lecithin (except in bulk)* from Stuttgart and Helena, AR to Atlanta, GA. Supporting shipper: American Lecithin Company, P.O. Box 4056, Atlanta, GA 30302.

MC 117119 (Sub-5-26TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, AR 72728. Representative: June B. Ball (same address as applicant). *Such commodities as are dealt in by automotive supply stores (except commodities in bulk)* from points in MI and OH to the facilities of Fruehauf Corporation at Salt Lake City, UT and Boise, ID. Supporting shipper: Fruehauf Corporation, 770 West Amity Road, Boise, ID 83705.

MC 119741 (Sub-5-14TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: GREEN FIELD TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., 1515 Third Avenue, N.W., P.O. Box 1235, Fort Dodge, IA 50501. Representative: D. L. Robson (same as applicant). *Salt and salt products*, from Rice County, KS to points in IA. Supporting shipper: White Transfer & Storage, Inc., P.O. Box 1355, Fort Dodge, IA 50501.

MC 119789 (Sub-5-30TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: CARAVAN REFRIGERATED CARGO, INC., P.O. Box 226188, Dallas, TX 75266. Representative: James K. Newbold, Jr. (same as applicant). *Melanine Dinnerware* from the facilities of Plastic Manufacturing at Dallas, TX to Ca. Supporting shipper: Plastics Manufacturing Company, 2700 South Westmoreland Ave., Dallas, TX 75223.

MC 126822 (Sub-5-24TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: WESTPORT TRUCKING COMPANY, 15580 South 169 Highway, Olathe, KS 66061. Representative: John T. Pruitt (same address as applicant). *Paper and paper articles, plastic and plastic articles, and materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution thereof* between points in the United States, restricted to the transportation of shipments from, to, or between the facilities of International Paper Company. Supporting shipper: International Paper Company, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017.

MC 129032 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: TOM INMAN TRUCKING, INC., 5656 S. 129th E. Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74145. Representative: Jerry D. Garland, P.O. Box 3728, 5656 S. 129th E. Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74121. *Plumbing fixtures, materials, equipment and supplies as used in the manufacture and distribution thereof; (except commodities in tank vehicles)* from IL, IN, KY, MI and OK to AZ, CA, FL, NC, OK, NV, and TX restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities owned/or operated by Delta Faucet Company, Division of Masco Corporation of Indiana or its affiliates. Supporting shipper: Delta Faucet, Inc., Highway 47 West, Greensburg, IN 47240.

MC 135283 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: GRAND ISLAND MOVING & STORAGE CO., INC., P.O. Box 2122, 432 S. Stuhr Road, Grand Island, NE 68801. Representative: Lavern R. Holdeman, Peterson, Bowman & Johanns, 521 South 14th St., Suite 500, P.O. Box 81849, Lincoln, NE 68501. *Filters, air, coolant, fuel and oil, in packages* from the facilities of J. A. Baldwin Manufacturing Company at or near Kearney, NE to points in the United States except NE, AK, and HI. Supporting shipper: J. A. Baldwin Manufacturing Company, P.O. Box 610, Kearney, NE 68847.

MC 139206 (Sub-5-15TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: F.M.S. TRANSPORTATION, INC., 2564 Harley Drive, Maryland Heights, MO 63043. Representative: Laura Berry (same address as applicant). Contract; Irregular. *Fabricated Metal* between points in the United States and the facilities of C. Hager & Sons (under continuing contract(s) with C. Hager & Sons). Supporting shipper: C. Hager & Sons, 139 Victor St., St. Louis, MO 63104.

MC 140364 (Sub-5-6TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: ARMOUR FOOD EXPRESS COMPANY, P.O. Box 2785, Amarillo, TX 79105. Representative: R. L. Gordon, Manager Transportation, 111 West Clarendon,

Phoenix, AZ 80513. Contract, irregular: *Foodstuffs moving in mechanical refrigerated equipment*, between facilities utilized by Lamb-Weston and from these facilities to all customer destinations within forty-eight contiguous states. Restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at, or destined to, the facilities of Lamb-Weston. Supporting shipper: Lamb-Weston, 6600 S.W. Hampton, Portland, OR 97223.

MC 145396 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: BOYCE HOWARD, d.b.a HOWARD TRUCKING, P.O. Box 165, Newport, AR 72112. Representative: John Paul Jones, P.O. Box 3140, Front Street Station, 189 Jefferson Avenue, Memphis, TN 38103. *Chemicals or allied products, including without limitation, fertilizer, raw materials used in manufacturing fertilizer, pesticides*, between points in AL, AR, GA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, OK, TN, and TX. Supporting shippers: Estech General Chemicals Corporation, 152 Collins, Memphis, TN; United States Steel Corporation, USS Agri-Chemicals Division, 233 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, GA; Fritt Industries, Inc., Box 850, Ozark, AL; and Parkans International, Inc., 5521 Armour Drive, Houston, TX.

MC 146729 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: JAMES S. HELWIG and ALLEN L. GRIMLAND, d.b.a. H & G LEASING, 2509 Inwood Road, Dallas, TX 75235. Representative: D. Paul Stafford, P.O. Box 45538, Dallas, TX 75245. *Power transmission machinery and related parts, attachments, and accessories and supplies (except those commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment)* from (1) Chambersburg, PA to Chicago, IL, Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, San Leandro, CA, and Trenton, TN; (2) from Trenton, TN to Chicago, IL, Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, San Leandro, CA and Chambersburg, PA. Supporting shipper(s): T. B. Woods Sons Company, 440 N. Fifth Avenue, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

MC 148035 (Sub-5-4TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: QUANDT TRANSPORT SERVICE, INC., 2606 North 11th Street, Omaha, NE 68110. Representative: Arlyn L. Westergren, Westergren & Hauptman, P.C., Suite 106, 7101 Mercy Road, Omaha, NE 68106. *Liquid feed, liquid feed ingredients, and molasses*. From Omaha, NE to points in IA, KS, MO and SD. Supporting shipper: Cargill, Inc., P.O. Box 9300, Dept. 29, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

MC 149026 (Sub-5-9TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: TRANS-STATES LINES, INC., 633 Main Street, Van

Buren, AR 72956. Representative: Larry C. Price (address same as above). *New furniture, materials, equipment and supplies used in the manufacture, assembly and distribution of new furniture (except commodities in bulk)*, between San Antonio, TX and points in the U.S. (except AK and HI). Supporting shippers: Creative Cabinets, 3215 N. Pan Am Expressway, San Antonio, TX; KLN Steel Prod. Co. 8614 Perrin Beitlele Road, San Antonio, TX 78286; and Galleon International Inc. Box 18162, San Antonio, TX 78218.

MC 150102 (Sub-5-5TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: MUSTANG TRANSPORTATION, INC., 1101 Rue Corton, Slidell, LA 70458. Representative: Albert T. Riddle, 1101 Rue Corton, Slidell, LA 70458. Contract—irregular, *Tires, tubes, wheels, wheel nuts, wheel weights, tire valves, hub wheel clips* between Armstrong Rubber Company in Jackson, MS and Sears, Roebuck and Co., facilities in the States of TX, LA, NM, and OK. Supporting shipper: Sears, Roebuck and Company, 1409 South Lamar Street, Dallas, TX 75295.

MC 150496 (Sub-5-9TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: P.A.M. TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 188, Tontitown, AR 72770. Representative: Paul A. Maestri, P.O. Box 188, Tontitown, AR 72770. *General commodities (with the usual exceptions) (except paper bags, plastic bags and bags made of paper and plastic between (a) Des Moines, IA and points in TX, OK, KS, NE, ND, SD, MN and MO, and at (b) Jacksonville, AR to points in IA, NE, KS, OK, TX and MO, and at (c) New Philadelphia, OH to points in KY, TN, NC, SC, GA, AL and FL)*. Restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Great Plains Bag Corp. Supporting shipper: Great Plains Bag Corporation, 4515 Fleur Dr., U.F.S. Bldg. Des Moines, IA 50321.

MC 151107 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: MICHAEL ARTON TRANSPORTERS, INC., 400 East Simcoe, Lafayette, 70501. Representative: Robert L. Boese, Broadhurst, Brook, Miller & Reed, P.O. Drawer 2879, Lafayette, LA 70502. *Passengers and their baggage*. Between points in LA on the one hand, and on the other hand, points in MS and TX. 16 supporting shippers.

MC 151154 (Sub-5-8TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: LENERTZ, INC. OF IOWA, 1004—29th Street, Sioux City, IA 51104. Representative: Edward A. O'Donnell (same address as applicant). *Liquid soap, toilet preparations, health and beauty aids and equipment*

materials and supplies used in the manufacture and distribution of liquid soap, toilet preparations, health and beauty aids (except commodities in bulk, in tank or hopper vehicles), between Jonathon Industrial Park, Chaska, MN, on the one hand, and on the other points in the United States in and east of ND, SD, NE, CO, OK, and TX. Restricted to shipments originating at or destined to the facilities of Minnetonka, Inc. Supporting shipper: Minnetonka, Inc., P.O. Box 1-A; Minnetonka, MN 55343.

MC 151259 (Sub-5-2TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: TRIPLE S. HAULING, INC., 4000 I-70 Drive, N.W., Columbia, MO 65201. Representative: Peter A. Greene, 900—17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Contract, irregular: *Plastic pipe and pipe fittings*, from McPherson, KS to Adrian, MO, under a continuing contract or contracts with Emery Sapp & Sons, Inc. Supporting shipper: Emery Sapp & Sons, Inc., 4000 I-70 Drive, N.W., Columbia, MO 65201.

MC 151578 (Sub-5-1TA), filed August 18, 1980. Applicant: DEMEY TRANSPORT, INC., R.R. #2, Denison, IA 51442. Representative: James M. Hodge, 1980 Financial Center, Des Moines, IA 50309. *Liquid fertilizer, liquid fertilizer materials and anhydrous ammonia, in bulk*, (1) from Denison, IA to points in MO and NE, and (2) from Beatrice, Blair, and Omaha, NE to points in IA and MO. Supporting shipper(s): Amoco Oil Co., 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, IL 60601. Agatha L. Mergenovich, Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-20188 Filed 8-23-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7935-01-M

Permanent Authority Decisions Volume No. OP1-010; Decision-Notice

August 7, 1980

Notice of Correction, previously noticed in the Federal Register issue of August 19, 1980, and republished this issue for the purpose of correcting the preface below, as it relates to fitness related applications, in lieu of non-fitness related applications as previously published.

The following applications, filed on or after July 3, 1980, are governed by Special Rule 247 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, see 49 CFR 1100.247. Special rule 247 was published in the Federal Register on July 3, 1980, at 45 FR 45539.

Persons wishing to oppose an application must follow the rules under 49 CFR 1100.247(B). Applications may be protested *only* on the grounds that

applicant is not fit, willing, and able to provide the transportation service and to comply with the appropriate statutes and Commission regulations. A copy of any application, together with applicant's supporting evidence, can be obtained from any applicant upon request and payment to applicant of \$10.00.

Amendments to the request for authority are not allowed. Some of the applications may have been modified prior to publication to conform to the Commission's policy of simplifying grants of operating authority.

Findings:

With the exception of those applications involving duly noted problems (e.g.s., unresolved common control, fitness, water carrier dual operations, or jurisdictional questions) we find, preliminarily, that each applicant has demonstrated its proposed service warrants a grant of the application under the governing section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Each applicant is fit, willing, and able to perform the service proposed, and to conform to the requirements of Title 49, Subtitle IV, United States Code, and the Commission's regulations. Except where noted, this decision is neither a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment nor a major regulatory action under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.

In the absence of legally sufficient protests in the form of verified statements filed within 45 days of publication of this decision-notice (or, if the application later becomes unopposed) appropriate authority will be issued to each applicant (except those with duly noted problems) upon compliance with certain requirements which will be set forth in a notice that the decision-notice is effective. Within 60 days after publication an applicant may file a verified statement in rebuttal to any statement in opposition.

To the extent that any of the authority granted may duplicate an applicant's other authority, the duplication shall be construed as conferring only a single operating right.

By the Commission, Review Board Number 1, Members Carleton, Joyce and Jones.
Agatha L. Mergénovich,
Secretary.

Note.—All applications are for authority to operate as a motor common carrier in interstate or foreign commerce over irregular routes, unless noted otherwise. Applications for motor contract carrier authority are those where service is for a named shipper "under contract".

MC 96750 (Sub-6F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: TRUCKING UNLIMITED, 9215 Sorensen Ave., Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670. Representative: Bobbie F. Albanese, 13215 E. Penn St., Suite 310, Whittier, CA 90602.

MC 120761 (Sub-65F), filed July, 30, 1980. Applicant: NEWMAN BROS. TRUCKING COMPANY, P.O. Box 18728, Fort Worth, TX 76118. Representative: A. William Brackett, 1108 Continental Life Bldg., Fort Worth, TX 76102.

[FR Doc. 80-26173 filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

Permanent Authority Decisions Volume No. OP1-011; Decision-Notice

August 11, 1980.

Notice of Correction, previously noticed in the FR issue of August 19, 1980, and republished this issue for the purpose of correcting the preface below, as it relates to non-fitness related applications, in lieu of fitness related applications as previously published.

The following applications, filed on or after July 3, 1980, are governed by Special Rule 247 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, see 49 C.F.R. 1100.247. Special rule 247 was published in the Federal Register of July 3, 1980, at 45 FR 45539.

Persons wishing to oppose an application must follow the rules under 49 CFR 1100.247(B). A copy of any application, together with applicant's supporting evidence, can be obtained from any applicant upon request and payment to applicant of \$10.00.

Amendments to the request for authority are not allowed. Some of the applications may have been modified prior to publication to conform to the Commission's policy of simplifying grants of operating authority.

Findings:

With the exception of those applications involving duly noted problems (e.g.s., unresolved common control, fitness, water carrier, dual operations, or jurisdictional questions) we find, preliminarily, that each applicant has demonstrated its proposed service warrants a grant of the application under the governing section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Each applicant is fit, willing, and able to perform the service proposed, and to conform to the requirements of Title 49, Subtitle IV, United States Code, and the Commission's regulations. Except where noted, this decision is neither a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of human environment nor a major regulatory action under the

Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.

In the absence of legally sufficient protests in the form of verified statements filed within 45 days of publication of this decision-notice (or, if the application later becomes unopposed) appropriate authority will be issued to each applicant (except those with duly noted problems) upon compliance with certain requirements which will be set forth in a notice that the decision-notice is effective. Within 60 days after publication an applicant may file a verified statement in rebuttal to any statement in opposition.

To the extent that any of the authority granted may duplicate an applicant's other authority, the duplication shall be construed as conferring only a single operating right.

By the Commission, Review Board Number 1, Members Carleton, Joyce and Jones.
Agatha L. Mergénovich,
Secretary.

Note.—All applications are for authority to operate as a motor common carrier in interstate or foreign commerce over irregular routes, unless noted otherwise. Applications for motor contract carrier authority are those where service is for a named shipper "under contract".

MC 200 (Sub-481F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: RISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, P.O. Box 100, 215 W. Pershing Rd., Kansas City, MO 64141. Representative: H. Lynn Davis (same address as applicant).

MC 29910 (Sub-282F), filed July 29, 1980. Applicant: ARKANSAS-BEST FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC., 301 South 11th St., Fort Smith, AR 72901. Representative: Don A. Smith, P.O. Box 43, 510 North Greenwood Ave., Fort Smith, AR 72902.

MC 61440 (Sub-195F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: LEE WAY MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 3401 N.W. 63rd St., Oklahoma City, OK 73116. Representative: Richard H. Champlin, P.O. Box 12750, Oklahoma City, OK 73157.

MC 69281 (Sub-56F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: THE DAVIDSON TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., a corporation, 698 Fairmount Ave., Baltimore, MD 21204. Representative: David W. Ayers, P.O. Box 58, Baltimore, MD 21203.

MC 111231 (Sub-308F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: JONES TRUCK LINES, INC., 610 East Emma Ave., Springdale, AR 72764. Representative: Don A. Smith, P.O. Box 43, 510 North Greenwood Ave., Fort Smith, AR 72902.

MC 119741 (Sub-273F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: GREEN FIELD

TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., 1515 Third Ave., N.W., P.O. Box 1235, Fort Dodge, IA 50501. Representative: D. L. Robson (same address as applicant).

MC 135410 (Sub-104F), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: COURTNEY J. MUNSON, d.b.a. MUNSON TRUCKING, P.O. Box 266, Monmouth, IL 61462. Representative: Daniel O. Hands, 205 West Touhy Ave., Suite 200, Park Ridge, IL 60068.

MC 138420 (Sub-47F), filed July 30, 1980. Applicant: CHIZEK ELEVATOR & TRANSPORT, INC., Route 1—P.O. Box 147, Cleveland, WI 53063. Representative: Wayne W. Wilson, 150 E. Gilman St., Madison, WI 53703.

MC 138991 (Sub-29F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: K. J. TRANSPORTATION, INC., 6070 Collett Rd., Victor, NY 14564. Representative: Linda A Calvo (same address as applicant).

MC 139171 (Sub-6F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: CONTROLLED DELIVERY SERVICE, INC., 17295 E. Railroad Ave., City of Industry, CA 91749. Representative: Robert L. Cope, Suite 501, 1730 M St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

MC 145950 (Sub-84F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: BAYWOOD TRANSPORT, INC., 2611 University Parks Drive, Waco, TX 76706. Representative: E. Stephen Heisley, 805 McLachlen Bank Bldg., 666 Eleventh St. N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

MC 146071 (Sub-27), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: DEETZ TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 2, Strum, WI 54770. Representative: Charles J. Kimball, 350 Capitol Life Center, 1600 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203.

MC 150710 (Sub-1F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: LEBARNOLD, INC., 625 South 5th Ave., P.O. Box 630, Lebanon, PA 17042. Representative: Richard A. Mehley, 1000 16th St. N.W., Suite 502, Washington, DC 20036.

MC 151271 (Sub-1F), filed July 24, 1980. Applicant: JERRY OWEN'S TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 371, Rice Lake, WI 54868. Representative: Samuel Rubenstein, P.O. Box 5, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

MC 151280 (Sub-1F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: IOWA TURKEY EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 582, Storm Lake, IA 50588. Representative: Ronald R. Adams, 600 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50509.

[FR Doc. 80-26172 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

Permanent Authority Decisions Volume No. OP1-012; Decision-Notice

August 11, 1980.

Notice of Correction, previously noticed in the Federal Register issue of August 19, 1980, and republished this issue for the purpose of correcting the preface below, as it relates to non-fitness related applications, in lieu of fitness related applications as previously published.

The following applications, filed on or after July 3, 1980, are governed by Special Rule 247 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, see 49 CFR 1100.247. Special rule 247 was published in the Federal Register of July 3, 1980, at 45 FR 45539.

Persons wishing to oppose an application must follow the rules under 49 CFR 1100.247(B). A copy of any application, together with applicant's supporting evidence, can be obtained from any applicant upon request and payment to applicant of \$10.00.

Amendments to the request for authority are not allowed. Some of the applications may have been modified prior to publication to conform to the Commission's policy of simplifying grants of operating authority.

Findings

With the exception of those applications involving duly noted problems (e.g., unresolved common control, fitness, water carrier dual operations, or jurisdictional questions) we find, preliminarily, that each applicant has demonstrated its proposed service warrants a grant of the application under the governing section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Each applicant is fit, willing, and able to perform the service proposed, and to conform to the requirements of Title 49, Subtitle IV, United States Code, and the Commission's regulations. Except where noted, this decision is neither a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment nor a major regulatory action under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.

In the absence of legally sufficient protests in the form of verified statements filed within 45 days of publication of this decision-notice (or, if the application later becomes unopposed) appropriate authority will be issued to each applicant (except those with duly noted problems) upon compliance with certain requirements which will be set forth in a notice that the decision-notice is effective. Within 60 days after publication an applicant may file a verified statement in rebuttal to any statement in opposition.

To the extent that any of the authority granted may duplicate an applicant's other authority, the duplication shall be construed as conferring only a single operating right.

By the Commission, Review Board Number 1, Members Carleton, Joyce, and Jones. Review Board Member Carleton not participating.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

Note.—All applications are for authority to operate as a motor common carrier in interstate or foreign commerce over irregular routes, unless noted otherwise. Applications for motor contract carrier authority are those where service is for a named shipper "under contract."

MC 115311 (Sub-399F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: J & M TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., P.O. Box 488, Milledgeville, GA 31061. Representative: Robert E. Tate, P.O. Box 517, Evergreen, AL 36401.

MC 124511 (Sub-66F), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: OLIVER MOTOR SERVICE, INC., P.O. Box 223, East Hwy 54, Mexico, MO 65265. Representative: Leonard R. Kofkin, 39 South La Salle St., Chicago, IL 60603.

MC 143701 (Sub-26F), filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: HODGES FREIGHT LINES, INC., P.O. Box 73-I, Metairie, LA 70033. Representative: Lester C. Arvin, 814 Century Plaza Bldg., Wichita, KS 67202.

MC 146071 (Sub-28F), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: DEETZ TRUCKING, INC., P.O. Box 2, Strum, WI 54770. Representative: Jack B. Wolfe, 350 Capitol Life Center, 1600 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203.

MC 151451F, filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: CHARLES E. REED, P.O. Box 547, Long Lane, Franklin, TN 37064. Representative: James Clarence Evans, 1800 Third National Bank Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219.

MC 150791 (Sub-1F), filed August 4, 1980. Applicant: INDUSTRIAL FREIGHT SERVICES, INC., 241 Erie St., Waverly, NY 14892. Representative: Donald C. Carmien, 501 Midtown Mall, Binghamton, NY 13901.

MC 151461F, filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: B.J.K. CORP., 414 Park Dr., Grand Forks, ND 58201. Representative: David C. Britton, 1425 Cottonwood St., Grand Forks, ND 58201.

[FR Doc. 80-26171 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

**Permanent Authority Decisions
Volume No. OP1-013; Decision-Notice**

August 11, 1980.

Notice of correction, previously noticed in the Federal Register issue of August 19, 1980, and republished this issue for the purpose of correcting the preface below, as it relates to fitness related applications, in lieu of non-fitness related applications as previously published.

The following applications, filed on or after July 3, 1980, are governed by Special Rule 247 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, see 49 CFR 1100.247. Special rule 247 was published in the Federal Register on July 3, 1980, at 45 FR 45539.

Persons wishing to oppose an application must follow the rules under 49 CFR 1100.247(B). Applications may be protested *only* on the grounds that applicant is not fit, willing, and able to provide the transportation service and to comply with the appropriate statutes and Commission regulations. A copy of any application, together with applicant's supporting evidence, can be obtained from any applicant upon request and payment to applicant of \$10.00.

Amendments to the request for authority are not allowed. Some of the applications may have been modified prior to publication to conform to the Commission's policy of simplifying grants of operating authority.

Findings:

With the exception of those applications involving duly noted problems (e.g., unresolved common control, fitness, water carrier dual operations, or jurisdictional questions) we find, preliminarily, that each applicant has demonstrated its proposed service warrants a grant of the application under the governing section of the Interstate Commerce Act. Each applicant is fit, willing, and able to perform the service proposed, and to conform to the requirements of Title 49, Subtitle IV, United States Code, and the Commission's regulations. Except where noted, this decision is neither a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment nor a major regulatory action under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.

In the absence of legally sufficient protests in the form of verified statements filed within 45 days of publication of this decision-notice (or, if the application later becomes unopposed) appropriate authority will be issued to each applicant (except those with duly noted problems) upon compliance with certain requirements

which will be set forth in a notice that the decision-notice is effective. Within 60 days after publication an applicant may file a verified statement in rebuttal to any statement in opposition.

To the extent that any of the authority granted may duplicate an applicant's other authority, the duplication shall be construed as conferring only a single operating right.

By the Commission, Review Board Number 1, Members Carleton, Joyce, and Jones. Review Board Member Carleton not participating.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,

Secretary.

Note.—All applications are for authority to operate as a motor common carrier in interstate or foreign commerce over irregular routes, unless noted otherwise. Applications for motor contract carrier authority are those where service is for a named shipper "under contract."

MC 119641 (Sub-184F), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: RINGLE EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 335, Moline, IL 61625. Representative: Alki E. Scopelitis, 1301 Merchants Plaza, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

MC 125751 (Sub-9F), filed August 6, 1980. Applicant: H&W CARRIERS, INC., Box 73, Camargo, IL 61919. Representative: Robert T. Lawley, 300 Reisch Bldg., Springfield, IL 62701.

MC 130981F, filed August 1, 1980. Applicant: HALE FREIGHT SYSTEMS, INC., 1404 Clinton St., Baltimore, MD 21224. Representative: Mel P. Booker, Jr., 110 South Columbus St., Alexandria, VA 22314.

MC 145610 (Sub-7F), filed August 5, 1980. Applicant: TRUCK AIR OF GEORGIA, INC., 576 Lake Mirror Road, College Park, GA 30349. Representative: Robert E. Born, Suite 508, 1447 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, GA 30309.

MC 149400F, filed July 23, 1980. Applicant: JOHN CHEESEMAN TRUCKING, INC., 501 North First St., Fort Recovery, OH 45816. Representative: Barry Weintraub, Suite 800, 8133 Leesburg Pike, Vienna, VA 22180.

[FR Doc. 80-26170 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

[Finance Docket No. 29441]

**Southern Pacific Transportation Co.—
Trackage Right—Over Kansas City
Southern Railway Co.**

Southern Pacific Transportation Co. (SP), One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105, represented by Mr. T. A. Miller, General Commerce Counsel, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94105, hereby gives notice that on the 8th day of August, 1980, it filed with the

Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, DC, an application pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 11343 for authority to operate, under trackage rights, over approximately 3,500 feet of trackage owned by Kansas City Southern Railway Company (KCS) in KCS' Wall Street yard at Beaumont, TX.

The trackage rights agreement provides that KCS will construct a 265' crossover track, relocate a 400' crossover track, realign 175', of trackage, construct 640' of new trackage and rehabilitate 1730' of existing trackage. SP will pay for all costs of the construction, relocation, realignment and rehabilitation and will have trackage rights over all such trackage. The line involved extends approximately 3500' from connection at milepost 766.70 of KCS' mainline to connection with SP's Sabine Branch at milepost 29.95.

Acceptance of the proposed trackage rights agreement will enhance carrier operating economy and efficiency and result in better service to the public by allowing SP to route trains from the east and destined to points on its Rockland Branch, directly to said branch without having to first proceed to its Beaumont yard, approximately three (3) miles west of the connection of the Rockland Branch with the subject trackage.

Applicant is operating under Service Order No. 1393 served August 9, 1979.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations (49 C.F.R. 1108.8) in Ex Parte No. 55 (Sub-No. 4), *Implementation—Nat'l Environmental Policy Act, 1969*, 352 I.C.C. 451 (1976), any protests may include a statement indicating the presence or absence of any effect of the requested Commission action on the quality of the human environment. If any such effect is alleged to be present, the statement shall indicate with specific data the exact nature and degree of the anticipated impact. See *Implementation—Nat'l Environmental Policy Act, 1969, Supra*, at p. 487.

Interested persons may participate formally in a proceeding by submitting written comments regarding the application. Such submissions shall indicate the proceeding designation Finance Docket No. 29441 and the original and two copies thereof shall be filed with the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20224, not later than 45 days after the date notice of the filing of the application is published in the Federal Register. Such written comments shall include the following: the person's position, e.g., party protestant or party in support, regarding the proposed transaction; specific reasons why approval would or would not be in the

public interest; and a request for oral hearing if one is desired. Additionally, interested persons who do not intend to formally participate in a proceeding but who desire to comment thereon, may file such statements and information as they may desire, subject to the filing and service requirements specified herein. Persons submitting written comments to the Commission shall, at the same time, serve copies of such written comments upon the applicant, the Secretary of Transportation and the Attorney General.

Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26175 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[TA-131(b)-5, TA-503(a)-7 and 332-113]

Probable Economic Effects of Possible Tariff Reductions Under Section 124 of the Trade Act of 1974 and Designation of Certain Articles as Eligible Articles for Purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: In accordance with the provisions of section 131(b) and 503(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the Commission has instituted investigation Nos. TA-131(b)-5, TA-503(a)-7, and 332-113 for the purpose of obtaining, to the extent practicable, information of the kind described in section 131(d) of the Act. This information is for use in connection with the preparation of advice requested by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) with respect to certain listed articles as to the probable economic effects on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of (1) possible concessions on certain listed articles under the residual tariff reduction authority granted to the President under section 124 of the Act or continuance of duty-free treatment if the existing rate of duty is free, and (2) the elimination of U.S. import duties under the United States Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 20, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: (1) Agricultural products, Mr. Edward Furlow (202-523-0234); (2) Textile products, Mr. Reuben Schwartz, (202-523-0114); (3) Chemical products, Dr. Aimison Jonnard (202-523-0423); (4)

Minerals and metals, Mr. Larry Brookhart (202-523-0275); (5) Machinery and equipment, Mr. Aaron Chesser (202-523-0853); (6) Miscellaneous manufacturers, Mr. Selma Coble (202-523-0109); Office of Industries, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436; (7) Legal aspects, Mr. William Gearhart, (202-523-0487), Office of General Counsel, at the same address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 5, 1980, in accordance with section 131(a) and 503(a) of the Act and pursuant to the authority of the President delegated to the USTR by Executive Order 11846, as amended by Executive Order 11947, the USTR furnished the United States International Trade Commission with lists of articles which are being considered for (1) possible concessions under the residual tariff reduction authority of section 124 of the Act or continuance of duty-free treatment or (2) designation as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP set forth in Title V of the Act. The USTR published the lists of articles in the August 8, 1980, Federal Register (45 FR 52978). A notice correcting errors in the August 8, 1980, notice was published in the Federal Register of August 20, 1980 (45 FR 55556). Copies of the lists are available upon request from the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

Section 504(d) of the Act exempts from one of the competitive-need limits in section 504(c) articles for which no like or directly competitive article was being produced in the United States on the date of enactment of the Act. Accordingly, pursuant to the authority of section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), and in conformity with the delegation of authority from the President to him of Executive Order 11846 as amended by Executive Order 11947, the USTR requested that the Commission also provide advice with respect to whether products like or directly competitive with any products described in the attached tariff categories were being produced in the United States on January 3, 1975.

Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held in the Commission Hearing Room, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, beginning at 10:00 a.m., e.s.t., on November 5, 1980, to be continued on November 6 and 7, 1980, if required. All persons shall have the right to appear by counsel or in person, to present information, and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public

hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, not later than noon, October 28, 1980.

Written Submissions

In lieu of or in addition to appearances at the public hearing, interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the investigation. All written statements, including prepared statements filed by witnesses at the public hearing, should include a summary of material included in the statement. Commercial or financial information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available for inspection by interested persons.

To be ensured of consideration by the Commission, written statements should be submitted at the earliest practicable date, but no later than November 18, 1980. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 22, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

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BILLING CODE 7028-02-M

Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-43, Mushrooms

August 14, 1980.

Determination of Injury

On the basis of the information developed in the course of the investigation, the Commission has determined (Commissioner Bedell not participating) that mushrooms, prepared or preserved, provided for in item 144.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof,¹ to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

¹ Commissioner Calhoun and Moore found serious injury; commissioners Alberger and Stern found serious injury, or the threat thereof.

Findings and Recommendations Concerning Relief

Commissioners Alberger, Calhoun, and Stern find and recommend that, in order to prevent or remedy serious injury,² it is necessary to impose quantitative restrictions on U.S. imports of mushrooms, prepared or preserved, provided for in item 144.20 of the TSUS, for the 3-year period commencing July 1, 1980. Such quantitative restrictions should be established at 86,000,000 pounds (drained weight) for the first year, to be increased by 9.7 percent in each subsequent year. The actual levels are as follows:

Quantities-Drained Weight Basis

July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.....	86,000,000
July 1, 1981 to June 1982.....	94,000,000
July 1, 1982 to June 1983.....	103,000,000

They further recommend that the President allocate such quantitative restrictions on a per country basis, as he deems appropriate.

Commissioner Moore finds and recommends that, in order to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry that he has found to exist, it is necessary to impose a quota on U.S. imports of mushrooms, prepared or preserved, provided for in item 144.20 of the TSUS, for the 5-year period beginning July 1, 1980, as follows—78 million pounds for the first 2 years, to be increased by 10 percent in the third year, 10 percent above the third year level in the fourth year, and 10 percent above the fourth year level in the fifth year. He further recommends that the President allocate the quota on a per country basis as he deems appropriate.

Background

The Commission instituted the investigation on March 24, 1980, following receipt on March 14, 1980, of a petition filed by the American Mushroom Institute, a trade association representing domestic mushroom canners. Notice of the Commission's investigation and the public hearing held with respect thereto was published in the Federal Register of April 2, 1980 (45 FR 21753), and copies of the notice were posted at the office of the Secretary to the Commission in Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's office in New York City. A public hearing was held in the Commission's hearing room in Washington, D.C., on June 9-10, 1980, and all interested parties were afforded

² Commissioners Alberger and Stern, having found serious injury or the threat thereof, recommend relief to prevent or remedy such injury. Commissioner Calhoun, having found serious injury, recommends relief to remedy such injury.

an opportunity to be present, to present evidence, and to be heard.

This report is being furnished to the President in accordance with section 201(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251(d)(1)). The information in the report was obtained from fieldwork and interviews by members of the Commission's staff, and from other Federal agencies, responses to Commission questionnaires, information presented at the public hearing, briefs submitted by interested parties, the Commission's files, and other sources.

Views of Chairman Bill Alberger, Vice Chairman Michael J. Calhoun, and Commissioner Paula Stern

Section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 requires that each of the following conditions be met before an affirmative determination can be made:

(1) There are increased imports (either actual or relative to domestic production) of an article into the United States;

(2) The domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article is being seriously injured, or threatened with serious injury; and

(3) Such increased imports of an article are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

We find that all three conditions have been met and therefore have made an affirmative determination in this investigation.

Increased imports

The statute requires the Commission to consider increases in imports "either actual or relative to domestic production." In this case, imports of the canned mushrooms have increased in both absolute and relative terms. Imports of canned mushrooms³ increased from 50 million pounds (drained-weight basis)⁴ in marketing year 1974/75 to 86 million pounds in 1978/79.⁵ In 1979/80 imports reached the

³The subject imports in this case are "mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved," provided for in item 144.20 of the TSUS. While this item includes mushrooms in jars and frozen mushrooms, 97 percent of all these imports are in cans. Furthermore, the vast majority of domestic production in these categories is canned as opposed to jarred or frozen.

⁴Drained weight rather than fresh weight basis will be used throughout our views.

⁵A marketing year is July 1-June 30 and is the standard period used throughout this opinion. The Commission's present investigation gathered data from questionnaires covering marketing years since 1976/77. However, significant additional data on many factors were available from the two prior investigations.

record level of 114 million pounds. The ratio of imports to domestic production of canned mushrooms increased from 88 percent in 1974/75 to 96 percent in 1978/79. Imports of canned mushrooms continued to increase in recent months, both absolutely and relative to production. Imports totaled approximately 75 million pounds in July-March 1979/80, as opposed to only 50 million pounds in the same period a year earlier.

The Domestic Industry

We have determined that the appropriate industry against which the impact of the subject imported articles should be weighed consists of all domestic producers of canned mushrooms. In making this determination, we have considered various arguments made in the hearing and offered in submissions that the relevant domestic industry consists of both processors and growers of mushrooms. For the reasons stated below, however, we do not believe such a broad definition of the domestic industry is justified in this case.

In order to understand the basis for our decision, it is necessary to examine the development of the concept of industry under section 201. Section 201(b)(1) requires that we consider the question of serious injury or threat thereof to "the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article". The phrase "like or directly competitive article" derives from language in Article XIX of GATT⁶—the so-called "escape clause." It has been used in U.S. escape clause legislation since 1951.⁷ Although there is no express definition of this phrase in the statute or in predecessor provisions (except for one aspect of "directly competitive" which is discussed *infra*), it has a long history of application both in escape clause proceedings and elsewhere in customs administration.⁸

At least two conceptual problems attend the application of this language as it is used under section 201(b). First,

⁶General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Oct. 30, 1947, 61 Stat. (5), (6), 55 U.N.T.S. 104 (1948), Vol. 14, BISD.

⁷Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, sec. 7, 65 Stat. 72 (1951).

⁸The same basic language was used in sec. 301(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1982, governing adjustment assistance petitions 78 Stat. 883 (1982) sec. 301(a). See *infra*, p. 8. The term "like" is also used in antidumping and countervailing proceedings under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. sec. 1677(4)(a); although for that title it has a legislatively defined scope; see, 19 U.S.C. 1677(10). It has been used in various other provisions relating to customs administration; see, e.g. *Geo. S. Bush Co., Inc., v. U.S., ARD 140 (U.S. Customs Ct. 1982)*.

there is the fundamental question of differentiating between articles that are "like" and articles that are "directly competitive." Second, there is the difficult problem of deciding whether the disjunctive "or" means that we are to examine two distinct industries, one producing the "like" product and the other producing the "directly competitive" product, as opposed to our examining the single industry comprised of producers of each of these types of articles. The face of the statute offers no clear direction for resolving either of these two questions.

With regard to the difference between products that are "like" and products that are "directly competitive," legislative history and judicial precedent offer guidance. The House and Senate Reports relating to the Trade Act of 1974 address this question directly with virtually identical language:

The term "like or directly competitive" used in the bill to describe the products of domestic producers that may be adversely affected by imports was used in the same context in section 7 of the 1951 Extension Act and in section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act. The term was derived from the escape-clause provisions in trade agreements, such as article XIX of the GATT. The words "like" and "directly competitive," as used previously and in this bill, are not to be regarded as synonymous or explanatory of each other, but rather to distinguish between "like" articles and articles which, although not "like", are nevertheless "directly competitive." In such context, "like" articles are those which are substantially identical in inherent or intrinsic characteristics (i.e., materials from which made, appearance, quality, texture, etc.), and "directly competitive" articles are those which, although not substantially identical in their inherent or intrinsic characteristics, are substantially equivalent for commercial purposes, that is, are adapted to the same uses and are essentially interchangeable therefor.⁹ (Emphasis added)

It is plain, therefore, that the intent of the drafting committees was that "like" has to do with the physical identity of the articles themselves, while "directly competitive" relates more to the notion of commercial interchangeability.

While the report language leaves little ambiguity as to Congressional intent regarding the meaning of "like" and "directly competitive," further guidance on the distinction between the two terms can be found in the leading case of *United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO v. Bedell*.¹⁰ In that case, the

court was faced with the Commission's interpretation of the term "like or directly competitive" in a determination involving a petition for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.¹¹ The court gave its view of the phrase, relying almost entirely on legislative history and case law regarding escape clause legislation. The court noted that:

An imported product that is "like" a domestic product will ordinarily be directly competitive with that product. Unless Congress, by using "directly competitive" alternatively, intended to embrace articles not within the scope of "like," the "directly competitive" language is superfluous. From daily experience, however, we know that many products can be directly competitive without having identical or nearly identical physical characteristics. Normally, the term "directly competitive" invites, in the first instance, a comparison of the commercial uses of the products and not their characteristics; the word "like," in common parlance, does the reverse.¹²

The court added that "one must approach the question whether an imported article is 'like' a domestic article with the knowledge that 'like' is the more restrictive of the two terms."¹³

With respect to the problem of whether the language "like or directly competitive" implies the existence and characteristics of one industry as opposed to two distinct industries, the legislative history and the court's ruling in *United Shoe Workers v. Bedell* also provide useful guidance here. In observing that "like" and "directly competitive" are two separate items which are neither synonymous with nor explanatory of each other, both the House and the Senate strongly imply that these terms *could*, indeed, refer to separate groups of producers. The court's decision in *United Shoe Workers v. Bedell* also suggests that the distinction drawn by the statute could be critical to a Commission determination, and that some decisions may only involve the narrower of the two product scopes.

In previous cases, Commissioners have generally not found it essential to draw meaningful distinctions between the terms "like" and "directly competitive," usually because the distinction was not important to the outcome of the case or because the facts overwhelmingly indicated a given result. This does not mean, however, that the Commission has always aggregated producers of both "like" and "directly

competitive" articles into one industry. In at least one case where the groups could be clearly distinguished, a majority of the Commission considered them separately, rather than cumulatively, to determine whether one or the other met the criteria for relief.¹⁴ The majority view regarding industry was perhaps best explained in the views of Commissioners Talbot and Overton, which read in part as follows:

The term "like" clearly refers to products which are of the same kind, and the term "directly competitive" clearly refers to articles which are not "like," but which nevertheless directly compete with the imported product concerned. It is further our view that, in a case where there is domestic production of both "like" and "directly competitive" products, a basis for invoking the escape clause exists if under the escape-clause criteria it is established that the imports in question are causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic production of the "like" products only, regardless of the effect of the imports on the "directly competitive" products.¹⁵

It should be noted that the majority view in this case was clearly contrary to a previous decision in which a majority aggregated "like" and "directly competitive" articles.¹⁶ Both decisions were made under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951,¹⁷ and in neither instance did the Commission have the benefit of the 1974 legislative history or the judicial precedent discussed above, which seems to reinforce the latter of the two Commission rulings. Nevertheless, we find the reasoning of Commissioners Talbot and Overton somewhat incomplete, because it is based solely upon considerations of product differences and does not relate those considerations to the concept of "industry." Therefore, while we concur in principle with their conclusion, we feel compelled to explain how our approach differs.

We believe that in light of the authorities mentioned above the appropriate task for us in cases arising under Section 201 is to draw a distinction between the "like" product and the "directly competitive" product, then if the producers of these two articles can clearly be treated as separate and distinct industries, and if such treatment is consistent with practice in the marketplace, we must look to whichever industry presents the

⁹Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance . . . S. Rept. No. 95-1296 (93rd Cong., 2d sess 1974) pp. 121-22. (Senate Finance Rept.).

¹⁰506 F 2d 174 (D.C. Cir. 1974); see also, Trade Reform Act of 1973: Report of the Committee on

Ways and Means . . . H. Rept. No. 93-571 (93rd Cong., 1st Sess. 1973) p. 45 (House Ways and Means Rept.).

¹¹76 Stat. 883 (1962).

¹²506 F. 2d 174, at pp. 185-86.

¹³Id at p. 186.

¹⁴Zinc Sheet, Report on Escape Clause Investigation No. 81 under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (January 1960).

¹⁵Id at p. 59.

¹⁶Chalk Whiting, Report on Escape Clause Investigation No. 15 under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (April 1953).

¹⁷65 Stat. 72 (1951) at sec. 6(a).

most compelling argument for relief. There may be cases where it is impossible or inappropriate to segregate industries on this basis. For example, if the same group of firms used the same productive facilities to produce both "like" and "directly competitive" articles, and if it were impossible to break out statistics on production, consumption, sales, profits, or employment on the basis of the "like" product, then we might be compelled to aggregate. In other words, the industry producing a "like" product must be rationally defined, and it must be a reasonably distinct entity. It should also be reflective of current industrial and marketing practices.

Obviously, our industry concept under Section 201 can be distorted to reach an absurd outcome, and we must avoid industry definitions that are drawn artificially narrow simply to make relief more likely. While producers of the "like" product alone may constitute an industry for the purposes of section 201, this must be a classification which we are capable of analyzing under the pertinent statutory criteria. We see nothing that would suggest a contrary view of industry in any of the authorities mentioned, nor in previous Commission practice. Moreover, we believe that this is the overall approach most consistent with both the plain language and the underlying purposes of Section 201.

The facts gathered in this investigation clearly show that the "like" product is canned mushrooms and does not include fresh mushrooms. Only canned mushrooms have the same or nearly the same appearance, qualities or characteristics.¹⁸ There are certain intrinsic differences between the two products.¹⁹ For example, canned mushrooms may be stored for an indefinite period, while fresh mushrooms must be consumed or preserved within a short time. Restaurants and other institutional users point out that fresh mushrooms have higher preparation costs.²⁰ For certain uses, such as salads, fresh mushrooms are clearly preferred.²¹ There are obvious differences in quality, texture and taste²², as pointed out in the Commission's survey.²³

¹⁸ See, *Japan Import Co. v. United States*, 86 F. 2d 124, 24 C.C.P.A. 167, 176 (1936). "Like" is commonly defined as "the same or nearly the same (as in appearance, character, or quantity)". Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (1977).

¹⁹ Intrinsic characteristics was a factor mentioned in the Senate Finance Rept., supra, at p. 122.

²⁰ See infra, p. A-12.

²¹ See infra, p. A-11.

²² See Senate Finance Rept. Supra, at p. 122.

²³ See infra, p. A-10-A-12.

The Commission's survey did reveal that there is a certain degree of interchangeability between the two types of goods, but this merely indicates that the products may be "directly competitive". In fact, Section 601(5) of the Trade Act of 1974²⁴ was written specifically to assure among other things that producers of agricultural goods have standing to petition for relief against imports of goods at a different stage of processing on the grounds that such goods are "directly competitive" for the purpose of section 201.

The section states:

An imported article is "directly competitive with" a domestic article at an earlier or later stage of processing, and a domestic article is "directly competitive with" an imported article at an earlier or later stage of processing, if the importation of the article has an economic effect on producers of the domestic article comparable to the effect of importation of articles in the same stage of processing as the domestic article. For purposes of this paragraph, the unprocessed article is at an earlier stage of processing.²⁵

As pointed out by the court in *United Shoe Workers v. Bedell*, the section was enacted after the Commission had refused to consider unprocessed sweet cherries to be "directly competitive" with imports of processed Glace cherries.²⁶ Commenting on this fact, the court said:

... after the Commission excluded from the reach of "like of directly competitive," products that were "substantially the same" but at "an earlier or later stage of processing," Congress expanded the definition of "directly competitive," rather than "like," to encompass those products. This evidence, in our view, is persuasive as to the restrictive sense in which Congress used the word "like"²⁷

Considering the history behind section 601(5) and the restrictive definition historically given to the term "like", it seems that, at most, fresh mushrooms could only be considered "directly competitive" with a product such as canned mushrooms, which are at a later stage of processing and have been altered in many respects.

Having determined that the "like" product is canned mushrooms, we must also consider whether the domestic producers of this article constitute a separate and distinct industry for which it would be appropriate to invoke section 201. Our investigation revealed that canning and processing are largely distinct from the production and sale of fresh mushrooms. While some firms are engaged in both types of operations, the

majority of canners are separate from the growing industry and must purchase fresh mushrooms from growers. Of those canners who do grow their own fresh mushrooms, most devote such production solely to processing rather than sales on the fresh market. Even with respect to those canners who do make some sales to the fresh market, separate accounting records are usually maintained for such sales. In general, the Commission has data exclusively for U.S. canning operations which enable us to analyze all factors relevant to our determination of injury. Production, consumption, sales, employment, profitability, capacity utilization, and other factors can all be examined for canning operations alone.

Clearly then, the canning of mushrooms encompasses a distinct class. We therefore believe that the facts of this case compel us to treat mushroom processors as a separate "industry" for the purpose of section 201.²⁸

Serious Injury

Section 201(b)(2)(A) of the Trade Act provides guidelines for determining whether a domestic industry is being seriously injured. The Commission must consider, among other economic factors, whether there is a significant idling of productive facilities in the industry, the inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit, and significant unemployment or underemployment within the industry. Because the Act specifically avoids limiting the Commission to just these criteria, we have also considered all other relevant economic indicators on which the Commission has been able to compile data. These included inventories, exports, and sales.

Many smaller producers have terminated operations in recent years. In late 1979, canned mushrooms were produced by 23 firms, compared with 29 firms in 1976 and 35 firms in 1972. The capacity utilization rate for U.S. producers of canned mushrooms also declined, falling from 43 percent in 1977 to 35 percent in 1979, although there are indications that at least part of this decline is attributable to expansion of facilities by some domestic firms. Inventories of domestically canned mushrooms grew from 10.7 million pounds on June 30, 1976 to a peak of 23.0 million pounds on June 30, 1977. On

²⁸ Because our determination with respect to this industry is affirmative, and because the industry producing the "like" product presents the most compelling case for relief, we do not find it necessary to address the question of possible injury to an industry producing "directly competitive" goods in this opinion.

²⁴ 19 U.S.C. 2481 (5).

²⁵ Id.

²⁶ 508 F.2d, at pp. 185, note 76.

²⁷ Id.

March 31, 1980, the latest quarter for which such information is available, inventories were 20.0 million pounds, 14 percent greater than one year earlier. The average number of production and related workers employed in mushroom canning operations declined from 1,739 workers in marketing year 1976/77 to 1,593 in 1978/79. Exports of canned mushrooms are not a significant factor as they amounted to only 576 thousand pounds in 1978/79, and appear never to have been more than approximately one percent of production.

Seventeen U.S. canners, representing about 90 percent of domestic production, provided usable financial data to the Commission. Aggregate net sales of canned mushrooms increased by 4 percentage points in 1976/77 to 1977/78 before falling by an equal amount from 1977/78 to 1978/79, primarily due to a decline in domestic volume of sales rather than a decline in prices. The number of firms reporting a net operating loss on their canned mushroom operations jumped from four in 1977 and 1978 to nine in 1979. Although aggregate data for the canned mushroom industry showed a net operating profit, the aggregate net operating profit fell from \$4 million in 1977 to \$1.7 million in 1979, a decline of 58 percent. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales dropped from 3.4 percent in 1977 to 1.3 percent in 1979. This net operating margin was far below the 4.9 percent in 1979 recorded by the canned and dried fruits and vegetables industry as a whole. The aggregate situation shows an industry which is either suffering serious injury or is on the threshold of serious injury.²⁹ However, the injury does not appear to be spread evenly over all firms. Two of the three largest and most technically advanced canners show every sign of being able to make adequate profits; the third large canner's economic performance was poorer. Under section 201(b)(2)(A), however, it is the inability to make a reasonable profit on the part of "a significant number of firms" that is controlling.

*Threat of Serious Injury*³⁰

Section 210(b)(2)(B) directs the Commission in determining whether there exists threat of serious injury to consider, among other factors, "a decline in sales, a higher and growing inventory, and a downward trend in production, profits, wages or employment . . . in the domestic

industry concerned." Some of these factors have already been discussed.

We have found the domestic canned mushroom industry to be in a period of great difficulty and on the threshold of serious injury. However, the increase in import penetration of as much as 10 percentage points over the most recent marketing year makes clear that, even if the injury already experienced is not yet definitively serious, the threat of serious injury caused by rapidly increasing imports is real and imminent. The downward turn in domestic sales noted earlier for 1978/79 seems to continue. Figures for July-March 1979/80 are 3.7 percent below those for one year earlier. Inventories are rising slightly. Information on foreign capacity does not diminish this threat. Capacity expansion in mushroom production may be stalled temporarily in Taiwan and Korea—presently the major exporters to the United States—due to an apparent current oversupply in each country. However, this situation is not expected to continue. In addition, the oversupply situation suggests that considerable excess capacity exists which could be the basis for expanded production and export to the U.S. in the immediate future. Taiwan and Korea have been seriously affected by import restrictions imposed by the European Community (EC). Since quality standards in the U.S. are different than those in Europe, it is unclear how much of the product excluded from the EC could enter the United States. It was also reported that the Peoples Republic of China (China) is expanding its mushroom operations, apparently in preparation for using its recently obtained most-favored-nation status with the United States (February 1, 1980). In fact, China's canned mushrooms exports to the U.S. during 1979/80 were 4.3 million pounds compared to an annual average level of 911,500 pounds over the last four marketing years, 1975/76 to 1978/79.

Substantial Cause

The Trade Act contains both a definition of the term "substantial cause" and certain guidelines to be considered by the Commission in determining whether increased imports are a substantial cause of the requisite serious injury or threat thereof. Section 201(b)(4) of the Trade Act defines the term "substantial cause" to mean "a cause which is important and not less than any other cause." The guidelines to be considered by the Commission with regard to substantial cause are contained in section 201(b)(2)(C), which states that in making its determination the Commission shall take into account

all economic factors which it considers relevant, including (but not limited to)—

. . . an increase in imports (either actual or relative to domestic production) and a decline in the proportion of the domestic market supplied by domestic producers.

The report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the bill which was to become the Trade Act states, with respect to the question of substantial cause:

The Committee recognized that "weighing" causes in a dynamic economy is not always possible. It is not intended that a mathematical test be applied by the Commission.³¹

We have concluded that the increase in imports is a substantial cause of the serious injury or threat of serious injury which we have found to exist. Increased imports are both an important cause of such injury and not less than any other cause. The ratio of canned mushroom imports to total domestic canned mushroom production increased from 68 percent in 1974/75 to 96 percent in 1978/79, while the share of total domestic canned mushroom consumption taken by canned mushroom imports increased from 40 percent in 1974/75 to 49 percent in 1978/79. Commission estimates prepared on the basis of known imports and projections for fourth-quarter domestic sales indicate that import penetration for 1979/80 is between 55 and 85 percent, significantly higher than that of the previous year.

It is not altogether clear why there has been such a dramatic loss of market share to imports. Analysis of allegations of sales lost by domestic firms to importers yielded no clear answer. Only a few allegations were confirmed. In some instances price and/or quality were given as reasons for choosing foreign sources over domestic sources; in other instances domestic product was chosen for the same reasons. One national firm marketing primarily imported product appears to have a significant advantage due to superior product recognition from large advertising efforts. Price data show no consistent pattern of underselling in most product lines. Domestic canners' prices and importers' prices often move in parallel, albeit with a slight lag on the part of importers. However, the recent loss of market share is so substantial that it outweighs the lack of any clear indications of lost sales and underpricing.

There has been a suggestion that diversion of the raw product to the fresh market is an important cause of injury to the canning industry. Indeed there has

²⁹ Commissioners Alberger and Stern find serious injury or a threat thereof. Commissioner Calhoun finds only serious injury.

³⁰ Id.

³¹ Senate Finance Report, *supra*, at pp. 120-21.

been an extraordinary growth in demand for fresh mushrooms as national income has grown and tastes have changed; this may have denied canners some of the growth in demand they might have otherwise experienced. However, any diversion that has taken place does not appear to have limited unduly opportunities for selling canned mushrooms, as the statistics show that consumption of canned mushrooms has grown in the face of any such diversion. Consumption of canned mushrooms increased from 193 million pounds in 1974/75 to 273 million pounds in 1978/79, with the great majority of this increase being accounted for by increasing imports. Therefore, we cannot say that the shift in consumer demand to fresh mushrooms has been the substantial cause of serious injury to mushroom canners. Rather, their poor performance has been primarily due to import competition. It should be noted that there appear to be few if any problems in the fresh mushroom industry, where premium prices prevail due to a shift in and growth of demand for this product. Some canners may benefit from consequent price increases for fresh mushrooms.

Conclusion³²

Our principal dilemma in this case—once we had resolved questions regarding the appropriate scope of the industry—was whether to find serious injury or threat of serious injury. Because of the circumstances of this case, we do not believe it is essential to make a firm choice between the two. If, in fact, the health of the industry has not yet crossed the barrier into a state of "serious injury", it is clear to us that it soon will. Data through March of 1980 show recent declines in capacity utilization, employment, production and profits in the face of rising imports. We know that imports increased significantly from April to June of 1980, and we received testimony that conditions in the industry were deteriorating during that period. Our official data on such conditions extend only through March, 1980, but we can surmise that conditions must have further deteriorated in the past 4 months. We suspect that serious injury exists today, but given the time lag in obtaining data it is not altogether clear whether the clear threat of serious injury has materialized into present injury. We can find no cause of either serious injury or the threat thereof which is as great as the increased imports of canned mushrooms. Thus, we have determined that the domestic

industry producing canned mushrooms is entitled to relief.

Additional Views on Remedy

We recommend that the appropriate remedy in this case is import relief in the form of quantitative restrictions for the 3-year period commencing July 1, 1980. These restrictions should be established (on a drained-weight basis) at the level of 86 million pounds in the first year, 94 million pounds in the second year and 103 million pounds in the third year. We believe that these limitations on imports would enable the domestic industry to adjust to import competition through consolidation of smaller operations and better marketing techniques. We feel that three years should be a sufficient period to allow viable domestic competitors to adopt new technology such as vacuum processing.

Our methodology for arriving at these quota levels was as follows:

(1) We first determined that the most recent period representative of imports (see sec. 203(d)(2)) consists of marketing years 1974/75 through 1979/80. This 6-year period includes both the year of highest import penetration (1979/80) and the last year for which import shares remained constant (40 percent in 1974/75). Moreover, it includes the 3-year period prior to marketing year 1977/78, which was the year that import shares rose sharply to 49 percent. Six years is certainly a representative period, and although it represents a slight departure from the Commission's frequent practice of basing quantitative restrictions on a 5-year period, we feel the facts of the case justify our decision.

Marketing years were used simply because they enabled us to examine import data for 1979/80. Although the 1979/80 data are not included in Table 7 of the report, total imports for 1979/80 were determined by the Commission to be approximately 113 million pounds through June 30, 1980, the end of the marketing year. The figure would have been similar if we had used calendar years for determining average annual imports, assuming imports for 1980 were pro-rated on the basis of available data.

(2) Average annual imports for this 6-year period were found to be approximately 78 million pounds.

(3) We then estimated the average annual percentage growth in consumption by computing the percentage growth in each of the prior 6 years. Consumption for 1979/80 was estimated on the basis of the first three quarters' statistics but the estimate is, if anything, conservative. This calculation yielded an annual growth in consumption of 9.7 percent since 1974/75.

(4) Our base figure of 78 million pounds was increased by 9.7 percent in order to obtain the 1980/81 quota level. Since the last year used in calculating the base figure was 1979/80, an increment for consumption growth was deemed appropriate. The 1980/81 figure was increased by an additional 9.7 percent in 1981/82, and an equivalent increase was calculated for 1982/83.

Based on current figures, our recommendations would result in an initial drop in the import share of consumption from approximately 55 percent to about 44 percent. Assuming normal growth of the domestic market, the import share would remain relatively stable over the 3-year period, allowing for absolute growth in both domestic production and imports. This would assure domestic producers a temporary period of sustained profitability in which to become more competitive.

In the course of reaching our decision to recommend quotas in this case, we also considered both temporary tariff increases and adjustment assistance. Increased rates of duty did not appear to be a viable option for two reasons. First, there is no clear pattern of underpricing, and thus it is virtually impossible to determine what level of increase is necessary to reduce import shares. Price spreads vary greatly according to the sizes of cans and the specific contents (e.g., stems and pieces versus buttons). In some categories, domestic products are even priced lower. A second argument against a tariff remedy is that tariffs might not be fully passed forward. The two leading foreign suppliers in the U.S. market, Taiwan and Korea, which generally account for 75 percent or more of total annual U.S. imports, are presently faced with a significant amount of unused production capacity. It is possible that these suppliers would absorb at least part of any given tariff in order to maintain their existing share of the U.S. market. There is also a possibility that China might absorb any tariff increases in order to increase its small but growing market share.

Adjustment assistance to firms or workers engaged in canning operations would not be a sufficient remedy for the problems currently afflicting the industry. While it could have a positive effect on the industry in light of the important innovations needed to increase efficiency, it would not enable canners to significantly improve their sales or profits for several years.

Furthermore, we considered whether import relief might be directed specifically to just certain segments of the canned mushroom market. However,

³² See footnote 1, supra, p. 16.

analysis showed that both the imported and domestically canned mushrooms had substantial presence in all segments of the market—in institutional and consumer sized cans of whole and sliced mushrooms as well as stems and pieces.

Views of Commissioner George M. Moore

I concur with my colleagues who have made an affirmative determination in this proceeding insofar as their views relate to our unanimous finding of present serious injury. This is the third escape-clause investigation on mushrooms in which I have participated. Conditions in the mushroom canning industry have worsened since my affirmative vote in investigation No. TA-201-17, in January 1977.

Since marketing year 1975/76 (the last marketing year for which information was available at the time of my last vote), imports have continued to increase, both absolutely and relative to production. Between 1975/76 and 1978/79, imports of canned mushrooms rose from 88 million pounds (fresh-weight basis) to 133 million pounds and the ratio of imports of canned mushrooms to production of canned mushrooms increased from 85 percent to 96 percent.

While imports of canned mushrooms have been increasing, the serious injury sustained by the domestic mushroom canning industry has been growing more severe. Six canneries have ceased operations since 1976 and the capacity utilization rate for the remaining mushroom canners fell from 43 percent in 1977 to 35 percent in 1979. Of the 17 producers able to provide the Commission with usable profit-and-loss data on their mushroom canning operations, over half operated at a loss in 1979. This was a reversal of the situation in the industry in 1977 when 13 of the firms reported a net operating profit. Although aggregate data for the industry as a whole indicated that there was a net operating profit for canned mushroom operations of \$1.7 million in 1979, this was a drop from the \$4 million net operating profit in 1977. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales for canned mushrooms also fell between 1977 and 1979, from 3.4 percent to 1.3 percent. The 1979 ratio for canned mushrooms was far below that reported for all canned and dried fruits and vegetables. The average number of production and related workers employed in mushroom canning operations, as well as the number of hours worked, also declined since my last decision.

Increased imports continue to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. Consumption of

canned mushrooms has risen 36 percent since 1975/76 but imports are capturing a larger share of this growing market, accounting for nearly half of U.S. canned mushroom consumption in 1978/79. A comparison of data for July-March 1978/79 and 1979/80 shows that this trend is accelerating. While domestic consumption of canned mushrooms increased by 22 million pounds during the indicated period, imports rose by 26 million pounds and accounted for 53 percent of the market in July-March 1979/80.

As a consequence of the factors discussed above, I determine that mushrooms, prepared or preserved, provided for in item 144.20 of the TSUS, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Additional Views on Remedy

The remedy alternative which I propose is a quantitative restriction on imports of mushrooms, prepared or preserved, provided for in item 144.20 of the TSUS, for a period of 5 years beginning July 1, 1980. The quantity of the quota for the first two years should be the average of the amount of imports under this TSUS item during the last six marketing years (1974/75-1979/80) which I determine to be the most recent period which is representative of imports of this article. The methodology for arriving at this quota level is set forth in the views of Commissioners Alberger, Calhoun, and Stern on remedy earlier in this report. My suggested remedy differs from that of my colleagues, however, in that I believe that the quota should be set at the average annual import level for the 6-year period (78 million pounds, drained weight) and that a quota set at this level must be in effect for at least two years in order for the industry to begin to adjust to the injury it has already experienced.

Section 203(h)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 provides that, "to the extent feasible, any import relief provided pursuant to this section for a period of more than 3 years shall be phased down during the period of such relief, with the first reduction of relief taking effect no later than the close of the day which is 3 years after the day on which such relief first took effect." Accordingly, I propose that the quantitative restrictions I am recommending be increased (i.e., "phased down") by 10 percent in the third year, 10 percent above the third year level in the fourth year, and 10 percent above the fourth year level in

the fifth year. Although I do not believe that the rapid rate of growth which has occurred in domestic consumption of canned mushrooms in the last several years will continue, I believe it is feasible to increase the quotas by 10 percent during the third, fourth, and fifth years of the quantitative restrictions I have recommended.

Issued: August 18, 1980.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26236 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-89]

Certain Apparatus for the Continuous Production of Copper Rod; Procedure for Submission of Information on Public Interest Factors

Notice is hereby given that oral presentations concerning remedy, bonding, and the public interest considerations, which factors the Commission is to consider in the event it determines relief should be granted, will be heard beginning at 9:00 a.m. on September 5 in Room 201, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Written submissions on these questions may be submitted at any time until that date.

If oral presentations are made, participants will have the option of presenting the statement of a witness under oath, subject to cross-examination, or making an oral statement of position, not under oath, and not subject to cross-examination.

In the oral presentations all parties, interested persons, and government agencies will be limited in their presentations to no more than 15 minutes, not including cross-examination, if there is cross-examination. Each participant will be permitted and additional 5 minutes for closing arguments after all oral presentations have been concluded. Requests for permission to make oral presentations of positions should be filed, in writing with the Secretary of the Commission at his office in Washington no later than close of business, August 29, 1980.

Issued: August 18, 1980.

The Secretary shall publish this notice in the Federal Register.

Janet D. Saxon,

Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 80-26247 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-81]**Certain Hollow-Fiber Artificial Kidneys; Denial of Motion To Amend To Add a Contract Claim to the Notice of Investigation**

Upon consideration of Motion Docket No. 81-1, as certified to the Commission by the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) on June 5, 1980, and the ALJ's recommendation that the motion be granted, the Commission has ordered that said motion is denied.

Copies of the Commission action and Commission order are available to the public during official working hours at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C., telephone (202) 523-0161.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 22, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28248 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-86]**Certain Shell Brim Hats; Notice**

Notice is hereby given that a hearing shall be held at 10:00 a.m., September 23, 1980, in Suite 201, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of hearing arguments and testimony regarding Complainant's Motion for Default (Motion Docket No. 86-1).

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this notice upon all parties of record and shall publish it in the Federal Register.

Issued: August 19, 1980.

Judge Donald K. Duvall,
Presiding Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-28244 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-88]**Certain Spring Assemblies and Components Thereof, and Methods for Their Manufacture; Order**

Pursuant to my authority as Chief Administrative Law Judge of this Commission, I hereby designate Administrative Law Judge Janet D. Saxon as Presiding Officer in this investigation.

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties of record and shall publish it in the Federal Register.

Issued: August 14, 1980.

Donald K. Duvall,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 80-28246 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 731-TA-4 (Final)]**Countertop Microwave Ovens From Japan; Change of Date of Public Hearing**

Notice is hereby given that the hearing in this investigation will be held beginning at 10 a.m., e.s.t., Tuesday, December 9, 1980, in the Commission's Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436. A hearing date of October 18, 1980, had previously been announced in the Commission's notice of institution of the investigation as published in the Federal Register of July 30, 1980 (45 FR 50685). The Commission's hearing has been rescheduled as a result of the postponement by the United States Department of Commerce of its final determination as to the question of whether countertop microwave ovens from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value.

The Commission will prepare and place on the record by November 18, 1980, a staff report containing preliminary findings of fact, the public portion of which will be made available to interested persons. All persons desiring to appear at the Commission's hearing and make oral presentations must file prehearing statements on or before December 3, 1980, and should attend a prehearing conference to be held at 10 a.m., e.s.t., on December 2, 1980, in Room 117 at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. Requests to appear at the Commission's hearing should be filed in writing with the Secretary to the Commission not later than close of business (5:15 p.m., e.s.t.), December 3, 1980. For further information concerning the conduct of the investigation, hearing procedures, and rules of general application, consult the Commission's *rules of practice and procedure*, Part 207, Subpart C (19 CFR 207), and Part 201, Subparts A through E (19 CFR 201).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 20, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-20243 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[332-73]**Release for Public Comment of U.S. Administration Draft Comments on Draft Chapter of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System**

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Release for public comment, pursuant to Commission investigation No. 332-73, under the authority of section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, of a draft of, and draft U.S. comments on, the following chapter of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

Chapter 83: Miscellaneous articles of base metal.

Written Submissions: Parties wishing to submit written comments should do so by August 29, 1980.

Copies of Documents: Copies of the draft chapter and draft U.S. comments thereon which are the subject of this notice are available for public inspection at the offices of the Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, or at 6 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048. The Commission will also send copies to interested parties upon request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eugene A. Rosengarden, Director, Office of Tariff, Affairs, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, Telephone: 202/523-0370.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this notice is to obtain the comments and views of interested parties with respect to the above mentioned draft chapter of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, and of the draft U.S. comments thereon.

This notice is being issued pursuant to Commission investigation No. 332-73, instituted on January 31, 1975 (40 FR 6329), under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930. The investigation was initiated in accordance with section 608(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, which provides, in part, that the Commission shall institute an investigation which would provide the basis for—

(2) full and immediate participation by the United States International Trade Commission in the United States contribution to technical work of the Harmonized Systems [sic] Committee under the Customs Cooperation Council to assure the recognition of the needs of the United States business community in the development of a Harmonized Code reflecting sound principles of commodity identification and specification and modern producing methods and trading practices

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized Code) is being developed by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), an 80-member international organization with headquarters in Brussels, as an international commodity classification system which will be adaptable for modernized customs tariff nomenclature purposes and for recording, handling, and reporting of transactions in international trade. The Harmonized Code will be based on, and in many respects will be an extension of, the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN), formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN).

Currently, the Technical Team working under auspices of the CCC prepares drafts of the various chapters of the Harmonized Code for consideration by the Harmonized System Committee, which was established in order to develop the code. These drafts are forwarded to the members and observers of the Committee for their review and submission of written comments. The Committee meets three times a year to consider these drafts and the written comments and presentations of the various delegations. The review of a particular chapter or group of chapters may extend to more than one meeting.

In 1971, the Department of the Treasury established an Interagency Advisory Committee on Customs Cooperation Council Matters in order to provide a basis or interested Federal agencies to participate with respect to CCC matters. In order to establish and develop U.S. programs and policies with respect to the Harmonized Code, the interagency committee has instituted procedures which take into account the provisions of section 608(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, which call for the Commission to contribute to the U.S. technical input to the Harmonized System Committee. Under these procedures the Commission is preparing technical comments and proposals on the various chapters of the Harmonized Code for consideration by the interagency committee in the determination of U.S. proposals with respect to the Harmonized Code. In making proposals, the Commission is seeking and taking into consideration the views of trade and industry and other interested parties and of interested Government agencies.

The draft U.S. comments on the chapter of the Harmonized Code released for public comment today relate specifically to the Technical Team

draft of this chapter and should be read in conjunction therewith.

In its public notices of May 4, 1976 (41 FR 18716 of May 6, 1976), August 9, 1976 (41 FR 34370 of August 13, 1976), December 20, 1976 (41 FR 55948 of December 23, 1976), September 1, 1977 (42 FR 44852 of September 7, 1977), February 7, 1978 (43 FR 5902 of February 10, 1978), October 16, 1978 (43 FR 48723 of October 19, 1978), February 14, 1979 (44 FR 10435 of February 20, 1979), May 16, 1979 (44 FR 29740 of May 22, 1979), September 5, 1979 (44 FR 53112 of September 12, 1979), January 28, 1980 (45 FR 7648 of February 4, 1980), February 1, 1980 (45 FR 8168 of February 6, 1980), May 20, 1980 (45 FR 36231 of May 29, 1980), and May 23, 1980 (45 FR 36230 of May 29, 1980), the Commission identified those chapters which have been considered thus far by the Harmonized System Committee, and the chapters for which a Technical Team draft has been released.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 20, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26245 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-89]

Certain Apparatus for the Continuous Production of Copper Rod; Notice to All Parties

Notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference will be held in this case at 9:00 a.m. on August 26, 1980, in the Dodge Center, Room 201, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and the hearing will commence immediately thereafter.

The Secretary shall publish this notice in the Federal Register.

Issued: August 22, 1980.

Janet D. Saxon,
Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 80-26226 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-82]

Certain Headboxes and Papermaking Machine Forming Sections for the Continuous Production of Paper and Components Thereof; Termination

Upon consideration of the presiding officer's recommendation and the record in this proceeding, the Commission is ordering the termination of Investigation No. 337-TA-82, certain headboxes and papermaking machine forming sections for the continuous production of paper and components thereof, as to

respondent Proctor & Gamble, by granting Motion Docket No. 82-8 by Proctor & Gamble.

The order is effective as of August 21, 1980.

Any party wishing to petition for reconsideration of the Commission's action must do so within fourteen (14) days of service of the Commission order. Such petitions must be in accord with Commission rule 210.56 (19 CFR 210.56).

Copies of the Commission's action and order and any other public documents in this investigation are available to the public during official working hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 523-0161.

Notice of the institution of this investigation was published in the Federal Register of April 8, 1980 (45 FR 23832).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 21, 1980.

Kenneth R. Mason,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26240 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-89]

Certain Apparatus for the Continuous Production of Copper Rod; Order

Pursuant to my authority as Chief Administrative Law Judge of this Commission, I hereby designate Administrative Law Judge Janet D. Saxon as Presiding Officer in this investigation.

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties of record and shall publish in Federal Register.

Issued: August 18, 1980.

Donald K. Duvall,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 80-26342 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General

Proposed Consent Decree in Action To Enjoin Discharge of Air Pollutants by the Town of Durham, N.H. and the University of New Hampshire

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 CFR § 50.7, 38 FR 19029, notice is hereby given that on July 28, 1980, a proposed consent decree in *United States of America and State of New Hampshire v. Town of Durham and University of New Hampshire*, Civil Action No. C80-374-D (D. N.H.), was

lodged with the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. The proposed consent decree requires the Town of Durham and the University of New Hampshire, which jointly own and operate a refuse incinerator located in Durham, New Hampshire, to shut down and permanently cease the operation of their existing refuse incinerator on or before December 1, 1980. In addition, the decree requires that the town and the University, within thirty days of execution of the decree, institute a specified program of interim controls to insure compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. The decree contemplates that such program of interim controls will culminate in defendants' participation in the Lamprey Regional Solid Waste Cooperative.

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Federal Building, 55 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire, and at the Pollution Control Section, Land and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice, Room 2644, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20530. A copy of the proposed decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Pollution Control Section, Land and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice.

The United States Department of Justice will receive written comments relating to the proposed consent decree for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this notice. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States, et al. v. Town of Durham, et al.*, Civil No. C80-374-D (D. N.H.), DJ Ref. 90-5-2-1-255.

Angus Macbeth,
Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 80-26153 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties; Meeting

August 22, 1980.

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget.

ACTION: Notice of meeting (update).

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the staff of Panel I (Energy, Natural Resources, and the Environment) of the

President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties, which was originally scheduled to be held in William James Hall, Room 1550, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on August 28, 1980, will be held in Room 7008 of the New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C., from 2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the environment and regulation agendas for the 1980's.

Available seats will be assigned on a first-come basis.

The meeting will be open to the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties, Office of Administration, 744 Jackson Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 275-0616.

Brenda Mayberry,
Acting Budget and Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 80-26271 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3110-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[Public Debt Series--No. 26-80]

Series V-1982 Notes; Interest Rate

August 21, 1980.

The Secretary announced on August 20, 1980, that the interest rate on the notes designated Series V-1982, described in Department Circular—Public Debt Series—No. 26-80, dated August 13, 1980, will be 11½ percent. Interest on the notes will be payable at the rate of 11½ percent per annum.

Supplementary Statement

The announcement set forth above does not meet the Department's criteria for significant regulations and, accordingly, may be published without compliance with the Departmental procedures applicable to such regulations.

Paul H. Taylor,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-26220 Filed 8-26-80; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-40-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Line of Business Reports Program; Confidentiality Procedures

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Adoption of Final Procedures for 1977 LB Reports; Amendment of Notice of Proposed Procedures and Reopening of Comment Period as to LB

Reports for 1973-1976; and Notice of Proposed Procedures for Future LB Reports.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission published a notice of proposed procedures on October 16, 1979 (44 FR 59552),¹ concerning proposed confidentiality rules for 1977 Line of Business (LB) reports, proposed revision of confidentiality rules for prior years' LB reports, and proposed revision of confidentiality rules governing Quarterly Financial Reports (QFR). On March 24, 1980, it amended that notice of proposed procedures as to the rules governing 1977 LB reports only, and reopened the comment period as to that amendment (45 FR 18946). It is now adopting rules in final form for 1977. It proposes to adopt the same rules for 1973-1976 LB reports, and it reopens the comment period as to rules for those years. It also proposes to adopt the same rules for any LB reports that may be required in the future, so that all LB reports will be governed by the same set of confidentiality rules. The Commission invites comments on these proposals, which will be received until October 27, 1980. As stated on March 24, 1980, 1977 LB reports are due September 26, 1980.

ADDRESS: Comments should be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580. Comments will be entered on the public record in Room 130 at the above address during normal business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joanne L. Levine or Natalia M. Combs, Office of General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, Telephone (202) 523-3800, or (202) 523-3932, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 16, 1979, the Commission published for 60 days' comment proposed confidentiality rules for LB reports for 1977 and prior years, and similar proposed revisions to confidentiality rules governing QFR forms. The principal change in the proposed LB rules was a revision of the commitment not to disclose LB reports outside the Commission. This change was, the prior notice explained, "occasioned by the fact that Congress has not reenacted the statutory provision, found in earlier appropriations acts, which has been the legal basis cited by the Commission for

¹ These procedures are for internal operations of the Commission. The documents referenced here and below were inadvertently published in the "Proposed Rules" section of the Federal Register.

its prior commitment not to disclose LB reports outside the Commission."

After that proposal, however, the Senate passed legislation (H.R. 2313) to reimpose the same type of special statutory protection for LB reports that was imposed in FTC appropriations riders for fiscal years 1975, 1976, and 1977. In view of that legislation, on March 24, 1980 (45 FR 18946), the Commission proposed interim confidentiality rules for the 1977 LB reports. The Commission's notice stated that "the recent legislative deliberations suggest a basis for applying the existing, pre-1977 LB confidentiality rules to 1977 LB reports as an interim measure until Congress completes action on H.R. 2313" (45 FR 18946). Accordingly, the interim rules were substantially identical to the most recent LB confidentiality rules, those governing 1975/76 reports (41 FR 28041, 34703 (1976)). The Commission reopened the period for comment on that proposal and extended the time for compliance with the orders to file 1977 LB reports.

Subsequently, Congress passed H.R. 2313 in a form which included the Senate bill's provision governing confidentiality of LB reports. On May 28, 1980, the President signed it into law. The relevant provision is an undersigned paragraph added to the end of Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act by the FTC Improvements Act, Pub. L. No. 96-252, 94 Stat. 374, 375, to be codified as 15 U.S.C. 46. Now that the Commission has statutory authority which is not dependent on the expired appropriations measures and rules based on those measures, it is appropriate to refine and improve the interim 1977 LB rules and adopt them in final form. The Commission is adopting most of the improvements that it proposed in October 1979 and which were not opposed. It also is adopting some suggestions made in response to the October and March proposals.

The comments on the March proposal generally approved of or did not object to the proposed use of earlier LB confidentiality rules. At least two of the comments suggested that the Commission apply those proposed 1977 rules to past or future LB reports. This is under consideration (see below). Three of the comments suggested that the Commission wait until Congress acted on H.R. 2313. Those comments effectively have been accepted. One comment also suggested that reporting companies receive lists of Commission employees who have access to LB reports. The Commission does not believe that this would improve the

security of LB information, and believes that it could lead to undue intrusion into the lives and work of Commission employees. The Commission has therefore rejected the suggestion.

The Commission has also carefully considered comments on the October 16, 1979, proposal, to the extent they discussed matters other than potential disclosure of LB reports outside the Commission (that issue is mooted by the FTC Improvements Act). Some comments suggested that to avoid possible disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, the Commission return individual company LB data once it is no longer needed. The Commission believes that such a precaution is not necessary so long as the protections afforded by the FTC Improvements Act are in effect. In response to other concerns and suggestions expressed in those comments, the Commission is adding the following modifications to the 1977 LB confidentiality rules: protection for LB reports filed in court in connection with a reporting company's failure to file an adequate LB report; a requirement that all Commission members, officers, and employees who receive access to LB reports sign agreements ensuring adherence to these rules and Section 6 of the FTC Act; and a requirement that outside computer facilities that process LB data sign agreements protecting the data's confidentiality.

LB Rules for 1977

In view of the enactment of the FTC Improvements Act, the Commission is adopting in final form, with the modifications discussed below, the rules for the 1977 LB reports that were proposed on March 24. These are being published as final rules in order to avoid further delay in collection of 1977 LB reports. However, the Commission recognizes that comments on its proposed amendments to the confidentiality rules for other LB reporting years (see below) may suggest revisions that could improve the 1977 LB rules as well. The Commission therefore requests that comments on proposed rules for 1973-76 and post-1977 LB reporting years state whether the commenter also would favor modifying the 1977 LB rules in conformity with those comments.

As stated in the March 24 notice (45 FR 18946), the 1977 LB reports are due 30 days from the date of publication of these rules. The Commission is also sending out notices and copies of these rules to each reporting company. These rules take effect 30 days from the date of publication. Until then, the interim rules

published on March 24 will remain in effect.

Proposed Confidentiality Rules for the 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 LB Reporting Years

In view of the permanent statutory protections enacted in the FTC Improvements Act, the Commission hereby withdraws the rules proposed on October 16, 1979 (44 FR 59552), and proposes to apply the confidentiality rules published here to the 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 reporting years. The Commission emphasizes that this is a proposal and that there is no firm determination to revise past LB rules.

The differences between the rules published here and the rules for 1974-1976 are discussed in connection with changes between those rules and the 1977 rules proposed in the notice of March 24, 1980 (45 FR 18946), and in the discussion below of modifications to the 1977 rules. These differences generally augment earlier protective measures or clarify ambiguities.

The principal substantive differences between the present 1973 LB confidentiality rules (39 FR 30970 (1974)) and the present rules for 1974-1976 and 1977 is that the 1973 rules do not expressly state the applicable limitations on their coverage, and they provide that the identity of reporting companies is protected by those rules. Although names of all reporting companies for subsequent years have been disclosed, as well as names of some 1973 reporting companies (through their consent, motions to quash, or court actions), many other 1973 reporting companies recently objected to potential public disclosure of their identity under the Freedom of Information Act, on the ground that this breached the 1973 LB rules. Conceivably, they might not object if those rules are amended as a result of a consensus based on rulemaking procedures. For that reason, and because company names for later years are public under the rules, the Commission proposes to apply the confidentiality rules published here to 1973 LB reports as well.

The Commission is aware that many commenters strongly opposed retroactive modification of LB confidentiality rules for previous years. The Commission believes it likely that much of this opposition was caused by the proposal to permit public disclosure of LB data, and that LB reporting companies will not object to modifications that strengthen or clarify the rules. Because the protections for LB data have been enacted into permanent law, the Commission believes it would

be appropriate and useful to have permanent, uniform rules.

However, the Commission will give very serious consideration to continued objections to retroactive modification of the LB confidentiality rules. The Commission is particularly interested in knowing whether persons who object in general to modification of previous LB confidentiality rules would favor some modifications to adopt particular provisions of the 1977 rules, and if so, which provisions. The Commission also invites comments on whether the 1973 LB rules should be modified at all, and whether any modifications should leave intact the provision against disclosure of the identity of reporting companies. Commenters are requested to state whether they believe that disclosure of reporting companies' identities would cause competitive injury. Commenters that wish to protect their identity as 1973 LB reporting companies may send their comments on the identity issue only to the LB Program Manager, Federal Trade Commission, 2120 L St., N.W., Room LL01, Washington, D.C. 20037. Comments on all other aspects of the rules should be sent to the Secretary.

The comment period will be open for 60 days from the date of publication, after which the Commission may adopt these rules in final form for 1974, 1975, and 1976 LB reports, and possibly for 1973 LB reports.

Proposed Confidentiality Rules for Future LB Reports

The Commission proposes to apply the rules for 1977 LB reports to future LB reports as well. The Commission believes that enactment of permanent laws protecting confidentiality of LB reports makes this feasible and desirable.

The Commission will receive comments until October 27, 1980, after which the Commission may adopt these rules in final form for future LB reports.

CFR Rules

Any amendments to the proposed rules for the QFR Program (44 FR 59555 (1979)) will be published at a later date. Until then, the existing rules (38 FR 18720, 26162 (1973)) will remain in effect.

Changes in the 1977 LB Rules Published on March 24, 1980

The 1977 LB rules proposed on March 24, 1980, are adopted with the following changes. As explained below, these changes primarily are intended to increase the protection offered or to clarify ambiguities.

1. The definition of "LB Report" is changed to include identifiable

individual company data contained in an LB Report. This change makes it clear that the confidentiality rules apply to the information in Reports as well as to the physical copies of Report forms. Comments on the October 1979 proposal approved of a similar provision. It is also changed to make clear that the definition does not include information written on the physical copy of an LB report if that information was not obtained from a Reporting Company, and does not disclose nonpublic information about a Reporting Company. The purpose of this change is to exclude from these rules such information as an FTC employee's marginal notes which do not reveal individual company LB data. In the rare event that such marginal comments are to be disclosed to persons other than sworn designated officers or employees of the Commission, the Assistant Director for the Division of Financial Statistics will first certify that the information to be disclosed does not reveal LB Report information.

2. The authority for the confidentiality rules is changed from Pub. L. 94-121 and Pub. L. 94-3624 (prior appropriations measures) to Section 6 of the FTC Act, as amended by Pub. L. 96-252, 94 Stat. 374, 375 (1980) (the FTC Improvements Act), to be codified as 15 U.S.C. § 46.

3. The references to Section 10 of the FTC Act, which imposes penalties for public disclosure of data, are supplemented with references to 18 U.S.C. 641 and 1905. Section 641 imposes criminal penalties for conversion, embezzlement, or theft of government records or property. Section 1905 imposes criminal penalties on an officer or employee who divulges, discloses, or makes public confidential statistical data in any manner not authorized by law. A reference to Section 1905 had been included in the proposed rules of October 16, 1979. The two sections are added to make explicit other penalties that may apply to unauthorized disclosure or use of LB information.

4. The description of divisions that may have access to LB Reports is clarified to include certain persons outside those divisions, *i.e.*, the General Counsel and his or her staff and Commissioners and their assistants, under prescribed conditions. (Rules for prior years have stated that these persons have access to LB Reports, and reference to their access was included in another paragraph in the March 24 proposal (45 FR 18948).) Statements that these persons are designated sworn officers and employees for purposes of Section 6 of the FTC Act, as amended, have been added to the paragraph. This

is a restatement of a notice published on May 29, 1980 (45 FR 36340). The statement also makes clear that sworn special employees of the Division of Financial Statistics are sworn designated employees for purposes of Section 6. The Commission has considered such persons to be employees under previous LB confidentiality rules. The description of the Division of Financial Statistics' reports is clarified to reflect that the Division also disseminates information through means other than published Quarterly Financial or Line of Business Reports, and that such disseminations are also subject to disclosure avoidance procedures. Also, references to the Division of Information Systems are changed to give the Division's full name, the Data Processing and Information Systems Division of the Office of the Executive Director.

5. The requirement that any employee who transfers into or out of the Division of Financial Statistics be formally notified of these rules is supplemented with a requirement that an employee assigned to the Division must certify that he or she will abide by these rules, and that after termination or reassignment, he or she will not retain any LB Reports and will execute a certification to that effect. This was proposed on October 16, 1979, and its addition here will augment the protections afforded to LB Reports.

6. The references to "units" are replaced with references to the Division of Financial Statistics, because the other "unit" referred to (the Statistical Reports Unit of the Economic Research and Services Section of the Commission's Bureau of Economics—see 41 FR 28041 (1976)) is no longer in existence. See 44 FR 59553 (1979).

7. Some paragraphs have been rearranged for clarity. Paragraphs discussing access by employees of the Division of Financial Statistics are grouped together and separated from paragraphs discussing access by officers and employees of other offices within the Commission.

8. The provision regarding processing of LB data by an outside computer facility is augmented with a requirement that such a facility sign an agreement regarding confidentiality of LB information. This provision, which codifies standard practices, is added in response to several comments on the October 1979 proposed rules.

9. The statement of reasons for which the General Counsel and his or her staff may have access to LB Reports is amended to include access in connection with matters directly related

to pending or anticipated litigation concerning the LB Program and to administration of the confidentiality rules. Access to LB Reports may be necessary primarily to assess what has been or may be done with those reports, rather than for direct use of LB data supplied by a particular Reporting Company. The General Counsel is the Commission's legal representative and adviser, and access by his or her staff may be necessary to fully defend the Commission in litigation concerning the LB Program or to advise the Division of Financial Statistics. A similar proposal was contained in the October 1979 proposed rules. To meet objections that the General Counsel might use the data for enforcement purposes, the rules expressly provide that use of LB data shall not be inconsistent with these confidentiality rules or with Section 6 of the FTC Act.

10. A paragraph has been added to require that before Commission members and officers or employees outside the Division of Financial Statistics may receive access to LB Reports, they must execute certifications similar to those signed by Division employees. The purpose of this is to assure LB Reporting Companies that every employee having access to LB Reports is fully aware of the restrictions on their use, and to respond to concerns that LB data disclosed to those persons might be used for enforcement purposes.

11. The requirement that LB Reports and reproductions of LB data from individual reporting companies be marked "Confidential" is changed to add that other language having a similar meaning may be used. The Commission's October 16 notice (44 FR 59553) had stated that the term "confidential" is a national security classification which the Commission may not use; however, the use of that term in Section 21(c) of the amended FTC Act (94 Stat. 387), to be codified as 15 U.S.C. 57b-2(c), suggests that "confidential" properly may be used here. Nonetheless, to provide flexibility, the rules are amended to allow use of other language indicating confidentiality.

12. The first of the limitations on applicability of the confidentiality rules is modified in accordance with suggestions the Commission received. If the Commission plans to file an LB Report in court during proceedings contesting the adequacy of a Reporting Company's Report, the Commission will undertake to protect its confidentiality or give the Reporting Company an opportunity to seek *in camera* treatment before the Commission actually files the Report.

13. The third limitation on applicability of the confidentiality rules is modified to refer to a new provision in the Commission's general rules that deals with motions to quash, and to Sections 6(f) and 21(c) of the amended FTC Act (94 Stat. 374, 385-388), 15 U.S.C. 46(f) and 57b-2(c). These changes conform to the FTC Improvements Act, which prohibits the Commission from disclosing confidential commercial and financial information. The legislative history of the Improvements Act establishes, however, that companies should not routinely mark as "confidential" "correspondence, pleadings, motions, and other documents designed to secure relief or affect official Commission proceedings except as to portions which contain trade secrets or confidential and commercial information." 126 Cong. Rec. S 5678 (daily ed. May 21, 1980).

14. The fourth limitation (information in the public domain) is deleted. The fifth limitation (which becomes number 4) is modified to include information obtained through means other than compulsory process (such as information supplied voluntarily or which is in the public domain). These changes consolidate overlapping provisions in the fourth and fifth limitations, and they make it clear that the Commission will not disclose information that it has received from an LB Report, whether or not the same information is publicly available elsewhere. The Commission believes that the language added to Section 6 of the FTC Act precludes disclosure of LB Reports even if the same information has been disclosed through other means (e.g., names of subsidiaries of publicly held corporations, data contained in annual reports to shareholders). On the other hand, the fact that a document contains information that is also contained in an LB Report will not in itself prevent the Commission from disclosing that document if the document was obtained through means other than the LB Program. However, although Section 6 would not apply to such a document, its disclosure remains subject to other applicable laws, including Sections 6(f) and 21 of the FTC Act.

15. A limitation stating that the confidentiality rules do not limit the Commission's authority to obtain information from any source outside the Commission for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities has been added. Such a provision was included in the October 16 proposal (44 FR 59555). It simply incorporates in the rules the provision in Section 6 which permits the Commission to obtain

information for specific law enforcement responsibilities through means other than orders to file LB Reports.

16. Finally, some changes in wording have been made to simplify the language of the rules without affecting their substance in any way.

Federal Trade Commission Line-of-Business Reporting Program

Confidentiality Rules and Procedures for the 1977 Reporting Year [and Proposed Rules for the 1973-1976 and Future Reporting Years]

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Trade Commission has approved and adopted certain rules and procedures prescribing the confidential handling and use of reports to be filed by companies pursuant to an Order to File Special Report under the Line of Business Program. The rules and procedures shall apply to reports relating to the 1977 reporting years. They are substantially similar to the rules that previously applied to reports relating to the 1974-76 reporting years. [These rules are also proposed for 1973-1976 reporting years and for future LB reports.]

Definitions

For purposes of these Rules and Procedures, the following definitions apply:

"LB Report" means a report filed by a company pursuant to an Order to File Special Report under the Line of Business (LB) Program. For the purposes of these rules, it also includes identifiable individual company data contained in or taken from an LB Report form. It does not include information written on a report form if that information was not obtained from a Reporting Company and does not disclose nonpublic information about a Reporting Company.

Confidentiality of LB Reports With Respect to Persons Outside the Commission

These rules are authorized by the undesignated final paragraph of Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended by Pub. L. No. 96-252, 94 Stat. 374, 375 (1980), to be codified as 15 U.S.C. 46. That paragraph states:

No officer or employee of the Commission or any Commissioner may publish or disclose information to the public, or to any Federal agency, whereby any line-of-business data furnished by a particular establishment or individual can be identified. No one other than designated sworn officers and employees of the Commission may examine the line-of-business reports from individual firms, and information provided in the line-of-business program administered by the

Commission shall be used only for statistical purposes. Information for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities of the Commission shall be obtained under practices and procedures in effect on the date of the enactment of the Federal Trade Commission Improvement Acts of 1980, or as changed by law.

Under these rules, the Commission will not disclose LB Reports to any person outside the Commission, including Congress, parties in court proceedings, governmental agencies, and members of the public. LB Reports will not be disclosed to any person outside the Commission except pursuant to a superseding act of Congress; or pursuant to an order of a court, but only after motions by the Commission to quash and for a protective order have been disposed of by the court. In the event that the Commission receives a subpoena for an LB Report, it will promptly notify the Reporting Company.

Under Section 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 50, any officer or employee of the Commission who shall make public any information obtained by the Commission, without its authority, unless directed by a court, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the employee may be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. The Commission considers unauthorized disclosures of LB Reports to be punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1905. The Commission also considers the stealing, conversion, or unauthorized conveyance of LB Reports to be punishable under 18 U.S.C. 641.

Confidentiality of LB Reports Within the Commission

Access to and use of LB Reports within the Commission shall be restricted, and persons authorized to have access to and use of LB Reports shall not release any LB Report, or in any way provide access to them, to anyone not authorized to have access. LB Reports shall be used to compile statistical and other economic reports authorized by the Commission. The latter reports may be utilized in connection with any Commission investigation or proceeding for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities of the Commission. However, they shall not be compiled in such a way that LB data furnished by a particular Reporting Company can be identified. LB Reports shall not be made available to any person within the Commission for use in connection with any Commission investigation or proceeding for carrying out specific law

enforcement responsibilities of the Commission. However, this restriction shall not limit the authority of the Commission to require by subpoena or other compulsory process the production of any information or data from any source outside the Commission for use in connection with an investigation or proceeding for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities of the Commission.

Access to and use of LB Reports within the Commission shall be restricted to the following offices and divisions: (1) the Division of Financial Statistics, Bureau of Economics; (2) the Data Processing and Information Systems Division of the Office of the Executive Director, under the conditions described below. Sworn officers and employees of these divisions (including special employees of the Division of Financial Statistics) are designated to have access for purposes of Section 6 of the FTC Act. Additionally, the General Counsel and his or her staff and Commissioners and their assistants shall have access to LB Reports under the conditions described below. Those Commission members, officers, and employees also are designated officers and employees for purposes of Section 6 of the FTC Act.

The Division of Financial Statistics plans, develops and prepares for public dissemination statistical and other economic reports and compilations, such as the Quarterly Financial Report, the Annual Line of Business Report, and staff working papers. The Division's employees shall have access to and use of LB Reports for planning, developing and preparing such statistical and economic reports and compilations. Procedures sufficient to assure that LB data furnished by a particular Reporting Company cannot be identified shall be developed and implemented by that Division in connection with each statistical or other economic report or compilation to be disseminated which is derived from LB data.

With respect to each such report or compilation, the Assistant Director for Financial Statistics shall certify to the Director, Bureau of Economics, that he or she has reviewed and approved the procedures applied thereto. If marginal notations that are not defined as "LB Reports" are to be disclosed to persons other than sworn designated officers and employees of the Commission, the Assistant Director shall first certify that no LB Report information is disclosed.

Employees of the Division of Financial Statistics shall not participate in any Commission investigation or proceeding for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities of the

Commission. Any employee who transfers into or out of the Division shall be formally notified in writing that he or she is subject to these rules, to Section 10 of the FTC Act, and to 18 U.S.C. §§ 641 and 1905. No employee (including a special employee) shall be assigned to or remain in this Division unless he or she certifies that, during such assignment and after its termination for any reason, he or she will abide by the limitations in these rules and amendments to them; will not use or disclose LB Reports except in conformity with these rules; and that after any termination of assignment he or she will not retain possession of any documents or materials which contain data furnished by a Reporting Company that have not been or may not be disclosed pursuant to these rules. Upon leaving the Division each employee shall certify that he or she does not possess any such documents or materials, and has complied with these rules at all times.

The Director of the Bureau of Economics shall not have access to LB Reports. He or she shall, however, have supervisory responsibility and authority with respect to the Division of Financial Statistics. Such responsibility and authority shall include approving any reports prepared by the Division, making recommendations with respect to the preparation of such reports, and exercising any other supervisory control not requiring access to LB Reports.

The Data Processing and Information Systems Division shall have access to LB Reports, but only during and for the purpose of electronic processing of information and data contained in LB Reports. The Division may employ the services of an outside computer facility for purpose of computer processing of LB data, subject to the restriction that no one other than designated sworn employees of the Federal Trade Commission may examine the LB Reports from individual Reporting Companies. Any such outside computer facility shall sign an agreement assuring that the facility and its employees abide by this restriction and other applicable restrictions in these rules and the FTC Act.

Upon notification to the General Counsel by the Assistant Director for Financial Statistics that a Reporting Company has failed adequately to comply with an order to File Special Report under the LB Program, the General Counsel and his or her staff and the Commissioners and their assistants may have access to parts of that company's LB Report which are required to evaluate the noncompliance and to advise and represent the Commission

with respect to any proceeding initiated because of a refusal or failure of the reporting company to file an adequate LB Report. Also, the General Counsel and his or her staff may have access to LB Reports in connection with matters directly related to pending or anticipated litigation concerning the LB Program, or to administration of these rules. Such access shall not be inconsistent with these confidentiality rules or with Section 6 of the FTC Act.

A Commission member, officer, or employee who has access to an LB Report shall first be required to certify that, during the assignment and after its termination for any reason, he or she will abide by the limitations in these rules and amendments to them; will not use or disclose LB Reports except in conformity with these rules; and that after termination of the assignment requiring access to LB Reports he or she will not retain possession of any documents or materials that contain data furnished by a Reporting Company that have not been or may not be disclosed pursuant to these rules. At the end of the assignment the employee shall then certify that he or she does not possess any such documents or materials and has complied with these rules at all times.

Security of LB Reports

All Commission members, officers, and employees authorized to have access to and use of LB Reports shall, while in possession of any such material, be personally responsible for ensuring that unauthorized personnel do not obtain access to such material, and for observing the following procedures:

1. All LB Reports and reproductions of LB data from individual Reporting Companies (such as tabulations, punch cards, tapes or printouts, etc.) shall be conspicuously marked "confidential" or marked with words conveying a similar meaning.

2. All rooms containing LB Reports and reproductions of LB data from individual Reporting Companies shall be locked except when occupied.

3. All LB Reports and reproductions of LB data from individual Reporting Companies shall be stored in locked drawers, files, or cabinets except when being used.

4. All LB Reports and reproductions of LB data from individual Reporting Companies shall be returned to the Division of Financial Statistics immediately after any authorized use of such material is no longer required.

Limitations

The Rules and Procedures set forth above shall not apply to:

(1) disclosure to a court of an LB Report of a Reporting Company in connection with a proceeding initiated because of a refusal or failure of that company to file an adequate LB Report; however, any such LB Report will either be filed in a manner which protects its confidentiality (such as filing under seal), or the Reporting Company will be given an opportunity to seek such protection from the court;

(2) The identity of a Reporting Company;

(3) Information or data furnished by a Reporting Company in a context other than an LB Report (e.g., a motion to quash or other motion challenging an Order to File Special Report under the LB program); such information or data shall be treated as a public record pursuant to §§ 4.9(b)(22) and 4.10-4.11 of the Commission's procedures and rules of practice unless it is identified as containing information which Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, as amended by 94 Stat. 374 (1980), 15 U.S.C. 46(f) (or other applicable laws), precludes the Commission from disclosing.

(4) Information or data which are supplied to the Commission in response to a compulsory process order other than an Order to File Special Report under the LB Program, or which the Commission has obtained through means other than an Order to File Special Report under the LB Program. Such information shall be disclosed or treated as confidential in accordance with other laws, including Sections 6(f) and 21 of the FTC Act, as amended by 94 Stat. 374, 385-388, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), 57b-2.

(5) The authority of the Commission to require by subpoena or other compulsory process the production of any information or data from any source outside the Commission for use in connection with an investigation or proceeding for carrying out specific law enforcement responsibilities of the Commission.

By direction of the Commission, dated August 20, 1980. Commissioner Bailey did not participate.

James A. Tobis
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 80-28501 Filed 8-26-80; 11:20 am]
BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register

Vol. 45, No. 168

Wednesday, August 27, 1980

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409) 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

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1

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Friday, September 5, 1980.

PLACE: 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., Eighth floor conference room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:
Surveillance briefing.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jane Stuckey, 254-6334.
[S-1603-80 Filed 8-25-80; 11:54 am]
BILLING CODE 6351-01-M

2

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION.

"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: To be published August 22, 1980.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: 10 a.m., August 27, 1980.

CHANGE IN MEETING: The following item has been added:

Item Number, Docket Number, and Company
RP-1. RP77-107 and RP78-88, United Gas Pipe Line Co.
Kenneth F. Plumb,
Secretary.

[S-1600-80 Filed 8-25-80; 9:19 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-85-M

3

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION.

"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 45 FR 56224, August 22, 1980.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: 10 a.m., August 27, 1980.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following item has been added:

Item Number, Docket Number, and Company
RP-2. RP72-122, Colorado Interstate Gas Co.
Kenneth F. Plumb,
Secretary.

[S-1604 Filed 8-25-80; 12:03 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-85-M

4

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 45 FR, 55317, August 19, 1980.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: 10 a.m., Friday, August 22, 1980.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: One of the items announced for inclusion at this meeting was consideration of any agenda items carried forward from a previous meeting; the following such closed item(s) was added:

Request by the Government Accounting Office for Board comment on a draft report concerning federal examinations of financial institutions. (This matter was previously announced for a meeting on August 18, 1980).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Mr. Joseph R. Coyne, Assistant to the Board (202) 452-3204.

Dated: August 22, 1980.
Theodore E. Allison,
Secretary of the Board.

[S-1601-80 Filed 8-25-80; 9:24 am]
BILLING CODE 6210-01-M

5

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, August 27, 1980.

PLACE: Hearing Room A, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 12th Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington D.C.

STATUS: Short Notice of Open Special Conference.

MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Tribute to a Commission official.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Douglas Baldwin, Director, Office of Communications, telephone: 202-275-7252.

Dated: August 22, 1980.
Agatha L. Mergenovich,
Secretary.

[S-1602-80 Filed 8-25-80; 9:30 am]
BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

6

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION.

TIME AND DATE: 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Friday and Saturday, September 5-6, 1980.

PLACE: Legal Services Corporation, Eighth floor conference room 2-3, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Open meeting.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Approval of Minutes of June 20, 1980 Meeting.
3. Report on Congressional Reauthorization and 1981 Appropriation.
4. Report from Committee on Appropriations and Audit.
 - Budget Modifications Procedures.
 - Third Quarter Budget Review for Fiscal Year 1980.
 - Status of Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Allocation.
 - Fiscal Year 1982 Budget Mark.
 - Status of Unallocated Investment Income.
5. Discussion of *A Plan For the Future*, a Report by Howard Sacks.
6. Election of Chairman.
7. President's Report.
8. Future Meeting Dates.
9. Other Business.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Dellanor Khasakhala, Office of the President (202) 272-4040.

Issued: August 22, 1980.
Dan J. Bradley,
President.

[S-1599-80 Filed 8-25-80; 9:18 am]
BILLING CODE 6820-35-M

Wednesday
August 27, 1980

Federal Register

Part II

**Environmental
Protection Agency**

**Control of Air Pollution From New Motor
Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle Engines;
Federal Certification Test Results for
1980 Model Year**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY**
[FRL 1589-1]
**Control of Air Pollution From New
Motor Vehicles and New Motor Vehicle
Engines; Federal Certification Test
Results for 1980 Model Year**
AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 206(e) of the Clean Air Act, as amended August 1977, directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to announce in the Federal Register the results of certification tests conducted on new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines to determine conformity with Federal standards for the control of air pollution caused by motor vehicles.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Christine Mikolajczyk, Certification Division, Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Environmental Protection Agency, 2565 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105 (313-668-4361).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Federal Emission Standards

The regulations that apply to the control of emissions from 1980 model year vehicles, appearing at 40 CFR Part 86, set maximum allowable emission levels for new gasoline-fueled and diesel heavy-duty engines (for use in on highway trucks and buses), gasoline-fueled motorcycles, gasoline-fueled and diesel light-duty vehicles (passenger cars), and gasoline-fueled and diesel light-duty trucks.

Gasoline-fueled heavy-duty engines must not exceed one of the following two standards, which are selected at the manufacturer's option: (1) 1.5 grams per brake horsepower hour (g/bhp-hr) for hydrocarbons, 25 g/bhp-hr for carbon monoxide, and 10 g/bhp-hr for hydrocarbons plus oxides of nitrogen; or (2) 25 g/bhp-hr for carbon monoxide, and 5.0 g/bhp-hr for hydrocarbons plus oxides of nitrogen measured according to the test procedure in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 86. For low-volume manufacturers, as defined in § 86.080-24(e), the test procedure in either

Subpart D or Subpart H of this part may be used; however, the standards for hydrocarbons and hydrocarbons plus oxides of nitrogen as listed in option (1) above shall be reduced by 0.5 g/bhp-hr if Subpart H of this procedure is used. The standards for gasoline-fueled heavy-duty engines prohibit all crankcase emissions.

Diesel heavy-duty engines must not exceed one of the following two standards, to be selected at the manufacturer's option: (1) 1.5 (g/bhp-hr) for hydrocarbons, 25 g/bhp-hr for carbon monoxide, and 10 g/bhp-hr for hydrocarbons plus oxides of nitrogen; or (2) 25 g/bhp-hr for carbon monoxide, and 5 g/bhp-hr of hydrocarbons plus oxides of nitrogen measured according to the Subpart D test procedure. For low-volume manufacturers, the test procedure in either Subpart D or J may be used. In addition, diesel heavy-duty engines must meet Federal smoke emission standards of 20 percent opacity during the engine acceleration mode, 15 percent opacity during the engine lugging mode, and 50 percent opacity during the peaks in either the acceleration or lugging mode.

Exhaust emissions from 1980 model year motorcycles may not exceed 5.0 grams per kilometre (g/km) of hydrocarbons and 12 g/km of carbon monoxide. The standards for motorcycles prohibit all crankcase emissions.

Federal exhaust emission standards allow 1980 model year gasoline fueled and diesel light-duty vehicles to emit no more than 0.41 grams per mile (g/mi) of hydrocarbons, 7.0 g/mi of carbon monoxide, and 2.0 g/mi of oxides of nitrogen from the tailpipe. Light-duty trucks (less than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight) are allowed to emit no more than 1.7 g/mi of hydrocarbons, 18 g/mi of carbon monoxide, and 2.3 g/mi of oxides of nitrogen. The standards for gasoline-fueled vehicles, prohibit all crankcase emissions and limit the loss of gasoline by evaporation from the carburetor and fuel tank to no more than 6.0 grams per test.

Prior to the enactment of the August 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, light-duty vehicles, and light-duty trucks

intended for sale at altitudes above 4,000 feet were required to demonstrate compliance with emission standards when tested at high altitude. Because the Clean Air Act Amendments now permit all certified light-duty vehicles to be sold at either low or high altitudes, it is not necessary to distinguish car lines certified for sale above 4,000 feet. However, the following light-duty vehicle and truck report designates those vehicles tested at altitudes above 4,000 feet with a plus sign (+) preceding the model name.

The State of California was granted a waiver of Federal preemption under Section 209 of the Clean Air Act to enforce its own emission standards. In general, the California standards are numerically more stringent than Federal standards. In some circumstances, the California standards permit slightly higher emission of one pollutant in exchange for greater control of another. In other cases, numerically higher standards corresponded to optional certification over an extended useful life. The result can be emissions levels for some vehicles certified for sale only in California that exceed Federal standards for at least one pollutant. For example, the California standards allow 1980 model year gasoline-fueled light-duty vehicles to emit no more than 0.41 g/mi of hydrocarbons total (0.39 g/mi non-methane), 9.0 g/mi of carbon monoxide, and 1.0 g/mi of oxides of nitrogen. Further, a diesel-fueled light-duty vehicle may emit up to 0.46 g/mi of hydrocarbons, 10.6 g/mi of carbon monoxide, and 1.5 g/mi oxides of nitrogen under a set of optional 100,000-mile standards coupled with an allowance in the hydrocarbon exhaust standard for vehicles having low evaporative emission standards. Other emission standards exist for California trucks depending upon the vehicle's weight class. Further details concerning the California emission standards may be obtained from the California Air Resources Board. The test vehicles and car lines that are designed to meet the California standards are identified in the light-duty vehicle listing below by a "C" preceding the model name.

Federal Certification Procedures

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, it is unlawful to offer for sale new motor vehicles or engines which are not in conformity with Federal regulations. Prior to the beginning of each model year, light-duty vehicle and truck, heavy-duty engine, and motorcycle manufacturers apply to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for certificates of conformity for each model they wish to produce for that model year. The Federal regulations prescribe a number of requirements which a manufacturer must meet before the Administrator will grant a certificate of conformity.

Prior to production, light-duty vehicle manufacturers are required to provide the Administrator with extensive test data demonstrating the effectiveness and durability of the emission control systems over the useful life (50,000 miles) of the vehicles. The data are collected from prototype test vehicles that are selected and tested in accordance with EPA regulations. In addition to the submission of test data on prototype test vehicles, the manufacturers are required to make the test vehicles available to the Motor Vehicle Emission Laboratory at Ann Arbor, Michigan. At this facility, test vehicles may be retested to assure conformity with the regulations.

The process of selecting vehicles for testing reflects EPA's prior classification of a manufacturer's product line into "engine families"—groups of engines expected to have similar exhaust emission characteristics throughout their useful lives—and "evaporative emission families"—groups of vehicles which are expected to have similar evaporative emission characteristics throughout their useful lives. Two fleets of test vehicles are chosen to represent each engine family.

One fleet of test vehicles, the emission-data fleet, is tested after the accumulation of 4,000 miles. The purpose of the emission-data fleet is to determine the stabilized exhaust emission levels of new motor vehicles. The other fleet, known as the durability-data fleet, is made up of prototype vehicles which are driven for 50,000 miles and tested every 5,000 miles. The durability-data fleet is tested in order to establish "deterioration factors" which are adjustments that account for the decrease in an exhaust emission control system's efficiency over its expected useful life. (Evaporative emission families are also represented by emission-data fleets, but not necessarily by durability-data fleets; evaporative emission deterioration factors may

instead be derived from a variety of procedures, including bench-testing or multi-vehicle comparisons, as well as testing a single vehicle which has run for 50,000 miles.)

Once test data are obtained from the emission-data vehicles, the emission levels are adjusted by the deterioration factors in accordance with the procedures specified in the regulations. This is done to determine whether the emission-data vehicle would be capable of complying with emission standards over the expected useful life of the vehicle. If all the motor vehicles in an engine family/evaporative emission family combination tested are found to conform with the regulations, the manufacturer is granted a certificate of conformity.

The Federal emission test procedure for light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks is designed to simulate two average trips of 7.5 miles in an urban area. The vehicle is operated on a chassis dynamometer through a specified driving schedule. The first trip begins with a cold engine startup, and the second trip begins with a hot engine startup. There is a 10-minute interval between trips. The cold operation trip is weighted 43 percent and the hot operation trip 57 percent to reflect the fact that two of the 4.6 trips made by the average vehicle each day are begun from a cold start. Throughout these tests all emissions through the exhaust pipe are collected and the levels of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen are measured. A vehicle tested for evaporative emissions is placed in a sealed chamber for one hour prior to the cold engine startup and one hour immediately after the hot engine operation trip. During these periods hydrocarbon emissions attributed to gasoline evaporation are collected and measured.

The motorcycle testing procedure resembles the light-duty vehicle method in that the emission test is designed to simulate a typical urban trip involving both a hot and cold engine startup, but a single certification vehicle is used to provide both durability and emission data. Each motorcycle is tested at least four times to obtain data for calculation of a deterioration factor: once at a designated minimum distance (2,500 or 3,500 kilometers, depending on displacement class), once before and one following periodic maintenance, and once at the total test distance (6,000, 9,000, or 15,000 kilometers, depending on displacement class) estimated to represent half the useful life of the vehicle class. The same certification vehicle is then tested again to generate

the emission-data results to which the deterioration factor is applied to obtain certification levels. Motorcycles are not tested for evaporative emissions.

The heavy-duty engine testing procedure, like the light-duty vehicle procedure, groups test engines into durability-data and emission-data fleets. Instead of simulating a driving cycle, however, the heavy-duty engine gaseous emission tests measure the hydrocarbon, carbon monoxide, and nitric oxide emitted during various engine loadings at constant speeds (two speeds for gasoline-fueled engines and three speeds for diesel engines). In addition, the diesel heavy-duty engine smoke test measures the opacity of the exhaust during idle and two transient modes. Emission-data heavy-duty engines accumulate 125 hours of service on an engine dynamometer before the emission test, and durability-data gasoline-fueled heavy-duty engines and durability-data diesel heavy-duty engines accumulate 1,500 and 1,000 hours of service, respectively. Heavy-duty engines are not tested for evaporative emissions.

Federal Certification Data

The attached listings contain the emission levels of each light-duty vehicle and truck, motorcycle, and heavy-duty engine which were tested as emission-data vehicle or engine, as adjusted by the deterioration factors discussed above.

The vehicles and engines listed represent all of the models and configurations certified as of March 13, 1980.

The emission data listed below were obtained from the original emission-data vehicles and engines. In some cases, manufacturers have submitted requests to perform "running changes" on already certified configurations. EPA has authorized manufacturers to make such running changes if a review of the test data and technological information has shown that the proposed modifications do not cause the vehicles or engines to exceed the standards. The data listed below do not indicate the effect of running changes, except where a running change has added a new engine or car line to a previously certified family.

Fuel company information is not included in this publication. Fuel economy information of 1980 cars and light-duty trucks is available by writing for the EPA/Department of Energy *1980 Gas Mileage Guide* from: Fuel Economy, Pueblo, Colorado 81009. The *1980 Gas Mileage Guide* is also available at new car dealer showrooms.

The various systems that comprise the test vehicles' exhaust emission control systems are listed individually. The following abbreviations will be used in the subsequent sections of this report:

Exhaust emission control systems:
 AIR=air injection (heavy-duty engines only)
 CLS=closed loop systems
 EGR=exhaust gas recirculation
 EM=engine modification
 FI=fuel injection
 NON=none
 OTR=other
 OXD=oxidation catalyst
 PLS=pulsating air system
 PMP=air pump
 RED=reduction catalyst
 SPL=smoke puff limiter (heavy-duty engines only)
 THM=thermal reactor
 TD=throttle delay (heavy-duty engines only)
 3WY=three-way catalyst
 Evaporative emission control systems:
 CAN=carbon canister storage
 CRK=crankcase storage
 NON=none
 Methods of engine air aspiration (heavy-duty diesel engines):
 NAT=natural
 TURB=turbocharged
 The heavy-duty engine and motorcycle reports are arranged alphabetically by manufacturer. The formats of these reports are self-explanatory and require no further comment.

The following light-duty vehicle and truck report is divided into four main sections: Light-duty vehicles, light-duty trucks, diesel light-duty vehicles, and diesel light-duty trucks. Each of the sections is subdivided alphabetically by manufacturer, with each manufacturer's data in turn categorized under "family combinations certified" and "evap-emissions families." The "family combinations certified" section identifies, in the left-most column of the report, the name of the engine family/evaporative emission family combination for which EPA issues a certificate, the displacement (measured in cubic inches) of all engines within the combination, and the names of all cars lines covered (and certified) in that particular engine family/evaporative emission family combination. (Note that the listing of car lines covered is arranged vertically.) All data arrayed to the left of the "car lines covered" column—i.e., the "vehicle car line represented," "emission control system," etc.—is arranged horizontally, with each line of data describing one of the emission-data vehicles selected and tested by EPA to determine the emission levels achieved by the exhaust emission

family portion of the combination. Vehicles which were tested to determine compliance for both the exhaust emission and the evaporative emission components of the combination are marked with an asterisk (*). (A complete listing of all test vehicles belonging to each evaporative emission family is provided in the "evap emission family" section described below.) Directly beneath this array of exhaust emission-data information are printed the deterioration factors achieved by both the exhaust emission and evaporative emission family components of the combination. This listing of combination name, car lines covered by the certificate, exhaust emission-data vehicle results, and the combination's deterioration factors will be repeated for as many combinations as the manufacturer has certified.

After the "family combinations certified" section, the manufacturer's "evap-emission families" are described in detail. The report prints the name of each evaporative emission family in the "exh-emiss family/evap-miss fam" column and then describes, for each evaporative emission family, the evaporative emission-data vehicles whose test results have supported certification. Data on the vehicles within each evaporative-emission family are arranged horizontally, with each line of the report corresponding to a distinct vehicle configuration.

This publication should not be construed as an endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency of any manufacturer's vehicles or engines.

Dated: August 12, 1980.

Edward Tuerk,
 Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air,
 Noise, and Radiation.
 BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY GASOLINE ENGINES

MANUFACTURER	TEST ENGINE INFORMATION						CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
	FAMILY INFORMATION						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GR/BHP-HR)			
	FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [ENG. DISPLAYS]	TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	CARB VENTURIS	RATED H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LEF FT)	HYDRO- CARBONS	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN	CARBON MONOXIDE
BLUE BIRD BODY COMPANY GM114 [L43] [427]		L43	AIR	427	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 220	350	0.0 0.3	0.0 6.6	0.0) 13
	CHRYSLER CORPORATION LA-1 [360-1; 360-3] [360]	360-1	EGR, AIR	360	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 190	265	0.0 0.6	0.0 7.0	0.0) 15
		360-3	EGR, AIR	360	1-4V	180	260	0.5	5.6	8
	LA-2 [318-1; 360-1; 360-3] [318; 360]	318-1	AIR, EGR	318	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 155	240	0.02 0.1	0.0 3.0	6.78) 14
		360-1	AIR, EGR	360	1-4V	190	265	0.1	4.1	11
		360-3	AIR, EGR	360	1-4V	180	255	0.2	2.0	22
	LA-3 [360-3] [360]	360-3	AIR, EGR	360	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 200	280	0.55 0.7	0.0 5.3	21.19) 23
		360-3	AIR, EGR	360	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 200	280	0.12 0.2	0.0 2.4	4.04) 16
		360-3	AIR, EGR	360	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 118	226	1.1	6.9	14
	FORD MOTOR COMPANY 4.9L*Q* [4.9L] [300]	4.9L	AIR, EGR	300	1-1V	118	226	1.1	4.6	10
4.9L		AIR, EGR	300	1-1V	118	226	1.0	8.5	12	
4.9L		AIR, EGR	300	1-1V	118	226	1.0	8.5	12	
5.8L(M)/6.6L*E* [5.8L(M); 6.6L] [351; 400]		5.8L(M)	AIR, EGR	351	1-2V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 149	260	0.0 0.8	0.0 3.0	0.0) 18
		5.8L(M)	AIR, EGR	351	1-2V	149	260	1.2	4.4	24
		6.6L	AIR, EGR	400	1-2V	169	318	1.3	7.8	19
		6.6L	AIR, EGR	400	1-2V	169	318	0.6	3.8	16
6.1L*E* [6.1L] [370]		6.1L	AIR, EGR	370	1-2V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 160	266	0.0 0.7	0.0 4.8	1.91) 17
		6.1L	AIR, EGR	370	1-4V	194	299	0.9	6.6	15
		6.1L	AIR, EGR	370	1-4V	186	282	0.9	5.3	16
7.0L/7.5L*E* [7.0L; 7.5L] [429; 460]	7.0L	AIR, EGR	429	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 225	340	0.0 0.4	0.0 4.3	0.0) 12	
	7.5L	AIR, EGR	460	1-4V	220	335	0.9	9.8	16	
7.8L/8.8L*P* [7.8L; 8.8L] [477; 534]	7.8L	AIR	477	1-4V	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 218	393	0.0 0.8	0.29 7.0	5.87) 19	
	8.8L	AIR	534	1-4V	227	431	0.3	5.6	18	

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY GASOLINE ENGINES

MANUFACTURER		TEST ENGINE INFORMATION						CERTIFICATION LEVELS		
FAMILY INFORMATION		TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	CARB VENTURIS	RATED H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LEF FT)	EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GM/BHP-HR)		
FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [ENG. DISPLMTS]								HYDRO-CARBONS	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN	CARBON MONOXIDE
GENERAL MOTORS CORP.										
GH112 [L25] [292]		L25	AIR	292	1-1V	125	225	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.0	0.0)
		L25	AIR	292	1-1V	115	215	0.2	6.5	13
GH113 [LE4; LP5; LT9; 9B5] [350; 400]		LE4	AIR	400	1-4V	180	310	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.16	0.0)
		LP4	AIR	400	1-4V	180	310	0.3	5.3	19
		LP5	AIR	350	1-2V	160	270	0.9	7.5	22
		LS9	AIR	350	1-4V	165	255	0.5	5.5	19
GH114 [L42; L43; L86] [366; 427; 454]		L42	AIR	454	1-4V	225	365	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.0	0.0)
		L43	AIR	427	1-4V	220	360	0.2	4.5	18
		L86	AIR	366	1-4V	190	305	0.3	7.2	14
		L86	AIR	366	1-4V	190	305	0.6	6.0	14
GH115 [LP8] [454]		LP8	AIR	454	1-4V	210	340	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.0	0.0)
								0.5	5.4	21
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER										
HV-8 [HV-404; HV-446] [400; 447]		HV-404	AIR, EGR	399	1-4V	206	333	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.53	4.83)
		HV-404	AIR, EGR	399	1-2V	189	324	0.9	6.4	24
		HV-404	AIR, EGR	399	1-2V	189	324	0.7	7.1	21
		HV-446	AIR, EGR	447	1-4V	227	381	1.0	8.1	21
		HV-446	EHS, AI, EGR	447	1-4V	225	360	0.8	5.5	21
V-345 [V-345] [345]		V-345	AIR, EGR	345	1-2V	162	285	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.0	1.98)
		V-345	AIR, EGR	345	1-2V	146	277	0.5	5.9	18
								0.9	6.5	15
V-392 [V-392] [391]		V-392	AIR, EGR	391	1-4V	185	303	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	1.27	1.38)
		V-392	AIR, EGR	391	1-4V	185	303	0.4	7.8	16
								0.8	7.6	17
V-537 [V-537] [538]		V-537	AIR, EGR	537	1-2V	203	408	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	1.22	0.79)
								0.2	7.5	18
BEVCON INCORPORATED										
GH115 [LE8] [454]		LE8	AIR	454	1-4V	210	340	(DETERIORATION FACTORS: 0.0	0.0	0.0)
								0.5	5.5	21

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY INFORMATION		TEST ENGINE INFORMATION				CERTIFICATION LEVELS						
FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [DISPLNTS] ENGINE AIR ASPIRATION		TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	RATED H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LBF FT)	EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SMOKE EMISSIONS		
							HYDRO-CARBONS (GK/HRP-HR)	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN (GK/HRP-HR)	CARBON MONOXIDES (GK/HRP-HR)	ACCEL (%)	LUG (%)	PEAK (%)
CATERPILLAR												
11	[3406] [893] TURB	3406	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.03	0.46	0.0	0.0	0.82	0.45
		3406	SPL	893	300	1054	0.5	7.8	2	14	9	17
				893	325	1015	0.5	10.4	2	13	7	15
12	[3408] [1099] TURB	3408	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.04	0.19	1.31	0.0	0.0
				1099	450	1350	0.1	4.9	1	17	7	25
13	[3208] [636] NAT	3208	EGR	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.0	0.98	1.06	0.22	4.00
				636	200	490	0.7	7.2	4	7	6	18
14	[3306] [638] TURB	3306	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.0	0.0	2.71	2.70	3.04
				638	245	820	0.2	5.4	2	16	10	28
15	[3408] [1099] TURB	3408	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.01	0.0	0.12	0.30	0.57	0.04
				1099	400	1225	0.6	7.6	2	13	6	14
16	[3406] [893] TURB	3406	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.10	0.05	1.13	2.26	1.68
		3406	SPL	893	350	1165	0.3	9.0	3	20	13	23
		3406	SPL	893	380	1245	0.3	8.6	2	20	13	22
		3406	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.02	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				893	380	1285	0.4	4.7	2	10	8	17
17	[3408] [1099] TURB	3408	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.19	0.08	0.0	1.18	0.0
				1099	450	1460	0.4	6.9	3	14	14	15
3	[3208] [636] NAT	3208	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		3208	EM	636	160	385	1.0	9.3	3	2	3	4
		3208	EM	636	210	500	1.1	9.3	5	13	12	23
4	[3306] [638] TURB	3306	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.10	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.21	0.0
		3306	SPL	638	250	690	0.3	6.0	1	11	6	21
		3306	SPL	638	250	690	0.3	6.4	1	9	7	15
CUMMINS DIESEL												
091	[NH-230; NHC-250] [855] NAT	NH-230	NONE	DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.47	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		NH-230	NONE	855	220	644	0.6	8.1	5	6	6	6
		NH-230	NONE	855	220	644	0.2	9.1	5	7	6	10
		NHC-250	NONE	855	240	654	0.4	8.4	4	8	10	11

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY INFORMATION	CERTIFICATION LEVELS									
	TEST ENGINE INFORMATION					EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SMOKE EMISSIONS	
	FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [DISPLNTS] ENGINE AIR ASPIRATION	TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. RATED (CI OR L) H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LBF FT)	HYDRO- CARBONS (GM/BHP-HR)	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN (GM/BHP-HR)	CARBON MONOXIDES (GM/BHP-HR)	ACCEL (%)	LUG (%)
CUMMINS DIESEL										
092A [N1C-230; N1C-290; N1CC-230] [855] TURB	N1C-290	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 855 293 961		0.06 0.3	0.0 8.6	0.24 2	1.22 11	1.55 3	0.0 12
093E [N1C-300; N1C-350; N1C-400] [855] TURB	N1C-400	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 855 400 1187		0.0 0.3	0.39 8.6	0.90 3	0.47 15	0.0 2	0.0 17
093G [N1CC-300; N1CC-400] [855] TURB	N1CC-400	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 855 400 1150		0.09 0.9	0.37 5.8	0.0 3	0.17 16	0.0 6	0.0 18
172C [V1-350; V1-903; V1B-903] [903] TURB	V1-350	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 903 350 858		0.11 0.5	0.90 7.9	0.37 2	0.0 11	0.0 5	0.0 14
192B [K1-450] [1150] TURB	K1-450	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 1150 450 1350		0.0 0.4	0.0 8.5	0.0 1	0.0 9	0.0 1	0.0 17
193 [K1-450; K1A-525; K1A-600] [1150] TURB	K1A-600	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 1150 600 1650		0.0 0.3	1.02 10.0	0.0 2	0.0 12	0.0 1	0.0 18
221 [V-555] [555] NAT	V-555	NONE	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 555 216 425		0.0 0.7	0.0 9.8	0.43 5	3.10 10	3.70 11	3.40 13
222 [V1-225; V1-555] [555] TURB	V1-225	NONE	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 555 225 445		0.01 0.7	0.99 8.6	0.0 2	0.0 11	0.0 4	0.0 14
DEUTZ BF6L913 [BF6L913] [374] TURB	BF6L913	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 374 160 378		0.02 1.3	0.0 8.6	0.0 3	5.07 15	0.0 8	9.66 21
F5L912 [F5L912] [288] NAT	F5L912	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 288 100 214		0.0 1.3	0.0 8.6	0.0 5	0.91 7	0.84 8	2.00 11
GENERAL MOTORS CORP. V8-8.2 [V8-8.2] [500] NAT	V8-8.2	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 500 165 350		0.37 0.9	0.23 5.9	0.79 4	0.0 8	0.14 9	0.0 11
V8-8.2T [V8-8.2T] [500] TURB	V8-8.2	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 500 165 350		1.3 0.9	7.2 5.4	4 4	17 15	15 23	23
V8-8.2T [V8-8.2T] [500] TURB	V8-8.2T	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 500 160 360		0.03 0.4	0.0 8.6	0.35 2	0.0 6	0.50 4	0.0 10
	V8-8.2T	EM	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 500 205 430		0.6 0.4	5.4 8.6	2 2	17 6	6 4	41 10

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY INFORMATION	TEST ENGINE INFORMATION					CERTIFICATION LEVELS					
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SMOKE EMISSIONS		
						TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	RATED H.P. (L/W FT)	MAXIMUM TORQUE (L/W FT)	HYDRO- CARBONS (GM/BHP-HR)
GENERAL MOTORS CORP. 4L-53T [4L-53T] [212] TURB	4L-53T	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 212 170 402			0.16 0.8	0.0 8.5	2.11 5	2.62 12	2.56 6	0.13 18
6L-71M [6L-71M] [426] NAT	6L-71M 6L-71M	ZH ZH	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 426 239 611 426 184 590			0.0 1.0 0.7	0.20 9.0 9.2	0.0 12 6	0.0 19 10	0.0 10 6	3.36 40 23
6L-71T [6L-71T] [426] TURB	6L-71T 6L-71T	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 426 275 801 426 260 781			0.01 0.5 0.6	0.99 10.0 10.0	0.0 3 3	0.0 7 11	0.0 3 3	0.06 10 16
6L-71TA [6L-71TA] [426] TURB	6L-71TA 6L-71TA	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 426 270 783 426 235 694			0.0 0.8 0.9	0.32 6.3 6.1	0.72 4 4	0.0 4 6	0.08 7 4	0.01 7 8
6V-53T [6V-53T] [318] TURB	6V-53T	SPL	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 318 225 550			0.0 0.9	0.31 9.4	0.15 3	1.95 9	0.20 2	4.36 16
6V-71M/COACH [6V-71M/COACH] [426] NAT	6V-71M/COACH 6V-71M/COACH	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 426 160 549 426 190 575			0.06 1.3 1.2	0.53 9.5 9.6	0.0 3 8	1.38 4 5	0.0 1 5	1.44 6 7
6V-92TA [6V-92TA] [552] TURB	6V-92TA 6V-92TA	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 552 305 921 552 335 962			0.02 0.6 0.6	0.0 5.5 8.1	0.87 3 3	2.28 13 14	1.06 5 3	4.56 19 22
8V-71M [8V-71M] [568] NAT	8V-71M 8V-71M	ZH ZH	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 568 245 742 568 316 818			0.12 1.0 0.6	0.04 9.5 7.6	0.0 4 11	0.0 4 17	0.55 3 13	0.0 8 27
8V-71M/COACH [8V-71M/COACH] [568] NAT	8V-71M/COACH 8V-71M/COACH	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 568 230 720 568 270 785			0.0 0.9 0.7	0.0 8.3 7.7	0.0 3 8	0.0 3 4	0.0 3 9	0.0 5 9
8V-71TA [8V-71TA] [568] TURB	8V-71TA 8V-71TA	TD TD	DETERIORATION FACTORS: 568 305 1064 568 318 941			0.0 0.5 0.5	0.35 8.6 8.7	0.0 3 2	0.0 16 14	0.37 4 2	0.0 28 21

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER		CERTIFICATION LEVELS										
FAMILY INFORMATION		TEST ENGINE INFORMATION					EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SMOKE EMISSIONS		
FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [DISPLNTS] ENGINE AIR ASPIRATION		TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	RATED H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LBF FT)	HYDRO- CARBONS (GM/BHP-HR)	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN (GM/BHP-HR)	CARBON MONOXIDES (GM/BHP-HR)	ACCEL (%)	LUG (%)	PEAK (%)
GENERAL MOTORS CORP.												
8V-92TA												
[8V-92TA]												
[736]												
TURB												
	8V-92TA	TD		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.21
	8V-92TA	TD		736	405	1236	0.6	5.6	2	6	3	9
	8V-92TA	TD		736	430	1230	0.5	6.8	2	15	2	20
HINO												
EH												
[EH700; EH700E]												
[393]												
NAT												
	EH700	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.08	0.0	1.16	1.65	1.64	2.30
	EH700E	EM		393	150	286	0.9	4.8	5	9	14	15
	EH700E	EM		393	153	297	1.5	8.0	6	9	11	12
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER												
DT-466B												
[A160P; A180C; A180F; A210F]												
[466]												
TURB												
	A180C	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.01	0.0	0.64	0.72	3.20	1.10
	A180C	SPL		466	180	423	0.9	5.1	3	15	11	22
	A180C	SPL		466	180	423	0.9	5.0	3	15	11	22
	A210F	SPL		466	210	987	0.6	8.8	2	9	10	12
DT1-466B												
[A210C]												
[466]												
TURB												
	A210C	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.04	0.0	0.08	2.53	2.17	4.85
	A210C	SPL		466	210	487	0.6	5.4	2	18	7	27
9.0-LITER												
[165BHP; 180BHP]												
[551]												
NAT												
	180BHP	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.02	0.39	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	180BHP	EM		551	180	395	1.4	9.2	3	9	9	13
ISUZU												
4BD												
[4BD1]												
[235]												
NAT												
	4BD1	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.14	0.62	0.57	1.17	1.22	1.74
	4BD1	EM		235	87	166	1.2	7.5	4	8	7	13
6BD												
[6BD1]												
[353]												
NAT												
	6BD1	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.14	0.62	0.57	1.17	1.22	1.74
	6BD1	EM		353	130	253	1.4	7.5	4	10	8	19
IVECO-PIAT												
FIAT-VI-8300												
[8360.05.673]												
[494]												
NAT												
	8360.05.673	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.14	0.62	0.57	1.17	1.22	1.74
	8360.05.673	EM		494	160	376	0.9	8.7	5	11	15	16
UNIC-8220												
[8220.02.142]												
[584]												
NAT												
	8220.02.142	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.14	0.62	0.57	1.17	1.22	1.74
	8220.02.142	EM		584	200	470	0.9	8.1	4	7	8	9

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY INFORMATION	CERTIFICATION LEVELS											
	TEST ENGINE INFORMATION					EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SHOCK EMISSIONS			
	FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [DISPLNTS] ENGINE AIR ASPIRATION	TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	RATED H.P. (LBF FT)	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LBF FT)	HYDRO- CARBONS (GM/BHP-HR)	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN (GM/BHP-HR)	CARBON MONOXIDES (GM/BHP-HR)	ACCEL (%)	LOG (%)	PEAK (%)
TRUCK												
10	[EM9-800; EM9-400; ETCI(B)1000; ETCI(B)1005A; ETCI(B)1000; ETCI(B)1005A] [998] TURB	ETCZ(B)1005A	SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.71	0.09	1.19	0.71	1.17
				998	392	1519	0.2	8.4	1	11	6	20
11	[EM6-237; EM6-237; EM6-237R; EYI(B)675; EYZ(B)673; EYZ(B)673C; EYZ(B)673E; EYZ(B)675; EYZ(B)675B; E6-200; E6-250; E6-260; E6-235; EYZ(B)673D] [672] TURB	EYI(B)675 EYZ(B)673D	SPL SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.09	0.81	1.06	0.0	0.25	0.0
				672	235	906	0.6	8.2	3	18	12	39
				672	235	700	0.5	6.4	3	20	5	37
12	[EM6-330; EM6-250; EM6-285; EM6-285R; EM6-285; EM6-285R; EYSX(B)675; EYSX(B)676; EYSX(B)676A; EYSX(B)677; EYSZ(B)673A; EYSZ(B)673B; EYSZ(B)676; EYSZ(B)676A; EYSZ(B)677; EYSZ(B)677A; E6-315; E6-315A; E6-350; E6-350A] [672] TURB	EYSX(B)676 EYSZ(B)677	SPL SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.55	0.0	2.34	0.40	3.54
				672	283	1080	0.3	5.0	1	20	9	35
				672	350	1131	0.4	9.0	1	15	7	25
9	[EM6-315; EM6-285; EM6-285; EM6-285R; EYDT(B)676; EYDT(B)676A; EYAY(B)673A; EYAY(B)676; EYAZ(B)673; EYAZ(B)673A; E6-315; E6-320] [672] TURB	EYAY(B)676 EYAY(B)676 EYAZ(B)673A	SPL SPL SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	1.00	0.0	0.0	2.13	0.0
				672	283	1080	0.8	7.8	2	11	13	16
				672	283	1080	0.6	8.0	2	10	13	15
				672	315	1050	0.4	8.8	1	17	6	29
MERCEDES-BENZ												
OH352	[OH352] [346] NAT	CR352	EM									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.0	0.0	1.69	0.0	0.0
				346	130	260	0.8	7.9	5	8	13	13
OH352A	[OH352A] [346] TURB	OH352A	EM									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.57	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				346	156	310	0.9	8.7	3	5	4	7
OH355/5	[OH355/5] [589] NAT	CR355/5	EM									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.0	0.0	0.61	0.03	0.0	0.0
				589	180	455	0.8	8.7	6	8	10	11
MITSUBISHI												
6DR5	[6DR50A] [243] NAT	6DR50A	EM									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.36	0.82	1.11	0.0	0.29	0.0
				243	100	163	1.0	6.5	5	5	5	10
RENAULT VEHICLES INDSTR.												
HI-06-02-12	[HI-06-02-12-1] [335] TURB	HIDR-06-02-12-A	SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.05	0.38	0.17	1.05	1.04	1.73
				335	175	368	0.6	7.8	5	14	8	24
SAAB (SAAB-SCANIA)												
S18	[ETZ477B] [475] TURB	EYZ477B	SPL									
				DETERIORATION FACTORS:			0.05	0.38	0.17	1.05	1.04	1.73
				475	210	535	0.9	9.4	2	18	5	20

1980 MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY DIESEL ENGINES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY INFORMATION	TEST ENGINE INFORMATION										CERTIFICATION LEVELS		
	FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [DISPLMTS] ENGINE AIR ASPIRATION	TEST ENGINE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISPL. (CI OR L)	RATED H.P.	MAXIMUM TORQUE (LBF FT)	EXHAUST EMISSIONS			SMOKE EMISSIONS			
							HYDRO- CARBONS (GM/BHP-HR)	HYDROCARBONS + OXIDES OF NITROGEN (GM/BHP-HR)	CARBON MONOXIDES (GM/BHP-HR)	ACCEL (%)	LUG (%)	PEAK (%)	
TRANSIT SALES CORP. STREB-8B-08-616 [08616] [146] NAT	CE616	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 146 62 97			0.14 0.4	0.62 5.0	0.57 4	1.17 4	1.22 4	1.74 7	
VOLVO [TD40A] [219] TURB	TD40A	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 219 118 203			0.05 0.5	0.38 4.6	0.17 2	1.05 8	1.04 3	1.73 25	
TD100 [TD100C] [586] TURB	TD100C	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 586 253 671			0.05 0.6	0.38 9.0	0.17 2	1.05 11	1.04 5	1.73 22	
TD60 [TD60B] [334] TURB	TD60B	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 334 174 382			0.0 1.1	0.40 9.3	0.42 2	0.0 5	0.58 2	0.0 7	
TD70 [TD70F] [409] TURB	TD70F	SPL		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 409 230 605			0.0 1.3	0.15 8.5	0.39 4	0.0 5	0.0 2	0.0 11	
WHITE MOTORS LDT-465 [LDT-465-1C] [478] TURB	LDT-465-1C	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 478 138 335			0.05 1.3	0.38 10.5	0.17 3	1.05 15	1.04 10	1.73 19	
	LDT-465-1C	EM		DETERIORATION FACTORS: 478 134 335			0.7	9.2	3	13	9	19	

1980 MODEL YEAR MOTORCYCLES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [CC DISPLACEMENT]	TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION:							CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
	TEST VEHICLE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. G CYCLE (CC)	#CARBS	TRANS	INERTIA WEIGHT CLASS (KG)	DRIVE RATIO	DETERIORATION FACTORS		HYDRO- CARBON MONOXIDE	
BMW MOTORRADGMBH F2P1 [R65; R80/7; R100T; R100S; R100RT; R100ES] [650; 798; 980]	R100RS	PULSE AIR	980 - 4	2	5H	330	2.91	1.049	1.000	1.1	8
HARLEY DAVIDSON 1000 [XLH; XLS] [998]	XLH-1000	EM	998 - 4	1	M4	380	4.22	1.339	1.000	2.4	8
1200/1340 [FL; FLH; FLH CLASSIC; FLBS; FLT; FLT CLASSIC; FXB; FXE; FXEP; FXS; FXNG] [1207; 1339]	FLH-80	EM	1339 - 4	1	M4	560	3.90	1.051	1.061	2.3	6
[FLH; FLH CLASSIC; FLHS; FLT; FLT CLASSIC; FXB; FXE; FXEP; FXS; FXNG] [1207; 1339]	FLH-1200	EM	1207 - 4	1	M4	560	3.90	1.035	1.000	2.3	9
HONDA 80AA [CT70] [72]	CT70	EM	72 - 4	1	M3	160	2.33	1.174	1.000	0.7	9
80AB [XL80S; CB125S; XL125S] [80; 124]	XL125S	EM	124 - 4	1	M6	200	4.00	1.000	1.000	0.7	5
	XL80S	EM	80 - 4	1	M4	160	2.47	1.047	1.061	0.8	9
80AC [CT110] [105]	CT110	EM	135 - 4	1	M4	180	3.00	1.000	1.125	0.7	8
80AD [XL100S] [99]	XL100S	EM	99 - 4	1	M5	190	3.00	1.000	1.000	0.7	6

1980 MODEL YEAR MOTORCYCLES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [CC DISPLACEMENT]	TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION:						DETERIORATION FACTORS		CERTIFICATION LEVELS (GEM/KM)		
	TEST VEHICLE MODEL	MISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CYCLE (CC)	GEARS	TRANS	INERTIA WEIGHT CLASS (KG)	DRIVE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBON CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	HYDRO-CARBON CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE
HONDA BJBA [CM200T-TWINSTAR] [194]	CM200T	EM	194 - 4	1	M4	220	2.33	1.103	1.000	1.1	7
BJBB [XL185S] [180]	XL185S	EM	180 - 4	1	M5	200	3.57	1.000	1.024	0.7	7
BJBC [XL250S] [249]	XL250S	EM	249 - 4	1	M5	210	3.79	1.000	1.000	0.9	12
BJCA [CBX] [1047]	CBX	EM	1047 - 4	6	M5	400	2.33	1.165	1.000	2.4	7
BJCB [CX500; CX500C-CX500 CUSTOM; CX500D-CX500 DELUXE] [437]	CX500	EM	497 - 4	2	M5	320	3.09	1.095	1.000	2.0	9
BJCC [CB750F; CB750K; CB750C-CB750 CUSTOM] [749]	CB750K	EM	749 - 4	4	M5	360	2.56	1.352	1.045	2.7	9
BJCD [XL1500S] [498]	XL1500S	EM	498 - 4	1	M5	230	2.93	1.392	1.000	0.8	9
BJCE [CM400T; CM400A-CM400A COMMANDATIC; CB400E; CB400I-HAWK] [395]	CB400A	EM	395 - 4	2	A2	290	2.19	1.000	1.000	0.7	10
BJCF [CB650; CB650C-CB650 CUSTOM] [627]	CB650	EM	627 - 4	4	M5	320	2.50	1.166	1.000	1.5	8
BJCG [GL1100 GOLDWING; GL1100I GOLDWING INTERSTATE] [1085]	GL1100	EM	1085 - 4	4	M5	420	3.09	1.275	1.000	2.6	8
BJCH [CB900C-CB900C CUSTOM] [902]	CB900C	EM	902 - 4	4	M5	400	3.09	1.139	1.000	2.5	9
KAWASAKI KE100 [KE100-A9; KH100-A6] [99]	KE100-A9	EM	99 - 2	1	M5	180	2.80	1.000	1.105	3.3	10
KZ100 [KZ1000-A4; KZ1000-B4; KZ1000-D1; KZ1000-E2] [1015]	KZ1000-A3	EM+AIR	1015 - 4	4	M5	390	2.20	1.000	1.000	1.6	10
	KZ1000-E1	EM+AIR	1015 - 4	4	M5	410	3.36	1.102	1.201	1.5	8
KZ130 [KZ1300A2; KZ1300-B2] [1286]	KZ1300-A2	EM+AIR	1286 - 4	3	M5	470	2.65	1.000	1.000	1.6	5
KZ440 [KZ440-A1; KZ440-B1; KZ440-C1; KZ440-D1] [443]	KZ440-A1	EM	443 - 4	2	M6	300	3.00	1.149	1.060	0.9	7
KZ500 [KZ500-A1; KZ500-R1] [497]	KZ500-B1	EM+AIR	497 - 4	4	M6	340	2.50	1.211	1.039	1.2	10
KZ650 [KZ650-B4; KZ650-E1; KZ650-F1] [652]	KZ650-B3	EM+AIR	652 - 4	4	M5	370	2.63	1.613	1.000	3.6	9

1980 MODEL YEAR MOTORCYCLES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [CC DISPLACEMENT]	TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION:						DETERIORATION FACTORS		CERTIFICATION LEVELS (GB/KN)		
	TEST VEHICLE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CYCLE (CC)	#CARBS	TRANS	INERTIA WEIGHT CLASS (KG)	DRIVE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE
KAWASAKI KZ750T [KZ750-G1] [745]	KZ750-G1	EM	745 - 4	2	M5	360	2.38	1.451	1.238	1.2	12
SUZUKI GS100 [GS1000E; GS1000G; GS1000S; GS1000GI] [997]	GS750E	EM	997 - 4	4	M5	390	5.12	1.066	1.000	2.0	6
GS110 [GS1100E; GS1100L] [1074]	GS1100E	EM	1074 - 4	4	M5	370	4.78	1.000	1.000	3.0	6
GS45 [GS450E; GS450L; GS450S] [448]	GS450E	EM	448 - 4	2	M6	280	6.50	1.000	1.000	1.2	7
GS55 [GS550E; GS550L] [549]	GS550E	EM	549 - 4	4	M6	320	6.30	1.000	1.000	1.7	7
GS75 [GS750E; GS750L] [747]	GS750E	EM	747 - 4	4	M5	360	5.68	1.117	1.000	2.9	8
GS85 [GS850G; GS850GL] [843]	GS850G	EM	843 - 4	4	M5	380	5.61	1.066	1.000	2.1	8
TS10 [TS100; TS125] [98; 123]	TS100	EM	98 - 2	1	M5	180	10.24	1.000	1.011	4.0	9
	TS125	EM	123 - 2	1	M6	190	9.18	1.000	1.000	3.6	10
TS20 [TS185; TS250] [183; 246]	TS185	EM	183 - 2	1	M5	200	8.56	1.000	1.008	3.1	7
	TS250	EM	246 - 2	1	M5	220	7.20	1.000	1.000	3.5	9
YAMAHA 80D10 [DT100] [97]	DT100G	EM	97 - 2	1	M5	170	3.21	1.000	1.000	2.6	5
80D12 [DT125] [123]	DT125	EM	123 - 2	1	M6	190	3.50	1.000	1.000	3.3	4
80D17 [DT175] [171]	DT175	EM	171 - 2	1	M6	190	3.06	1.000	1.054	3.8	8
80G80 [GT80] [73]	GT80G	EM	73 - 2	1	M4	150	2.93	1.000	1.114	2.4	9
80TF5 [SR500; XT500] [499]	SR500	EM	499 - 4	1	M5	290	2.75	1.199	1.080	0.8	8
80X11 [XS1100; XS1100S] [1102]	XS1100	EM	1102 - 4	4	M5	420	3.26	1.359	1.000	2.6	8
80X40 [XS400; XS400S] [392]	XS400S	EM	392 - 4	2	M6	290	2.31	1.000	1.046	1.1	11

1980 MODEL YEAR MOTORCYCLES

MANUFACTURER FAMILY DESIGNATION [MODELS COVERED] [CC DISPLACEMENT]	TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION:						DETERIORATION FACTORS		CERTIFICATION LEVELS (GZ/KM)		
	TEST VEHICLE MODEL	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CYCLE (CC)	#CARBS	TRANS	INERTIA HEIGHT CLASS (KG)	DRIVE RATIO	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE
YAMAHA 80X65 [XS650; XS650S] [654]	XS650S	EM	654 - 4	2	M5	330	2.00	1.396	1.000	1.2	7
80X85 [XS850; XS850S] [826]	XS850	EM	826 - 4	3	M5	390	3.47	1.000	1.000	1.3	9

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CURIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CYCLE	T EQUIV TEST	W WEIGHT	A AXLE	RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
								EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
								HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

ALFA ROMEO - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01684 A / E1615 A (120)	C SPRINT VELOCE	FI /EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CRK	120-FI	M-5	2875	4.10	0.31	5.3	0.44	N/A
	C SPRINT VELOCE	FI /EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CRK	120-FI	M-5	3000	4.10	0.24	4.1	0.49	2.0 *
	C SPIDER 2000 VELOCE										
	C SPIDER 2000 VELOCE										
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /EGR/PMP/OXD/	/								
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /	/CRK	FAMILY 01684 A				1.154	1.101	1.059	N/A 1
				FAMILY E1615 A				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.170)
019.11 / E19.11 (152)	C ALFA 6	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CRK	152-FI	A-3	3750	3.62	0.26	1.9	0.45
	C ALFA 6										2.0 *
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/								
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /	/CRK	FAMILY 019.11				1.225	1.309	1.163	N/A 1
				FAMILY E19.11				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.012)

ALFA ROMEO - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E1615 A	C SPRINT VELOCE	FI /EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CRK	120-FI	M-5	3000	4.10	0.29	4.1	0.49	2.0
E19.11	C ALFA 6	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CRK	152-FI	A-3	3750	3.62	0.26	1.9	0.45

AMERICAN MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

BP-2H1 / E-3 (151)	SPIRIT	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	151-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.27	2.4	1.3
	CONCORD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	151-2	A-3	3250	3.08	0.37	3.2	1.7
	CONCORD WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	151-2	A-4	3000	3.08	0.40	5.7	1.2
											2.6 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS. A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

AMERICAN MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

BP-2H1 / E-3 (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / / /	FAMILY BP-2H1	: 1.586	1.203	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN	FAMILY E-3	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

BP-6C1 / E-3A

C SPIRIT C CONCORD WAGON EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN	151-2 A-3 3250 3.08	0.15	3.4	0.62	1.5 *
C CONCORD C SPIRIT EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN	151-2 M-4 3000 3.08	0.34	3.8	0.67	0.88 *
C CONCORD WAGON C SPIRIT EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN	151-2 M-4 2875 3.08	0.30	5.7	0.72	1.5 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / / /	FAMILY BP-6C1	: 1.160	1.165	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN	FAMILY E-3A	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.130)

CP-5N1 / E-2A

C SPIRIT C CONCORD EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3500 2.53	0.36	11.	0.64	1.1 *
C CONCORD C SPIRIT EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 M-4 3125 2.53	0.25	3.1	0.65	1.4 *
C CONCORD WAGON C CONCORD WAGON EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 M-4 3500 2.53	0.20	2.7	0.72	1.3 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ / / / /	FAMILY CP-5N1	: 1.407	1.539	1.003	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN	FAMILY E-2A	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

CP-8R1 / E-4

SPIRIT PACER WAGON EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3750 2.53	0.38	6.6	1.4	2.1 *
PACER CONCORD EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3500 2.53	0.29	4.5	1.2	2.6 *
PACER WAGON SPIRIT EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 M-4 3125 2.53	0.21	1.4	1.5	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ / / / /	FAMILY CP-RR1	: 1.143	1.000	1.179	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN	FAMILY E-4	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

AMERICAN MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E-2A	C CONCORD	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3500 2.53	0.36	11.	0.64	1.1
	C SPIRIT	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 M-4 3125 2.53	0.25	3.1	0.65	1.4
	C CONCORD WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 M-4 3500 2.53	0.20	2.7	0.72	1.3
E-3	SPIRIT	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	151-2 M-4 3000 3.08	0.40	5.7	1.2	2.6
E-3A	C CONCORD WAGON	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	151-2 A-3 3250 3.08	0.15	3.4	0.62	1.5
	C SPIRIT	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	151-2 M-4 2875 3.08	0.30	5.7	0.72	1.5
	C SPIRIT	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	151-2 M-4 3000 3.08	0.34	3.8	0.67	0.88
E-4	PACER WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3750 2.53	0.38	6.6	1.4	2.1
	CONCORD	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	258-2 L-3 3500 2.53	0.29	4.5	1.2	2.6

ASTON MARTIN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

580 / 580VP (326)	C SALOON/VANTAGE/VOLC SALOON/VANTAGE/VOL PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	326-8 L-3 4500 3.07	0.34	3.4	0.65	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - PMP/OXD/ / / / /	FAMILY 580	: 1.300	1.200	1.100	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 580VP	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

ASTON MARTIN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

580VP	C SALOON/VANTAGE/VOL PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	326-8 L-3 4500 3.07	0.18	4.0	0.89	1.4
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AUDI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4000 CL / 4000 (97)	C 4000	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	97-FI A-3 2625 3.91	0.15	1.2	0.23	N/A
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*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB. VENTURIS	T R A S TEST S	EQUIV WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS					
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)		
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS		
AUDI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES												
4000 CL / 4000 (CONT.)	4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2500	4.11	0.28	2.1	0.15	1.2 *
	4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-5	2500	4.11	0.26	2.0	0.17	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000 CL			: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.159)	
4000 F / 4000 (97)	4000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	A-3	2625	3.91	0.12	1.3	1.3	N/A
	C 4000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2500	4.11	0.11	1.0	1.2	0.70 *
	C 4000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-5	2500	4.11	0.14	1.3	1.3	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000 F			: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.159)	
4000-5 / 4000/5 (131)	C 4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	A-3	2875	3.45	0.18	4.1	0.35	1.3 *
	4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	M-5	2875	4.90	0.23	3.7	0.38	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000-5			: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4000/5			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
5000 CL / 5000 (131)	C 5000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	A-3	3125	3.91	0.12	0.95	0.52	N/A
	5000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	M-5	3000	4.11	0.19	1.3	0.17	1.1 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5000 CL			: 1.000	1.003	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5000			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
5000 F / 5000 (131)	5000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	131-FI	A-3	3000	3.91	0.16	1.2	1.5	1.4 *
	C 5000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	131-FI	M-5	3000	4.11	0.25	2.5	1.5	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5000 F			: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5000			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

AUDI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4000	C 4000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2500	4.11	0.11	1.0	1.2	0.70
	4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2500	4.11	0.28	2.1	0.15	1.2
4000/5	C 4000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	A-3	2875	3.45	0.18	4.1	0.35	1.3
5000	5000	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	131-FI	A-3	3000	3.91	0.16	1.2	1.5	1.4
	5000	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	131-FI	M-5	3000	4.11	0.19	1.3	0.17	1.1

AVANTI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01L48 / 0B4-1 (350)	AVANTI II	AVANTI II	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	350-4	A-3	4000	3.07	0.27	1.7	1.0	3.3 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 01L48			: 1.246	1.083	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 0B4-1			: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)		

AVANTI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0B4-1	AVANTI II	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	350-4	A-3	4000	3.07	0.27	1.7	1.0	3.3
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BMW - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

16K / EV 10 (108)	C 320 I	C 320 I	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	108-FI	A-3	2750	3.64	0.28	1.5	0.43	N/A
	320 I	C 320 I	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	108-FI	M-5	2750	3.91	0.35	1.9	0.43	0.65 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISSION FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT AXLE	R S (LBS) - RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS/L)

HMM - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

18K / EV 10 (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 18K	: 1.000	1.001	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY EV 10	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

28L / EV 10

C 528 I C 528 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 170-FI A-3 3500 3.45 0.24 1.6 0.54 1.4 *
528 I C 528 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 170-FI M-5 3500 3.45 0.30 1.4 0.65 N/A)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 28L	: 1.000	1.000	1.173	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY EV 10	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

32L / EV 10

C 633 CSI C 733 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 196-FI A-3 3875 3.45 0.30 1.9 0.60 1.5 *
633 CSI C 733 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 196-FI M-4 3875 3.45 0.27 1.9 0.59 N/A)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 32L	: 1.000	1.007	1.228	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY EV 10	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

HMM - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EV 10

C 320 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 108-FI M-5 2750 3.91 0.35 1.9 0.43 0.65
C 528 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 170-FI A-3 3500 3.45 0.24 1.6 0.54 1.4
C 733 I FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN 196-FI A-3 3875 3.45 0.30 1.9 0.60 1.5

CHECKER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0102A / 0B3-1

MARATHON/TAXICAB MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 267-2 A-3 4500 2.72 0.39 3.6 1.8 1.4 *
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(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 0102A	: 1.433	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0B3-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01E2F / 0B3-1

MARATHON/TAXICAB MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 229-2 A-3 4000 2.72 0.16 2.2 1.8 1.9 *
--

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 01E2F	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0B3-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01Y4MCRZ / 0D4S-1

MARATHON/TAXICAB C MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN 305-4 A-3 4500 2.72 0.21 3.4 0.85 1.2 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 01Y4MCRZ	: 1.170	1.000	1.130	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0D4S-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

CHECKER - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0B3-1

MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 229-2 A-3 4000 2.72 0.16 2.2 1.8 1.9
MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 267-2 A-3 4500 2.72 0.39 3.6 1.4 1.4

0D4S-1

C MARATHON/TAXICAB EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN 305-4 A-3 4500 2.72 0.21 3.4 0.85 1.2
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CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0C8-105-2-CLP / 0E-8/10

C HORIZON/TURISMO C HORIZON/TURISMO EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN 105-2 A-3 2625 3.48 0.22 3.5 0.79 1.2 *
C OMNI/DE TOMASO C HORIZON/TURISMO EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN 105-2 A-3 2500 3.48 0.18 2.1 0.64 1.2 *
C HORIZON/TURISMO EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN 105-2 M-4 2500 3.37 0.34 7.6 0.72 N/A)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/VEVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV S	M WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS	
CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:											
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES											
0CB-105-2-CLP / 0E-8/10 (CONT.)											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0CB-105-2-CLP	: 1.426	1.628	1.000	N/A)
							FAMILY 0E-8/10	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.030)
0CB-225-1-ARP / 0E-9/2 (225)											
C VOLARE	C VOLARE WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	225-1	A-3	4000	2.94	0.32	7.0	0.84	N/A
C VOLARE WAGON	C VOLARE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	225-1	A-3	3750	2.94	0.39	9.0	0.82	2.0 *
C ASPEN											
C ASPEN WAGON											
C LEBARON											
C DIPLOMAT											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/							FAMILY 0CB-225-1-ARP	: 1.377	1.264	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0E-9/2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.240)
0CB-318-4-AUP / 0F-10/2 (318)											
C VOLARE	C ASPEN	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	3875	2.45	0.27	5.0	0.88	N/A
C VOLARE WAGON	C CHRYSLER	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4250	2.45	0.34	7.2	0.77	1.4 *
C ASPEN	C ASPEN	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	3875	2.45	0.23	5.1	0.98	N/A
C ASPEN WAGON	C CHRYSLER	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4250	2.45	0.15	5.4	0.78	1.4 *
C LEBARON	C CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4000	2.45	0.21	4.2	0.97	1.9 *
C LEBARON WAGON	C CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4000	2.45	0.27	4.6	0.77	1.6 *
C CORDOBA/300											
C DIPLOMAT											
C DIPLOMAT WAGON											
C MIRADA											
C NEWPORT/NEW YORKER											
C ST. REGIS											
C GRAN FURY											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/							FAMILY 0CB-318-4-AUP	: 1.185	1.327	1.079	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0E-10/2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.400)
0FA-105-2-BBP / 0F-1/4 (105)											
HORIZON/TURISMO	HORIZON/TURISMO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	105-2	A-3	2500	3.48	0.38	4.7	1.6	2.3 *
OMNI/DE TOMASO	HORIZON/TURISMO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	105-2	A-3	2625	3.48	0.30	3.2	1.8	1.5 *
	HORIZON/TURISMO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	105-2	M-4	2375	3.37	0.28	3.7	1.3	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							FAMILY 0FA-105-2-BBP	: 1.556	1.312	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0E-1/4	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
0FA-225-1-BXP / 0F-2/7 (225)											
VOLARE	LEBARON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	225-1	L-3	3625	2.76	0.18	1.5	2.0	N/A
VOLARE WAGON	ASBARON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	225-1	L-3	3625	2.76	0.21	3.3	1.8	N/A
ASPEN	VOLARE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	225-1	L-3	3750	2.76	0.19	1.8	1.2	2.2 *
ASPEN WAGON	CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	225-1	L-3	3750	2.71	0.31	4.5	1.5	N/A
LEBARON	ST. REGIS	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	225-1	L-3	4000	2.94	0.21	3.1	1.4	3.8 *
LEBARON WAGON											
CORDOBA/300											
DIPLOMAT											
DIPLOMAT WAGON											
MIRADA											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							FAMILY 0FA-225-1-BXP	: 1.070	1.085	1.247	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0E-2/7	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.311)
0FA-318-2-BTP / 0E-3/5 (318)											
VOLARE	VOLARE WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	4000	2.24	0.25	4.4	1.9	2.7 *
ASPEN	CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	3875	2.47	0.26	3.6	1.4	2.7 *
LEBARON											
CORDOBA/300											
NEWPORT/NEW YORKER											
DIPLOMAT											
MIRADA											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							FAMILY 0FA-318-2-BTP	: 1.354	1.485	1.068	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN							FAMILY 0E-3/5	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.624)
0FA-318/360-2CGP / 0E-3/6 (318,360)											
VOLARE	VOLARE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	3875	2.24	0.30	4.3	1.6	N/A
VOLARE WAGON	LEBARON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	4000	2.47	0.26	3.6	1.8	2.9 *
ASPEN	CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	3875	2.47	0.33	5.2	1.2	N/A
ASPEN WAGON	LEBARON WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	318-2	L-3	4250	2.24	0.25	3.6	1.6	N/A

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT AXLE S (LBS)	RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OFA-318/360-2CGP / OE-3/6 (CONT.) LEBARON LEBARON WAGON CORDOBA/300 DIPLOMAT DIPLOMAT WAGON MIRADA	CHRYSLER	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	360-2	L-3	4250	2.45	0.25	4.1	1.8	3.5 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OFA-318/360-2CGP FAMILY OE-3/6	1.295 N/A	1.190 N/A	1.199 N/A	N/A 0.624				
OFA-360-4-AYP / OE-4/3 (360) VOLARE ASPEN MIRADA CORDOBA/300	CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	360-4	L-3	4000	2.94	0.28	3.2	1.5	1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OFA-360-4-AYP FAMILY OE-4/3	1.548 N/A	1.267 N/A	1.114 N/A	N/A 0.0				
OFA-360-4-AYP / OE-5/1 (360) NEWPORT/NEW YORKER ST. REGIS GRAN FURY	GRAN FURY	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	360-4	L-3	4500	2.94	0.35	4.1	1.7	2.4 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OFA-360-4-AYP FAMILY OE-5/1	1.548 N/A	1.267 N/A	1.114 N/A	N/A 1.025				

CHRYSLER - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OE-1/4	HORIZON/TURISMO HORIZON/TURISMO	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	105-2 105-2	A-3 A-3	2500 2625	3.48 3.48	0.38 0.30	4.7 3.2	1.6 1.8	2.3 1.5
OE-10/2	C CHRYSLER C CORDOBA/300 C CHRYSLER C CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	318-4 318-4 318-4 318-4	L-3 L-3 L-3 L-3	4250 4000 4250 4000	2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45	0.38 0.21 0.15 0.27	7.2 4.2 5.4 4.6	0.77 0.87 0.78 0.77	1.6 1.9 1.8 1.6
OE-2/7	VOLARE ST. REGIS	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	225-1 225-1	L-3 L-3	3750 4000	2.76 2.94	0.19 0.21	1.8 3.1	1.2 1.4	2.2 3.8
OE-3/5	VOLARE WAGON CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	318-2 318-2	L-3 L-3	4000 3875	2.24 2.47	0.25 0.26	4.4 3.6	1.9 1.4	2.7 2.7
OE-3/6	LEBARON CHRYSLER	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	318-2 360-2	L-3 L-3	4000 4250	2.47 2.45	0.26 0.25	3.6 4.1	1.8 1.8	2.9 3.5
OE-4/3	CORDOBA/300	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	360-4	L-3	4000	2.94	0.28	3.2	1.5	1.2
OE-5/1	GRAN FURY	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	360-4	L-3	4500	2.94	0.35	4.1	1.7	2.4
OE-8/10	C HORIZON/TURISMO C HORIZON/TURISMO	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	105-2 105-2	A-3 A-3	2500 2625	3.48 3.48	0.18 0.22	2.1 3.5	0.64 0.79	1.2 1.2
OE-9/2	C VOLARE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	225-1	A-3	3750	2.94	0.39	9.0	0.82	2.0

FIAT - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

132-AC / EV-2AC (122) BRAVA BRAVA WAGON SPIDER 2000	BRAVA BRAVA SPIDER 2000	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	122-2 122-2 122-2	A-3 M-5 M-5	3000 3000 2625	3.58 3.58 3.90	0.16 0.28 0.23	3.1 3.7 2.0	1.7 1.5 1.7	1.2 * 1.5 * 1.4 *
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*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	R A N S	EQUIV TEST (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OxIDES OF NITROGEN	

FIAT - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

132-AC / EV-2AC (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / CAN FAMILY 132-AC : 1.019 1.05A 1.010 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY EV-2AC : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

132-BC / EV-2BC

(122)

C BRAVA C BRAVA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI A-3 3000 3.5A 0.26 2.3 0.25 1.3 *
C BRAVA WAGON C BRAVA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI M-5 3000 3.5A 0.25 1.5 0.46 1.2 *
C SPIDER 2000 C SPIDER 2000 FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI M-5 2625 3.90 0.25 1.8 0.33 1.4 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / / CAN FAMILY 132-BC : 1.079 1.188 1.073 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY EV-2BC : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

138-AC / EV-1AC

(91)

STRADA STRADA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 91-2 A-3 2500 3.56 0.25 4.0 1.7 N/A
X1/9 X1/9 EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 91-2 M-5 2500 4.07 0.37 3.4 1.5 1.5 *
STRADA STRADA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 91-2 M-5 2500 3.5A 0.25 3.7 1.7 2.2 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / CAN FAMILY 138-AC : 1.006 1.057 1.016 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY EV-1AC : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

138-BC / EV-1BC

(91)

C STRADA C STRADA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI A-3 2500 3.56 0.13 1.2 0.43E-01 0.42 *
C X1/9 C X1/9 FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI M-5 2375 4.07 0.20 1.3 0.11 0.79 *
C STRADA C STRADA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI M-5 2500 3.5A 0.12 1.1 0.86E-01 0.68 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / / CAN FAMILY 138-BC : 1.125 1.185 1.074 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY EV-1BC : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

FIAT - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EV-1AC

X1/9 STRADA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 91-2 M-5 2500 4.07 0.37 3.4 1.5 1.6
STRADA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 91-2 M-5 2500 3.5A 0.25 3.7 1.7 2.2

EV-1BC

C STRADA C STRADA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI A-3 2500 3.56 0.13 1.2 0.43E-01 0.42 *
C STRADA C STRADA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI M-5 2500 3.5A 0.12 1.1 0.86E-01 0.68 *
C X1/9 C X1/9 FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 91-FI M-5 2375 4.07 0.20 1.3 0.11 0.79 *

EV-2AC

BRAVA BRAVA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 122-2 A-3 3000 3.5A 0.16 3.1 1.7 1.2
BRAVA BRAVA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 122-2 M-5 3000 3.5A 0.2A 3.7 1.5 1.5
SPIDER 2000 SPIDER 2000 EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 122-2 M-5 2625 3.90 0.23 2.0 1.7 1.4

EV-2BC

C BRAVA C BRAVA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI A-3 3000 3.5A 0.26 2.3 0.25 1.3
C SPIDER 2000 C SPIDER 2000 FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI M-5 2625 3.90 0.25 1.8 0.33 1.4
C BRAVA C BRAVA FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN 122-FI M-5 3000 3.5A 0.24 1.5 0.46 1.2

FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

1.6AAC / CC

(98)

C FIESTA C FIESTA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 98-2 M-4 2125 3.5B 0.35 3.3 0.60 1.9 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / CAN FAMILY 1.6AAC : 1.327 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY CC : N/A N/A N/A 0.206)

1.6AAF / CD

(98)

FIESTA FIESTA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 98-2 M-4 2125 3.5B 0.33 3.0 1.0 1.9 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / CAN FAMILY 1.6AAF : 1.327 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY CD : N/A N/A N/A 0.149)

1.6ABC / CA

(98)

C FIESTA C FIESTA EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN 98-2 M-4 2125 3.5B 0.36 3.1 0.78 1.1 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / CAN FAMILY 1.6ABC : 1.166 1.289 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / CAN FAMILY CA : N/A N/A N/A 0.206)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS						
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)			
FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:													
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES													
1.6ABF / CB (98)	FIESTA	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.33	4.4	1.2	2.4 *
	FIESTA	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.25	3.4	1.2	2.1 *
	FIESTA	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.21	2.8	1.8	1.8 *
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 1.6ABF				: 1.166	1.289	1.000	N/A)
						FAMILY CB				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.149)
2.3AC / BA (140)	MUSTANG	CAPRI	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3125	3.45	0.26	3.4	1.1	N/A
	FAIRMONT WAGON	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.38	3.7	0.94	1.3 *
	PINTO	PINTO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.00	0.27	3.1	1.3	0.87 *
	CAPRI	PINTO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	M-4	2875	3.08	0.27	1.9	1.4	N/A
	PINTO WAGON	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	M-4	3000	2.73	0.28	2.4	1.2	1.0 *
	BOBCAT	FAIRMONT WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	M-4	3125	3.08	0.35	1.9	1.5	N/A
	BOBCAT WAGON												
	FAIRMONT												
	ZEPHYR												
	ZEPHYR WAGON												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 2.3AC				: 1.539	1.000	1.000	N/A)
						FAMILY BA				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
2.3AH / BH (140)	PINTO	MUSTANG	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.28	5.2	0.93	0.89 *
	PINTO WAGON	MUSTANG	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.45	0.14	2.8	1.0	N/A
	BOBCAT	PINTO WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	A-3	3125	3.00	0.14	3.7	1.9	1.0 *
	BOBCAT WAGON												
	MUSTANG												
	CAPRI												
	ZEPHYR												
	FAIRMONT												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 2.3AH				: 1.067	1.000	1.009	N/A)
						FAMILY BH				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
2.3AX / BB (140)	C PINTO	C PINTO	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	A-3	2875	3.08	0.24	2.8	0.82	N/A
	C PINTO WAGON	C MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.24	4.0	0.50	1.1 *
	C MUSTANG	C ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	M-4	3125	3.08	0.31	4.6	0.71	N/A
	C FAIRMONT	C PINTO WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	M-4	3000	3.08	0.29	4.9	0.82	1.8 *
	C FAIRMONT WAGON												
	C BOBCAT												
	C BOBCAT WAGON												
	C CAPRI												
	C ZEPHYR												
	C ZEPHYR WAGON												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/			/CAN	FAMILY 2.3AX				: 1.059	1.160	1.134	N/A)
						FAMILY BB				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
2.3AXF / BG (140)	PINTO	C PINTO	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	A-3	2875	3.08	0.24	2.8	0.82	N/A
	PINTO WAGON	C MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.24	4.0	0.50	1.1 *
	BOBCAT	C ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	M-4	3125	3.08	0.31	4.6	0.71	N/A
	BOBCAT WAGON	C PINTO WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN			140-2	M-4	3000	3.08	0.29	4.9	0.82	1.8 *
	MUSTANG												
	CAPRI												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/			/CAN	FAMILY 2.3AXF				: 1.059	1.160	1.134	N/A)
						FAMILY BG				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
2.3BEC / BD (140)	C MUSTANG	C MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	M-4	3125	3.45	0.15	2.7	0.77	1.9 *
	C CAPRI												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 2.3BEC				: 1.356	2.172	1.057	N/A)
						FAMILY BD				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
2.3BEF / BC (140)	MUSTANG	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	140-2	M-4	3125	3.45	0.18	2.5	1.6	1.3 *
	CAPRI												

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

2.3BEF / BC (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 2.3BEF	: 1.356	2.172	1.057	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY BC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0

2.3BGC / BF

(140)

C MUSTANG	C FAIRMONT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3	3125	3.45	0.32	4.7	0.83	2.0 *
C CAPRI	C MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	M-4	3125	3.45	0.14	3.7	0.58	1.3 *
C FAIRMONT										
C ZEPHYR										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 2.3BGC	: 1.000	1.060	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY BF	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0

2.3BGF / BE

(140)

MUSTANG	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3	3125	3.45	0.15	2.7	1.0	2.1 *
CAPRI	FAIRMONT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3	3250	3.45	0.15	3.6	1.6	1.6 *
FAIRMONT	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	M-4	3125	3.45	0.16	3.1	1.4	1.2 *
ZEPHYR										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 2.3BGF	: 1.000	1.060	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY BE	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0

3.3GA / AA

(200)

MUSTANG	FAIRMONT WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.34	2.7	0.89	N/A
CAPRI	ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.34	2.7	1.1	1.9 *
FAIRMONT	FAIRMONT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3125	2.73	0.30	1.0	1.6	1.1 *
FAIRMONT WAGON	ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	M-4	3250	3.04	0.24	2.5	1.2	1.3 *
ZEPHYR	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	M-4	3000	3.04	0.40	3.4	0.99	1.3 *
ZEPHYR WAGON										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 3.3GA	: 1.143	1.140	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY AA	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.217

3.3GA / AAB

(200)

C MUSTANG	FAIRMONT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3125	2.73	0.30	1.0	1.6	N/A
C CAPRI	FAIRMONT WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.34	2.7	0.89	1.1 *
C FAIRMONT	ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.34	2.7	1.1	N/A
C FAIRMONT WAGON	THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3500	2.73	0.25	0.65	1.4	3.3 *
C ZEPHYR	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	M-4	3000	3.04	0.40	3.4	0.99	N/A
C ZEPHYR WAGON	ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	M-4	3250	3.04	0.28	2.5	1.2	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 3.3GA	: 1.143	1.140	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY AAB	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.217

3.3GA / AAZ

(200)

MUSTANG	MUSTANG	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3000	2.73	0.25	2.5	0.99	0.99 *
CAPRI	FAIRMONT	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.33	5.0	1.2	3.2 *
FAIRMONT										
ZEPHYR										
FAIRMONT WAGON										
ZEPHYR WAGON										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 3.3GA	: 1.435	1.145	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY AAZ	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.217

3.3GD / AAC

(200)

C MUSTANG	C FAIRMONT	EGR/PMP/OXD/JMY/ /CAN	200-1	A-3	3250	2.73	0.42	2.9	0.97	1.2 *
C CAPRI	C CAPRI	EGR/PMP/OXD/JMY/ /CAN	200-1	A-3	3000	2.73	0.34	3.2	0.70	N/A
C FAIRMONT	C THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1	A-3	3500	2.73	0.35	2.0	0.45	1.8 *
C ZEPHYR										
C FAIRMONT WAGON										
C ZEPHYR WAGON										
THUNDERBIRD										
COUGAR X47										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/JMY/ / /	FAMILY 3.3GD	: 1.576	1.804	1.193	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /	FAMILY 3.3GD	: 1.576	1.804	1.193	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY AAC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.217

4.1FA / GA

(250)

GRANADA	GRANADA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	250-1	A-3	3625	2.79	0.25	4.5	1.1	3.2 *
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*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS. A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:											
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES											
4.1FA / GA (CONT.) MONARCH	GHANADA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	250-1	M-4	3750	3.00	0.29	5.5	1.3	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.1FA FAMILY GA					1.384 N/A	1.647 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A) 0.3181	
4.2/5.0BH / SF (302)	LTD LTD WAGON MARQUIS MARQUIS WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	302-2 302-2	A-3 L-4	4250 4000	2.73 3.08	0.35 0.32	2.9 5.5	1.6 1.0	1.7 * 1.6 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0BH FAMILY SF					1.502 N/A	1.393 N/A	1.041 N/A	N/A) 0.497	
4.2/5.0BJC / TSC (302)	C MONARCH C VERSAILLES C COUGAR XR7 C GRANADA C THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	302-2 302-2 302-2	A-3 A-3 A-3	4250 3750 3625	2.47 2.79 2.26	0.30 0.31 0.26	2.8 2.9 1.2	0.89 0.77 0.68	N/A 1.3 * 0.94 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0BJC FAMILY TSC					1.289 N/A	1.819 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A) 0.114	
4.2/5.0BJF / FA (255,302)	THUNDERBIRD COUGAR XR7 GHANADA MONARCH MUSTANG CAPRI FAIRMONT ZEPHYR FAIRMONT WAGON ZEPHYR WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	255-2 255-2 302-2 302-2 302-2	A-3 A-3 A-3 A-3 L-4	3250 3625 3875 3625 3750	2.26 2.26 2.79 2.26 3.08	0.28 0.29 0.29 0.27 0.27	3.5 6.5 1.5 1.3 2.7	0.91 1.1 1.3 1.1 1.4	2.3 * 4.7 * 3.1 * 2.2 * N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0BJF FAMILY FA					1.289 N/A	1.819 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A) 0.868	
4.2/5.0BJF / TSA (302)	VERSAILLES	C VERSAILLES	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	2.47	0.30	2.8	0.89	1.8 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0BJF FAMILY TSA					1.289 N/A	1.819 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A) 0.114	
4.2/5.0BU / SA (302)	LTD LTD WAGON MARQUIS MARQUIS WAGON	LTD LTD WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	302-2 302-2	A-3 A-3	4000 4250	2.26 2.73	0.22 0.23	3.0 1.1	1.6 1.8	1.6 * 1.6 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0BU FAMILY SA					1.434 N/A	1.303 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A) 0.497	
4.2/5.0CC / SC (302)	C LTD C LTD WAGON C MARQUIS C MARQUIS WAGON	C LTD WAGON C LTD	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-2 302-2	A-3 A-3	4250 4000	2.73 2.26	0.17 0.31	1.2 3.3	0.98 0.45	0.72 * 0.58 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ / CAN	FAMILY 4.2/5.0CC FAMILY SC					1.247 N/A	1.748 N/A	1.605 N/A	N/A) 0.0	
5.0ABC / UB (302)	C CONTINENTAL C CONT. MARK VI C LTD C MARQUIS	C CONT. MARK VI	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-FI	L-4	4250	3.08	0.84E-01	0.81	0.92	0.31 *

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1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN		HYDRO- CARBONS
FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:										
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES										
5.0ABC / UB (CONT.)										
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN			FAMILY 5.0ABC			1.000	1.185	1.169	N/A)
			FAMILY UB			N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
5.0ABF / UA (302) CONTINENTAL * CONT. MARK VI	CONT. MARK VI	EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-FI	L-4	4250	3.08	0.17	1.9	1.5	0.26 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN			FAMILY 5.0ABF				1.000	1.185	1.169	N/A
			FAMILY UA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
5.0WAXC / SD (351) C LTD C MARQUIS C CONTINENTAL C CONT. MARK VI C MARQUIS WAGON C LTD WAGON	C CONT. MARK VI C MARQUIS C LTD WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	351-2 351-2 351-2	L-4 L-4 L-4	4500 4250 4500	2.73 3.08 2.73	0.28 0.22 0.27	2.8 2.0 4.4	0.79 0.71 0.59	N/A N/A 0.61 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN			FAMILY 5.0WAXC				1.000	1.192	1.049	N/A
			FAMILY SD				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
5.0WAXF / SE (351) LTD MARQUIS CONTINENTAL CONT. MARK VI LTD WAGON MARQUIS WAGON	MARQUIS WAGON CONTINENTAL MARQUIS LTD WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	351-2 351-2 351-2 351-2	A-3 L-4 L-4 L-4	4500 4500 4250 4500	2.26 3.08 2.73 2.73	0.14 0.22 0.13 0.16	0.93 1.6 1.1 1.7	1.6 1.9 1.5 1.6	N/A N/A N/A 4.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/ EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN			FAMILY 5.0WAXF				1.000	1.192	1.049	N/A
			FAMILY SE				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0

FORD - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

AA	ZEPHYR WAGON FAIRMONT ZEPHYR WAGON MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1 200-1 200-1 200-1	A-3 A-3 H-4 H-4	3250 3125 3250 3000	2.73 2.73 3.08 3.08	0.34 0.30 0.28 0.40	2.7 1.0 2.5 3.4	1.1 1.6 1.2 0.99	1.9 1.1 1.3 1.3
AAB	FAIRMONT WAGON THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1 200-1	A-3 A-3	3250 3500	2.73 2.73	0.34 0.25	2.7 0.65	0.89 1.4	1.1 3.3
AAC	C FAIRMONT C THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/ /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1 200-1	A-3 A-3	3250 3500	2.73 2.73	0.42 0.36	2.9 2.0	0.87 0.45	1.2 1.8
AAZ	MUSTANG FAIRMONT	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	200-1 200-1	A-3 A-3	3000 3250	2.73 2.73	0.25 0.33	2.5 5.0	0.99 1.2	0.99 3.2
BA	MUSTANG PINTO MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2 140-2 140-2	A-3 A-3 H-4	3000 3000 3000	3.08 3.00 2.73	0.38 0.27 0.28	3.7 3.1 2.4	0.94 1.3 1.2	1.3 0.87 1.0
BB	C MUSTANG C PINTO WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	140-2 140-2	A-3 H-4	3000 3000	3.08 3.08	0.24 0.29	4.0 4.9	0.50 0.82	1.1 1.8
BC	MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	H-4	3125	3.45	0.18	2.5	1.6	1.3
BD	C MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	H-4	3125	3.45	0.15	2.7	0.77	1.9
BE	MUSTANG FAIRMONT MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2 140-2 140-2	A-3 A-3 H-4	3125 3250 3125	3.45 3.45 3.45	0.15 0.15 0.16	2.7 3.6 3.1	1.0 1.6 1.4	2.1 1.6 1.2
BF	C FAIRMONT C MUSTANG	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2 140-2	A-3 H-4	3125 3125	3.45 3.45	0.32 0.14	4.7 3.7	0.83 0.58	2.0 1.3

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMISS AS WELL AS EXH EMISS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMISS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMISS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
FORD - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:										
EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES										
BG	C MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.24	4.0	0.50	1.1
	C PINTO WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	140-2	M-4	3000	3.08	0.29	4.9	0.82	1.8
BH	MUSTANG	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.28	5.2	0.93	0.89
	PINTO WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3	3125	3.00	0.14	3.7	1.9	1.0
CA	C FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.36	3.1	0.78	1.1
CH	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.33	4.4	1.2	2.4
	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.21	2.8	1.8	1.8
	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.25	3.4	1.2	2.1
CC	C FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.36	3.3	0.60	1.0
CU	FIESTA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	M-4	2125	3.58	0.33	3.0	1.0	1.0
FA	MUSTANG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	255-2	A-3	3250	2.26	0.28	3.5	0.91	2.3
	FAIRMONT WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	255-2	A-3	3625	2.26	0.29	6.5	1.1	4.7
	GRANADA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	3875	2.79	0.29	1.5	1.3	3.1
	THUNDERBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	3625	2.26	0.27	1.3	1.1	2.2
GA	GRANADA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	250-1	A-3	3625	2.79	0.25	4.5	1.1	3.2
SA	LTD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	2.26	0.22	3.0	1.6	1.6
	LTD WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	2.73	0.23	1.1	1.8	1.6
SC	C LTD WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	2.73	0.17	1.2	0.98	0.72
	C LTD	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	2.26	0.31	3.3	0.45	0.58
SD	C LTD WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	351-2	L-4	4500	2.73	0.27	4.4	0.59	0.61
SE	LTD WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	351-2	L-4	4500	2.73	0.16	1.7	1.6	4.0
SF	LTD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	2.73	0.35	2.9	1.6	1.7
	LTD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	L-4	4000	3.08	0.32	5.5	1.0	1.6
TSA	C VERSAILLES	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	2.47	0.30	2.8	0.89	1.4
TSC	C MONARCH	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	3750	2.79	0.31	2.9	0.77	1.3
	C COUGAR XRT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	3625	2.26	0.26	1.2	0.68	0.94
UA	CONT. MARK VI	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-FI	L-4	4250	3.08	0.17	1.9	1.5	0.26
UB	C CONT. MARK VI	EGR/PMP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	302-FI	L-4	4250	3.08	0.84E-01	0.81	0.92	0.31

FUJI HEAVY IND - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DU / GU (97)	SUBARU	SUBARU WAGON 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-4	2625	3.89	0.21	3.3	1.2	N/A
	SUBARU WAGON	BRAT 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-4	2500	3.89	0.26	3.8	1.0	3.4 *
	SUBARU 4WD	SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-5	2500	3.89	0.24	4.5	0.84	3.5 *
	SUBARU WAGON 4WD	BRAT 4WD									
			(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	FAMILY DU				1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
			(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / /CAN	FAMILY GU				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
DUC / SU (97)	C SUBARU	C BRAT 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-4	2500	3.89	0.25	5.4	0.65	1.2 *
	C SUBARU WAGON	C SUBARU WAGON 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-4	2625	3.89	0.25	7.9	0.59	N/A
	C SUBARU 4WD	C SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN	97-2	M-5	2500	3.89	0.30	7.2	0.76	1.8 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT AXLE S (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE

FUJI HEAVY IND - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DUC / SU (CONT.)
C SUBARU WAGON 4WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OTR/ / / FAMILY DUC : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY SU : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

EU / GU
(97)

SUBARU SUBARU EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 97-2 H-5 2375 3.70 0.29 2.2 1.2 4.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / FAMILY EU : 1.000 1.235 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY GU : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

FU / GU-B
(109)

SUBARU SUBARU EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2500 3.59 0.17 4.0 1.2 3.5 *
SUBARU WAGON EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2625 3.80 0.14 4.6 1.1 N/A
SUBARU EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2375 3.59 0.17 4.9 1.0 3.6 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OTR/ / / FAMILY FU : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY GU-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

FU / SU-A
(109)

SUBARU WAGON SUBARU WAGON EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2625 3.80 0.14 4.6 1.1 1.1 *
SUBARU EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2375 3.59 0.17 4.9 1.0 N/A
SUBARU EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2500 3.59 0.17 4.0 1.2 N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OTR/ / / FAMILY FU : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY SU-A : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

FUC / SU
(109)

C SUBARU C SUBARU EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2500 3.59 0.32 6.0 0.73 N/A
C SUBARU WAGON C SUBARU WAGON EGR/PLS/OTR/ / /CAN 109-2 A-3 2625 3.80 0.24 6.3 0.82 1.9 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OTR/ / / FAMILY FUC : 1.010 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY SU : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

FUJI HEAVY IND - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

GU	BRAT 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	97-2	H-4	2500	3.89	0.26	3.8	1.0	3.8
	SUBARU	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-2	H-5	2375	3.70	0.29	2.2	1.2	4.0
	SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	97-2	H-5	2500	3.89	0.24	4.5	0.84	3.5
GU-B	SUBARU	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	109-2	A-3	2500	3.59	0.17	4.0	1.2	3.5
	SUBARU	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	109-2	A-3	2375	3.59	0.17	4.9	1.0	3.6
SU	C BRAT 4WD	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	97-2	H-4	2500	3.89	0.25	5.4	0.65	1.2
	C SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	97-2	H-5	2500	3.89	0.30	7.2	0.76	1.8
	C SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	109-2	A-3	2625	3.80	0.24	6.3	0.82	1.9
SU-A	SUBARU WAGON	EGR/PLS/OTR/	/	/CAN	109-2	A-3	2625	3.80	0.14	4.6	1.1	1.1

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01C2EY / 0B6-1
(171)

CITATION CITATION EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 171-2 A-3 3000 2.84 0.35 1.8 1.5 N/A
PHOENIX CITATION EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 171-2 A-3 3000 2.84 0.32 3.4 1.4 2.0 *
SKYLARK CITATION EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 171-2 H-4 3000 3.34 0.31 2.4 1.5 N/A
OMEGA
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / FAMILY 01C2EY : 1.100 1.222 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0B6-1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

01C2J / 0B6-1
(171)

CITATION C CITATION EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 171-2 A-3 2875 2.84 0.29 4.5 1.3 N/A
PHOENIX C CITATION EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 171-2 A-3 3000 2.84 0.28 2.7 1.7 2.1 *
OMEGA
SKYLARK

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01C2J / 0B6-1 (CONT.)		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01C2J	:	1.563	1.000	1.000	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B6-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01C2XC / 0B6-1 (171)											
C CITATION	CITATION	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	2875	2.84	0.29	5.6	0.51	N/A
C OMEGA	CITATION	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.30	6.5	0.45	1.4
C SKYLARK											
C PHOENIX											
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01C2XC	:	1.709	1.562	1.000	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B6-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01C2XCP / 0B6-1 (171)											
C CITATION	CITATION	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.33	4.4	0.65	1.5
C PHOENIX											
C SKYLARK											
C OMEGA											
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01C2XCP	:	2.366	1.633	1.011	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B6-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01D2A / 0B3-1 (269)											
MALIBU WAGON	MALIBU	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	A-3	3625	2.29	0.34	2.6	1.4	N/A
MALIBU	MALIBU WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	A-3	3875	2.56	0.34	3.4	1.9	2.2
IMPALA/CAPRICE	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	L-3	4000	2.41	0.37	2.6	1.4	N/A
IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	L-3	4500	2.56	0.39	3.2	1.5	2.1
MONTE CARLO											
EL CAMINO P/U 2WD											
CABALLERO P/U 2WD											
CAMARO											
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01D2A	:	1.433	1.000	1.000	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B3-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01E2F / 0B3-1 (232)											
IMPALA/CAPRICE	MALIBU WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3625	2.73	0.13	2.1	1.3	N/A
MALIBU	MONTE CARLO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3625	2.41	0.18	2.2	1.8	1.9
MONTE CARLO	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3875	2.73	0.12	3.6	1.2	1.6
MALIBU WAGON											
CAMARO											
CABALLERO P/U 2WD											
EL CAMINO P/U 2WD											
LEMANS/GRAND AM											
LEMANS SAFARI WGN											
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01E2F	:	1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B3-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01L4B / 0B4-1 (305,348)											
MALIBU	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.22	2.9	1.5	2.5
CAMARO	MALIBU	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	3625	2.73	0.25	3.2	1.3	N/A
IMPALA/CAPRICE	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4500	2.56	0.22	1.5	1.4	1.9
IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	CAMARO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4000	3.42	0.25	1.5	1.4	N/A
MALIBU WAGON	CORVETTE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	3625	3.07	0.28	2.9	1.6	N/A
MONTE CARLO											
EL CAMINO P/U 2WD											
CABALLERO P/U 2WD											
CUTLASS											
CUTLASS SUPREME											
CUTLASS WAGON											
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / /CAN		FAMILY 01L4B	:	1.246	1.083	1.000	N/A		
				FAMILY 0B4-1	:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0		
01L4B / 0B4L-1 (305,348)											
CORVETTE	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.22	2.9	1.5	N/A
	MALIBU	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	3625	2.73	0.25	3.2	1.3	N/A
	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4500	2.56	0.22	1.5	1.4	N/A
	CAMARO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4000	3.42	0.25	1.5	1.4	N/A
	CORVETTE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	3625	3.07	0.28	2.9	1.6	2.5

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01L4B / 0B4L-1 (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 01L4B	: 1.246	1.083	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0B4L-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01L4B / 0D4L-1
(305+348)
CORVETTE

MALIBU	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	L-3	3625	2.73	0.25	3.2	1.3	N/A
IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	L-3	4500	2.56	0.22	1.5	1.4	N/A
IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.22	2.9	1.5	N/A
CORVETTE	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	3625	3.07	0.37	2.0	1.5	4.5 *
CAMARO	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4000	3.42	0.25	1.5	1.4	N/A
CORVETTE	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	L-3	3625	3.07	0.28	2.9	1.5	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 01L4B	: 1.246	1.083	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0D4L-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01W2F / 0B5-1
(98)

CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	A-3	2500	3.70	0.22	3.3	1.6	1.8 *
CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	A-3	2500	3.70	0.27	3.0	1.6	N/A
CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	H-4	2375	3.70	0.41	4.6	1.5	1.6 *
CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	98-2	H-4	2500	3.70	0.21	4.5	1.2	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 01W2F	: 1.304	1.000	1.146	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0B5-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01W2PC / 0B5-1
(9A)

CHEVETTE	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	98-2	A-3	2375	3.70	0.21	1.7	0.79	1.1 *
CHEVETTE	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	98-2	A-3	2500	3.70	0.23	2.6	0.93	1.2 *
CHEVETTE	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	98-2	H-4	2375	3.70	0.24	3.2	0.53	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 01W2PC	: 1.898	1.320	2.321	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0B5-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01Y4MCRZ / 0D4LS-1
(305)

CORVETTE	C CAMARO	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	4000	3.42	0.26	2.7	0.67	N/A
C CORVETTE	C IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	4500	2.56	0.15	2.4	1.1	N/A
	C CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3875	2.29	0.17	2.7	0.67	N/A
	C CORVETTE	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3625	3.07	0.34	2.0	1.6	0.89 *
	C MALIBU	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	365-4	A-3	3625	2.73	0.16	2.1	0.81	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 01Y4MCRZ	: 1.170	1.000	1.130	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 0D4LS-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

01Y4MCRZ / 0D4S-1
(305)

C CAMARO	C MALIBU	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3625	2.73	0.16	2.1	0.81	N/A
C CUTLASS SUPREME	C CAMARO	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	4000	3.42	0.26	2.7	0.67	N/A
C IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	C CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3875	2.29	0.17	2.7	0.67	0.94 *
C MALIBU	C CORVETTE	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3625	3.07	0.34	2.0	1.6	N/A
C IMPALA/CAPRICE	C IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	4500	2.56	0.15	2.4	1.1	1.1 *

- C MONTE CARLO
- C GRAND PRIX
- C LEMANS/GRAND AM
- C CUTLASS
- C REGAL
- C MALIBU WAGON
- C EL CAMINO P/U 2WD
- C LEMANS SAFARI W/G
- C CUTLASS WAGON
- C CENTURY WAGON
- C FIREBIRD
- C CABALLERO P/U 2WD
- C CENTURY
- C CATALINA/RONNF.
- C CAMARO
- CUTLASS SUPREME
- IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN
- MALIBU
- IMPALA/CAPRICE
- MONTE CARLO
- GRAND PRIX
- LEMANS/GRAND AM
- CUTLASS
- REGAL
- MALIBU WAGON
- EL CAMINO P/U 2WD

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT), CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

01Y4MCRZ / 0D4S-1 (CONT.)

LEMANS SAFARI WG
CUTLASS WAGON
CENTURY WAGON
FIREBIRD
CABALLERO P/U 2WD
CENTURY
CATALINA/BONNE.

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/JWY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 01Y4MCRZ	: 1.170	1.000	1.130	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0D4S-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

02H2C / 0B3-2

(262)
LEMANS/GRAND AM
LEMANS SAFARI WG
DELTA 88
CATALINA/BONNE.
GRAND PRIX
CENTURY
REGAL
CENTURY WAGON

LEMANS/GRAND AM	LEMANS/GRAND AM	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	262-2	L-3	3625	2.29	0.40	3.8	1.4	N/A
LEMANS SAFARI WG	CATALINA/BONNE.	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	262-2	L-3	4000	2.56	0.38	3.9	1.6	2.6 *
DELTA 88	LEMANS SAFARI WG	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	262-2	L-3	3875	2.41	0.39	3.6	1.9	1.4 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 02H2C	: 1.299	1.292	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0B3-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

02S4BDE / 0B3-4

(299)
FIREBIRD

FIREBIRD	FIREBIRD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	299-4	A-3	4000	3.08	0.38	4.5	1.9	2.4 *
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(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 02S4BDE	: 1.099	1.000	1.324	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0B3-4	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

02S4V / 0B4-2

(299)
CATALINA/BONNE.
GRAND PRIX
FIREBIRD
LEMANS/GRAND AM
LEMANS SAFARI WG
CENTURY
REGAL
CENTURY WAGON
LESABRE
CATALINA/BONNE WGN
ESTATE WAGON

CATALINA/BONNE.	FIREBIRD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	299-4	A-3	3875	2.41	0.34	3.8	1.6	N/A
GRAND PRIX	CATALINA/BONNE.	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.28	3.0	1.3	5.2 *
FIREBIRD	CENTURY	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	3625	2.14	0.31	2.1	1.4	3.1 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 02S4V	: 1.311	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0B4-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

02X2E / 0B6-2

(153)
PHOENIX
SKYLARK
CITATION
OMEGA
MONZA
STARFIRE
SUNBIRD

PHOENIX	C PHOENIX	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	3125	2.53	0.32	4.0	1.5	N/A
SKYLARK	C CITATION	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	2875	2.53	0.27	2.4	1.1	2.1 *
CITATION	C PHOENIX	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	153-2	M-4	3000	3.34	0.30	3.4	1.6	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 02X2E	: 1.586	1.203	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0B6-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

02X2NC / 0B6-2

(153)
C PHOENIX
C SKYLARK
C CITATION
C OMEGA
C MONZA
C SUNBIRD
C STARFIRE
PHOENIX
SKYLARK
CITATION
OMEGA
MONZA
SUNBIRD
STARFIRE

PHOENIX	PHOENIX	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	3000	2.53	0.28	3.9	0.48	N/A
SKYLARK	CITATION	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	2875	2.53	0.26	3.4	0.48	1.1 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
					HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

02X2NC / 086-2 (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 02X2NC	: 1.160	1.165	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 086-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

03H2E / 083-3
(262)

CUTLASS SUPREME	CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	262-2	A-3	3750	2.28	0.24	3.1	1.5	1.4 *
CUTLASS WAGON	CUTLASS WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	262-2	A-3	4000	2.93	0.27	3.0	1.3	1.6 *
CUTLASS DELTA 88	CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	262-2	L-3	3750	2.93	0.33	3.9	1.7	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 03H2E	: 1.265	1.588	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 083-3	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

03J4PCZ / 084S-3
(348)

C DELTA 88	C CUSTOM CRUISER WG	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4750	2.56	0.29	6.2	0.74	1.5 *
C TORONADO	C NINETY EIGHT	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4500	3.08	0.31	4.8	0.83	N/A
C NINETY EIGHT	C DELTA 88	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4250	2.41	0.22	2.8	0.63	1.2 *
C CUSTOM CRUISER WG	C TORONADO	EGR/3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4000	2.41	0.28	3.3	0.91	N/A

- C CATALINA/BONNE.
- C LESABRE
- C ELECTRA
- C CATALINA/BONNE WGN
- C ESTATE WAGON
- C RIVIERA
- DELTA 88
- TORONADO
- NINETY EIGHT
- CUSTOM CRUISER WG
- CATALINA/BONNE.
- LESABRE
- ELECTRA
- CATALINA/BONNE WGN
- ESTATE WAGON
- RIVIERA

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 03J4PCZ	: 1.144	1.207	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 084S-3	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

03L4F / 084-3
(305,348)

DELTA 88	TORONADO	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	A-3	4000	2.41	0.37	4.3	1.2	N/A
NINETY EIGHT	DELTA 88	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.32	1.8	1.6	4.2 *
CUSTOM CRUISER WG	CUSTOM CRUISER WG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	305-4	L-3	4500	3.08	0.31	2.5	1.1	N/A
TORONADO	NINETY EIGHT	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	4250	2.41	0.25	2.9	1.1	2.8 *
CUTLASS SUPREME	CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	A-3	3875	2.73	0.30	2.9	0.89	1.8 *
RIVIERA	CUSTOM CRUISER WG	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	L-3	4500	3.08	0.26	2.4	2.0	1.4 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 03L4F	: 1.174	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 084-3	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

04E2A / 083-4
(232)

SKYHAWK	MONZA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	232-2	A-3	3375	2.56	0.29	2.4	1.3	2.1 *
CENTURY WAGON	DELTA 88	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	232-2	A-3	3875	2.73	0.27	2.4	1.4	2.0 *
REGAL	CENTURY WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	232-2	A-3	3750	3.23	0.40	5.1	1.7	1.6 *
LESABRE	REGAL	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	232-2	L-3	3625	2.41	0.37	6.4	1.4	2.6 *
CUTLASS SUPREME	MONZA	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	232-2	M-4	3250	2.93	0.35	3.7	1.3	2.5 *

- CUTLASS
- CUTLASS WAGON
- CENTURY
- DELTA 88
- MONZA
- STARFIRE
- FIREBIRD
- SUNBIRD
- LEMANS/GRAND AM
- LEMANS SAFARI WG
- GRAND PRIX
- CATALINA/BONNE.

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 04E2A	: 1.110	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 083-4	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS! A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

04E2MCRZ / 0B3S-4
(232)

C MALIBU	C IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	4000	2.73	0.33	5.1	0.79	1.7 *
C EL CAMINO P/U 2WD	C REGAL	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3625	2.41	0.27	3.7	0.65	0.70 *
C CABALLERO P/U 2WD	C SKYHAWK	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3250	2.56	0.26	3.0	0.43	1.1 *

- C MONTE CARLO
- C MALIBU WAGON
- C LEMANS/GRAND AM
- C LEMANS SAFARI WG
- C GRAND PRIX
- C CUTLASS
- C CUTLASS SUPREME
- C CUTLASS WAGON
- C CENTURY
- C REGAL
- C CENTURY WAGON
- C IMPALA/CAPRICE
- C CATALINA/BONNE.
- C DELTA 88
- C LESABRE
- C MONZA
- C SUNBIRD
- C STARFIRE
- C SKYHAWK
- C CAMARO
- C FIREBIRD

- MALIBU
- EL CAMINO P/U 2WD
- CABALLERO P/U 2WD
- MONTE CARLO
- MALIBU WAGON
- LEMANS/GRAND AM
- LEMANS SAFARI WG
- GRAND PRIX
- CUTLASS
- CUTLASS SUPREME
- CUTLASS WAGON
- CENTURY
- REGAL
- CENTURY WAGON
- IMPALA/CAPRICE
- CATALINA/BONNE.
- DELTA 88
- LESABRE
- MONZA
- SUNBIRD
- STARFIRE
- SKYHAWK
- CAMARO
- FIREBIRD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN FAMILY 04E2MCRZ : 1.349 1.281 1.007 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0B3S-4 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

04E4BD / 0B4-4
(232)

CENTURY	LESABRE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	4000	2.73	0.29	3.5	1.9	N/A
REGAL	CENTURY	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	3625	3.08	0.40	4.6	1.4	N/A
MONTE CARLO	RIVIERA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	3625	2.41	0.27	2.1	1.9	2.2 *
LESABRE	TORONADO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	4000	2.93	0.26	4.0	1.4	3.0 *

- TORONADO
- RIVIERA

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 04E4BD : 1.000 1.000 1.122 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0B4-4 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

04E4UCD / 0B4S-4
(232)

C CENTURY	C LESABRE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	4000	3.08	0.41	4.1	0.60	1.6 *
C REGAL	C CENTURY	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	3625	2.73	0.40	4.1	0.41	1.2 *

- C MONTE CARLO
- C LESABRE
- C RIVIERA

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN FAMILY 04E4UCD : 1.268 1.176 1.048 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0B4S-4 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

*NOTE: THIS VEH. GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

04F4C / 084-4 (250)	LESABRE	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	250-4	A-3	3875	2.93	0.33	5.0	1.2	2.3 *
	ELECTRA	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	250-4	A-3	4000	2.93	0.31	3.6	1.5	2.6 *
	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM											
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 04F4C			1.076	1.000	1.000	N/A)
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084-4				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

04J4B / 084-4 (348)	CATALINA/BONNE.	ELECTRA	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4500	2.41	0.30	2.4	1.3	1.6 *
	CATALINA/BONNE WGN	ESTATE WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4750	2.73	0.41	2.8	1.7	1.9 *
	LESABRE	LESABRE	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	3.23	0.32	4.2	1.7	N/A
	ESTATE WAGON												
	ELECTRA												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 04J4B			1.484	1.013	1.254	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084-4				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

06J0RCZ / 080-6 (348)	C ELDRADO	SEVILLE	FI /EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/CAN		348-FI	A-3	4250	2.19	0.30	3.1	1.1	0.95 *
	C SEVILLE											
	ELDRADO											
	SEVILLE											
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 06J0RCZ			1.177	1.000	1.000	N/A)
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 080-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

06T4B / 084-6 (366)	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.73	0.30	3.4	1.5	N/A
	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.28	0.30	2.6	1.8	1.7 *
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 06T4B			1.510	1.378	1.000	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

06T4RCZ / 084S-6 (366)	C DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	C DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.56	0.30	2.7	0.72	1.3 *
	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/	/	/	FAMILY 06T4RCZ			1.342	1.020	1.000	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084S-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

06T4RCZ-1 / 084S-6 (366)	C LIMOUSINE	C LIMOUSINE	EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	5250	3.08	0.44	3.7	1.0	1.3 *
	C COMMERCIAL CHAS.												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/	/	/	FAMILY 06T4RCZ-1			1.342	1.020	1.000	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084S-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

06T4V / 084-6 (366)	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.28	0.28	3.2	1.8	2.3 *
	LIMOUSINE												
	COMMERCIAL CHAS.												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 06T4V			1.256	1.000	1.034	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 084-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

06T5GY / 080-6 (366)	ELDRADO	C ELDRADO	FI /EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	366-FI	A-3	4250	2.19	0.28	2.1	2.0	1.0 *
	SEVILLE												
	(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 06T5GY			1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)	
	(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/CAN	FAMILY 080-6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

GENERAL MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

080-6	SEVILLE	FI /EGR/PHP/3WY/CLS/CAN	348-FI	A-3	4250	2.19	0.30	3.1	1.1	0.98
	C ELDRADO	FI /EGR/PHP/OXD/	366-FI	A-3	4250	2.19	0.28	2.1	2.0	1.0

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAN (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS					
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)		
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS		
GENERAL MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:											
EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES											
0B3-1	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3875	2.73	0.12	3.6	1.2	1.6
	MONTE CARLO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3625	2.41	0.18	2.2	1.9	1.9
	HALIBU WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	A-3	3875	2.56	0.38	3.6	1.9	2.2
	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	269-2	L-3	4500	2.56	0.38	3.2	1.5	2.1
0B3-2	LEMANS SAFARI W6	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	262-2	L-3	3875	2.41	0.39	3.6	1.9	1.4
	CATALINA/BONNE.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	262-2	L-3	4000	2.56	0.38	3.9	1.6	2.6
0B3-3	CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	262-2	A-3	3750	2.28	0.24	3.1	1.5	1.4
	CUTLASS WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	262-2	A-3	4000	2.93	0.27	3.0	1.3	1.6
0B3-4	MONZA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3375	2.56	0.29	2.4	1.3	2.1
	CENTURY WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3750	3.23	0.40	5.1	1.7	1.6
	DELTA 88	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3875	2.73	0.27	2.4	1.4	2.0
	REGAL	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	L-3	3625	2.41	0.37	6.4	1.4	2.6
	MONZA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-2	M-4	3250	2.93	0.35	3.7	1.3	2.5
	FIREBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	A-3	4000	3.08	0.38	4.5	1.9	2.6
	CATALINA/BONNE.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.28	3.0	1.3	5.2
	CENTURY	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	3625	2.14	0.31	2.1	1.4	3.1
0B35-4	C REGAL	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3625	2.41	0.27	3.7	0.65	0.70
	C IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	4000	2.73	0.33	5.1	0.79	1.7
	C SKYHAWK	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-2	A-3	3250	2.56	0.26	3.0	0.43	1.1
0B4-1	IMPALA/CAPRICE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.22	2.9	1.5	2.5
	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4500	2.56	0.22	1.5	1.4	1.4
0B4-2	FIREBIRD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	A-3	4000	3.08	0.38	4.5	1.9	2.6
	CATALINA/BONNE.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.28	3.0	1.3	5.2
	CENTURY	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	299-4	L-3	3625	2.14	0.31	2.1	1.4	3.1
0B4-3	DELTA 88	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	305-4	L-3	4000	2.41	0.32	1.8	1.6	4.2
	CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	3875	2.73	0.30	2.9	0.89	1.8
	NINETY EIGHT	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4250	2.41	0.25	2.9	1.1	2.4
	CUSTOM CRUISER W6	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4500	3.08	0.26	2.4	2.0	1.4
0B4-4	RIVIERA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	3625	2.41	0.27	2.1	1.9	2.2
	TORONADO	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	4000	2.93	0.26	4.0	1.4	3.0
	LESABRE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	250-4	A-3	3875	2.93	0.33	5.0	1.2	2.3
	ELECTRA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	250-4	A-3	4000	2.93	0.31	3.6	1.5	2.6
	ELECTRA	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4500	2.41	0.30	2.4	1.3	1.6
	ESTATE WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4750	2.73	0.41	2.8	1.7	1.9
0B4-6	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.28	0.30	2.6	1.8	1.7
	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.28	0.28	3.2	1.8	2.3
0B4L-1	CURVETTE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	3625	3.07	0.28	2.9	1.6	2.5
0B4S-3	C CUSTOM CRUISER W6	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4750	2.56	0.29	6.2	0.74	1.5
	C DELTA 88	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	348-4	A-3	4250	2.41	0.22	2.8	0.68	1.2
0B4S-4	C LESABRE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	4000	3.08	0.41	4.1	0.60	1.6
	C CENTURY	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	232-4	A-3	3625	2.73	0.40	4.1	0.41	1.2
0B4S-6	C LIMOUSINE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	5250	3.08	0.44	3.7	1.0	1.3
	C DEVILLE/BROUGHAM	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	366-4	A-3	4500	2.56	0.30	2.7	0.72	1.3
0B5-1	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN	98-2	A-3	2500	3.70	0.22	3.3	1.6	1.8
	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	98-2	A-3	2375	3.70	0.21	1.7	0.79	1.1
	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	98-2	A-3	2500	3.70	0.23	2.6	0.93	1.2
	CHEVETTE	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN	98-2	M-4	2375	3.70	0.41	4.6	1.5	1.6
0B6-1	CITATION	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.32	3.4	1.4	2.0
	C CITATION	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.30	6.5	0.45	1.4
	CITATION	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.28	2.7	1.7	2.1
	CITATION	EGR/PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	171-2	A-3	3000	2.84	0.33	4.4	0.65	1.5
0B6-2	C CITATION	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	2875	2.53	0.26	3.4	0.48	1.1
	C CITATION	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN	153-2	A-3	2875	2.53	0.23	2.4	1.1	2.1

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

004L-1	CORVETTE	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	348-4	A-3	3625	3.07	0.37	2.0	1.5	4.5
004LS-1	C CORVETTE	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3625	3.07	0.34	2.0	1.6	0.89
004S-1	C CUTLASS SUPREME	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	3875	2.29	0.17	2.7	0.67	0.94
	C IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	EGR/PMP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	305-4	A-3	4500	2.56	0.15	2.4	1.1	1.1

HONDA - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

A80A / 80FA (81) CIVIC	C CIVIC	EM / / / / /CAN	81-3	M-4	2000	4.93	0.27	3.5	1.2	N/A
	C CIVIC	EM / / / / /CAN	81-3	M-5	2000	4.93	0.30	4.5	1.1	0.98 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EM / / / / /CAN	FAMILY A80A				1.056	1.050	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY 80FA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

A80B / 80FA (91) CIVIC CIVIC WAGON	C CIVIC	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	M-4	2125	3.88	0.11	0.51	1.8	N/A
	C CIVIC	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2125	3.88	0.12	0.82	1.8	0.73 *
	C CIVIC WAGON	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2250	4.43	0.11	0.73	1.4	N/A
	C CIVIC	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2125	4.12	0.92E-01	0.90	1.6	N/A
	C CIVIC WAGON	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2250	4.12	0.11	1.6	1.5	0.94 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		OXD/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY A80B				1.000	1.221	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY 80FA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

A80C / 80FA (91) C CIVIC C CIVIC WAGON	CIVIC	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	M-4	2125	3.88	0.19	1.3	0.59	N/A
	CIVIC	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2125	3.88	0.27	2.6	0.70	0.63 *
	CIVIC WAGON	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2250	4.43	0.23	2.2	0.93	N/A
	CIVIC	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2125	4.12	0.13	2.2	0.65	N/A
	CIVIC WAGON	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2250	4.12	0.17	3.6	0.78	1.4 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	FAMILY A80C				1.207	1.830	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY 80FA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

A80D / 80FB (107) C ACCORD C PRELUDE	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2625	3.59	0.18	3.3	1.1	N/A
	C PRELUDE	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2500	3.59	0.12	3.8	1.5	N/A
	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2500	4.38	0.18	2.6	1.6	1.3 *
	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2625	4.38	0.28	3.9	1.4	N/A
	C PRELUDE	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2500	4.38	0.26	3.5	0.88	1.3 *
	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2625	4.38	0.10	1.8	0.82	1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EM / / / / /CAN	FAMILY A80D				1.000	1.042	1.014	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY 80FB				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

A80E / 80FC (107) C ACCORD C PRELUDE	C ACCORD	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2500	3.59	0.18	1.8	0.71	1.3 *
	C PRELUDE	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2625	3.59	0.20	2.7	0.81	1.6 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	FAMILY A80E				1.077	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY 80FC				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

HONDA - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80FA	CIVIC	EM / / / / /CAN	81-3	M-5	2000	4.93	0.30	4.5	1.1	0.98
	C CIVIC	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2125	3.88	0.12	0.82	1.8	0.73
	CIVIC	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	M-5	2125	3.88	0.27	2.6	0.70	0.63
	C CIVIC WAGON	OXD/ / / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2250	4.12	0.11	1.6	1.5	0.96
	C CIVIC WAGON	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-3	S-A	2250	4.12	0.17	3.6	0.78	1.4
80FB	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2625	4.38	0.10	1.8	0.82	1.2
	C ACCORD	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2500	4.38	0.18	2.6	1.6	1.3
	C PRELUDE	EM / / / / /CAN	107-3	M-5	2500	4.38	0.26	3.5	0.88	1.3

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS! A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A N S	WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

HONDA - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80FC	C ACCORD	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2625	3.59	0.20	2.7	0.81	1.6
	C PHELUDE	EGR/OXD/ / / /CAN	107-3	A-3	2500	3.59	0.18	1.8	0.71	1.3

JRTI AUSTIN-MORRIS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

B/50 / LCAN1 (110)	MGB	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	110-1	M-4	2750	3.91	0.17	4.9	1.4	0.58 *
	MGB	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	110-1	M-4	2750	3.91	0.16	4.1	1.3	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY B/50					: 1.311	1.524	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY LCAN1					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

JRTI AUSTIN-MORRIS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

LCAN1	MGB	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	110-1	M-4	2750	3.91	0.17	4.9	1.6	0.54
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JAGUAR ROVER TRIUMPH LTD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4.2FI / XJFI (258)	C XJ	FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN	258-FI	A-3	4250	3.07	0.35	4.3	0.35	1.1 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /	FAMILY 4.2FI					: 1.340	1.022	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY XJFI					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
XJFI	C XJ	FI /3WY/CLS/ / / /CAN	258-FI	A-3	4250	3.07	0.35	4.3	0.35	1.3

JRTI TRIUMPH - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

RV8/50C/C / RV8/E1 (215)	TR	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	215-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.32	3.6	0.95	1.8 *
	TR	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	215-2	M-5	3000	3.08	0.16	2.5	0.85	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY RV8/50C/C					: 1.326	1.336	1.177	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY RV8/E1					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
SL4/2/50C/C / SL4/2/E1 (122)	TR	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	122-2	M-5	2750	3.45	0.20	3.8	1.2	1.6 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY SL4/2/50C/C					: 1.184	1.154	1.042	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY SL4/2/E1					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.815)
TC/50C/C / TC/E3 (91)	SPITFIRE MIDGET	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-01	M-4	2250	3.89	0.13	0.90	0.94	0.95 *
	MIDGET	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-01	M-4	2250	3.72	0.13	0.93	0.85	1.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY TC/50C/C					: 1.000	1.000	1.075	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY TC/E3					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.316)

JRTI TRIUMPH - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

RV8/E1	TR	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	215-2	A-3	3000	3.08	0.32	3.6	0.95	1.8
SL4/2/E1	TR	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN	122-2	M-5	2750	3.45	0.20	3.8	1.2	1.6

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE *REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CUBIC INCHES	T R A M S S I S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

JRT) TRIUMPH - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

TC/E3	MIDGET	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-01	M-4	2250	3.72	0.13	0.93	0.85	1.0
	SPITFIRE	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / /CAN	91-01	M-4	2250	3.89	0.13	0.90	0.94	0.95

LOTUS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

907A / 907 (120) ESPRIT II ELITE/ECLAT	ESPRIT II	PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN	120-2	M-5	2750	4.38	0.26	4.6	1.7	1.8 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN	FAMILY 907A FAMILY 907	: 1.300 : N/A	1.200 N/A	1.100 N/A	N/A 0.0				
907T / 907 (120) C ESPRIT II ELITE/ECLAT	C ESPRIT II	PLS/3WY/ / / /CAN	120-2	M-5	2750	4.38	0.31	7.0	0.76	1.9 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	PLS/3WY/ / / /CAN	FAMILY 907T FAMILY 907	: 1.300 : N/A	1.200 N/A	1.100 N/A	N/A 0.0				

LOTUS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

907	C ESPRIT II ESPRIT II	PLS/3WY/ / / /CAN PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN	120-2 120-2	M-5 M-5	2750 2750	4.38 4.38	0.31 0.26	7.0 4.6	0.76 1.7	1.9 1.8
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MASERATI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

107/49/C / 107/49/C (301) QUATTROPORTE C QUATTROPORTE	C QUATTROPORTE	PHP/OXD/ / / /CAN	301-A	L-3	5000	3.54	0.14	3.7	0.88	2.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	PHP/OXD/ / / /CAN	FAMILY 107/49/C FAMILY 107/49/C	: 1.300 : N/A	1.200 N/A	1.100 N/A	N/A 0.0				

MASERATI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

107/49/C	C QUATTROPORTE	PHP/OXD/ / / /CAN	301-B	L-3	5000	3.54	0.14	3.7	0.88	2.0
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MERCEDES BENZ - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80.20.26.28 / 80.20.20.10 (168) C 240D/280E/300D 240D/280E/300D	C 240D/280E/300D	FI /PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	168-FI	A-4	3750	3.5A	0.30	3.2	0.19	0.61 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	FAMILY 80.20.26.28 FAMILY 80.20.20.10	: 1.296 : N/A	1.169 N/A	1.200 N/A	N/A 0.0				
80.20.26.28 / 80.20.20.20 (168) C 280SE/300SD 280SE/300SD	C 280SE/300SD	FI /PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	168-FI	A-4	4000	3.69	0.30	3.8	0.31	0.31 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /PHP/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	FAMILY 80.20.26.28 FAMILY 80.20.20.20	: 1.296 : N/A	1.169 N/A	1.200 N/A	N/A 0.0				
80.20.28.45 / 80.20.20.20 (276) C 450SEL 450SEL	C 450SEL	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	276-FI	A-3	4250	2.65	0.39	4.5	0.13	0.53 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/ /CAN	FAMILY 80.20.28.45 FAMILY 80.20.20.20	: 1.302 : N/A	1.170 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A 0.0				

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

MERCEDES BENZ - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80-20-28.45 / 80-20-20.31 (276) C 450SL 450SL	C 450SL	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	276-FI	A-3	4000	2.65	0.28	3.7	0.45	0.30 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 80-20-28.45				1.302	1.170	1.000	N/A)
				FAMILY 80-20-20.31				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
80-20-28.45 / 80-20-20.32 (276) C 450SLC 450SLC	C 450SLC	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	276-FI	A-3	4000	2.65	0.24	2.4	0.27	0.38 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 80-20-28.45				1.302	1.170	1.000	N/A)
				FAMILY 80-20-20.32				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

MERCEDES BENZ - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80-20-20.10	C 240D/280E/300D	FI /PMP/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	168-FI	A-4	3750	3.58	0.30	3.2	0.19	0.61
80-20-20.20	C 280SE/300SD C 450SEL	FI /PMP/3WY/CLS/ FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN /CAN	168-FI 276-FI	A-4 A-3	4000 4250	3.69 2.65	0.30 0.39	3.8 4.5	0.31 0.13	0.31 0.53
80-20-20.31	C 450SL	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	276-FI	A-3	4000	2.65	0.28	3.7	0.45	0.30
80-20-20.32	C 450SLC	FI /PLS/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	276-FI	A-3	4000	2.65	0.24	2.4	0.27	0.38

MITSUBISHI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

G1-C / E80C (86) C COLT C CHAMP	C CHAMP C CHAMP	EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN /CAN	86-2 86-2	M-4 M-4	2125 2125	3.47 3.47	0.15 0.15	3.3 1.7	0.40 0.79	0.66 * 1.5 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G1-C				1.058	1.058	1.000	N/A)
				FAMILY E80C				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G1-F / E80F (86) COLT CHAMP	CHAMP CHAMP	EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN /CAN	86-2 86-2	M-4 M-4	2125 2125	3.47 3.47	0.20 0.23	1.9 2.5	1.6 1.6	3.0 * 3.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G1-F				1.052	1.042	1.012	N/A)
				FAMILY E80F				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G3-C / E80C (98) C COLT C CHAMP C ARROW	C ARROW C CHAMP C CHAMP C CHAMP C ARROW	EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN /CAN /CAN /CAN /CAN	98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2	A-3 A-3 M-4 M-4 M-5	2625 2250 2250 2250 2500	3.54 3.17 3.47 3.47 3.91	0.16 0.20 0.45E-01 0.19 0.11	5.1 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.4	0.52 0.83 0.63 0.75 0.64	N/A 1.4 * N/A N/A 0.78 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G3-C				1.084	1.078	1.000	N/A)
				FAMILY E80C				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G3-F / E80F (98) COLT CHAMP CELESTE ARROW	ARROW CHAMP CHAMP CHAMP ARROW	EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN /CAN /CAN /CAN /CAN	98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2 98-2	A-3 A-3 M-4 M-4 M-5	2625 2250 2250 2250 2500	3.54 3.17 3.47 3.47 3.91	0.14 0.13 0.21 0.19 0.16	2.2 2.2 2.8 1.2 2.3	1.5 1.0 1.5 1.7 1.4	N/A 2.2 * N/A N/A 1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G3-F				1.062	1.059	1.017	N/A)
				FAMILY E80F				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G5-C / E80C (156) C CHALLENGER C SAPPORO	C ARROW C COLT WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/ EGR/PLS/OXD/	/CAN /CAN	156-2 156-2	A-3 A-3	2750 3125	3.54 3.54	0.17 0.20	1.3 4.0	0.70 0.79	1.1 * 1.5 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS & COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTER	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT AXLE S (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
					HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

MITSUBISHI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

G5-C / E80C (CONT.)													
C COLT WAGON	C CHALLENGER	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	3125	3.54	0.25	3.7	0.83	1.8 *	
C ARROW	C ARROW	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2750	3.54	0.23	3.0	0.81	1.6 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY G5-C				1.662	1.052	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/CAN	FAMILY E80C				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
G5-F / E80F (156)													
CHALLENGER	ARROW	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	2750	3.54	0.19	2.2	1.3	3.6 *	
SAPPORO	COLT WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	3125	3.54	0.15	4.6	0.86	2.9 *	
COLT WAGON	CHALLENGER	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	3125	3.54	0.12	2.9	1.2	2.4 *	
LANCER WAGON	ARROW	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2750	3.54	0.23	1.6	1.7	3.6 *	
CELESTE													
ARROW													
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY G5-F				1.057	1.031	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/CAN	FAMILY E80F				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	

MITSUBISHI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E80C													
C CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	86-2	M-4	2125	3.47	0.15	3.3	0.40	0.66	
C CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	86-2	M-4	2125	3.47	0.15	1.7	0.79	1.5	
C CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	A-3	2250	3.17	0.20	2.6	0.83	1.4	
C ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	M-5	2500	3.91	0.11	2.4	0.64	0.78	
C COLT WAGON		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	3125	3.54	0.20	4.0	0.79	1.5	
C ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	2750	3.54	0.17	1.3	0.70	1.1	
C ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2750	3.54	0.23	3.0	0.81	1.6	
C CHALLENGER		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	3125	3.54	0.25	3.7	0.83	1.8	
E80F													
CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	86-2	M-4	2125	3.47	0.23	2.5	1.4	3.0	
CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	86-2	M-4	2125	3.47	0.20	1.9	1.6	3.0	
CHAMP		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	A-3	2250	3.17	0.13	2.2	1.0	2.2	
ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	98-2	M-5	2500	3.91	0.16	2.3	1.4	1.2	
COLT WAGON		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	3125	3.54	0.15	4.6	0.86	2.9	
ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	2750	3.54	0.19	2.2	1.3	3.6	
CHALLENGER		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	3125	3.54	0.12	2.9	1.2	2.4	
ARROW		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2750	3.54	0.23	1.6	1.7	3.6	

NISSAN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

A12C / EVP-CARB-2A (75)													
C 210	C 210	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	75-2	M-4	2250	3.89	0.21	2.5	0.68	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY A12C				1.132	1.000	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-2A				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
A12F / EVP-CARB-2 (75)													
210	210	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	75-2	M-4	2250	3.89	0.26	2.8	1.5	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY A12F				1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-2				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
A14/15C / EVP-CARB-2A (85, 91)													
C 210	C 310	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2250	3.47	0.33	2.6	0.70	0.46 *	
C 210 WAGON	C 210	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-5	2375	3.70	0.35	3.2	0.64	N/A	
C 310	C 310	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-5	2375	3.22	0.27	2.6	0.71	N/A	
	C 210	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-5	2375	3.70	0.32	5.7	0.60	N/A	
	C 210	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	91-2	A-3	2375	3.89	0.27	3.3	0.64	1.1 *	
	C 210 WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	91-2	A-3	2375	3.89	0.27	5.8	0.70	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY A14/15C				1.150	1.046	1.000	N/A)	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY A14/15C				1.124	1.000	1.037	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-2A				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)	
A14/15F / EVP-CARB-2 (85, 91)													
210	310	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2250	3.47	0.30	2.9	1.3	1.3 *	
210 WAGON	210	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-5	2375	3.70	0.24	2.9	1.5	N/A	
310	210 WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-5	2375	3.70	0.36	5.2	1.4	N/A	
	210	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	91-2	A-3	2375	3.89	0.22	3.6	1.4	1.4 *	

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS! A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

NISSAN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

A14/15F / EVP-CARB-2 (CONT.) 210 WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	91-2 A-3 2375 3.89	0.21	3.9	1.5	N/A			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY A14/15F	: 1.059	1.024	1.000	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0				

L24/28C / EVP-EFI-1A (146,168) C 810 C 810 WAGON C 280ZX C 280ZX 2+2 C 280ZX 2+2	C 810 WAGON C 810 WAGON C 280ZX 2+2 C 280ZX	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	146-FI A-3 3250 3.70 146-FI M-4 3250 3.70 168-FI A-3 3250 3.54 168-FI M-5 3125 3.90	0.29 0.29 0.31 0.35	1.4 1.9 2.2 2.1	0.73 0.37 0.32 0.41	0.55 N/A 0.61 N/A		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	FAMILY L24/28C	: 1.234	1.000	1.079	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-EFI-1A	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0				

L24/28F / EVP-EFI-1 (146,168) 810 810 WAGON 280ZX 280ZX 2+2 280ZX 2+2	810 WAGON 810 WAGON 280ZX 2+2 280ZX 2+2 280ZX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	146-FI A-3 3250 3.70 146-FI M-4 3250 3.70 168-FI A-3 3250 3.54 168-FI A-3 3250 3.54 168-FI M-5 3125 3.90 168-FI M-5 3125 3.90	0.31 0.25 0.32 0.24 0.28 0.37	0.97 1.2 2.4 2.1 1.3 1.9	1.4 1.2 1.4 1.2 1.3 1.7	0.92 N/A N/A 0.88 N/A N/A		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY L24/28F	: 1.147	1.271	1.000	N/A				
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY L24/28F	: 1.329	1.242	1.040	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-EFI-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.094				

Z20EC / EVP-EFI-2A (119) C 200SX C 200SX	C 200SX C 200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI A-3 2875 3.70 119-FI M-5 2875 3.70	0.22 0.24	1.2 0.63	0.62 0.65	0.75 0.77		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY Z20EC	: 1.120	1.000	1.000	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-EFI-2A	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0				

Z20EF / EVP-EFI-2 (119) 200SX 200SX	200SX 200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI A-3 2875 3.70 119-FI M-5 2875 3.70	0.25 0.25	0.33 0.43	1.2 1.4	0.74 0.74		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY Z20EF	: 1.205	1.140	1.000	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-EFI-2	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0				

Z20SC / EVP-CARB-1A (119) C 510 C 510 WAGON C 510 WAGON C 510	C 510 WAGON C 510 WAGON C 510 WAGON C 510	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-2 A-3 2625 3.36 119-2 A-3 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 2625 3.36	0.22 0.28 0.33 0.26	1.4 3.4 3.3 2.4	0.61 0.65 0.59 0.75	N/A N/A N/A 0.57		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY Z20SC	: 1.177	1.000	1.019	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-1A	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0				

Z20SF / EVP-CARB-1 (119) 510 510 WAGON 510 WAGON 510	510 WAGON 510 WAGON 510 WAGON 510	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-2 A-3 2625 3.36 119-2 A-3 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 2625 3.36	0.19 0.20 0.25 0.24	1.8 2.7 2.2 3.0	1.5 1.7 1.3 1.4	N/A 1.1 N/A 2.0		
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY Z20SF	: 1.189	1.371	1.009	N/A				
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.322				

NISSAN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EVP-CARB-1 510 WAGON P/U CAB CHAS. 510 P/U 2WD	510 WAGON P/U CAB CHAS. 510 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-2 A-3 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 3750 4.38 119-2 M-4 2625 3.36 119-2 M-5 2875 3.89	0.20 0.73 0.24 0.98	2.7 9.5 3.0 12.	1.7 1.6 1.4 1.4	1.1 1.6 2.0 0.99		
EVP-CARB-1A C 510 WAGON C P/U CAB CHAS. C 510 C P/U 2WD	C 510 WAGON C P/U CAB CHAS. C 510 C P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-2 A-3 2750 3.36 119-2 M-4 3750 4.38 119-2 M-4 2625 3.36 119-2 M-5 2875 3.89	0.26 0.14 0.26 0.24	2.5 2.9 2.4 2.4	0.71 1.4 0.75 1.0	0.63 1.4 0.57 0.57		

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R A M S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE

NISSAN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EVP-CARB-2	310	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	85-2	M-4	2250	3.47	0.30	2.9	1.3	1.3
	210	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	91-2	A-3	2375	3.89	0.22	3.6	1.4	1.4
EVP-CARB-2A	C 310	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	85-2	M-4	2250	3.47	0.33	2.6	0.70	0.46
	C 210	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / /CAN	91-2	A-3	2375	3.89	0.27	3.3	0.68	1.1
EVP-EFI-1	810 WAGON	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	146-FI	A-3	3250	3.70	0.31	0.97	1.4	0.92
	280ZX 2+2	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	168-FI	A-3	3250	3.54	0.28	2.1	1.2	0.88
EVP-EFI-1A	C 810 WAGON	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	146-FI	A-3	3250	3.70	0.29	1.4	0.73	0.55
	C 280ZX 2+2	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	168-FI	A-3	3250	3.54	0.31	2.2	0.32	0.61
EVP-EFI-2	200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI	A-3	2875	3.70	0.25	0.33	1.2	0.79
	200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI	M-5	2875	3.78	0.25	0.43	1.4	0.79
EVP-EFI-2A	C 200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI	A-3	2875	3.70	0.22	1.2	0.62	0.75
	C 200SX	FI /EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	119-FI	M-5	2875	3.70	0.24	0.63	0.65	0.77

PEUGEOT - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

XN6 / XN6 (120)	505	FI /PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	120-FI	A-3	3375	3.48	0.19	2.8	0.34	1.6 *
	C 505	FI /PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	120-FI	M-5	3375	4.11	0.19	3.5	0.39	0.88 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/	FAMILY XN6				1.169	1.000	1.616	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /	FAMILY XN6				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
XN6	C 505	FI /PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	120-FI	A-3	3375	3.88	0.19	2.8	0.34	1.6
	C 505	FI /PHP/OXD/3WY/CLS/CAN	120-FI	M-5	3375	4.11	0.19	3.5	0.39	0.88

PORSCHE - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

XI / E (121)	C 924	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	121-FI	M-5	3125	4.71	0.23	3.3	0.27	0.98 *
	924									
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/ / /	FAMILY XI				1.188	1.051	1.248	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /	FAMILY E				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
XII / E (121)	C 924	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	121-FI	A-3	3000	3.72	0.39	6.0	0.63	N/A
	C 924	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	121-FI	M-5	3000	4.11	0.32	3.7	0.99	0.97 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/ / /	FAMILY XII				1.337	1.173	1.334	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /	FAMILY E				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
XIII / F (183)	C 911	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	183-FI	M-5	3000	3.48	0.33	1.5	0.63	2.0 *
	C 911									
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/ / /	FAMILY XIII				1.213	1.192	1.398	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /	FAMILY F				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
XIV / G (273)	C 928	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	273-FI	A-3	3750	2.75	0.32	2.4	0.50	N/A
	C 928	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	273-FI	M-5	3625	2.75	0.30	2.5	0.65	1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/ / /	FAMILY XIV				1.168	1.073	1.079	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / / /	FAMILY G				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS- FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS					
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)			
			VENTURIS	S			HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS		
PORSCHE - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:												
<u>EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
E	C 924	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	M-5	3125	4.71	0.23	3.3	0.27	0.98
	C 924	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	M-5	3000	4.11	0.32	3.7	0.99	0.97
F	C 911	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	183-FI	M-5	3000	3.88	0.33	1.5	0.63	2.0
G	C 928	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	273-FI	M-5	3625	2.75	0.30	2.5	0.65	1.2
RENAULT - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
<u>ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
810RC / ECS3 (85) LE CAR	LE CAR	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2125	3.63	0.19	0.86	1.4	0.99 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 810RC				: 1.038	1.027	1.058	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY ECS3				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
810TWR / ECS3-1 (85) C LE CAR	C LE CAR	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2125	3.63	0.24	5.6	0.36	1.1 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 810TWR				: 1.291	1.176	1.164	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY ECS3-1				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
RENAULT - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:												
<u>EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
ECS3	LE CAR	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2125	3.63	0.19	0.86	1.4	0.99
ECS3-1	C LE CAR	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	85-2	M-4	2125	3.63	0.24	5.6	0.36	1.1
ROLLS-ROYCE - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
<u>ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
1 / 1 (412) ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT. C CAMARGUE	ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT. C CAMARGUE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	412-2	A-3	5500	3.08	0.26	3.1	1.7	2.4 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 1				: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 1				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.578)
2 / 2 (412) C ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT. C CAMARGUE	ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT. C CAMARGUE	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	412-FI	A-3	5250	3.08	0.45	4.9	0.69	1.3 *
	C CAMARGUE	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	412-FI	A-3	5500	3.08	0.45	4.7	0.61	1.0 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 2				: 1.405	1.585	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 2				: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
ROLLS-ROYCE - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:												
<u>EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
1	C CAMARGUE	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	412-2	A-3	5500	3.08	0.37	3.3	0.94	2.5
	C ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	412-2	A-3	5500	3.08	0.26	3.1	1.7	2.4
2	C CAMARGUE	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	412-FI	A-3	5500	3.08	0.45	4.7	0.61	1.0
	C ROLLS-ROYCE/BENT.	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	412-FI	A-3	5250	3.08	0.45	4.9	0.69	1.3
SAAB - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
<u>ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES</u>												
B120CA / 900-1 (121) C 900	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	A-3	3250	3.89	0.17	4.2	0.47	2.1 *
C 99	C 99	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	M-4	2875	3.89	0.18	3.7	0.47	1.4 *
900	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	M-4	3250	3.89	0.15	4.2	0.20	1.5 *
99	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	121-FI	M-5	3000	3.89	0.15	4.0	0.53	1.0 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. L CARB VENTURIS	R A N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

SAAB - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

B120CA / 900-1 (CONT.)												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY B120CA	: 1.355	1.711	1.291	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 900-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.005)
BS120CA / 900-1 (121)												
C 900	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI A-3 3250 3.89	0.27	3.1	0.17	1.7 *	
900	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-5 3125 3.89	0.22	3.9	0.37	1.4 *	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-5 3250 3.89	0.21	3.1	0.40	1.5 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY BS120CA	: 1.323	1.158	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 900-1	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.005)

SAAB - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

900-1												
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI A-3 3250 3.89	0.27	3.1	0.17	1.7	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI A-3 3250 3.89	0.17	4.2	0.47	2.1	
	C 99	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-4 2875 3.89	0.18	3.7	0.47	1.6	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-4 3250 3.89	0.15	4.2	0.20	1.5	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-5 3125 3.89	0.22	3.9	0.37	1.4	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-5 3000 3.89	0.15	4.0	0.53	1.8	
	C 900	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	/	/	121-FI M-5 3250 3.89	0.21	3.1	0.40	1.5	

TOYO KOGYO - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0MAP / 0SCD (120)												
626	C 626	EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	120-2 A-3 2875 3.64	0.30	4.6	0.72	1.6 *	
C 626	C 626	EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	120-2 M-5 2875 3.64	0.30	2.3	0.68	1.6 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0MAP	: 1.172	1.276	1.014	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0SCD	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.100)
0REP / 0SRE (70)												
RX-7	C RX-7	THM/PMP/	/	/	/	/	70-4 A-3 2750 3.91	0.21	2.5	1.4	N/A	
C RX-7	C RX-7	THM/EGR/PMP/	/	/	/	/	70-4 A-3 2750 3.91	0.24	4.2	0.56	1.2 *	
	C RX-7	THM/EGR/PMP/	/	/	/	/	70-4 M-4 2750 3.91	0.21	5.7	0.72	N/A	
	C RX-7	THM/PMP/	/	/	/	/	70-4 M-5 2750 3.91	0.20	4.3	1.2	1.2 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		THM/PMP/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0REP	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		THM/EGR/PMP/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0REP	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0SRE	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.040)
0UCP / 0SCAC (86)												
GLC	C GLC WAGON	EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 A-3 2500 3.91	0.24	4.1	0.94	N/A	
GLC WAGON	C GLC WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 A-3 2500 3.91	0.29	4.0	0.78	1.1 *	
	C GLC	EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 M-5 2250 3.73	0.24	3.8	0.57	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0UCP	: 1.223	1.277	1.017	N/A)
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0UCP	: 1.146	1.240	1.028	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0SCAC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.100)
0UCP / 0SCAF (86)												
GLC	GLC WAGON	EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 A-3 2500 3.91	0.24	4.1	0.94	1.3 *	
C GLC	GLC WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 A-3 2500 3.91	0.29	4.0	0.78	N/A	
GLC WAGON	GLC	EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 M-5 2250 3.73	0.24	3.8	0.57	0.94 *	
C GLC WAGON	GLC	EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 M-5 2250 3.73	0.24	3.8	0.57	0.94 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PLS/3WY/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0UCP	: 1.223	1.277	1.017	N/A)
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0UCP	: 1.146	1.240	1.028	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/ / / /	/	/	/	/	FAMILY 0SCAF	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.150)

TOYO KOGYO - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0SCAC												
	C GLC WAGON	EGR/PMP/3WY/	/	/	/	/	86-2 A-3 2500 3.91	0.29	4.0	0.78	1.1	

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS								
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)					
TOYO KOGYO - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:														
EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES														
OSCAF	GLC WAGON GLC	EGR/PLS/3WY// EGR/PLS/3WY//	/CAN	86-2 86-2	A-3 M-5	2500 2250	3.91 3.73	0.24 0.24	4.1 3.8	0.94 0.57	1.3 0.94			
OSCD	C 626 C 626	EGR/PMP/3WY// EGR/PMP/3WY//	/CAN	120-2 120-2	A-3 M-5	2875 2875	3.64 3.64	0.30 0.30	4.6 2.3	0.72 0.68	1.6 1.6			
OSRE	C RX-7 C RX-7	THM/EGR/PMP// THM/PMP//	/CAN	70-4 70-4	A-3 M-5	2750 2750	3.91 3.91	0.24 0.20	4.2 4.3	0.56 1.2	1.2 1.2			
TOYOTA - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:														
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES														
1A / EV-A (89)	COROLLA TERCEL	COROLLA TERCEL COROLLA TERCEL COROLLA TERCEL	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	89-2 89-2 89-2	A-3 M-4 M-5	2250 2125 2250	3.73 3.42 3.73	0.22 0.22 0.29	2.3 0.96 2.2	1.3 1.5 1.4	1.1 * N/A 1.0 *		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 1A FAMILY EV-A			1.204 N/A	1.438 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.028		
1A(C) / EV-A (89)	C COROLLA TERCEL	C COROLLA TERCEL C COROLLA TERCEL	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	89-2 89-2	M-4 M-5	2125 2250	3.42 3.73	0.22 0.23	1.4 2.3	0.66 0.73	1.3 * N/A		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 1A(C) FAMILY EV-A			1.204 N/A	1.438 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.028		
20R / EV-RF (134)	CORONA CORONA WAGON CELICA	CELICA CORONA CELICA CORONA WAGON	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	134-2 134-2 134-2 134-2	A-3 M-4 M-5 M-5	3000 2875 3000 3000	3.73 3.58 3.58 3.58	0.17 0.37 0.14 0.19	4.1 1.3 1.7 4.1	1.2 1.2 1.5 1.1	N/A 2.4 * 2.7 * 2.6 *		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 20R FAMILY EV-RF			1.004 N/A	1.160 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.0		
20R(C) / EV-RC (134)	C CORONA C CORONA WAGON C CELICA	C CORONA WAGON C CORONA C CELICA	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	134-2 134-2 134-2	A-3 M-5 M-5	3000 3000 3000	3.73 3.58 3.58	0.20 0.19 0.11	5.5 3.0 2.3	0.75 0.72 0.71	1.6 * 1.4 * N/A		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 20R(C) FAMILY EV-RC			1.004 N/A	1.160 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.0		
3T(C) / EV-TC (108)	C COROLLA C COROLLA WAGON	C COROLLA C COROLLA WAGON C COROLLA C COROLLA	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	108-2 108-2 108-2 108-2	A-3 A-3 M-4 M-5	2500 2625 2500 2500	3.91 3.91 3.73 3.73	0.27 0.21 0.18 0.29	4.7 3.5 2.0 3.2	0.61 0.62 0.58 0.60	N/A 1.4 * 0.93 * N/A		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD// EGR/PMP/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 3T(C) FAMILY EV-TC			1.291 N/A	1.074 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.0		
3T(F) / EV-TF (108)	COROLLA COROLLA WAGON	COROLLA COROLLA WAGON COROLLA COROLLA	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	108-2 108-2 108-2 108-2	A-3 A-3 M-4 M-5	2500 2625 2500 2500	3.91 3.91 3.58 3.73	0.23 0.24 0.28 0.21	2.1 2.4 2.4 2.6	1.2 1.3 1.2 1.2	N/A 3.2 * N/A 2.6 *		
		(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - (EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD// EGR/PLS/OXD//	/CAN	FAMILY 3T(F) FAMILY EV-TF			1.096 N/A	1.000 N/A	1.000 N/A	N/A N/A	0.0		
4M-E / EV-ME (156)	C CELICA SUPRA C CRESSIDA C CRESSIDA WAGON CELICA SUPRA	C CRESSIDA WAGON C CRESSIDA	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/ FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/	/CAN	156-FI 156-FI	A-4 A-4	3250 3125	3.91 3.91	0.18 0.20	3.2 2.4	0.34 0.31	1.5 * 1.5 *		

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CURIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARR VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S I O N	EGJIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CANON. MONOXIDE

TOYOTA - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4M-E / EV-ME (CONT.)
CRESSIDA
CRESSIDA WAGON

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	FAMILY 4M-E	: 1.255	2.134	1.068	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / CAN	FAMILY EV-ME	: N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.165)

TOYOTA - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EV-A	VEHICLE CARLINE	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE	T	EGJIV	EXHAUST EMISSIONS	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS	HYDRO-CARBONS	CANON. MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO-CARBONS
C COROLLA TERCEL	COROLLA TERCEL	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / CAN	89-2	A-3	2250 3.73	0.22	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
	COROLLA TERCEL	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / CAN	89-2	M-4	2125 3.42	0.22	1.4	0.66	1.3	1.3	
	COROLLA TERCEL	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / CAN	89-2	M-5	2250 3.73	0.22	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	
C CRESSIDA	C CRESSIDA	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	156-FI	A-4	3125 3.91	0.20	2.4	0.31	1.5	1.5	
	C CRESSIDA WAGON	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	156-FI	A-4	3250 3.91	0.19	3.2	0.34	1.5	1.5	
	C CELICA SUPRA	FI /EGR/3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	156-FI	M-5	3125 3.91	0.19	3.2	0.32	0.97	0.97	
C CORONA WAGON	C CORONA WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	134-2	A-3	3000 3.73	0.20	5.5	0.75	1.4	1.4	
	C CORONA	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	134-2	M-5	3000 3.58	0.19	3.0	0.72	1.4	1.4	
CORONA	CORONA	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	134-2	M-4	2875 3.58	0.37	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.4	
	CELICA	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	134-2	M-5	3000 3.58	0.14	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.7	
	CORONA WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	134-2	M-5	3000 3.58	0.19	4.1	1.1	2.6	2.6	
C COROLLA WAGON	C COROLLA WAGON	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	108-2	A-3	2625 3.91	0.21	3.5	0.62	1.2	1.2	
	C COROLLA	EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / CAN	108-2	M-4	2500 3.73	0.18	2.0	0.53	0.93	0.93	
COROLLA WAGON	COROLLA WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / CAN	108-2	A-3	2625 3.91	0.24	2.4	1.3	3.2	3.2	
	COROLLA	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / CAN	108-2	M-5	2500 3.73	0.21	2.6	1.2	2.6	2.6	

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DASHER CL / DASHER

(97)

C DASHER
C DASHER WAGON

C DASHER
C DASHER

FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN
FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN

97-FI A-3
97-FI M-4

2625 3.91
2625 4.11

0.12
0.22

1.1
1.6

0.39
0.11

N/A
1.3 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	FAMILY DASHER CL	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / CAN	FAMILY DASHER	: N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.159)

DASHER F / DASHER

(97)

DASHER
DASHER WAGON

DASHER
DASHER

FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN
FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN

97-FI A-3
97-FI M-4

2625 3.91
2625 4.11

0.15
0.32

1.7
2.5

1.7
1.7

N/A
1.5 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY DASHER F	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / CAN	FAMILY DASHER	: N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.159)

37 CL / 37

(97)

RABBIT
SCIROCCO

C SCIROCCO
C RABBIT

FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN
FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN

97-FI A-3
97-FI M-4

2375 3.76
2375 3.90

0.10
0.14

0.81
1.3

1.0
0.52

0.97 *
N/A

C RABBIT
C RABBIT

FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN
FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN

97-FI M-4
97-FI M-5

2375 3.90
2375 3.90

0.12
0.13

0.96
1.2

0.54
0.52

0.79 *
N/A

C RABBIT

FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN

97-FI M-5

2375 3.90

0.12

0.96

0.44

N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/ / / CAN	FAMILY 37 CL	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / CAN	FAMILY 37	: N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.159)

37 F / 37

(97)

RABBIT
SCIROCCO

C SCIROCCO
RABBIT

FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN
FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN

97-FI A-3
97-FI M-4

2375 3.76
2375 3.90

0.16
0.16

2.5
1.4

1.1
1.6

1.0 *
N/A

RABBIT
RABBIT

FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN
FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN

97-FI M-4
97-FI M-5

2375 3.90
2375 3.90

0.13
0.15

1.1
1.7

1.6
1.5

0.99 *
N/A

RABBIT

FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN

97-FI M-5

2375 3.90

0.15

1.4

1.4

N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGH/OXD/ / / CAN	FAMILY 37 F	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / / CAN	FAMILY 37	: N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.159)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

47 / 0 (89) RABBIT	RABBIT	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	89-1	M-4	2250	3.90	0.26	2.6	0.76	3.5 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY 47					± 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	FAMILY 0					± N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

VOLKSWAGEN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DASHER	DASHER	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2625	4.11	0.32	2.5	1.7	1.5
C DASHER	DASHER	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2625	4.11	0.22	1.6	0.11	1.3
0	RABBIT	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	89-1	M-4	2250	3.90	0.26	2.6	0.76	3.5
37	C SCIROCCO	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	A-3	2375	3.76	0.10	0.81	1.0	0.97
	SCIROCCO	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	A-3	2375	3.76	0.16	2.5	1.1	1.0
	RABBIT	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.13	1.1	1.6	0.99
	C RABBIT	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.12	0.96	0.54	0.79

VOLVO - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4C / E2 (130) C VOLVO SEDAN	VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	130-FI	A-3	3500	3.73	0.22	3.7	0.11	N/A
VOLVO SEDAN	VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	130-FI	A-3	3375	3.73	0.15	3.1	0.64	N/A
C VOLVO STAT WGN	VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	130-FI	M-4	3250	3.91	0.29	3.8	0.45E-01	1.1 *
VOLVO STAT WGN	VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	130-FI	M-4	3375	3.91	0.19	3.9	0.23	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	FAMILY 4C					± 1.000	1.114	1.136	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	FAMILY E2					± N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

6C / E2 (174) C VOLVO SEDAN	VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	A-3	3500	3.54	0.26	3.2	0.27	N/A
VOLVO SEDAN	VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	A-3	3375	3.54	0.33	6.4	0.90E-01	N/A
C VOLVO STAT WGN	VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	M-4	3625	3.73	0.15	2.8	0.22	N/A
VOLVO STAT WGN	VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	M-4	3625	3.73	0.15	2.8	0.22	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	FAMILY 6C					± 1.000	1.869	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	FAMILY E2					± N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

6F / E2 (174) VOLVO SEDAN	C VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	A-3	3500	3.54	0.26	1.9	0.32	N/A
VOLVO STAT WGN	C VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	A-3	3375	3.54	0.19	1.7	0.39	0.95 *
	C VOLVO STAT WGN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	M-4	3625	3.73	0.15	1.6	0.26	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/	FAMILY 6F					± 1.000	1.095	1.183	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	FAMILY E2					± N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

VOLVO - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E2	C VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	130-FI	M-4	3250	3.91	0.29	3.8	0.45E-01	1.1
	C VOLVO SEDAN	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	174-FI	A-3	3375	3.54	0.19	1.7	0.39	0.95

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS! A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURUS	T R A N S M I S S I O N	F O J I V W E I G H T A X L E R A T I O	CERTIFICATION LEVELS						
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)			
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS			
AMERICAN MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
BT-6C1 / E-3A-T												
(151)												
C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	C DJS P.O. VEH. 2WD	EGH/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	151-2	A-3	2500	3.31	0.21	2.2	1.2	1.2 *
C DJS P.O. VEH. 2WD	C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	151-2	M-4	3000	3.54	0.21	2.9	1.3	1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/3WY/CLS/						/	/	FAMILY BT-6C1	: 1.160	1.174	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-3A-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.130)
BT-9A1 / E-3-T												
(151)												
JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGH/OXD/	/	/CAN	151-2	M-4	3000	3.54	0.52	8.1	1.5	0.92 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY BT-9A1	: 1.234	1.441	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-3-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
CT-3A1 / E-2-T												
(258)												
EAGLE 4WD	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	3375	3.07	0.66	16.	1.4	N/A
DJS P.O. VEH. 2WD	EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	3750	3.08	0.48	11.	2.0	3.4 *
JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	DJS P.O. VEH. 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	3000	3.07	0.71	14.	1.4	1.3 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY CT-3A1	: 1.385	1.414	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-2-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
CT-3H1 / E-2-T												
(258)												
JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	J10 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	4500	3.31	0.55	6.5	1.9	N/A
EAGLE 4WD	EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	3875	3.08	1.1	15.	1.1	3.5 *
	CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4250	3.31	0.72	9.4	1.7	N/A
	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	3250	3.54	0.67	6.6	2.0	1.3 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY CT-3H1	: 1.302	1.039	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-2-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
CT-3H1 / E-28-T												
(258)												
CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	J10 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	4500	3.31	0.55	6.5	1.9	3.6 *
J10 P/U 4WD	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	3250	3.54	0.67	6.6	2.0	N/A
	CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4250	3.31	0.72	9.4	1.7	2.7 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY CT-3H1	: 1.302	1.039	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-28-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.020)
CT-4W1 / E-2A-T												
(258)												
C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	C EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	3750	3.08	0.28	4.2	1.9	2.0 *
C EAGLE 4WD	C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3	3375	3.07	0.44	8.0	1.2	1.3 *
	C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	3250	3.54	0.40	4.8	1.7	1.3 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY CT-4W1	: 1.012	1.093	1.200	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-2A-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
HT-3A1 / E-4-T												
(304)												
JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	3500	3.54	1.3	9.9	1.6	N/A
	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4	3375	3.07	1.3	7.8	1.9	N/A
	JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4	3375	3.54	1.2	7.4	1.5	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY HT-3A1	: 1.376	1.064	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-4-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
HT-3V1 / E-4-T												
(304)												
JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	3500	3.54	0.34	3.9	1.2	1.8 *
	C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4	3375	3.54	0.28	2.8	1.9	1.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	FAMILY HT-3V1	: 1.000	1.000	1.310	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	FAMILY E-4-T	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
NT-3A1 / E-5-T												
(360)												
CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3	4500	2.73	0.72	15.	1.4	3.5 *
J10 P/U 4WD	J20 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3	4750	3.73	0.54	11.	1.7	N/A
J20 P/U 4WD	CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3	4500	3.31	0.55	9.9	2.0	N/A
	J20 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	M-4	4750	3.73	1.1	13.	1.9	N/A
	CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	M-4	4500	3.31	0.59	6.7	2.1	N/A

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

AMERICAN MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

NT-3A1 / E-5-T (CONT.)													
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	/	FAMILY NT-3A1	1.000	1.000	1.033	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	/	FAMILY E-5-T	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
NT-3A1 / E-5A-T													
C CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD						EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2 A-3 4500 2.73	0.72	15.	1.4	N/A
C J10 P/U 4WD						EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2 M-4 4750 3.73	1.1	13.	1.9	N/A
C J20 P/U 4WD						EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2 M-4 4500 3.31	0.59	6.7	2.1	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	/	FAMILY NT-3A1	1.000	1.000	1.033	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	/	FAMILY E-5A-T	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

AMERICAN MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E-2-T		DJ5 P.O. VEH. 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3 3000 3.07	0.71	14.	1.4	1.3
		EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3 3750 3.08	0.48	11.	2.0	3.4
		EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4 3875 3.08	1.1	15.	1.1	3.5
		JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4 3250 3.54	0.87	6.6	2.0	1.8
E-2A-T		C EAGLE 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3 3750 3.08	0.48	4.2	1.8	2.0
		C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3 3375 3.07	0.44	8.0	1.2	1.3
		C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4 3250 3.54	0.40	4.8	1.7	1.3
E-2B-T		J10 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	A-3 4500 3.31	0.56	6.5	1.9	3.6
		CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4 4250 3.31	0.72	9.4	1.7	2.7
E-3-T		JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	151-2	M-4 3000 3.54	0.52	8.1	1.5	0.92
E-3A-T		C DJ5 P.O. VEH. 2WD	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	151-2	A-3 2500 3.31	0.21	2.2	1.2	1.2
		C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	151-2	M-4 3000 3.54	0.21	2.9	1.3	1.2
E-4-T		C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3 3500 3.54	0.38	3.9	1.2	1.4
		C JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4 3375 3.54	0.28	2.8	1.9	1.2
		JEEP CJ-5/7 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4 3500 3.54	1.0	5.2	1.7	2.2
E-5-T		CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3 4500 2.73	0.72	15.	1.4	3.5
E-5A-T		C J20 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3 4750 3.73	0.57	9.1	1.8	1.3
		C CHROKEE/WGNEER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-2	A-3 4500 3.31	0.56	9.9	2.0	2.0

CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OTA-225-1-BCP / 0K-1/1 (225)															
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD						B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	225-1	L-3 3750 3.21	0.68	10.	1.5	3.7 *
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD						AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	225-1	L-3 4000 3.55	0.76	12.	2.0	4.6 *
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD															
B100/B200 VAN 2WD															
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD															
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	/	FAMILY OTA-225-1-BCP	1.241	1.000	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	/	FAMILY 0K-1/1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.007)		
OTA-225-1-BCP / 0K-4/1 (225)															
D150 P/U 2WD						D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	225-1	M-3 3875 3.21	1.2	14.	1.6	5.5 *
D200 P/U 2WD															
W150 P/U 4WD															
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/						/	/	/	FAMILY OTA-225-1-BCP	1.241	1.000	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -						/	/	/	FAMILY 0K-4/1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.007)		
OTA-225-1-BCP / 0K-7/1 (225)															
D150 P/U 2WD						W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	225-1	C-4 4250 3.55	1.3	13.	2.2	3.7 *
D200 P/U 2WD						B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	225-1	M-4 4250 3.21	0.72	11.	1.6	3.6 *
W150 P/U 4WD															
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD															

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FHM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE

CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0TA-225-1-BCP / 0K-7/1 (CONT.)

PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-225-1-BCP : 1.241 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-7/1 : N/A N/A N/A 1.007)

0TA-225-1-BXP / 0K-10/1
(225)

C B100/B200 VAN 2WD C B100/B200 VAN 2WD

EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 225-1 M-4 3750 3.55 0.24 2.0 1.6 0.87 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-225-1-BXP : 1.065 1.103 1.247 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-10/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

0TA-225-1-BXP / 0K-12/1
(225)

C B100/B200 VAN 2WD C D150 P/U 2WD
C B150 P/U 2WD C D150 P/U 2WD

EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 225-1 L-3 3750 3.55 0.32 4.1 2.1 1.1 *
EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 225-1 M-4 3675 3.55 0.44 5.8 1.7 2.9 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-225-1-BXP : 1.065 1.103 1.247 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-12/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

0TA-318-2-BCA / 0K-2/1
(318)

AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD
B300 VAN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD

EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4250 2.94 0.51 6.0 2.3 4.3 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-318-2-BCA : 1.000 1.116 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-2/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.390)

0TA-318-2-BCA / 0K-5/1
(318)

D150 P/U 2WD D150 P/U 2WD
D200 P/U 2WD D200 P/U 2WD
W150 P/U 4WD

EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4000 2.71 0.74 7.4 1.9 2.8 *
EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4500 3.54 0.76 12. 1.2 3.6 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-318-2-BCA : 1.000 1.116 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-5/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.390)

0TA-318-2-BCA / 0K-8/1
(318)

B100/200 SPTMN 2WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD W150 P/U 4WD
B300 VAN 2WD
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD
D150 P/U 2WD
D200 P/U 2WD
W150 P/U 4WD
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD

EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4500 3.21 0.52 6.8 2.1 2.5 *
EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4500 2.71 0.60 14. 1.3 2.8 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-318-2-BCA : 1.000 1.116 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-8/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.390)

0TA-318-2-BEP / 0K-2/3
(318)

AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD
AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD
PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD
B300 VAN 2WD

EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4750 2.71 1.1 13. 1.9 2.7 *
EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4250 2.94 1.2 16. 1.8 3.2 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 0TA-318-2-BEP : 1.506 1.016 1.131 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-2/3 : N/A N/A N/A 0.390)

0TA-318-2-BEP / 0K-5/3
(318)

B150 P/U 2WD W150 P/U 4WD
D200 P/U 2WD D200 P/U 2WD
W150 P/U 4WD
W200 P/U 4WD

EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 C-4 4500 3.21 1.5 9.2 1.7 4.3 *
EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 5250 3.54 1.1 8.7 2.0 2.1 *

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OTA-318-2-BEP / 0K-5/3 (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318-2-BEP : 1.506 1.016 1.131 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-5/3 : N/A N/A N/A 0.340)

OTA-318-2-BEP / 0K-8/3
(318)

AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD D150 P/U 2WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 L-3 4000 2.71 1.2 13. 1.4 2.4 *
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-2 M-4 4250 2.94 1.7 11. 1.5 N/A
AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD
PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD
B300 VAN 2WD
D150 P/U 2WD
D200 P/U 2WD
W150 P/U 4WD
W200 P/U 4WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318-2-BEP : 1.506 1.016 1.131 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-8/3 : N/A N/A N/A 0.340)

OTA-318/360-4BCP / 0K-11/2
(318,360)

C AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 318-4 L-3 4000 2.71 0.31 4.4 1.2 0.91 *
C PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD C B100/B200 VAN 2WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 360-4 L-3 4250 2.71 0.46 6.7 1.8 1.4 *
C B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
C B300 SPTMN 2WD
C B100/B200 VAN 2WD
C PB100/200 VYGR 2WD
C PB300 VYGR 2WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BCP : 1.405 1.202 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-11/2 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

OTA-318/360-4BCP / 0K-13/2
(360)

C B100/200 SPTMN 2WD B100/B200 VAN 2WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 360-4 L-3 5500 3.55 0.62 10. 1.4 1.5 *
C B300 SPTMN 2WD
C PB100/200 VYGR 2WD
C PB300 VYGR 2WD
C D150 P/U 2WD
C D200 P/U 2WD
C W150 P/U 4WD
C W200 P/U 4WD
C AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD
C PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD
C B100/B200 VAN 2WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BCP : 1.405 1.202 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-13/2 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

OTA-318/360-4BCP / 0K-3/1
(360)

AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 360-4 L-3 5000 2.71 1.0 15. 2.0 2.0 *
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD
AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD
PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD
B300 SPTMN 2WD
B100/B200 VAN 2WD
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD
PB300 VYGR 2WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BCP : 1.405 1.202 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-3/1 : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

OTA-318/360-4BCP / 0K-6/1
(360)

D150 P/U 2WD W150 P/U 4WD EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN 360-4 L-3 4750 2.71 1.1 17. 1.4 3.3 *
D200 P/U 2WD
W150 P/U 4WD
W200 P/U 4WD

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BCP : 1.405 1.202 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-6/1 : N/A N/A N/A 1.120)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER	ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. L CARB	T R A H S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS (GRAMS/MILE)			
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

CHRYSLER - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OTA-318/360-4BCP / 0K-9/1 (360)												
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD	D200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-4	C-4	4500	3.54	1.2	11.	1.8	4.6 *
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD												
AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD												
PW100 TRLDSTR 4WD												
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD												
B300 SPTMN 2WD												
B100/B200 VAN 2WD												
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD												
PB300 VYGR 2WD												
D200 P/U 2WD												
W150 P/U 4WD												
W200 P/U 4WD												
D150 P/U 2WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BCP : 1.405												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-9/1 : N/A												
OTA-318/360-4BFP / 0K-13/4 (318)												
C B100/200 SPTMN 2WD	W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	318-4	A-3	4500	3.21	0.37	8.8	1.7	1.4 *
C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	C D200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4750	3.54	0.40	7.0	1.9	2.6 *
C B300 VAN 2WD												
C PB100/200 VYGR 2WD												
C B150 P/U 2WD												
C B200 P/U 2WD												
C W150 P/U 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BFP : 1.000												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-13/4 : N/A												
OTA-318/360-4BFP / 0K-3/2 (360)												
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-4	L-3	4250	3.55	0.46	0.1	0.94	1.5 *
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD												
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD												
B100/B200 VAN 2WD												
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BFP : 1.000												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-3/2 : N/A												
OTA-318/360-4BFP / 0K-6/2 (360)												
D150 P/U 2WD	D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-4	L-3	4500	2.71	0.35	7.5	1.1	2.4 *
D200 P/U 2WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BFP : 1.000												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-6/2 : N/A												
OTA-318/360-4BFP / 0K-9/2 (360)												
B100/200 SPTMN 2WD	B100/200 SPTMN 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	360-4	L-3	5000	2.94	0.48	0.8	1.2	4.5 *
B100/B200 VAN 2WD												
B300 VAN 2WD												
PB100/200 VYGR 2WD												
B150 P/U 2WD												
AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD												
PD100 TRLDSTR 2WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BFP : 1.000												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K-9/2 : N/A												
OTA-318/360-4BFP / 0K11/4 (318)												
C B100/200 SPTMN 2WD	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/CAN	318-4	L-3	4000	2.71	0.27	5.8	1.7	1.2 *
C B100/B200 VAN 2WD												
C B300 VAN 2WD												
C PB100/200 VYGR 2WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PHP/OXD/ / / FAMILY OTA-318/360-4BFP : 1.000												
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0K11/4 : N/A												

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER	ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISSIONS (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
CHRYSLER - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:										
EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES										
OK-1/1	AD100 RAMCHRGR 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	L-3 4000	3.55	0.76	12.	2.0	4.6
	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	L-3 3750	3.21	0.68	10.	1.5	3.7
OK-10/1	C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	M-4 3750	3.55	0.24	2.0	1.6	0.87
OK-11/2	C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-4	L-3 4000	2.71	0.31	8.4	1.2	0.91
	C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 4250	2.71	0.46	6.7	1.8	1.8
OK-12/1	C D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	L-3 3750	3.55	0.32	4.1	2.1	1.1
	C D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	M-4 3875	3.55	0.48	5.8	1.7	2.9
OK-13/2	C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 5500	3.55	0.62	10.	1.4	1.6
OK-13/4	C W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-4	A-3 4500	3.21	0.37	8.8	1.7	1.8
	C D200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-4	L-3 4750	3.54	0.40	7.0	1.9	2.0
OK-2/1	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4250	2.94	0.51	6.0	2.3	4.3
OK-2/3	AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4750	2.71	1.1	13.	1.9	2.7
	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4250	2.94	1.2	16.	1.8	3.2
OK-3/1	AW100 RAMCHRGR 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 5000	2.71	1.0	15.	2.0	2.0
OK-3/2	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 4250	3.55	0.46	8.1	0.94	1.5
OK-4/1	D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	M-3 3875	3.21	1.2	14.	1.6	5.5
OK-5/1	D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4000	2.71	0.74	7.4	1.9	2.8
	D200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4500	3.54	0.76	12.	1.2	3.6
OK-5/3	W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	C-4 4500	3.21	1.5	9.2	1.7	4.3
	D200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 5250	3.54	1.1	8.7	2.0	2.1
OK-6/1	W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 4750	2.71	1.1	17.	1.4	3.3
OK-6/2	D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 4500	2.71	0.35	7.5	1.1	2.4
OK-7/1	W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	C-4 4250	3.55	1.3	13.	2.2	3.7
	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 225-1	M-4 4250	3.21	0.72	11.	1.6	3.6
OK-8/1	B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4500	3.21	0.52	6.8	2.1	2.5
	W150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4500	2.71	0.60	14.	1.3	2.4
OK-8/3	D150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-2	L-3 4000	2.71	1.2	13.	1.9	2.9
OK-9/1	U200 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	C-4 4500	3.54	1.2	11.	1.8	4.6
OK-9/2	H100/200 SPTMN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 360-4	L-3 5000	2.94	0.40	8.8	1.2	4.5
OK11/4	C B100/B200 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 318-4	L-3 4000	2.71	0.27	5.8	1.7	1.2

FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4.9NA / TAA (300)										
VAN 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 300-1	A-3 5000	3.73	0.51	5.2	1.3	N/A
F250 P/U 4WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 300-1	A-3 4500	3.25	0.57	4.2	1.8	N/A
F100/F150 P/U 2WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 300-1	A-3 3875	3.00	0.66	5.0	1.1	N/A
F250 P/U 2WD	F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN 300-1	C-4 4750	3.54	1.1	10.	1.4	N/A

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CAMB	T R EQJIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS						
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)			
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS			
FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:												
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES												
4.9NA / TAA (CONT.)												
F150 P/U 4WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-3	4250	2.75	0.83	8.1	1.3	2.2 *
BRONCO 4WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-4	4250	2.75	1.0	8.8	1.9	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4.9NA				1.155	1.000	1.021	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TAA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.318)
4.9NA / TMA												
(300)												
C VAN 2WD	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	4500	3.25	0.57	4.2	1.6	N/A
C F250 P/U 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	3.00	0.66	5.0	1.1	N/A
	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	5000	3.73	0.51	5.2	1.3	1.7 *
	C F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	C-4	4750	3.54	1.1	10.	1.4	N/A
	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-3	4250	2.75	0.83	8.1	1.3	N/A
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-4	4250	2.75	1.0	8.8	1.9	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4.9NA				1.155	1.000	1.021	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TMA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.129)
4.9NA / TQA												
(300)												
VAN 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	4500	3.25	0.57	4.2	1.6	1.9 *
C VAN 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	5000	3.73	0.51	5.2	1.3	N/A
F100/F150 P/U 2WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	3.00	0.66	5.0	1.1	2.9 *
F250 P/U 2WD	F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	C-4	4750	3.54	1.1	10.	1.4	N/A
C F250 P/U 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-3	4250	2.75	0.83	8.1	1.3	N/A
F150 P/U 4WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-4	4250	2.75	1.0	8.8	1.9	N/A
F250 P/U 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4.9NA				1.155	1.000	1.021	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TQA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.462)
4.9ND / TMB												
(300)												
C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	2.75	0.32	2.1	1.9	N/A
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-3	3875	2.75	0.24	5.7	1.7	2.2 *
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-4	4250	3.00	0.34	6.2	1.6	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4.9ND				1.410	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TMB				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.120)
4.9ND / TQB												
(300)												
C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	2.75	0.32	2.1	1.9	1.5 *
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-3	3875	2.75	0.24	5.7	1.7	N/A
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	300-1	M-4	4250	3.00	0.34	6.2	1.6	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 4.9ND				1.410	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TQB				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.462)
5.0NA / TDA												
(302)												
F100/F150 P/U 2WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.00	0.46	3.6	1.9	N/A
F250 P/U 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.43	4.3	1.6	3.0 *
F150 P/U 4WD	F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	3.33	0.60	5.2	1.7	2.3 *
F250 P/U 4WD	F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.54	1.2	7.2	1.7	N/A
VAN 2WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-3	3875	2.75	1.0	7.9	2.1	2.0 *
BRONCO 4WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4500	2.75	0.45	10.	1.4	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5.0NA				1.635	1.040	1.066	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TDA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.868)
5.0NA / TVA												
(302)												
F100/F150 P/U 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.43	4.3	1.6	N/A
F250 P/U 2WD	F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	3.33	0.60	5.2	1.7	N/A
F150 P/U 4WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.00	0.45	3.6	1.9	2.4 *
F250 P/U 4WD	F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.54	1.2	7.2	1.7	2.7 *
VAN 2WD	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-3	3875	2.75	1.0	7.9	2.1	N/A
	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4500	2.75	0.45	10.	1.4	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY 5.0NA				1.635	1.040	1.066	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/ / /	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TVA				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.114)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMIS ¹ FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARRB	T R EQUIV A N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS						
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)			
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS			
FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:													
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES													
5.0NB / TDB (302)													
F150 P/U 4WD	C F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.69	5.6	1.9	N/A	
F250 P/U 4WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.25	0.42	2.8	1.8	N/A	
BRONCO 4WD	C F150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4500	3.50	0.48	2.7	1.8	2.9 *	
	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.47	7.8	1.4	N/A	
	C BRONCO 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.00	0.82	11.	1.8	N/A	
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4250	2.75	0.49	4.6	1.7	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.0NB	: 1.170	1.161	1.193	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TDB	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.868)
5.0NB / TUA (302)													
C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.69	5.6	1.9	N/A	
C F150 P/U 4WD	C F150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4500	3.50	0.48	2.7	1.8	N/A	
C F250 P/U 4WD	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.47	7.8	1.4	1.4 *	
C VAN 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.25	0.42	2.8	1.8	1.1 *	
C BRONCO 4WD	C BRONCO 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.00	0.82	11.	1.8	1.4 *	
C F250 P/U 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4250	2.75	0.49	4.6	1.7	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.0NB	: 1.170	1.161	1.193	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TUA	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.104)
5.0NB / TVR (302)													
F150 P/U 4WD	C F150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4500	3.50	0.48	2.7	1.8	N/A	
F250 P/U 4WD	C F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.69	5.6	1.9	2.0 *	
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.25	0.42	2.8	1.8	N/A	
	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.47	7.8	1.4	N/A	
	C BRONCO 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.00	0.82	11.	1.8	N/A	
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4250	2.75	0.49	4.6	1.7	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.0NB	: 1.170	1.161	1.193	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TVR	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.114)
5.0NG / TUB (302)													
C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-3	3875	3.00	0.37	1.6	1.5	N/A	
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-3	4000	2.75	0.41	2.0	1.5	2.4 *	
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	302-2	M-4	4500	2.75	0.41	2.1	1.5	1.4 *	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.0NG	: 1.695	1.000	1.037	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TUB	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.104)
5.8M/6.6NA / TUC (351,400)													
C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	3.07	0.56	6.1	1.6	N/A	
C F250 P/U 2WD	C F250 P/U CAB CH	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	5500	3.54	0.39	2.8	2.0	1.3 *	
C F150 P/U 4WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	C-4	4500	3.50	0.20	2.4	1.4	N/A	
C F250 P/U 4WD	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	M-4	5000	3.54	0.78	12.	1.6	N/A	
C VAN 2WD	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	400-2	A-3	6000	3.73	0.39	4.5	2.1	1.2 *	
C BRONCO 4WD													
C F250 P/U CAB CH													
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.8M/6.6NA	: 1.000	1.000	1.060	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TUC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
5.8M/6.6NA / TVC (351,400)													
F100/F150 P/U 2WD	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	3.07	0.56	6.1	1.6	2.5 *	
F250 P/U 2WD	C F250 P/U CAB CH	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	5500	3.54	0.39	2.8	2.0	N/A	
F150 P/U 4WD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	C-4	4500	3.50	0.20	2.4	1.4	N/A	
F250 P/U 4WD	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	M-4	5000	3.54	0.78	12.	1.6	1.5 *	
VAN 2WD	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	400-2	A-3	6000	3.73	0.39	4.5	2.1	N/A	
BRONCO 4WD													
F250 P/U CAB CH													
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/							/	/	FAMILY 5.8M/6.6NA	: 1.000	1.000	1.060	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	FAMILY TVC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.114)
5.8WNG / TDC (351)													
VAN 2WD	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	5000	3.25	0.44	18.	1.8	N/A	
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	2.75	0.64	4.8	2.0	2.4 *	
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	5250	3.25	0.43	5.1	2.0	N/A	
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	351-2	A-3	4500	2.75	0.44	3.8	1.6	N/A	

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARS	R A TEST N WEIGHT	EQUIV AXLE (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

FORD - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

5.8WNG / TDC (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 5.8WNG	: 1.305	1.308	1.022	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY TDC	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.869)

5.8WNG / TUD

(351)

C VAN 2WD

C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5000	3.25	0.64	1.8	1.0	N/A
C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4500	2.75	0.64	3.8	1.6	N/A
C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5250	3.25	0.63	5.1	2.0	N/A
C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	2.75	0.64	4.8	2.0	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 5.8WNG	: 1.305	1.308	1.022	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY TUD	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8)

5.8WNG / TVD

(351)

VAN 2WD

VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4500	2.75	0.64	3.8	1.6	2.5 *
VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	2.75	0.64	4.8	2.0	N/A
VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5000	3.25	0.64	1.6	1.0	N/A
VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5250	3.25	0.63	5.1	2.0	5.3 *

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 5.8WNG	: 1.305	1.308	1.022	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY TVD	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.114)

FORD - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

TAA	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	M-3	4250	2.75	0.83	8.1	1.3	2.2
TDA	F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4250	3.33	0.80	5.2	1.7	2.3
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.83	4.3	1.6	3.0
	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	M-3	3875	2.75	1.0	7.9	2.1	2.0
TDB	C F150 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4500	3.50	0.68	2.7	1.4	2.9
TDC	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	2.75	0.64	4.8	2.0	2.4
TMA	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	A-3	5000	3.73	0.51	5.2	1.3	1.7
TMD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	M-3	3875	2.75	0.24	5.7	1.7	2.2
TQA	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	A-3	4500	3.25	0.57	4.2	1.6	1.9
	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	3.00	0.66	5.0	1.1	2.9
TQH	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	300-1	A-3	3875	2.75	0.32	2.1	1.9	1.5
TUA	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	5000	3.73	0.47	7.8	1.4	1.5
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.25	0.42	2.8	1.8	1.1
	C BRONCO 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.00	0.82	11.	1.6	1.4
TUD	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	M-3	4000	2.75	0.41	2.0	1.5	2.4
	C F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	M-4	4500	2.75	0.41	2.1	1.5	1.4
TUC	C F250 P/U CAB CH	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5500	3.54	0.39	2.8	2.0	1.3
	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	400-2	A-3	6000	3.73	0.39	4.5	2.1	1.2
TUD	C VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5000	3.25	0.51	12.	1.5	1.7
TVA	F100/F150 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4000	3.00	0.46	3.6	1.9	2.4
	F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	C-4	5000	3.54	1.2	7.2	1.7	2.7
TVB	C F250 P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	302-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.69	5.6	1.9	2.0
TVC	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4750	3.07	0.56	6.1	1.6	2.5
	C F250 P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	M-4	5000	3.54	0.78	12.	1.6	1.5

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			
							HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)

EQRD - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

TVD	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	4500	2.75	0.44	3.8	1.6	2.5
	VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	351-2	A-3	5250	3.25	0.43	5.1	2.0	5.3

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

08F2A / 086-B (250)

VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
K10 P/U 4WD	C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	A-3	4750	3.42	0.43	8.7	1.4	N/A
C10 P/U 2WD	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	C-4	5000	3.73	0.70	16.	1.9	2.2 *
G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4000	2.76	0.43	12.	1.1	N/A
G10/G20 VAN 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4250	2.76	0.56	15.	1.2	1.2 *
K10 BLAZER 4WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4750	3.73	0.53	9.7	1.8	4.5 *
C10 BLAZER 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4250	2.76	0.65	12.	1.3	1.3 *
C20 P/U 2WD										
K15 P/U 4WD										
C15 P/U 2WD										
G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD										
G15/G25 VAN 2WD										
K15 JIMMY 4WD										
C15 JIMMY 2WD										
C25 P/U 2WD										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 08F2A : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 086-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08F2A / 0C6-B (250)

VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
C10 P/U 2WD	C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	A-3	4750	3.42	0.43	8.7	1.4	N/A
C20 P/U 2WD	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	C-4	5000	3.73	0.70	16.	1.9	N/A
K10 P/U 4WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4250	2.76	0.56	15.	1.2	N/A
C15 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4000	2.76	0.43	12.	1.1	1.1 *
C25 P/U 2WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4750	3.73	0.53	9.7	1.8	N/A
K15 P/U 4WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4250	2.76	0.65	12.	1.3	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 08F2A : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0C6-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08F2A / 0D6-B (250)

VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
C C20 P/U 2WD	C C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	A-3	4750	3.42	0.43	8.7	1.4	1.6 *
C C10 P/U 2WD	C K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	C-4	5000	3.73	0.70	16.	1.9	N/A
C G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	C C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4000	2.76	0.43	12.	1.1	N/A
C G10/G20 VAN 2WD	C C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	L-3	4250	2.76	0.56	15.	1.2	N/A
C C25 P/U 2WD	C G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4750	3.73	0.53	9.7	1.8	N/A
C C15 P/U 2WD	C C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	250-2	M-3	4250	2.76	0.65	12.	1.3	N/A
C G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD										
C G15/G25 VAN 2WD										
C20 P/U 2WD										
C10 P/U 2WD										
G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD										
G10/G20 VAN 2WD										
C25 P/U 2WD										
C15 P/U 2WD										
G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD										
G15/G25 VAN 2WD										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 08F2A : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 0D6-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08K4A / 084-B (348,403)

VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	HYDRO-CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
K10 BLAZER 4WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	C-4	5500	4.10	0.47	4.5	2.0	N/A
K10 P/U 4WD	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	L-3	5250	2.76	0.68	8.0	1.9	2.8 *
C10 SUBURBAN 2WD	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	2.73	0.35	7.3	1.0	N/A
K10 SUBURBAN 4WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	348-4	L-3	6000	4.10	0.41	4.1	2.0	N/A
C20 SUBURBAN 2WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.47	5.2	1.5	N/A
P/U CAB CHAS.										
K20 P/U 4WD										
K15 JIMMY 4WD										
K15 P/U 4WD										
C15 SUBURBAN 2WD										
K15 SUBURBAN 4WD										
C25 SUBURBAN 2WD										
P/U CAB CHAS.										
K25 P/U 4WD										

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS, AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARRB	T R EQJIV A TEST N WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
					HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

08K4AA / 084-B (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 08K4AA : 1.152 1.004 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 084-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08K4AA / 0C4-B
(348,403)

P/U CAB CHAS.	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5500	4.10	0.47	4.5	2.0	2.4 *
K10 P/U 4WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	6000	4.10	0.41	4.1	2.0	N/A
K20 P/U 4WD	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	2.73	0.35	7.3	1.0	N/A
P/U CAB CHAS.	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	5250	2.76	0.68	8.0	1.9	N/A
K15 P/U 4WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.47	5.2	1.5	N/A
K25 P/U 4WD												

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 08K4AA : 1.152 1.004 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0C4-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08K4AA / 0D4D-H
(348,403)

C P/U CAB CHAS.	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5500	4.10	0.47	4.5	2.0	N/A
C C10 P/U 2WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	6000	4.10	0.41	4.1	2.0	1.7 *
C C20 P/U 2WD	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	2.73	0.35	7.3	1.0	N/A
C K10 BLAZER 4WD	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	5250	2.76	0.68	8.0	1.9	N/A
C K10 SUBURBAN 4WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.47	5.2	1.5	N/A
C C10 BLAZER 2WD												
C C10 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C C20 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C K10 P/U 4WD												
C K20 P/U 4WD												
C C15 JIMMY 2WD												
C C15 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C C25 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C K15 P/U 4WD												
C K25 P/U 4WD												
C P/U CAB CHAS.												
C C15 P/U 2WD												
C C25 P/U 2WD												
C K15 SUBURBAN 4WD												
C K15 JIMMY 4WD												
P/U CAB CHAS.												
C10 P/U 2WD												
C20 P/U 2WD												
K10 BLAZER 4WD												
K10 SUBURBAN 4WD												
C10 BLAZER 2WD												
C10 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C20 SUBURBAN 2WD												
K10 P/U 4WD												
K20 P/U 4WD												
C15 JIMMY 2WD												
C15 SUBURBAN 2WD												
C25 SUBURBAN 2WD												
K15 P/U 4WD												
K25 P/U 4WD												
P/U CAB CHAS.												
C15 P/U 2WD												
C25 P/U 2WD												
K15 SUBURBAN 4WD												
K15 JIMMY 4WD												

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 08K4AA : 1.152 1.004 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0D4D-H : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08K4AA / 0D4S-B
(348,403)

C G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5500	4.10	0.47	4.5	2.0	N/A
G10/G20 VAN 2WD	C G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	2.73	0.35	7.3	1.0	1.9 *
C G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	6000	4.10	0.41	4.1	2.0	N/A
C G15/G25 VAN 2WD	C K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	5250	2.76	0.68	8.0	1.9	N/A
G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.47	5.2	1.5	1.2 *
G10/G20 VAN 2WD												
G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD												
G15/G25 VAN 2WD												

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / / FAMILY 08K4AA : 1.152 1.004 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0D4S-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT S (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

08K4G / 084-B
(348,403)

C10 BLAZER 2WD	C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5250	3.73	0.49	8.8	1.6	1.9 *
G10/G20 VAN 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	2.56	0.63	15.	1.7	N/A
G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	3.08	0.65	12.	1.4	2.1 *
C20 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	M-3	4250	2.76	0.71	13.	1.6	N/A
C10 P/U 2WD	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.62	15.	1.3	5.7 *
C15 P/U 2WD												
C25 P/U 2WD												
G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD												
G15/G25 VAN 2WD												
C15 JIMMY 2WD												

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/OXD/ / / / /CAN FAMILY 08K4G : 1.143 1.177 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 084-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08K4G / 0C4-B
(348,403)

C10 P/U 2WD	C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5250	3.73	0.49	8.8	1.6	N/A
C20 P/U 2WD	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	3.08	0.65	12.	1.4	N/A
C15 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	2.56	0.63	15.	1.7	3.0 *
C25 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	M-3	4250	2.76	0.71	13.	1.6	1.9 *
	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.62	15.	1.3	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/OXD/ / / / /CAN FAMILY 08K4G : 1.143 1.177 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0C4-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08Y2A / 083-B
(305)

G10/G20 VAN 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4250	2.56	0.55	6.7	1.6	N/A
C10 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4500	2.56	0.69	11.	1.4	1.7 *
C10 BLAZER 2WD	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4750	3.42	0.64	5.9	2.0	1.7 *
G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4250	3.08	0.74	9.3	1.8	1.5 *
G15/G25 VAN 2WD												
C15 P/U 2WD												
C15 JIMMY 2WD												
G15/G25 SPRTVN 2WD												

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/OXD/ / / / /CAN FAMILY 08Y2A : 1.307 1.074 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 083-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

08Y2A / 0C3-B
(305)

C10 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4500	2.56	0.69	11.	1.4	N/A
C15 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4250	2.56	0.55	6.7	1.6	1.4 *
	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4750	3.42	0.64	5.9	2.0	N/A
	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4250	3.08	0.74	9.3	1.8	N/A

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/OXD/ / / / /CAN FAMILY 08Y2A : 1.307 1.074 1.000 N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN FAMILY 0C3-B : N/A N/A N/A 0.0)

GENERAL MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

083-B	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4500	2.56	0.69	11.	1.4	1.7
	G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4250	3.08	0.74	9.3	1.8	1.6
	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	M-3	4750	3.42	0.64	5.9	2.0	1.7
084-B	C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5250	3.73	0.49	8.8	1.6	1.9
	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	5250	2.76	0.68	8.0	1.9	2.8
	C10 BLAZER 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	3.08	0.65	12.	1.4	2.1
	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.62	15.	1.3	5.7
086-B	K10 BLAZER 4WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	250-2	C-4	5000	3.73	0.70	16.	1.4	2.2
	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	250-2	L-3	4250	2.76	0.56	15.	1.2	1.2
	G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	250-2	M-3	4750	3.73	0.53	9.7	1.8	4.5
	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	250-2	M-3	4250	2.76	0.65	12.	1.3	1.3
0C3-B	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/ /	/CAN	305-2	L-3	4250	2.56	0.55	6.7	1.6	1.9

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP & CARS	T R EQUIV A TEST	N WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)		
			VENTURIS	S			HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS	

GENERAL MOTORS - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

0C4-B	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	C-4	5500	4.10	0.47	4.5	2.0	2.8
	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4750	2.56	0.63	15.	1.7	3.0
	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	M-3	4250	2.76	0.71	13.	1.6	1.9
0C6-B	C10 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	250-2	L-3	4000	2.76	0.43	12.	1.1	1.8
0D4D-R	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	6000	4.10	0.41	4.1	2.0	1.7
0D4S-R	C G10/G20 VAN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	348-4	L-3	4250	2.73	0.35	7.3	1.0	1.9
	C G10/G20 SPRTVN 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	403-4	A-3	5250	2.73	0.47	5.2	1.5	1.2
0D6-B	C C20 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/CAN	250-2	A-3	4750	3.42	0.43	8.7	1.4	1.6

IHC - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

V-304 / 2V (304)												
SCOUT II 2WD	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	4500	2.72	0.68	5.5	1.6	4.4 *
SCOUT II 4WD	TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.72	5.5	1.8	N/A
TRAVELER 2WD	TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4	4750	3.54	0.77	5.8	1.4	N/A
TRAVELER 4WD												
TERRA P/U 4WD												
SS II 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY V-304				1.188	1.165	1.030	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/	FAMILY 2V				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.654)
V-304 / 2VC (304)												
C SCOUT II 2WD	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	4500	2.72	0.68	5.5	1.6	N/A
C SCOUT II 4WD	C TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	A-3	4750	3.54	0.72	5.5	1.8	N/A
C TRAVELER 2WD	C TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	304-2	M-4	4750	3.54	0.77	5.8	1.4	2.5 *
C TRAVELER 4WD												
C TERRA P/U 4WD												
C SS II 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY V-304				1.188	1.165	1.030	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/	FAMILY 2VC				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.60
V-345 / 4V (345)												
SCOUT II 2WD	TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	A-3	4750	3.73	0.62	6.6	1.4	N/A
SCOUT II 4WD	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	A-3	4500	2.72	0.61	13.	1.5	3.3 *
TRAVELER 2WD	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	M-4	4750	3.73	1.1	16.	2.0	N/A
TRAVELER 4WD												
TERRA P/U 4WD												
SS II 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY V-345				1.414	2.353	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/	FAMILY 4V				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
V-345 / 4VC (345)												
C SCOUT II 2WD	C TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	A-3	4750	3.73	0.62	6.6	1.8	N/A
C SCOUT II 4WD	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	A-3	4500	2.72	0.61	13.	1.5	N/A
C TRAVELER 2WD	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	345-4	M-4	4750	3.73	1.1	16.	2.0	2.2 *
C TRAVELER 4WD												
C TERRA P/U 4WD												
C SS II 4WD												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/	FAMILY V-345				1.414	2.353	1.000	N/A
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -		/	/	/	FAMILY 4VC				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.410)
4-196 / 1V (196)												
SCOUT II 2WD	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	196-1	M-3	4250	3.73	0.50	6.8	2.0	2.7 *
SCOUT II 4WD	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/	/CAN	196-1	M-4	4250	3.54	0.55	8.9	1.7	N/A
TERRA P/U 4WD												
SS II 4WD												

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RES'LTS! A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT AXLE S (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
					EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	HYDRO- CARBONS

IHC - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

4-196 / 1V (CONT.)											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 4-196					: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 1V					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)		
4-196 / 1VC											
(196)											
C SCOUT II 2WD	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	196-1 M-3	4250	3.73	0.50	6.8	2.0	N/A	
C SCOUT II 4WD	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	196-1 M-4	4250	3.54	0.55	8.9	1.7	2.4	*
C TERRA P/U 4WD											
C 55 II 4WD											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /CAN FAMILY 4-196					: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CAN FAMILY 1VC					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)		

IHC - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

1V	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	196-1 M-3	4250	3.73	0.50	6.8	2.0	2.7	
1VC	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	196-1 M-4	4250	3.54	0.55	8.9	1.7	2.4	
2V	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	304-2 A-3	4500	2.72	0.68	5.5	1.6	4.4	
2VC	C TRAVELER 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	304-2 M-4	4750	3.54	0.77	5.8	1.4	2.5	
4V	SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	345-4 A-3	4500	2.72	0.81	13.	1.5	3.3	
4VC	C SCOUT II 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /CAN	345-4 M-4	4750	3.73	1.1	16.	2.0	2.7	

ISUZU - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

A1TB / CRK-L											
(1111)											
LUV P/U 2WD	LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/	/ / /CRK	111-2 A-3	2875	4.10	1.4	14.	1.6	N/A	
LUV P/U 4WD	LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/	/ / /CRK	111-2 M-4	2875	3.73	1.5	13.	2.0	N/A	
	LUV P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/	/ / /CRK	111-2 M-4	3000	4.10	1.4	12.	2.0	N/A	
	LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/	/ / /CRK	111-2 M-4	2750	3.73	1.3	11.	1.6	1.2	*
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/ / / /CRK FAMILY A1TB					: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /CRK FAMILY CRK-L					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)		
A1TC / CAN-A											
(1111)											
C LUV P/U 2WD	C LUV CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 A-3	3250	4.10	0.26	4.8	1.3	N/A	
C LUV P/U 4WD	C LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 A-3	2875	4.10	0.22	4.4	0.9H	N/A	
C LUV CAB CHAS.	C LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 M-4	2875	3.73	0.23	2.0	1.0	N/A	
	C LUV P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 M-4	3000	4.10	0.23	2.8	1.3	1.5	*
	C LUV CAB CHAS.	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 M-4	3250	4.10	0.23	2.8	1.3	N/A	
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / / /OTR FAMILY A1TC					: 1.000	1.025	1.000	N/A)		
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / /OTR FAMILY CAN-A					: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)		

ISUZU - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

CAN-A	C LUV P/U 4WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/	/ / /OTR	111-2 M-4	3000	4.10	0.23	2.8	1.3	1.5	
CRK-L	LUV P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/	/ / /CRK	111-2 M-4	2750	3.73	1.3	11.	1.6	1.2	

MIITSUBISHI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

G5T-C / E80TC											
(122,156)											
C D50 P/U 2WD	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ / /CAN	122-2 A-3	2875	3.91	0.27	4.0	1.2	N/A	
C ARROW P/U 2WD	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ / /CAN	122-2 M-4	2875	3.91	0.20	2.6	1.1	0.67	*
	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/ / /CAN	156-2 A-3	2875	3.91	0.27	3.7	1.1	N/A	

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.L CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

MITSUBISHI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

G5T-C / E80TC (CONT.)													
	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2875	3.91	0.21	3.3	1.2	1.6 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G5T-C				1.043	1.044	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY E80TC				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G52T-F / E80TF (122)													
	D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	122-2	A-3	2875	3.91	0.62	8.2	1.7	N/A
	ARROW P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	122-2	M-4	2875	3.91	0.62	7.7	1.8	3.2 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/OXD/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G52T-F				1.096	1.074	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY E80TF				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
G54T-F / E80TF (156)													
	D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	156-2	A-3	2875	3.91	0.18	3.5	1.2	N/A
	ARROW P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2875	3.91	0.31	4.3	1.7	3.8 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY G54T-F				1.054	1.023	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY E80TF				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

MITSUBISHI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

E80TC													
	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	122-2	M-4	2875	3.91	0.20	2.6	1.1	0.67
	C D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2875	3.91	0.21	3.3	1.2	1.6
E80TF													
	D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	122-2	M-4	2875	3.91	0.62	7.7	1.8	3.2
	D50 P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	156-2	M-5	2875	3.91	0.31	4.3	1.7	3.8

NISSAN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

TL20C / EVP-CARB-1A (119)													
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	A-3	2875	4.38	0.18	2.9	1.1	N/A
	C P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	3750	4.38	0.14	2.9	1.4	1.4 *
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2750	3.89	0.26	3.3	1.0	N/A
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2875	3.89	0.24	2.4	1.0	0.57 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TL20C				1.000	1.111	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-1A				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)
TL20F / EVP-CARB-1 (119)													
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	A-3	2875	4.38	0.60	6.5	1.8	N/A
	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	3750	4.38	0.73	9.5	1.6	1.6 *
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2750	3.89	0.84	9.0	1.7	N/A
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2875	3.89	0.98	12.	1.4	0.99 *
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY TL20F				1.178	1.000	1.036	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -	/	/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EVP-CARB-1				N/A	N/A	N/A	0.322)

NISSAN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EVP-CARB-1													
	S10 WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	A-3	2750	3.36	0.20	2.7	1.7	1.1
	S10	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	2625	3.36	0.24	3.0	1.4	2.0
	P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	3750	4.38	0.73	9.5	1.6	1.6
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2875	3.89	0.98	12.	1.4	0.99
EVP-CARB-1A													
	C S10 WAGON	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	A-3	2750	3.36	0.26	2.5	0.71	0.63
	C S10	EGR/PLS/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	2625	3.36	0.26	2.4	0.75	0.57
	C P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-4	3750	4.38	0.14	2.9	1.4	1.4
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PHP/OXD/	/	/	/CAN	119-2	M-5	2875	3.89	0.24	2.4	1.0	0.57

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R EQUIV A TEST N WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)	
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

SUZUKI - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

LJB / FBA-1 (49) LJB0V 4WD LJB1 P/U 4WD	LJB0 4WD	EGR/ / / / /CAN	49-1	4-4	2125	4.56	1.0	12.	1.4	0.56
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/ / / / /CAN	FAMILY LJB						1.000	1.000	1.044	4/4
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY FBA-1						N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0

SUZUKI - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

FBA-1	LJB0 4WD	EGR/ / / / /CAN	49-1	4-4	2125	4.56	1.0	12.	1.4	0.56
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TOYO KOGYO - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OMAT / OSCBC (120) C B2000 P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U 2WD	C COURIER P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	120-2	4-4 4-5	3000	3.31	0.29 0.24	8.1	1.5 1.1	4/4 1.6
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMAT						1.464	1.300	1.007	4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMAT						1.157	1.310	1.000	4/4
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY OSCBC						N/A	N/A	N/A	0.110

OMAT / OSCBF (120) B2000 P/U 2WD COURIER P/U 2WD	COURIER P/U 2WD COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	120-02	4-4 4-5	3000	3.31	0.29 0.24	8.1	1.5 1.1	2.1 4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMAT						1.464	1.300	1.007	4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMAT						1.157	1.310	1.000	4/4
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY OSCBF						N/A	N/A	N/A	0.200

OMHT / OSCCC (140) C COURIER P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U CAB CH	C COURIER P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U CAB CH C COURIER P/U 2WD C COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	A-3 A-3 4-4 4-5 4-5	3000	3.64	0.24 0.34 0.30 0.29 0.45	3.5 8.8 3.4 3.4 9.9	1.2 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.5	4/4 4/4 1.6 1.6 4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMHT						1.205	1.361	1.000	4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMHT						1.019	1.309	1.024	4/4
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY OSCCC						N/A	N/A	N/A	0.100

OMHT / OSCCF (140) COURIER P/U 2WD	COURIER P/U 2WD COURIER P/U 2WD COURIER P/U CAB CH COURIER P/U 2WD COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-02	A-3 A-3 4-4 4-5 4-5	3000	3.64	0.24 0.34 0.30 0.29 0.45	3.5 8.8 3.4 3.4 9.9	1.2 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.5	4/4 2.4 4/4 4/4 4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMHT						1.205	1.361	1.000	4/4
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	FAMILY OMHT						1.019	1.309	1.024	4/4
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY OSCCF						N/A	N/A	N/A	0.250

TOYO KOGYO - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

OSCHC	C COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	120-2	4-5	3000	3.31	0.24	3.1	1.1	1.6
OSCBF	COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	120-02	4-4	3000	3.31	0.29	8.1	1.5	2.0
OSCCC	C COURIER P/U CAB CH C COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN EGR/PMP/OXD/ / /CAN	140-2	4-4 4-5	3375 3000	3.64	0.30 0.29	3.4 3.4	1.1 1.2	1.6 1.6
OSCCF	COURIER P/U 2WD	EGR/PLS/OXD/ / /CAN	140-02	A-3	3000	3.64	0.34	8.8	1.4	2.4

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATE) EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS: A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTER	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB	T R A N S M I S I O N	FQJIV N TEST (LBS)	WEIGHT AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
							EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

TOYOTA - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

2F(C) / EV-F
(258)

C LAND CRUISER 4WD	C LAND CRUISER 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4000	3.70	0.14	3.3	1.2	2.1 *			
C LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD	C LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4500	3.70	0.20	3.0	1.5	2.2 *			
LAND CRUISER 4WD															
LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD															
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PH/POXD/							/	/	/	FAMILY 2F(C)	1.000	1.000	1.020	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EV-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.165)

2F(F) / EV-F
(258)

LAND CRUISER 4WD	C LAND CRUISER 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4000	3.70	0.67	9.2	1.8	N/A			
LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD	C LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4500	3.70	0.70	10.	1.7	N/A			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PH/POXD/							/	/	/	FAMILY 2F(F)	1.019	1.054	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EV-F	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.165)

20R(TC) / EV-RC
(134)

C P/U 2WD	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-3	2875	4.10	0.12	3.0	0.90	N/A			
C P/U 4WD	C P/U CAB CHAS.	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	3500	4.11	0.16	6.6	1.2	N/A			
C P/U 3/4 TON 2WD	C P/U 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	3250	4.3A	0.15	2.5	1.4	N/A			
C P/U CAB CHAS.	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	2750	4.10	0.20	2.9	1.0	1.3 *			
P/U CAB CHAS.	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-5	2875	4.10	0.16	2.5	1.1	1.4 *			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PH/POXD/							/	/	/	FAMILY 20R(TC)	1.000	1.323	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EV-RC	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

20R(TF) / EV-RF
(134)

P/U 2WD	P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-3	2750	4.10	0.05	10.	1.6	1.7 *			
P/U 4WD	P/U 3/4 TON 2WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	2875	4.11	0.87	12.	1.9	N/A			
P/U 3/4 TON 2WD	P/U 4WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	3250	4.3A	1.2	14.	2.0	N/A			
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-5	2875	4.10	0.97	13.	1.7	2.4 *			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - EGR/PH/							/	/	/	FAMILY 20R(TF)	1.000	1.013	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY EV-RF	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

TOYOTA - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

EV-F	C LAND CRUISER 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4000	3.70	0.14	3.3	1.2	2.1
	C LAND CRUSR WGN 4WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	258-2	M-4	4500	3.70	0.20	3.0	1.5	2.2
EV-RC	C CORONA WAGON	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-3	3000	3.73	0.20	5.5	0.75	1.6
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-4	2750	4.10	0.20	2.9	1.0	1.3
	C CORONA	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-5	3000	3.5A	0.19	3.0	0.72	1.4
	C P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/POXD/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-5	2875	4.10	0.16	2.5	1.1	1.4
EV-RF	P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-3	2750	4.10	0.05	10.	1.6	1.7
	P/U 2WD	EGR/PH/	/	/CAN	134-2	M-5	2875	4.10	0.97	13.	1.7	2.4

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

11 / N
(120)

C VANAGON 2WD	VANAGON 2WD	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	120-FI	M-3	3875	4.09	0.28	7.6	1.1	0.77 *			
	VANAGON 2WD	FI /3WY/CLS/	/	/CAN	120-FI	M-4	3500	4.57	0.19	3.8	0.70	N/A			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /3WY/CLS/							/	/	/	FAMILY 11	1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY N	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

12 / N
(120)

VANAGON 2WD	C VANAGON 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	120-FI	M-3	3875	4.09	0.47	10.	1.5	N/A			
	C VANAGON 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	120-FI	M-4	3500	4.57	1.0	13.	2.0	0.69 *			
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/OXD/							/	/	/	FAMILY 12	1.046	1.000	1.000	N/A)	
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR -							/	/	/	/CAN	FAMILY N	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0)

37 PC / 37 P
(97)

C P/U 2WD	P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-3	2500	3.76	0.16	2.0	1.4	1.2 *
	P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.31	1.1	1.1	N/A
	P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/	/	/CAN	97-FI	M-5	2375	3.90	0.14	1.3	1.1	N/A

*NOTE: THIS VEH GENERATED EVAP EMIS AS WELL AS EXH EMIS TEST RESULTS; A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL TEST VEHICLES BELONGING TO EACH EVAP EMIS FAMILY IS PROVIDED IN THE EVAP EMIS FAMILY SECTION BELOW.

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

MANUFACTURER ENGINE FAMILY/EVAP-EMISS FAM (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT AXLE (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSIONS (GRAMS/MILE)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILY COMBINATIONS CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

37 PC / 37 P (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/OXD/ / / /	FAMILY 37 PC	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 37 P	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.149)

37 PF / 37 P

(97)

P/U 2WD

C P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/ / / /CAN	97-FI A-3	2500	3.76	1.3	7.0	1.5	N/A
C P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/ / / /CAN	97-FI M-4	2375	3.90	1.2	7.4	1.8	1.5)
C P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/ / / /CAN	97-FI M-5	2375	3.90	1.4	7.9	1.8	N/A)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / /	FAMILY 37 PF	: 1.000	1.221	1.000	N/A)
(EVAPOR. DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - / / / / /CAN	FAMILY 37 P	: N/A	N/A	N/A	0.149)

VOLKSWAGEN - EVAP-EMISSION FAMILIES:

EVAPORATIVE-EMISSION FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

N	VANAGON 2WD	FI /3WY/CLS/ / /CAN	120-FI A-3	3875	4.09	0.28	7.6	1.1	0.77
	C VANAGON 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/ / /CAN	120-FI M-4	3500	4.57	1.0	13.	2.0	0.64
37 P	C P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/OXD/ / /CAN	97-FI A-3	2500	3.76	0.16	2.0	1.4	1.2
	P/U 2WD	FI /EGR/ / / /CAN	97-FI M-4	2375	3.90	1.2	7.4	1.8	1.5

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY DIESEL VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER EXHAUST EMISSION FAMILIES (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CARB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT AXLE (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSION (GRAMS/MILE)	HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN

AUDI - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DA (121) 5000	5000	FI / / / / /NON	121-FI M-5	3250	4.78	0.40	1.3	1.7	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /	FAMILY DA	: 1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A)				

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

03J9ZG (348)	CUTLASS WAGON	SEVILLE	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	348-FI A-3	4500	2.41	0.20	1.3	1.8	N/A
	CUTLASS	CATALINA/BONNE WGN	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	348-FI A-3	4750	2.73	0.32	1.3	1.4	N/A
	CUTLASS SUPREME	NINETY EIGHT	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	348-FI L-3	4500	2.41	0.35	1.3	1.6	N/A
	IMPALA/CAPRICE WGN	CUTLASS	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	348-FI L-3	4000	2.29	0.39	1.3	1.4	N/A
	CATALINA/BONNF. WGN									
	CATALINA/BONNF.									
	CUSTOM CRUISEP WGN									
	DELTA 88									
	LESABRE									
	ESTATE WAGON									
	NINETY EIGHT									
	ELECTRA									
	DEVILLE/BROUGHAM									
	TORONADO									
	RIVIERA									
	ELDORADO									
	SEVILLE									
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / /	FAMILY 03J9ZG	: 1.149	1.114	1.034	N/A)					

MERCEDES BENZ - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80.20.34.24 (146)	C 240D/280E/300D	C 240D/280E/300D	FI / / / / /NON	146-FI A-4	3500	3.69	0.31	0.93	1.4	N/A
	240D/280E/300D	C 240D/280E/300D	FI / / / / /NON	146-FI M-4	3500	3.69	0.36	1.1	1.1	N/A

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY DIESEL VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER EXHAUST EMISSION FAMILIES (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTATIVE	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP. & CAHB VENTURIS	T R A N S M I S S I O N	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT (LBS)	AXLE RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS				
							EXHAUST EMISSION (GRAMS/MILE)		EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)		
							HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS	

MERCEDES BENZ - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

80.20.34.24 (CONT.)												
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY 80.20.34.24		1.000	1.002	1.000	N/A
80.21.35.30												
(183)	240D/280E/300D	240D/280E/300D	FI / / / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	3750	3.46	0.32	1.1	1.7	N/A
	300TD	300TD	FI / / / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	3875	3.46	0.29	1.1	2.0	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY 80.21.35.30		1.028	1.000	1.000	N/A
80.21.45.30												
(183)	280SE/300SD	280SE/300SD	FI / / / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	4000	3.07	0.22	1.1	1.7	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY 80.21.45.30		1.027	1.058	1.000	N/A
80.22.35.30												
(183)	C 240D/280E/300D	C 240D/280E/300D	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	3750	3.46	0.36	1.1	1.2	N/A
	C 300TD	C 300TD	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	3875	3.46	0.26	1.1	1.4	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / /							FAMILY 80.22.35.30		1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
80.22.45.30												
(183)	C 280SE/300SD	C 280SE/300SD	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	183-FI	A-4	4000	3.07	0.26	1.1	1.2	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / /							FAMILY 80.22.45.30		1.022	1.000	1.023	N/A

PEUGEOT - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

XD												
(141)	505	504 WAGON	FI / / / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-3	3750	4.11	0.34	0.98	1.7	N/A
	504 WAGON	505	FI / / / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-3	3500	3.78	0.40	1.1	1.8	N/A
		504 WAGON	FI / / / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-4	3625	4.11	0.38	1.3	1.8	N/A
		505	FI / / / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-4	3500	3.70	0.30	1.2	1.8	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY XD		1.088	1.054	1.041	N/A
XD2C												
(141)	C 505	C 504 WAGON	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-3	3750	4.11	0.27	1.4	0.98	N/A
	C 504 WAGON	C 505	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-3	3500	3.78	0.30	1.2	0.92	N/A
		C 504 WAGON	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-4	3625	4.11	0.22	2.1	1.1	N/A
		C 505	FI /EGR/ / / /	/NON	141-FI	A-4	3500	3.70	0.30	1.2	1.3	N/A
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / /							FAMILY XD2C		1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

D												
(90)	RABBIT	DASHER WAGON	FI / / / / /	/NON	90-FI	M-4	2625	4.10	0.34	1.1	1.4	N/A
	DASHER	RABBIT	FI / / / / /	/NON	90-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.38	1.2	1.4	N/A
	DASHER WAGON											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY D		1.000	1.000	1.000	N/A
D-C												
(90)	C RABBIT	DASHER WAGON	FI / / / / /	/NON	90-FI	M-4	2625	4.10	0.34	1.2	1.1	N/A
	C DASHER	RABBIT	FI / / / / /	/NON	90-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.38	1.3	1.1	N/A
	C DASHER WAGON											
(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / /							FAMILY D-C		1.000	1.104	1.058	N/A

VOLVO - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

6D												
(145)	VOLVO SEDAN	VOLVO SEDAN	FI / / / / /	/NON	145-FI	A-3	3375	3.54	0.35	1.4	1.6	N/A
	VOLVO STAT WGN	VOLVO STAT WGN	FI / / / / /	/NON	145-FI	A-3	3500	3.54	0.19	0.91	1.9	N/A
		VOLVO SEDAN	FI / / / / /	/NON	145-FI	M-4	3375	3.54	0.34	1.8	1.5	N/A

1980 MODEL YEAR LIGHT-DUTY DIESEL VEHICLES

MANUFACTURER EXHAUST EMISSION FAMILIES (CUBIC INCH DISPLACEMENT) CARLINES COVERED	VEHICLE CARLINE REPRESENTED	EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	ENGINE DISP.& CARB	T R A N S	EQUIV TEST WEIGHT AXLE (LBS) RATIO	CERTIFICATION LEVELS			
						EXHAUST EMISSION (GRAMS/MILE)			EVAPOR. EMISSIONS (GRAMS)
						HYDRO- CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	HYDRO- CARBONS

VOLVO - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

6D (CONT.)

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / / FAMILY 6D : 1.000 1.217 1.000 N/A)

GENERAL MOTORS - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

09J9Z
(348)

C10 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	FI /NON/ / / /NON	348-FI	L-3	5000	3.42	0.71	2.1	2.1	N/A
C C10 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	FI /NON/ / / /NON	348-FI	L-3	5000	3.42	0.95	2.2	2.0	N/A
C15 P/U 2WD	C10 P/U 2WD	FI /NON/ / / /NON	348-FI	L-3	5000	2.76	0.97	2.2	2.1	N/A
C C15 P/U 2WD										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /NON/ / / / / FAMILY 09J9Z : 1.156 1.097 1.060 N/A)

IHC - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

SD-33T
(19A)

SCOUT II 2WD	C TRAVELER 4WD	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	198-FI	C-4	4750	3.73	0.39	1.6	1.4	N/A
SCOUT II 4WD	C TRAVELER 4WD	FI /EGR/ / / /NON	198-FI	M-4	4750	3.73	0.45	2.2	1.6	N/A
TRAVELER 2WD										
TRAVELER 4WD										
TERRA P/U 4WD										
C SCOUT II 2WD										
C SCOUT II 4WD										
C TRAVELER 2WD										
C TRAVELER 4WD										
C TERRA P/U 4WD										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI /EGR/ / / / / FAMILY SD-33T : 1.000 1.000 1.000 N/A)

VOLKSWAGEN - FAMILIES CERTIFIED:

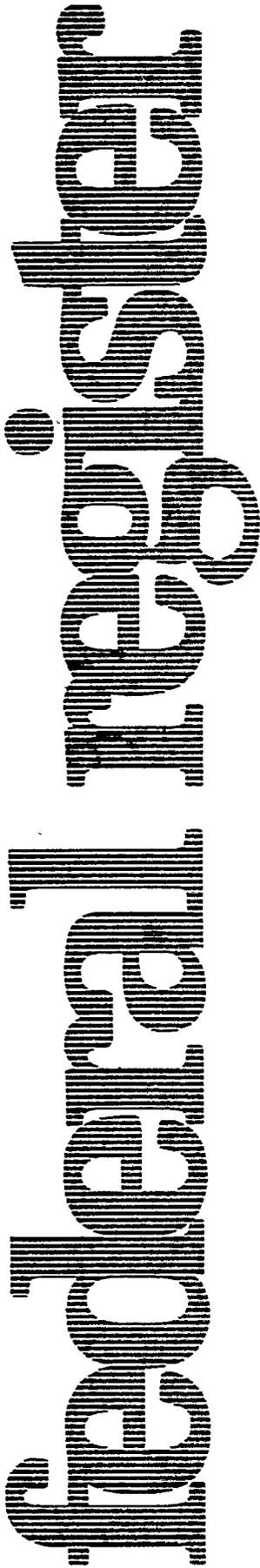
ENGINE FAMILY TEST VEHICLES

DP
(90)

C P/U 2WD	C P/U 2WD	FI / / / / /NON	90-FI	M-4	2375	3.90	0.32	1.0	1.2	N/A
P/U 2WD										

(EXHAUST DETERIORATION FACTORS FOR - FI / / / / / FAMILY DP : 1.000 1.108 1.058 N/A)

Wednesday
August 27, 1980



Part III

**Department of the
Interior**

Bureau of Land Management

**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern;
Policy and Procedures Guidelines**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern; Policy and Procedures Guidelines

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final guidelines.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management is issuing final guidelines for the implementation of provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 with regard to areas of critical environmental concern with the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The general policies and procedures contained in these guidelines will be incorporated into regulations and also will be combined with more specific policy and operational procedures as a part of a Bureau of Land Management manual. The final guidelines accompany this notice as Attachment A.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 27, 1980.

ADDRESS: Director (430), Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bruce R. Brown (202) 343-6064 at the above address, or other Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office locations listed in Attachment B to this notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The principal authors of these final guidelines are Bruce R. Brown and William J. Duddleson of the BLM Washington Office.

1. *Purpose and Objectives.* The purpose and objectives of these areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) guidelines are to inform BLM field managers and the public alike of the policy and direction for the identification, designation, and management of areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to (a) protect important historic, cultural and scenic values, fish and wildlife resources and other natural systems and processes, and (b) protect human life and property from natural hazards.

2. *Authority.* The authority for this process is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)—(43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

3. *Relationship to Planning.* The identification and designation of ACEC's will be done through the land-use planning process authorized by FLPMA, expressed in land-use plans called Resource Management Plans (RMP's). RMP's are developed for

geographic areas called Resource Areas, the Bureau's smallest planning area. Regulations for operation of this planning process were published in the Federal Register of August 7, 1979 (44 FR 46386-46401) as final rulemaking. These planning regulations contain general provisions regarding the ACEC process. Inquiries about the planning regulations may be directed to Robert A. Jones, Chief, Division of Planning, Inventory and Environmental Coordination, BLM (202), U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240; telephone (202) 343-5682.

4. *Response to Public Comment.* These final guidelines are designed to be responsive to public comments received on proposed guidelines for ACEC's published in the Federal Register of June 6, 1979, and BLM experience in field testing ACEC concepts. The comment period on the proposed guidelines ended on September 5, 1979. Comments were received from 117 reviewers: 20 from private individuals; 33 from developmental use-oriented interest groups such as oil and gas, mining, livestock, and forest product industries, and utility companies; 24 from conservation use-oriented interest groups; 4 from colleges and universities; 11 from State or local governments; 18 from BLM offices; and 7 from Federal agencies other than BLM. The following is a discussion of the major issues and concerns addressed in those comments.

a. *General Comments or Those Relating to More Than One Section.*

(1) *Concerns that ACEC Designation Under FLPMA Might Duplicate Other Existing Designations Under Other Laws.* Some reviewers felt that the ACEC guidelines are not necessary because the kinds of values or environmental resources that are relevant to the ACEC process mandated by FLPMA are adequately protected by other laws such as the Endangered Species Act, Antiquities Act, or Clean Water and Air Acts, or that an ACEC designation would duplicate existing BLM or Department of the Interior designations, such as Outstanding Natural Areas or Research Natural Areas, or designations of other agencies such as National Natural Landmarks.

The Bureau is required by FLPMA to identify, designate, and protect ACEC's on land it administers. Therefore, it is imperative that the BLM adopt procedures to implement the ACEC mandates of FLPMA. In the past, BLM or the Department of the Interior have designated special management areas under general authority to protect natural environment areas having cultural or scientific values, and to prevent excessive soil erosion and

destruction of plant life and wildlife habitat. Some of these previously designated areas—those that contain important natural or cultural resources—shall be considered for ACEC designation and if so designated will be managed under the specific authority of FLPMA. Some other existing types of designations are recognition-oriented only. That is, they recognize certain types of important environmental resources but do not provide (as the ACEC process does) a commitment to provide special management to protect the important resources or natural hazards on a continuing basis. Therefore, the final guidelines have been revised (Sec. VII., Relationships) to clarify this issue.

(2) *The ACEC Process Is Perceived by Some as Totally Preservation-Oriented.* Some concern was expressed that resources and values other than those specified in the ACEC provisions of FLPMA were improperly and unfairly considered in the draft guidelines. Some reviewers interpreted the ACEC process as being a "lock-up" program that will prevent many types of desired uses, particularly commodity production.

As part of FLPMA's legislative history, Senate Report 94-585 said "unlike wilderness area * * * (ACEC's) are not necessarily areas in which no development can occur." Therefore, as the ACEC guidelines reflect, a range of multiple-use activities, including specified kinds and degrees of development and commodity production, may take place within a particular ACEC, provided that the important environmental resources involved, or human property or lives, are not damaged or endangered.

(3) *Regulations. "vs" Guidelines.* Some reviewers said BLM is required to issue regulations, rather than guidelines, on the ACEC process. Although the ACEC process is covered in the attached guidelines, general ACEC policy and procedures are contained in the Bureau's resource management planning regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) issued on August 7, 1979. These planning regulations will be amended to include more detail on the ACEC process as described in these final ACEC guidelines. Also, the ACEC process will be incorporated in future regulations regarding special areas management.

(4) *Editing.* Editorial adjustments have been made throughout the guidelines in response to comments that certain sections needed clarification, were superfluous, or that some material is no longer relevant.

b. *Comments Relating to Specific Sections.*

(1) *Sec. II.—Definitions.* Some reviewers requested a number of changes, ranging from the addition of many new definitions to the deletion of several terms. As a result, the definitions section was carefully reexamined and a number of changes were made. Definitions were added for:

"Potential ACEC"—This term was necessary in order to give significance to an important environmental resource or natural hazard that has been found to meet the identification criteria and is pending an ACEC designation decision. A District Manager may initiate temporary special management measures for a potential ACEC.

"Protect"—Because the term is used throughout the guidelines, a definition is included.

"Management Framework Plan"—Because the term is used throughout the guidelines, a definition is included.

"Definitions were deleted for:

"Historic Value or Resource"—This term is included within the definition for "Cultural Value or Resource."

Definitions were modified for:

"Fish and Wildlife Resource"—Changes were made for clarification.

"Withdrawal"—This definition was modified to conform to the definition currently proposed as a revision of the Bureau's regulations on Land Withdrawals and Revocations (43 CFR 2300).

(2) *Sec. III.—Identification Criteria.* In response to comments, two proposed identification criteria, "criticalness" and "protectability," have been deleted. Some factors that previously were proposed for determining criticalness (i.e., the degree to which a resource is fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, endangered, or threatened) are now included among factors of the criteria, "importance." "Protectability" has been eliminated as an identification criteria because we feel that the importance of an environmental resource is to be determined solely by the inherent qualities of the resource itself, and that the identification phase is not the proper step in the ACEC process to consider protectability.

(3) *Sec. IV.—Designation Considerations.* Several reviewers expressed concern it appeared BLM was attempting to designate non-BLM lands as ACEC's. To clarify this, additional text has been added to the sections on Designation Factors and the Identification Phase (V. A.).

(4) *Sec. V. A.—Identification Phase.* (a) In response to several comments, this section has been amended to clarify the fact that any member of the public may at any time nominate

environmental resources or natural hazards for consideration for ACEC identification.

(b) Another step that has been added for clarification is that of "Identification Finding" (Sec. V. A. 4). This is the step when the District Manager makes a finding that the area in which an "identified environmental resource or natural hazard" is located becomes a "potential ACEC" (i.e., a finding that the identification criteria are met). This new material makes it clear that the District Manager may apply temporary special management actions designed to assure that those qualities that make the resource important are not damaged or otherwise subjected to adverse change pending an ACEC designation decision. Such temporary management is discussed in Section V. B.

(5) *Sec. V. C.—Designation Phase (Sec. V. B. in the proposed guidelines).*

(a) Several reviewers suggested that the Bureau does not have the discretion to decide whether or not a potential ACEC should be designated. These reviewers said that FLPMA requires the BLM to identify ACEC/Type values, resources, and hazards, and, if they meet the identification criteria, they must be designated and managed within an ACEC. These reviewers interpreted FLPMA to mean that alternative uses for an area with identified ACEC values should not even be considered—that ACEC designation automatically is in the best public interest in every instance.

We feel the Act specifically separates the identification and designation of ACEC's. The identification phase is developed from Sec. 201(a) of the Act that requires the identification of ACEC-type values, resources, or hazards during the inventory of the public lands. "Identification" is a finding by a BLM District Manager that a particular area contains environmental resources or natural hazards that meet the criteria of relevance and importance and this makes the area eligible for subsequent consideration for designation as an ACEC. Identification is a matter for professional evaluation, and will be made on the basis of the values or qualities of the resource or hazard itself, without consideration of alternative potential uses.

The designation phase is developed from Sec. 202(c) of the Act, which requires that priority be given to the designation of ACEC's during the development and revision of land-use plans. "Designation" of an ACEC is a management decision that is made after weighing the public interest to be served by (1) ACEC designation and by (2) potential alternative uses for the

resource or combination of resources involved.

Further, these two phases of the ACEC process—identification and designation—are distinctly separable because the Act (Sec. 201(a)) also says that "identification of such areas [potential ACEC's] shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands." Thus, there may be "potential ACEC's"—where an important ACEC-type resource has been identified—that will not be protected through ACEC designation.

(b) Some reviewers' comments indicated a misunderstanding of how the ACEC process functions as part of the resource management planning process. This is understandable because the final planning regulations (which considered the ACEC process in more detail than the draft planning regulations) were not published until a month after the proposed ACEC guidelines were published. The final ACEC guidelines have been revised to include a section, "Designation Consideration through the Planning Process" (Sec. V. C. 1.). This revision and the fact that the ACEC process is now included in the planning regulations should clarify this concern.

(c) Some reviewers expressed concern that District Managers should not have the responsibility to designate ACEC's. The Bureau's policy regarding approval of an ACEC designation, which is the same for any discretionary decision involved in an RMP, is that before the District Manager approves an RMP, or other land-use plan (or revision of such plans), the State Director must concur in advance of that approval. That is, ACEC designation decisions will not become final until after the State Director concurs with the District Manager's proposed decision. Further, in cases where the State Director considers that a resource in a proposed ACEC may be of multi-State, national or international significance, the State Director will advise the BLM Director, who may make a finding as to significance and also may concur in the proposed designation decision. New language has been added to provide that the Secretary of the Interior, also may concur in proposed ACEC designation decisions that would involve or affect environmental resources of more-than-State significance.

(d) As part of the designation phase, some reviewers suggested that the ACEC process include a benefit/cost analysis complete with a mineral survey. After careful consideration, we determined that a separate benefit/cost analysis is not appropriate for ACEC

designation decisions. As part of the RMP process, District Managers consider alternative resource uses both during the preparation of the plan and as part of an associated environmental impact statement (EIS) or specific environmental analysis (EA). Mineral data is considered as part of both of these processes.

While we recognize that the changes made in these final ACEC guidelines will not meet all of the concerns raised by all of those who reviewed the proposed guidelines, we believe that the final guidelines constitute a good start in carrying out a potentially significant mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

We urge all persons who are interested in the future of public lands resources to continue to take part in developing and implementing this promising special management process—as the forthcoming ACEC amendments to the BLM resource management planning regulations are proposed for public review, as BLM Manual material on the ACEC process is developed, and as ACEC identification and designation decisions begin to be proposed by our District Managers in the field.

Dated: August 18, 1980.

Frank Gregg,

Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Attachment A.—Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's) Final Guidelines

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Final Guidelines

I. Summary

A. Purposes and Objectives

B. Authority and Mandate

1. Definition
2. Identification Priority and Effect
3. Designation Priority and Process
4. Special Management Priority

C. Basic Concepts

1. Protective Management Policies Apply to All Public Lands
2. ACEC's Are Special Places Within the Public Lands
3. The ACEC Process Is Part of Multiple-Use Management
4. Development May Occur in Some ACEC's
5. Each ACEC's Special Management Requirements Are Site-Specific
6. The ACEC Process Is Part of the Planning Process
7. Identification and Designation Are Separate Steps
8. An ACEC Designation Constitutes a Management Commitment
9. ACEC Designation May Complement Other Forms of Management

10. Public-Interest Determinations Are Required for ACEC Designation and Revision

11. Opportunity for Public Involvement Is Provided at Each Step

II. Definitions

III. Identification Criteria

A. A Professional Evaluation

B. Applying the Criteria

1. Relevance
2. Importance

C. Special Significance Information

D. Illustrative Examples

1. Cultural Value or Resource
2. Scenic Value or Resource
3. Fish or Wildlife Resource
4. Natural System or Process
5. Natural Hazard

IV. Designation Considerations

A. A Management Decision

B. Designation Factors

1. Relevant Law
 - a. Factors Specified in FLPMA
 - b. Factors in Other Federal Law
2. Statements of Executive Policy
3. Policies of Other Governmental Entities
4. Expressions of Public Concern

V. Process

A. Identification Phase

1. Information Collection
2. Analysis and Evaluation
3. Review of the Analysis and Evaluation
4. Identification Finding

B. Temporary Management

C. Designation Phase

1. Designation Consideration Through the Planning Process
 - a. When an Approved Management Plan Exists
 - b. When No Approved Management Plan Exists
2. Consideration of Alternatives
3. Preparation for Designation Decision
 - a. ACEC Plan Element
 - (1) Name
 - (2) Management Objectives
 - (3) Description
 - (4) Special Management Requirements
 - (5) Public Comment
 4. Designation
 - a. Special Provisions for Resources of More-than-State Significance
 - b. Public Notice
 - c. Decision Not to Designate

D. Management Phase

1. Management Responsibilities
2. Reporting Responsibilities

E. Programming

F. Revision of a Designation

G. Public Involvement

1. Public Participation Guidance
2. Administrative Review

VI. Responsibilities

A. District Managers

B. State Directors

C. Director

D. Coordination

VII. Relationships

A. Effect of ACEC Designation

B. Relationship to Other Allocation

Designations

C. Relationship to Recognition Designations

D. Withdrawals

E. Integration With Other Management Actions

Final Guidelines—Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

I. Summary

A. Purposes and Objectives. These guidelines set forth general policy and procedures for identifying, designating and giving special management attention to Areas of Critical Environmental Concern within the public lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The purpose of this document is to provide general guidance and direction to BLM personnel and information to the public to enable all interested persons to participate effectively in this aspect of managing the public lands. The information contained in these guidelines will be incorporated into regulations dealing with the identification, designation, and protection of special management areas and into the BLM Manual section dealing with detailed procedural guidance for special management areas.

The objectives of the process covered by these guidelines are to identify, designate and manage areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect (a) important historic, cultural, and scenic values, fish and wildlife resources and other natural systems and processes, and (b) human life and property from natural hazards.

B. Authority and Mandate. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (the Act, or FLPMA) contains the following key provisions regarding Areas of Critical Environmental Concern:

1. **Definition.** An "Area of Critical Environmental Concern" (ACEC) is an area "within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used, or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards" (Sec. 103(a));

2. **Identification Priority and Effect.** Identification of potential ACEC's shall be given "priority" in the "inventory of all public lands and their resource and other values," and identification "shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands" (Sec. 201(a));

3. Designation Priority and Process.

The designation of ACEC's shall be given "priority" in "the development and revision of land use plans" (Sec. 202(c)(3)), and

4. *Special Management Priority.* The protection of ACEC's shall be given "priority" (Sec. 202(c)(3)) in applying the required special management attention.

C. *Basic Concepts.* 1. *Protective Management Policies Apply to All Public Lands.* In FLPMA Congress declared a basic policy directing "management, protection, development, and enhancement of all the public lands" to protect certain environmental values. The Act also says:

—That the public lands shall "be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition, that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use" (Sec. 102(a)(8));

—That "in managing the public lands, "BLM" shall, by regulations or otherwise, take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands" (Sec. 302(b));

—That management shall be under principles of multiple use and sustained yield (Secs. 102(a)(7), 202(c)(1), and 302(a)), and environmental values are incorporated in the Act's definition of multiple use (Sec. 103(c)).

—Thus, Congress has established an overall policy framework, within a context of multiple use, sustained yield and protection of environmental quality, for management of all of the public lands.

2. *ACEC's Are Special Places Within the Public Lands.* In addition to establishing in law such basic protective management policies that apply to all the public lands, Congress has said that "management of national resource lands [public lands] is to include "giving special attention to the protection of ACEC's, for the purpose of ensuring "that the most environmentally important and fragile lands will be given * * * early attention and protection" (Senate Report 94-583, on FLPMA). Thus, the ACEC process is to be used to provide whatever special management is required to protect those environmental resources that are most important, i.e., those resources that make certain specific areas special places, endowed by nature or man with characteristics that set them apart. In addition, the ACEC process is to be used

to protect human life and property from natural hazards.

3. *The ACEC Process Is Part of Multiple-Use Management.* The ACEC identification, designation and management process is an integral part of BLM's on-the-ground multiple-use planning and management processes. Through the ACEC process, BLM has a mandate to both:

(a) provide special management attention that will protect important environmental resources, and protect human life and property from important natural hazards, and

(b) do this without unnecessarily or unreasonably restricting users of these lands from uses that are compatible with that protection.

4. *Development May Occur in Some ACEC's.* As the Senate Committee Report on FLPMA (Senate Report 94-583) said, "Unlike wilderness areas * * * (ACEC's) are not necessarily areas in which no development can occur. Quite often, limited development, when wisely planned and properly managed, can take place in these areas without unduly risking life or safety or permanent damage to historic, cultural or scenic values or natural systems or processes." Thus, a particular ACEC designation may provide for a range of multiple-use activities, including specified kinds and degrees of development and commodity-production activities, provided that the important environmental resources within that area, or human property or lives, are not damaged or endangered.

5. *Each ACEC's Special Management Requirements Are Site-Specific.* The special management requirements for each ACEC will be designated individually to fit the resources or hazards within each particular geographic area involved. Since it is unlikely that the resources or hazards within any two ACEC's will be identical, it is unlikely that all the specifics of the special management requirements of any ACEC's will be identical. Each ACEC is, in effect, to be handcrafted area by area, and an individual special management prescription designated to (a) protect the particular important environmental resources that have been identified within the area, or (b) to protect people and property from the particular hazards the area contains. Thus, the users and activities which may take place within any particular ACEC will be those that are compatible with an supportive of the particular resources which that ACEC is being designated to protect, or those that are consistent with providing protection from a particular natural hazard.

6. *The ACEC Process Is Part of the Planning Process.* Identification of

potential ACEC's and designation of ACEC's will be done through BLM's on-the-ground planning process, in accord with BLM's procedures for preparing, approving, and revising Resource Management Plans. This planning process incorporates environmental analysis pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. An ACEC is designated through approval by a BLM District Manager of a Resource Management Plan, or of an amendment to such a plan, for a Resource Area—BLM's basic geographic planning and management unit. This designation decision is made after review and concurrence by the BLM State Director. Where a proposed ACEC contains an environmental resource of multi-state, national, or international significance, concurrence by the BLM Director and, in some cases by the Secretary, also may be required.

7. *Identification and Designation Are Separate Steps.* The identification step in the ACEC process precedes and is separate from the designation step. The Act makes a distinction between (a) the identification of an important environmental resources or natural hazard, and (b) the protection of that resource, or of life or safety, through designation of its location as an ACEC. As the Act says, ACEC identification "shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands" (Sec. 201 (a)). Thus, there may be locations where an environmental resource or natural hazard has been identified as a potential ACEC that, nevertheless, will not be protected through ACEC designation.

"Identification" of an environmental resource or natural hazard—i.e., a finding that criteria of relevance and importance are met—makes the place where such a resource or hazard is located a potential ACEC and eligible for subsequent consideration for designation as an ACEC. Identification is a matter for professional evaluation, and will be made on the basis of the values or qualities of the resource or characteristics of the hazard itself, without consideration of alternative potential uses.

"Designation" of an area as an ACEC is a management decision that will be made after weighing the public interest to be served by ACEC designation and potential alternative uses for the resource or combination of resources involved. This decision shall be made after consideration of all applicable factors, including factors specified in law and executive policy, policies of other governmental entities, and expressions of public concern.

The decision whether an important environmental resource, in whole or in part, is to be protected through ACEC designation, protected through another means, or not protected, will be made after careful consideration of anticipated effects of alternative potential uses, in accord with the principle of multiple-use management as defined in FLPMA, and all other relevant law and policy. The decision shall provide for that use or combination of uses which best serves the public interest.

8. *An ACEC Designation Constitutes a Management Commitment.* Upon designation of an ACEC, its special management requirements will control BLM's management program for the area and no activity incompatible or inconsistent with those requirements shall be allowed or undertaken by BLM. In FLPMA the Congress mandated not only the identification and designation, but also the protection, of ACEC's. Thus, the ACEC process is more than a recognition program; it is a process for (1) determining what special management attention certain important environmental resources or hazards require, and then for (2) making a commitment that this special management will continue to be provided on a priority basis in accord with Sec. 202(c)(3) of the Act. In addition to protecting important environmental resources from damage or loss, whenever feasible the purposes of this special management attention are to affirmatively enhance such resources.

An ACEC's special management requirements may include two kinds of measures: (1) those which BLM has authority to adopt, carry out, and enforce, and (2) those that are a basis for a request or recommendation to others for action because BLM does not have all of the necessary authority. Insofar as an ACEC's special management requirements are within BLM's authority to adopt, carry out, and enforce, and ACEC designation constitutes a Bureau commitment that those requirements will be strictly adhered to. Where an ACEC's special management requirements call for or recommend an action beyond BLM's direct authority to adopt or implement, an ACEC designation constitutes a commitment that BLM will do everything within its authority and means to secure the adoption of the measure and its implementation. An example of such a measure could be a cooperative agreement with a State wildlife agency, or withdrawal of an area of the public lands from certain specified activities, such as mining

activity under the General Mining Law of 1872. An ACEC designation is not a withdrawal; under FLPMA, withdrawal authority is retained by the Secretary of the Interior and has not been delegated.

9. *ACEC Designations May Complement Other Forms of Management.* ACEC and other special management area designations are not necessarily mutually exclusive. An ACEC may overlay another form of designation, in whole or in part, so as to complement the management provided through the other form—for example, a unit of the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers, within the public lands.

10. *Public-Interest Determinations Are Required for ACEC Designation and Revision.* Designation of ACEC's and any revisions of designations are made on the basis of a determination as to which of the alternative possible uses for the important environmental resources involved will best serve the public interest. These designation decisions are made through adoption or amendment of a Resource Management Plan (RMP), in an open process that includes environmental analysis and opportunity for public review. Once made, an ACEC designation decision cannot be changed except by revision through a subsequent public-interest determination that is made through the same open process.

No action that is inconsistent with the terms of an ACEC designation or that would adversely impact an ACEC-protected resource will be permitted unless the District Manager finds, through the plan amendment process, that the public benefits of such an action outweigh the public benefits of continuing the ACEC protection, and that there is no feasible alternative to the proposed inconsistent action. In any such case, the BLM State Director would have to concur prior to the approval of such a plan amendment. In addition, where an environmental resource of multi-State, national, or international significance is involved, the BLM Director, and in some cases the Secretary, also would have to concur before such an amendment could be approved.

11. *Opportunity for Public Involvement Is Provided at Each Step.* Opportunity for public participation at each phase of the ACEC process will be provided by BLM officials, pursuant to all relevant law and executive policy, including provisions of FLPMA and the National Environmental Policy Act, the Department of the Interior's policy on public participation in decisionmaking, and BLM's resource management planning regulations.

II. Definitions

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): An area "within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used, or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards" (FLPMA Sec. 103(a));

Cultural Value or Resources. Nonrenewable evidence of human endeavor, such as found in places, structures, objects, trails or other forms of evidence. Such a resource may include (1) physical remains or natural features important in or representative of human activity; (2) areas where important or representative human events occurred even though tangible remains may be absent, or (3) areas of socio-cultural concern, including those of traditional significance to American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, or other groups. Cultural values or resources may include either prehistoric or historic values or resources from the earliest evidences of humankind to the present day. (Illustrative example, III.D.1, below.)

Designation. The decision by a BLM District Manager as part of a resource management planning process, made through approval of a Resource Management Plan, a Management Framework Plan, or of an amendment to such plans, that describes and adopts the special management attention required within a particular ACEC.

Environmental Resource. One of more of the kinds of resources eligible for special management through ACEC designation—i.e., a fish or wildlife resource, or other natural system or process, or a historic, cultural, or scenic value or resource. As used here, the term, "environmental resource," refers collectively to one or more than one of these kinds of resources, systems, processes, or values.

Fish and Wildlife Resource. One of more species or population of animals including eggs or progeny, whether raised in captivity or not, that normally is found in a wild state, together with the elements of its habitat needed to normally and naturally maintain a healthy life and perpetuate its population. (Illustrative example, III.D.3., below.)

Historic Value or Resource. (See definition of Cultural Value or Resource, above.)

Important. (See definition in Identification Criteria, III.B.2., below.)

Life and Safety. "Life" means the life of any human. "Safety" refers to the protection of human life or the protection of property, and means reasonable freedom from significant threat, risk or danger of serious injury, or of significant damage to or loss of property.

Management Framework Plan (MFP). The Bureau's basic planning decision document (land-use plan) prior to the adoption of a Resource Management Plan. An approved MFP will guide management actions until superseded by an approved RMP. (Refer to definition of Resource Management Plan.)

Multiple Use. The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services, and the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

Natural Hazard. A natural characteristic of land or water resources or areas that (1) constitutes conditions significantly dangerous, or potentially significantly dangerous, to human life, or property, or that (2) would be significantly dangerous to life or the safety of property if development or other activity were permitted. Such a hazard may be either existing or considered likely to occur in the future. (Illustrative example, III.D.5, below.)

Natural System or Process. Living or nonliving parts of the natural environment, considered either as discrete individual elements or as group or classes of such individual elements, and the behaviors, actions, and interactions of such elements or changes to them. The central features of such a system or process may, for example, be communities of living plants, and vital components of their habitat, or such non-living structures as geological formations, which exemplify a natural

process or system. (Illustrative example, III.D.4, below.)

Potential ACEC. An area within which a relevant and important environmental resource or natural hazard has been identified is a "potential ACEC" until a decision is made to designate or not to designate the area an ACEC.

Priority. A preferential rating or ranking, or prior attention in terms of time and precedence, for allocation of services or resources in limited supply.

Protect. To defend or guard against damage or loss to the important environmental resources of a potential or designated ACEC. This includes both damage that can be restored over time and that which is irreparable. With regard to a natural hazard, protect means to prevent the loss of life or injury to people, or loss or damage to property.

Public Lands. "Any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management * * * except—(a) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and (b) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos" (FLPMA, Sec. 103 (e)).

Public Participation. "Public" means affected or interested individuals, including representatives of organizations and interest groups, and officials of local, State, Federal, and Indian tribal governments. "Participation" means systematic opportunity for members of the public to know about the express opinions on possible BLM actions and policies, and to know that their views are considered in shaping decisions and become part of the record of the decisionmaking process. "Public participation" also means "public involvement," as defined in FLPMA, Sec. 103(d): opportunity for participation by affected citizens in rulemaking, decisionmaking, and planning with respect to the public lands, including public meetings or hearings held near affected lands, or advisory mechanisms, or other procedures as may be necessary to provide public comment in a particular instance.

Relevant. (See definition of "relevance" in Identification Criteria, III.B.1, below.)

Resource Area. A geographic portion of a BLM District, and, in most instances, the administrative unit for which Resource Management Plans are prepared and maintained.

Resource Management Plan (RMP). The basic decision document of BLM's resource management planning process,

used to establish allocation and coordination among uses for the various resources within a Resource Area. Identification of potential ACEC's is normally done through this planning process, and ACEC designation is done through approval (adoption) of such a plan or plan amendment. An RMP is a "land-use plan" prescribed by Sec. 202 of the Act. RMP regulations were published in the Federal Register on August 7, 1979 (44 FR 46386-46401). (Refer to definition of Management Framework Plan.)

Scenic Value or Resource. A scenic resource consists of land, water, vegetation, wildlife, structures, or other visually perceivable aspects of a landscape, vista, or scene—natural, created by human activity, or both. The value of a scenic resource includes its scenic quality, scarcity, and degree to which people have interest in, or concern about, visual changes to it. (Illustrative example, III.D.2, below.)

Secretary. The Secretary of the Interior.

Special Management Attention. Actions or other measures considered necessary or appropriate to protect, enhance, or restore an important environmental resource within an ACEC, or to protect human life or property from an important natural hazard within an ACEC.

Withdrawal. The withholding, subject to valid existing rights, of an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws, including the mining laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or to reserve the area for a particular public purpose or program.

III. Identification Criteria

A. A Professional Evaluation. Two identification criteria derived from the Act will be applied in identifying an environmental resource or a natural hazard to determine whether the area in which it is located is a potential ACEC. Both of the criteria—Relevance and Importance—must be met in every case. An identification determination is a professional evaluation based on the inherent or intrinsic qualities of resources or hazards, either singly or in combination, without consideration of alternative possible uses for the resource or resources.

B. Applying the Criteria. 1. Relevance. An environmental resource or natural hazard can be found to be "relevant" if it is one of the kinds of resources, values, systems, processes, or hazards included in the Act's definition of an ACEC.

2. Importance. An environmental resource can be found to be "important" if it has qualities that give it (a) special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness or cause for concern especially when compared to any like or similar resources, and, generally, (b) more-than-local significance. Qualities or circumstances that make such a resource fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change may be among the causes for concern. A natural hazard can be found to be "important" if it is a significant threat, either existing or potential, to human life or property.

Evidence of importance may be found, for example, in the judgment of persons qualified by knowledge, training, or experience to assess these qualities.

In addition, evidence of more-than-local significance may be found, for example, in expressions by more than one local government, a State government, or citizen's interest groups, or a substantial number of persons residing beyond the locality in which the resource is located. Although the requirement of more-than-local significance is the general rule, there may be exceptional cases where evidence of a resource's importance must rely largely or exclusively on the judgment of a local government or local community—because, for example, there may be no like or similar entities elsewhere with which that particular resource may be compared. A District Manager may find that there is compelling reason that a resource of only local concern is "important" for ACEC purposes. With respect to natural hazards, reported hazards data from national systems for disaster preparedness, geologic hazards reported by the U.S. Geological Survey, or standards for water-related hazards as established by the U.S. Water Resources Council, may provide evidence of importance.

C. Special Significance Information. In applying the criteria specified above (III.B), information developed by international, Federal or State programs may be useful evidence of importance. For example, information about historic, cultural, or scenic values or "natural system or process" resources may be available through such sources as the Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves; the National Heritage Program, administered by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS); the National Register of Historic Places, and registers of natural and historic landmarks, also administered by HCRS; and the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere

Program, coordinated in the U.S. through the Department of State. State government historic or natural heritage programs, universities, and other research, education, and public interest organizations may also provide useful information for ACEC purposes. Data obtained by BLM through such State, national, international, or other such programs should be given special consideration in the ACEC process.

Some of these organizations have programs to identify scientifically significant examples of the diversity of natural ecosystem types; sites illustrating genetic, biotic, or geological diversity, or outstanding examples of major types of natural systems or natural processes. If an area is proposed for ACEC designation that is considered an appropriate addition to such a recognized program, evidence of qualification for the program should be included in the documentation. Where an official or generally recognized classification system exists for the type of environmental resource involved, how the resource fits the classification system should be described.

D. Illustrative Examples. Examples of some of the characteristics or qualities of the kinds of environmental resources or natural hazards that conceivably could meet these criteria are noted below for illustrative purposes only.

1. Cultural Value or Resource: Could be an archeologically significant area of prehistoric Indian habitation that is vulnerable to loss or damage because of easy accessibility; or physical evidence of an historically significant event or period in American history.

2. Scenic Value or Resource: Could be an area that combines outstanding scenic quality, relative scarcity, and/or high visual sensitivity that requires special attention if protection of these qualities is to be assured.

3. Fish or Wildlife Resource: Could include an important or critical habitat for a species that is endangered, threatened, sensitive, or of special importance; an important area of historic range suitable for reintroduction of such a species, or an area necessary for reproduction, rearing, or seasonal use in order to maintain a viable population level of such a species.

4. Natural System or Process: Could be a significant natural system or process that is being subjected to decisive adverse change or alteration, or that without special management attention is susceptible to decisive change in its natural condition or functioning. Also could include a key component essential to the life cycle or survival of such a living natural system or process; an important habitat for a

plant species or community, particularly one that is endangered, threatened, sensitive, or of special importance; or an important occurrence of a rare or relict resource, or a nonliving geological feature, paleontological phenomena or land form that exemplifies a natural system or process.

5. Natural Hazard: Kinds of hazards that conceivably could be appropriate for ACEC designation include significant avalanche areas, areas subject to periodic dangerous flooding, areas with unstable soil mantles such as steep slopes vulnerable to landslides, seismic zones, dangerous cliffs or other unsafe areas, particularly where human visitation is likely. Some types of hazards, such as abandoned mine shafts, are not relevant for ACEC identification because they are manmade rather than natural. However, a hazard caused initially or triggered by human action may be considered "natural" for ACEC purposes if it subsequently has become part of a natural process and significantly endangers human life, health or property.

IV. Designation Considerations

After one (or more) environmental resource or natural hazard has been found to meet the identification criteria (III, above), the decision whether to designate the area in which it is located an ACEC will be made through the RMP process.

A. A Management Decision. BLM officials have the management responsibility to decide whether or not to protect an environmental resource, or to provide protection from a natural hazard, through ACEC designation and the resultant special management attention. This decision process involves weighing the relative public interest in any benefits and adverse effects that would result from ACEC designation, and in any benefits and adverse effects that would result from non-designation. The designation decision shall be based on consideration of all applicable factors, including those outlined below.

B. Designation Factors. 1. Relevant Law. Some of these factors are set forth in law, including:

a. Factors Specified in FLPMA.

(1) The primary designation factor is the mandate of the Act that BLM "shall * * * give priority to the designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern" (Sec. 202(c)(3)). Other factors set forth in FLPMA include consideration of both "present and potential uses of the public lands"; consideration of "the relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means (including

recycling) and sites for realization of those values"; weighing of "long-term benefits to the public against short-term benefits," and providing "for compliance with applicable pollution control laws, including State and Federal standards or implementation plans" (Sec. 202(c)).

In addition, the Senate Report on FLPMA (Senate Report 94-583) noted that the Act's ACEC provisions respond, in part, to three recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission: Create and preserve a natural area system on the public lands for scientific and educational purposes; identify and protect areas of national significance on the public lands; and classify lands for environmental quality enhancement and maintenance.

Therefore, areas with high value or potential for expanding scientific knowledge or for education, particularly those with existing baseline data or special instrumentation or plans for research, or where special management is needed to assure continuity and integrity in long-term research programs, should be considered for ACEC designation.

(2) Another basic policy established in FLPMA is that the public lands shall be managed by observing the principle of multiple use unless otherwise specified by law (Secs. 102(a)(7), 202(c)(1), and 302(a)). Thus, the multiple-use principle is to be used in making ACEC designation decisions. To the extent that any otherwise appropriate use may take place within an ACEC without damaging or endangering an environmental resource that is the reason for ACEC designation, or without endangering life or property, such a use may be permitted as long as that use is consistent with the special management requirements of the ACEC.

b. Factors in Other Federal Law. Other Federal law that may be applicable to a particular ACEC decision may include such statutes as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Antiquities Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Clean Water Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Clean Air Act, Mining and Minerals Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, Sikes Act, General Mining Law of 1872, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, and Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

2. Statements of Federal Executive Policy. Executive direction and guidance may be expressed in Presidential statements and executive orders, Secretarial policy statements and orders, and BLM directives. Relevant executive orders may include, for

example, E.O. 11514 (1970), concerning protection and enhancement of environmental quality; E.O. 11593 (1971), concerning protection and enhancement of cultural and historic resources on Federal land; E.O. 11644 (1972) as amended by E.O. 11989 (1977), concerning management of off-road vehicles on public lands; E.O. 11988 (1977), concerning flood plain management; E.O. 11990 (1977), concerning wetlands protection, and the President's 1979 Environmental Message. Policy guidance from the Secretary, BLM Director and State Directors will be provided from time to time for District Managers and others preparing Resource Management Plans (see Sec. 1601.1 (b) and (c) of BLM's planning regulations).

3. Policies of Other Governmental Entities. ACEC designation decisions will take into account officially adopted resource-related policies, plans, and programs of State and local governments, Indian tribal governments and other Federal agencies, in accord with Sec. 202(c)(9) of the Act and Sec. 1601.4 of BLM's planning regulations, as well as uses of nearby private lands.

Where public lands administered by BLM are adjacent to or intermingled with lands administered by other Federal agencies or with non-Federal lands, such as inholdings of private or State lands, ACEC designation decisions will, as elsewhere, be coordinated with land planning and management activities of other governmental entities and landholders who would be affected. In such cases, cooperative agreements should be sought in order to secure mutual objectives consistent with the purposes of the ACEC designation. In any case, an ACEC will not include non-BLM inholdings or other non-BLM lands or interests.

4. Expressions of Public Concern. The views of members of the public, including residents of nearby communities, landholders, and users of the public lands, also will be key considerations in making designation decisions.

V. Process

The process to be used in making ACEC identification, designation, and management decisions is BLM's planning process for preparing and approving Resource Management Plans (RMP's). (The BLM planning regulations, at Sec. 1601.5, provide details of this planning process.) Identification of potential ACEC's will be given priority in the inventory of all public lands and their resources, and designation and protection of ACEC's will be given priority in the development and revision

of RMP's (FLPMA, Secs. 201(a) and 202(c)(3)).

A. Identification Phase. Criteria for identifying potential ACEC's are discussed in Identification Criteria, III, above.

1. Information Collection. a. District managers will give priority attention to the identification of important environmental resources and natural hazards on BLM-administered land in the "identification of issues," "development of planning criteria," and "inventory data and information collection" phases of the resource management planning process. Sources of special significance information as discussed in III.C. would be extremely useful.

b. Members of the public, including representatives of State and local government, may at any time nominate an environmental resource or natural hazard to be considered for ACEC identification purposes. Any such nominations are most useful during the inventory and scoping steps of the planning process, and should be accompanied by maps and description, together with available evidence as to their relevance and importance. An environmental resource or natural hazard may be identified for ACEC purposes at other times as well.

c. Bureau employees may nominate an environmental resource or natural hazard at any time, such as in the course of BLM field activities, including on-the-ground project planning work. Information from other relevant sources, such as State or Federal natural heritage, cultural, historic, or scientific research and education programs, including both inventory and evaluation data, also will be considered for identification purposes.

d. Whenever an environmental resource or natural hazard has been nominated by the public or the Bureau, by any one of the above methods, such a resource or hazard will be analyzed, evaluated, and reviewed, as described in V.A.2 and 3 below, and a finding made as to whether its location is a "potential ACEC," as described in V.A.4 below. This determination should be made as soon as possible, but not later than six months, after such a resource or hazard is nominated.

2. Analysis and Evaluation. A nominated environmental resource or natural hazard will be analyzed and evaluated by members of the District Office staff, as to relevance and importance, taking into account both present use and condition, and trends. The application of the criteria will be a professional evaluation based on the qualities and characteristics of the

resources or hazards themselves, in the context of public concern, without consideration of alternative uses of the resources.

3. Review of the Analysis and Evaluation. The identification recommendation will be reviewed by other District Office professional staff on a systematic, interdisciplinary and multiple-resource basis to ensure that the environmental resources and natural hazards being evaluated meet the identification criteria. Interdisciplinary aspects of this review will be in accord with BLM's planning regulations and NEPA Sec. 102(A), and Sec. 1502.6 of the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) regulations for implementing NEPA, so as to ensure integrated application of the natural sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts. Where preparers or reviewers on the District Office staff do not represent all of the appropriate disciplines, assistance should be obtained from the State Office staff.

This review will include whether the proposed ACEC boundary encompasses an appropriate unit, of adequate size and configuration to include not only its central features, but such surrounding and adjacent lands as may be appropriate to assure that the necessary special management attention can be provided in a secure setting. In any case, there is no size limitation for ACEC's, either maximum or minimum.

Where more than one environmental resource or natural hazard is located in the same general location, consideration should be given to consolidating their review as one potential ACEC. While each environmental resource or natural hazard involved should be evaluated for ACEC identification purposes on an individual basis, the whole potential ACEC area should be included in the review, on an integrated and multiple-resource basis. In some situations a combination of different kinds of environmental resources may be present, and this circumstance and their interrelationships may add to the importance of a potential ACEC area as a whole.

4. Identification Finding. The District Manager will make the finding whether an environmental resource or natural hazard meets the identification criteria. If the identification criteria are met, the area in which the identified environmental resource or natural hazard is located becomes a potential ACEC. (This decision will be made as part of the "evaluation" and "management situation analysis" steps of the RMP planning process, Sec. 1601.5, planning regulations.) The District Manager then shall prepare

technically feasible protection objectives and recommended special management requirements, together with supporting reasons and documentation.

B. Temporary Management. When a District Manager finds that the location of an environmental resource or natural hazard is a potential ACEC (i.e., when the identification criteria have been met), the District Manager will take all feasible action to assure that those qualities that make the resource important are not damaged or otherwise subjected to adverse change pending an ACEC designation decision. With regard to a natural hazard found to meet the identification criteria, the District Manager will take all feasible action to assure the safety of life and property pending an ACEC designation. Examples of some of the actions the District Manager can initiate include: cooperative agreements, emergency withdrawals, temporary closures, supplemental rules, increased monitoring and surveillance, or implementing relevant laws or statements of policy. Where temporary management measures available to the District Manager are not adequate to fully protect a potential ACEC, the District Manager will promptly advise the State Director, who will take appropriate authorized action. The primary consideration will be to protect the integrity of a potential ACEC's values until a designation decision is made.

C. Designation Phase.

1. Designation Consideration through the Planning Process. After a potential ACEC is identified, the following procedures will be used:

a. When an approved management plan exists:

(1) Where appropriate special management attention already is being provided in accord with an existing plan, thereby requiring no change in management, ACEC designation should be made by adding to the plan an ACEC element including appropriate special management requirements, thus providing the protection of Sec. 102(c)(3) of the Act without awaiting revision of the plan in its entirety;

(2) Where a change in management would be required to assure appropriate special management attention, the District Manager will consider the significance of the indicated changes and determine (a) whether the indicated change can be made in a timely manner according to the regular planning schedule; or (b) whether the plan should be amended more promptly without awaiting the regularly scheduled time for plan completion or revision. The

District Manager shall act accordingly and also provide special temporary management in accordance with V.B. above until the decision is made on the proposed plan or amendment.

(3) During the period of transition to the Bureau's revised planning process, where an approved land-use plan exists—such as a Management Framework Plan (MFP)—until such time as a Resource Area is placed under an approved Resource Management Plan (RMP), the area will continue to be managed under the existing land-use plan. During the transition period until approval of an RMP, an existing MFP may be amended to include an ACEC element in accord with these guidelines (and Sec. 1601.8 of the planning regulations).

b. When no approved management plan exists:

When the District Manager considers that prompt designation of a potential ACEC is appropriate without waiting for approval of the other elements of a plan, the District Manager will prepare and proposed approval an ACEC plan element (Sec. V.B.3), analyze the proposed action through an environmental analysis or environmental statement as necessary, provide opportunity for public participation, and, with the State Director's concurrence, make a designation decision in accordance with Sec. 1601.8(c) of the planning regulations. Special temporary management will be provided in accordance with Sec. V.B. of these guidelines until a decision to designate or not designate is made.

2. Consideration of Alternatives. For all potential ACEC's, alternatives to the proposed ACEC designation will be considered and evaluated through the alternative development and evaluation phases of the resource management planning process. Alternatives may include differing ACEC special management requirements, differing configurations of possible ACEC boundaries, and no ACEC designation—i.e., management under standard BLM procedures; protective management through another form of special area designation; or alternative uses for the resources involved. Effects of alternatives will be considered and a preferred alternative selected.

3. Preparation for Designation Decision. Following opportunity for public comment on the alternatives, the District Manager will review the record of public response, consider the other relevant factors, and propose a decision that will allocate the environmental resources involved to the use or combination of uses that best serves the

public interest (in accord with Designation Considerations, IV., above). If the proposed decision is to designate an ACEC, a proposed ACEC element of a proposed plan or plan amendment will be prepared. When more than one ACEC proposal is included within an ACEC plan element, each proposal will be the subject of an individual part of the element. The District Manager will advise the State Director of his proposed decision. The State Director must concur with a District Manager's proposed decision before a decision may be made by the District Manager (in accord with concurrence procedures, Secs. 1601.5-8 and 1601.6-1, planning regulations).

a. *ACEC Plan Element.* An ACEC element of a plan will include or reference for each ACEC involved:

(1) *Name:* A proposed name for the ACEC, for public identification purposes. The name should indicate both a geographic location or central feature and the purpose of the ACEC, e.g., Clearwater Creek Scenic Area, Rainbow Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area, or Dead Man Cliffs Hazardous Area. The Washington Office will prepare a discrete list of "purpose-related" title categories which will normally be used to avoid proliferation of title categories for like areas.

(2) *Management Objectives:* A statement of the specific management objectives for the particular ACEC.

(3) *Description:* A description of the environmental resources or natural hazards involved, including description of their interrelationships, together with assessment and evaluation of their relevance and importance, and other pertinent characteristics of the area and its setting.

(4) *Special Management Requirements:* A statement of the special management requirements for the ACEC. The purpose of the statement of special management requirements is to assure that the necessary protective management will be both prescribed and applied. It is recognized that the degree to which it is feasible for an area's special management requirements to be fulfilled (i.e., fully specified, completed, adopted, or implemented) at the time of designation may vary from one ACEC to another—depending on such factors as the level of current knowledge and understanding of an area's resources, degree of importance, need to designate without delay, and complexity of the management situation. Thus, some of the provisions of the special management requirements may be fulfilled at the time of designation by a description of the requirement, together with a schedule for

implementation. Where provisions are needed to guide on-the-ground management of the ACEC that cannot be fulfilled at the time of designation, they will be incorporated into a subsequent activity plan for the ACEC. Completion of an activity plan as needed for each ACEC is a priority item and should be completed within 6 months of approval of the ACEC plan element.

The statement of special management requirements will include:

(A) A description of the special management attention to be applied, giving priority to prevention of irreparable damage and other protective requirements. Special management measures, including any necessary standards or criteria, will be designed to (1) provide effective protection against adverse change to the qualities that make the environmental resource or resources involved important, and wherever feasible to enhance these qualities or (2) provide protection from hazards.

Interrelationships among multiple resources should be taken into account in prescribing special management requirements for an ACEC as a whole. This will include, or include description of, any necessary rules, regulations, and plans for protection, in accord with Sec. 102(a)(11) of the Act. These measures will be described in sufficient detail to effectively inform BLM personnel, other governmental entities, and the public of the basic terms and conditions of future management and use of the area.

The special management requirements for each particular ACEC will be designed individually to fit the resources or hazards within each particular geographic area involved. Although affected by management objectives of adjacent lands, each ACEC's special management requirements will be handcrafted independently. Adjacent land management practices may complement a particular ACEC's management requirements, but those practices should not be relied on to fulfill an ACEC's management requirements.

A distinction should be made between those measures that (1) can be adopted and carried out by BLM and (2) those that are a basis for a request or recommendation to others for action. This second category—for example, proposals for withdrawals, legislation, or cooperative agreements with other government agencies, landholders, or private organizations or intentions to nominate an ACEC to a Federal or State register or recognition program—depend in whole or in part on actions of others. In intermingled land ownership

situations, where resources or hazards within an ACEC on BLM lands are likely to be affected by uses of adjacent or nearby non-BLM land, any necessary cooperative agreements, contracts or other arrangements with such land managers, landholders, or governmental entities, pursuant to Sec. 307 of the Act, will be included or described. Any such measures may be requested or completed prior to the time of designation. In any case, an ACEC will not include non-BLM inholdings or other such non-BLM lands or interests.

Where necessary in order to provide the required special management, and when it is in the public interest to do so, lands or interests in lands may be recommended for acquisition by purchase, exchange, or donation pursuant to Secs. 205, 206, and 318(d) of FLPMA or other applicable law.

(b) to the maximum extent possible, types of future uses, activities or management practices that are considered compatible with the purposes of the designation, and those considered incompatible, shall be described, together with a description of any existing incompatible uses within the area and a schedule for conformance.

(c) Maps and other supporting documentation or references. (Where general public knowledge of the precise location or recognizable features of a fragile resource could reasonably contribute to its damage, rather than protection, only general location or characteristics should be shown on maps or described.)

(5) *Public Comment.* The ACEC element will include a summary of public participation and a record of public response.

4. *Designation.* After concurrence by the State Director, the District Manager will make the designation decision. If the decision is to designate, the designation shall be made through approval (i.e., adoption) of the RMP, MFP, or amendment in which the ACEC plan element is included; or the proposed ACEC plan element when no plan exists.

a. *Special Provisions for Resources of More-than-State Significance.* When a State Director considers that an environmental resource within an area being proposed for ACEC designation may be of more-than-State, national, or international significance, he will so advise the BLM Director and provide rationale. If the BLM Director finds that such a resource is of national or international significance, the BLM Director may, after reviewing the proposed ACEC element, concur in the proposed designation decision. The BLM

director may recommend and request the concurrence of the Secretary in the designation of a proposed ACEC involving a resource found to be of national or international significance. Subsequently, in the event revision of that ACEC element is proposed, or an action inconsistent with that ACEC's special management requirements is proposed that could adversely impact a protected environmental resource within that ACEC, no such revision or action shall be undertaken or permitted by BLM except by concurrence of all officials who concurred in the designation.

b. *Public Notice.* Notice of each ACEC designation will be published in the Federal Register by the State Director, and a public announcement provided to other media.

c. *Decision Not to Designate.* If the decision is not to protect a potential ACEC through ACEC designation, that decision will be documented through the planning process and a public announcement made promptly. If the decision is to provide the necessary protection through another form of special management, the documentation and announcement will include specifics of that other form. If the decision is to allocate such an identified resource, in whole or in part, to another use which would result in damage or loss to such resource, the District Manager must first find that there is an overriding public need for such other use; that the public benefits of such other use outweigh the public benefits of use appropriate with ACEC designation, and that such other use will best meet the present and future needs of the American people (FLPMA, Sec. 103(c)). In addition, any allocations to such other use will include all feasible planning and management to prevent, minimize, mitigate or restore any consequent damage to the resource, and these requirements will be specified in the documentation.

D. *Management Phase.*

1. *Management Responsibilities.* Upon designation of an area as an ACEC, the area's special management requirements are in effect, as specified in the ACEC element of the plan, and all subsequent uses and activities within the area shall be in accord with those requirements.

In the event the District Manager considers that an activity should be undertaken, or permitted to be undertaken, because he considers it would be in the public interest despite its inconsistency with an ACEC's special management requirements, he may propose that the ACEC element of the relevant plan be amended to permit such activity. In any such case, provisions of V. F. (Revision of a

Designation) of these guidelines and 1601.6-3 (Changing the Resource Management Plan) of the BLM planning regulations, shall be followed.

All BLM planning and management activity concerned with lands outside of but affecting an ACEC shall be, insofar as feasible, supportive of and consistent with the objectives of the ACEC designation. Any threat to the integrity of an ACEC-Protected resource—whether originating within or outside of an ACEC's boundary, or whether undertaken or proposed by a governmental agency or a private entity—shall be prevented or opposed by the District Manager and appropriate action taken promptly. Where the District Manager lacks authority to deal effectively with any such threat, the District Manager shall request action be taken by the State Director.

2. *Reporting Responsibilities.* On internal documents for accountability purposes each ACEC should be identified as a generic ACEC by name, e.g., Clearwater Creek Scenic Area (ACEC), State name, District name, Resource Area name and number. Information on the status of ACEC identification, designation, management and use, and on management problems, encountered and suggestions for improvement of the ACEC process, will be reported by District Managers and State Directors to the Director (430), as one basis for preparing the annual report to Congress on implementation of FLPMA, required by Sec. 311 of the Act.

E. *Programming.* Needs for identification of environmental resources or natural hazards for ACEC purposes, and for designation and special management of ACEC's, will be given priority consideration in the scheduling, development and revision of all RMP's (and MFP's during transition), and of pertinent activity, program and work plans—pursuant to Secs. 102(a)(11), 201(a), and 202(c)(3) of the Act. Whenever inventory, analysis, planning or management actions are scheduled for the public lands, funding and personnel requirements for anticipated ACEC identification, designation, and special management will be incorporated into the appropriate budget requests for resource inventories, RMP (MFP during transition), and in subsequent activity plans and program plans, as developed through the budget process, and, depending upon the availability of funds and personnel, will be included in annual work plans.

F. *Revision of a Designation.* No revision may be made in the terms of an ACEC designation, except by plan amendment through the planning process, incorporating environmental

analysis and public participation. For any such proposed revision, at a minimum, an environmental assessment (EA) will be prepared. The decision whether an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required will be based on findings of the EA, in accord with BLM's planning regulations and CEQ regulations for NEPA (40 CFR 1500). If such a proposed revision would result in damage to an ACEC-protected environmental resource to the extent that it would be a major Federal action significantly affecting the human environment, an EIS will be prepared and filed for public review.

No use or action that would be inconsistent with an ACEC's special management requirements or that would adversely impact an ACEC-protected resource shall be permitted unless the District Manager, after considering all pertinent factors, including the results of environmental analysis and public comment, makes the following findings: (1) The public benefits of the proposed incompatible action clearly outweigh the public benefits of continuing protection of the ACEC-protected resource; (2) There is a clear public need for the proposed action and such action is clearly in the public interest; (3) There is no feasible alternative to, or alternative location for, the proposed action, and (4) Such action includes all feasible planning and management requirements to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or restore the effects of adverse impacts.

In any such case, concurrence by the BLM State Director shall be a prerequisite for approval of such a plan amendment. Where an environmental resource that has been found by the BLM Director to be of national or international significance is involved, and the BLM Director concurred in the ACEC designation decision, the BLM Director, also, would have to concur in any such plan amendment. Where the Secretary concurred in the designation decision, the Secretary, also, would have to concur in any such plan amendment.

G. *Public Involvement.* Opportunity for public involvement will be provided at each step of the ACEC process, and public participation invited and facilitated by BLM officials in accord with applicable law and executive policy.

1. *Public Participation Guidance:* Public participation opportunities shall include, at a minimum, public notice by District Managers when an ACEC identification or designation process begins, and announcement of public meetings, workshops or other informational activity to explain the

schedule and procedures, possible application of the ACEC process to particular local situations, and how interested persons and organizations may effectively participate.

2. *Administrative Review.* Protests relating to the proposed approval or disapproval of a plan or plan amendment concerning ACEC designation, related management practice, or other aspects of the ACEC process may be filed with the State Director for administrative review by BLM. Procedures and requirements for such administrative review, including protest filing procedures and qualifications, are covered in Sec. 1601.6-1 of BLM's planning regulations.

VI. Responsibilities

A. *District Managers.* Basic responsibility for making ACEC decisions has been delegated to District Managers. As part of District Managers' responsibility to prepare and approve an RMP for each Resource Area in their Districts, each District Manager will, with assistance of Area Managers, identify environmental resources and natural hazards that meet ACEC identification criteria, prepare proposed ACEC elements of such plans as warranted, and designate any ACEC's after obtaining the appropriate concurrence. Subsequently, the District Manager will make any necessary revisions to ACEC plan elements through the plan amendment process. District Managers' continuing responsibilities include preparation of activity plans and management of each ACEC in accord with its special management requirements. District Managers will provide for and facilitate public participation in the ACEC process.

B. *State Directors.* State Directors will provide quality control for the ACEC process in their States and technical assistance and policy guidance to District Managers, review proposed ACEC designation or Revision decisions, and concur before such decisions are made by District Managers. Where a proposed ACEC contains a resource which State Directors consider may be of national or international significance, they will so advise the Director. State Directors will file draft and final environmental statements associated with ACEC's (in accord with Sec. 1601.0-4(b) of the planning regulations), and will assure that public participation in the ACEC process is provided for and facilitated.

C. *Director.* National-level policy direction and guidance for the ACEC process are provided by the Director. When State Directors advise the

Director that they consider a resource within a proposed ACEC may be of national or international significance, the Director may, after reviewing the proposed designation decision, make such a finding and may concur in the proposed decision. The BLM Director may seek concurrence by the Secretary in ACEC designation decisions.

D. *Coordination.* All BLM personnel with responsibilities for programs involving inventory, planning or management of public-lands resources will integrate the ACEC process into these programs. Each State Director and District Manager will designate a member of their respective resources staffs as ACEC Coordinator. In the Washington Office, ACEC coordination functions and responsibility for development of procedures for, and oversight of, identification, designation and management of ACEC's, are assigned to the Assistant Director—Recreation and Environmental Areas, through the Deputy Director for Lands and Resources.

VII. Relationships

ACEC's and other forms of special management designation are not necessarily mutually exclusive, and ACEC designations may be used to complement the other forms.

A. *Effect of ACEC Designation.* Because in FLPMA the Congress mandated not only the identification and designation, but also the protection, of ACEC's, the ACEC process is more than a recognition program. It is a process for (1) determining what special management important environmental resources or natural hazards require; (2) providing commitment that this special management will continue to be provided on a priority basis in accord with Sec. 202(c)(3) of the Act; and (3) providing such management.

B. *Relationship to Other Allocation Designations.* ACEC's are a part of a Bureau system of special area designations. The purpose of these special area designations is to give special management attention to areas containing important natural and cultural resources and natural hazards (ACEC's), areas with combinations of significant resources values, and areas with certain significant public recreation opportunities.

The Secretary, and the BLM Director by delegation, have for many years designated special management areas for limited uses under their general authority to protect public health and safety, the natural environment, erosion and destruction of plant life and wildlife habitat. These areas have been given such titles as Primitive Areas, Scenic

Areas, and Research Natural Areas. Congress also has designated areas of the public lands as National Conservation Areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers for special management purposes.

In the future, areas of the public lands with important natural or cultural resource values—such as previously designated Research Natural Areas and Outstanding Natural Areas—shall be considered for ACEC designation.

An area designated by Congress for special management, such as a National Conservation Area, a National Wild or Scenic River, or a Wilderness Area, may contain one or more ACEC.

C. *Relationship to Recognition Designations.* Unlike ACEC designation, some types of Secretarial and State government designations are recognition-oriented; that is, they constitute a recognition of the significance of certain types of important environmental resources but do not constitute a commitment to provide special management protection of these resources. Examples include National Natural Landmarks designated by the Secretary of the Interior and Natural Areas identified by some State governments. ACEC designations may, in whole or in part, be considered for recognition, through such programs. For example, all or part of an ACEC also may be a National Natural Landmark if its values are found to be of national significance as defined by that landmarks program. Conversely, an area of the public lands which has been given recognition through such a program will be considered for ACEC designation.

D. *Withdrawals.* A number of withdrawals have, in effect, allocated areas of the public lands for specified public purposes by public land order issued by the Secretary. An ACEC designation does not constitute a withdrawal. That is, designation of an ACEC does not by itself preclude from the area any activities which may be allowed under the public land laws, including the General Mining Law of 1872. A withdrawal shall be requested of the Secretary in association with an ACEC designation if withdrawal is necessary in order to provide for the special management requirements of that particular ACEC.

E. *Integration with Other Management Actions.* The identification, designation, and management phases of the ACEC process will be incorporated into all BLM resource planning and management programs and activities on a priority basis, pursuant to FLPMA and other relevant law and executive direction. The ACEC process will be

administered so as not to duplicate, but rather to complement and strengthen the use of all relevant forms of management of the resources of the public lands in the public interest.

Attachment B—State Offices of the Bureau of Land Management

Alaska State Office, 701 C Street, Box 13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513, Phone: (907) 271-5076.

Arizona State Office, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Arizona 85073, Phone: (602) 241-2651.

California State Office, Federal Office Bldg., Rm. E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825, Phone: (916) 484-4676.

Colorado State Office, Colorado State Bank Bldg., Rm. 700, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202, Phone: (303) 837-4325.

Eastern States Office, 350 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22304, Phone: (703) 235-2833.

Idaho State Office, Federal Building, Rm. 398, 550 West Fort Street, P.O. Box 042, Boise, Idaho 83724, Phone: (208) 384-1401.

Montana State Office, Granite Tower, 222 North 32nd Street, P.O. Box 30157, Billings, Montana 59107, Phone: (406) 657-6461.

Nevada State Office, Federal Bldg., Rm. 3008, 300 Booth Street, P.O. Box 12000, Reno, Nevada 89520, Phone: (702) 784-5451.

New Mexico State Office, U.S. Post Office and Federal Bldg., South Federal Place, P.O. Box 1449, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, Phone: (505) 988-6217.

Oregon State Office, 729 N.E. Oregon Street, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208, Phone: (503) 231-6251.

Utah State Office, University Club Building, 136 East Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, Phone: (801) 524-5311.

Wyoming State Office, 2515 Warren Avenue, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001, Phone: (307) 778-2220.

Wednesday
August 27, 1980

Environmental Protection Agency

Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Part IV

**Environmental
Protection Agency**

**Interim Primary Drinking Water
Regulations**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY**
40 CFR Part 141
[FRL 1535-7]
**Interim Primary Drinking Water
Regulations; Amendments**
AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: These regulations amend the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NIPDWR), promulgated according to Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.* at 40 FR 59566 (December 24, 1975) and 41 FR 28402 (July 9, 1976). These amendments provide greater latitude to small public water systems for determination of compliance with the microbiological maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), specify alternate analytical techniques that have been approved by EPA for determining compliance with existing MCLs, provide an update of the approved analytical methods as prescribed in the NIPDWR, add a statement to the NIPDWR clarifying the apparent contradiction between setting an MCL for fluoride and the beneficial effects of fluoride, allow water samples taken by the State to be used to determine compliance, clarify that water systems shall submit to the State upon request any records required to be maintained by the NIPDWR, require water systems that have completed a public notification to submit to the State a representative copy of the public notification, change the time when results of monitoring are required to be submitted to the State from 40 days following a test to within 10 days following the month in which the sample results are received or within 10 days following the end of the monitoring period as determined by the State (whichever is shortest), require community water systems to monitor and report sodium levels in finished drinking water, and require community water systems to determine the presence of specific types of materials in distribution systems, and for one year to monitor and report corrosivity characteristics (pH, alkalinity, hardness, temperature, total dissolved solids, and the Langelier Index) of finished drinking water.

Modifications to the NIPDWR relating only to non-community water systems increase the latitude of the States by providing an additional 18 months for completion of nitrate monitoring, allow

some non-community systems to exceed the 10 mg/l nitrate MCL up to 20 mg/l under certain controlled conditions, provide latitude in turbidity monitoring requirements and include modifications to the microbiological monitoring frequency and public notification measures.

In addition, increased latitude is provided to the States with respect to requirements concerning public notification through the media for community water systems.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These amendments to the regulations will be effective August 27, 1980 except that sodium monitoring and reporting, determination of the types of materials in distribution systems, and monitoring and reporting corrosivity characteristics will be effective 18 months following the date of promulgation. The sodium and corrosion requirements must be completed within 12 months following the effective date.

ADDRESS: Copies of the Statement of Basis and Purpose, which provides additional supporting documentation for the sodium and corrosivity monitoring, is available upon request from Craig D. Vogt, Chief, Science and Technology Branch, Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Drinking Water (WH-550), Room 1111, WSME, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, and is available for reading at EPA Regional Offices.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig D. Vogt, 202-472-5030.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 19, 1979, the EPA proposed amendments to the NIPDWR (44 FR 42247 *et seq.*) pursuant to Sections 1412, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1445 and 1450 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*). As discussed in detail in the preamble to the proposed amendments, 44 FR 42247, these amendments to the NIPDWR are intended to update the regulations as a result of information gained subsequent to promulgation of NIPDWR on December 24, 1975, and July 9, 1976, pursuant to Sections 1412, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1445 and 1450 of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*).

A total of 88 written comments on the proposed regulations were received. A public hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on August 29, 1979, and a total of seven witnesses testified at the public hearing. Comments and statements were received from water utilities, State and local officials, public interest groups, engineering consulting firms, industry associations, and individual citizens. Included were comments from the State Liaison Group and the National Drinking Water Advisory Council. EPA has

thoroughly considered all comments and statements in formulating the final regulations. A detailed discussion of the comments and statements received and the Agency's response is presented in Appendix A.

Summary of Major Changes

As a result of the comments and new information provided by the commenters, the Agency made several changes to the proposed regulations which are indicated below.

The condition that no nitrite shall be present has been deleted from the provision that allows nitrate levels in non-community systems to exceed the MCL up to a level of 20 mg/l. In its place is guidance in the preamble to the States that levels of one mg/l nitrite should not be exceeded without careful consideration of all relevant factors on a case-by-case basis. In addition, appropriate local and State public health authorities must be notified annually of nitrite levels that exceed 10 mg/l. The proposal did not specify any frequency for notification and the notification was to physicians.

The proposed amendment that provided an additional year for non-community systems to complete nitrate monitoring has been extended to 18 months.

The proposed amendments to § 141.14 have been clarified such that the use of and/or within the regulation has been deleted. In addition, a provision has been added to § 141.14 (microbiological MCL) so that if an average MCL violation is caused by a single sample MCL violation the supplier will only be required to make one public notification for the single sample violation.

Provisions have been added to § 141.28 that allow analysis of pH and temperature by any person acceptable to the primacy agency.

The proposed amendment to § 141.31(a) has been changed to require the water supplier to report its analytical results to the primacy agency within the first ten days following the end of the required monitoring period as designated by the State, or within the first ten days following the month in which the sample results were received, whichever time is shortest.

The direct public notification requirement for sodium has been deleted. In addition, the amendment has been changed to require the water supplier to report sodium results within the first ten days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as designated by the State, whichever time is shortest. Also, a

provision has been added so that if more than one sample per compliance period is required, the supplier can accumulate the data before reporting the results.

The proposed amendment to 141.42 concerning corrosion control has been changed to require public water systems to identify the presence of specific materials within the distribution system and to monitor and report corrosivity characteristics including pH, alkalinity, hardness, temperature, total dissolved solids, and the Langelier Index. The monitoring and reporting requirement is limited to one year duration. These requirements are the initial steps in the proposed corrosion control program and specific monitoring requirements are set forth. For systems distributing corrosive waters, States are being encouraged to provide direction and technical assistance in implementing control measures to reduce the corrosivity. In addition, in a separate rule-making procedure, regulations will be proposed that set forth requirements for systems identified by the corrosivity monitoring to be distributing corrosive waters to increase monitoring for corrosion by-products, such as lead and cadmium, in representative locations.

The analytical methods approved for use in complying with the NIPDWR have been updated along with the approved alternate analytical methods.

Major issues, comments and revisions are discussed according to topic in the following.

Microbiological Contaminants

The wording of the proposal has been changed for purposes of clarification. The meaning and intent remains unchanged with the exception of adding a provision that if an average monthly MCL violation is caused by a single sample MCL violation, the supplier will only be required to make one public notification.

This amendment allows the primacy agency additional latitude in determining compliance by small public water systems with the monthly average MCL for coliforms in drinking water. The existing regulations governing microbiological contamination require that public water systems meet a monthly average and single sample MCL. This amendment does not make changes in the single sample MCL requirements.

The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes EPA to establish minimum sampling requirements for public water systems taking into account several factors including the population at risk. Accordingly, the present regulations require systems to take a minimum number of microbiological samples each

month based on the number of persons being served. Thus, for example, systems serving between 25 and 1,000 persons must take at least one sample per month; systems serving between 8,501 and 9,400 persons must take at least 10 samples per month; and systems serving 970,001 to 1,050,000 persons must take at least 300 samples per month.

Compliance with the microbiological standard is determined both on the number of coliform in a single sample and on the basis of a monthly average of the samples. Smaller systems taking fewer samples are more likely to violate the monthly average standard on the basis of only one sample showing coliform contamination (a "positive" sample) than are larger systems because of the mathematics of the averaging computation. For example, a system taking 10 samples per month with a single positive result of 16 coliforms would violate the monthly standard; whereas, a system taking 100 samples per month with a single positive result of 16 coliforms would not violate the monthly average standard; thus, this might lead to erroneous conclusions regarding the quality of the water of the systems. EPA recognizes that samples can be unknowingly contaminated in the collection process, in transit or in the analytical process. Problems of this nature can severely impact very small systems and require unwarranted expense of public notification while not increasing public health protection. The problem of one such sample distorting the monthly average primarily impacts systems taking 10 or fewer samples per month (systems that serve less than 9,400 persons).

In order to resolve this problem, EPA is amending 40 CFR § 141.14(a)(1), (b)(1) and (b)(2), to permit State discretion in allowing certain public water systems serving fewer than 9,400 persons to exclude one (but only one) positive routine sample in the calculation to determine compliance with the monthly average if two conditions (safeguards) are satisfied. First, a sample must be collected on each of two consecutive days from the same sampling point beginning within 24 hours after it has been determined that a routine sample is positive as provided for in 40 CFR 141.21(d) (1) (2) (3). Both of these samples, called "check" samples, must be negative for the presence of coliform bacteria. Otherwise, the positive routine sample must be included in the calculation of the monthly average and, if this results in a violation of 40 CFR § 141.14, the public must be notified under 40 CFR § 141.32 or § 141.16.

Second, regardless of whether the positive routine sample is followed by two consecutive negative "check" samples, the positive routine sample must be reported to the State under 40 CFR § 141.31(a) and a record of the sample must be retained by the public water system for five years under 40 CFR § 141.33(a). This precaution should allow either the State or the public water system to detect a pattern of positive routine samples which might indicate a persistent problem with the microbiological quality of the drinking water.

This amendment will be permitted on a case-by-case basis as approved by the States in water systems where the State determines and indicates in writing that no unreasonable risk to health would exist as a result of this provision. The determination of no unreasonable risk to health should be based upon all relevant information including but not limited to the following: (1) the maintenance of an active disinfectant residual, (2) the potential for contamination as indicated by a sanitary survey, and (3) the history of water quality at the public water system (e.g., MCL or monitoring violations). EPA encourages water systems to maintain an active disinfectant residual as a protective measure, and this should be a major factor in a State's evaluation regarding the applicability to an individual water system. Further, States are encouraged to initiate systematic evaluations of all pertinent factors on a case-by-case basis prior to receipt of a petition from a public water system for application of this provision.

The existing regulations and the final amendments to the regulations provide three additional safeguards. First, water supply systems utilizing this amendment must take at least one additional routine sample in that period to replace the one that is discarded; second, the amendment can only be applied once during two consecutive compliance periods (either months or quarters as the case may be). In general, a compliance period is one month, but some public water supplies may be on a quarterly schedule. If a system has more than one positive routine sample in a compliance period, those additional positive routine samples must be included in the average whether or not they are followed by two negative check samples (Note: More than one positive routine sample per compliance period more likely indicates contamination of the drinking water than simple mishandling of the sample). Third, this amendment does not affect the "single sample" test set forth in the microbiological MCL. That is, regardless

of the monthly average of the microbiological standards, a system exceeds the standard if the individual or "single samples" taken in any month exceed the maximum levels established in 40 CFR 141.14(a) (2), (3); § 141.14(b)(1) (ii), (iii); and § 141.14(b)(2) (ii), (iii). It is emphasized that these provisions are not a substitute for proper sampling and analytical procedures including verification but merely provide latitude to the States to deal with small systems in the infrequent event of an improperly conducted sampling or test. This amendment does not allow public water supplies to reject samples known to be properly collected and analyzed. Investigations into the nature of the problem should be made and corrective measures should be taken, especially in repetitive cases where the amendment is exercised more than once annually.

The amendment also provides that periods shall be used instead of semicolons after 40 CFR 141.14(a)(1); § 141.14(b)(1)(i); and § 141.14(b)(2)(i) to make it clear that the microbiological limitations are composed of two separate MCLs—the "monthly average" standard and the "single sample" standard.

In addition, § 141.21(a) is being clarified to the effect that suppliers of water for community water systems and non-community water systems may engage the services of approved laboratories to monitor and analyze for coliform bacteria for the purpose of determining compliance with § 141.41. Contrary to EPA's intent, the existing language in § 141.21(a) has been interpreted by some to mean that the suppliers of water shall themselves monitor and analyze for coliform bacteria and thereby could not use other private and State laboratories for this purpose. That interpretation was inconsistent with § 141.28 which requires all analyses except turbidity and free chlorine residual to be performed in a laboratory approved by the State.

It is emphasized that these are interim regulations; EPA is conducting comprehensive evaluations of the microbiological standards in development of the Revised National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Review of the Major Issues— Microbiological Contaminants

In the proposal, EPA specifically solicited comments on the merits of the modification to the regulation and on the adequacy of the safeguards for dealing with the problem of possible spurious samples leading to unnecessary public notification.

Ten comments were received that expressed some dissatisfaction with the current coliform standard, particularly the average monthly MCL. The main objections were that the response time to the average MCL was too long to be meaningful and that relative numbers of coliforms do not indicate relative health risks as is implied by the single sample MCL of four or greater and by the average MCL.

These commenters' concerns were directed towards the coliform MCL rather than the specific requirements in the proposal and were therefore not addressed herein. EPA is currently conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the regulations on microbiological contaminants and each of these comments will be carefully considered in the development of the Revised Regulations.

Many commenters misunderstood the provisions of the amendment in that they thought that the proposed amendment required that a system maintain an active disinfectant residual before it could be eligible for excluding a sample from the average MCL calculation. Eight of these commenters felt that samples with no chlorine residual could be more easily contaminated (i.e. through improper sampling or testing procedure rather than in the actual quality of the water) and be misrepresentative than samples with a residual; they were opposed to systems being required to maintain a disinfectant residual in order to be eligible for the conditions of the amendment. Several commenters felt that only systems having an active disinfectant residual should be eligible for excluding a sample.

For purposes of clarification the wording of the amendment has been changed. As discussed previously, this amendment will be permitted on a case-by-case basis as approved by the States in water systems where the State determines and indicates in writing that no unreasonable risk to health would exist as a result of this provision. This determination should be based upon all relevant information including but not limited to the following: (1) the maintenance of an active disinfectant residual, (2) the potential for contamination as indicated by a sanitary survey, and (3) the history of water quality at the public water system (e.g. MCL or monitoring violations).

Seven commenters stated that the amendment should apply to all system sizes, most arguing that contamination of one sample in a large system could lead to non-compliance with the monthly average MCL and unjustified public notification.

Smaller systems, because of their lower required monitoring frequency, are more likely to violate the monthly average MCL because of contamination of one sample than are larger systems. Large systems taking a large number of samples are less likely to violate the monthly average MCL because of a spurious sample since it would be included with a large number of negative samples (expected in meeting the MCL), and thus probably not lead to an average MCL greater than one. EPA has studied the distribution of single sample and average MCL coliform violations as a function of supply system size. A relatively small number of systems serving over 9,400 would potentially be affected if the amendment were made applicable to them. Thus, no changes were made and the provisions are only to apply to systems serving 9,400 and less.

Other comments concerning the microbiological MCL are addressed in Appendix A.

Sampling and Analytical Requirements

The purpose of this amendment is to clarify that monitoring samples that are taken by the State may be used to determine compliance with the NIPDWR. The present regulations state that compliance with any MCL is to be determined pursuant to the applicable monitoring and analysis requirements set forth in Subpart C of the NIPDWR. However, the monitoring and analysis requirements are directly applicable to the suppliers of water, and it is unclear as to whether the results of such compliance sampling performed by the supplier were meant to be the only samples that could be used to determine compliance with the regulations.

The language of this amendment specifies that the State in a primacy State or the EPA in a non-primacy State under Subpart C of the NIPDWR has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results and other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

There were no major issues concerning this amendment and thus, no changes were made to the proposed amendments. Specific comments are addressed in Appendix A.

Alternate Analytical Methods

The NIPDWR specify, in most cases, a single analytical procedure for determining the concentration of each contaminant. However, § 141.27 states that alternate analytical techniques may be used with the written permission of the primacy agency, and with the concurrence of the Administrator of the

EPA. Proposals for an alternate method for nationwide use are initially evaluated by the EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory (EMSL) with final review by the EPA's Office of Drinking Water. In order for an alternate method to be approved, it must be deemed substantially equivalent to the prescribed test in precision and accuracy. In addition, the use of an alternate analytical method for determination of compliance with any MCL does not change the frequency of monitoring required.

A number of alternate analytical techniques have been approved by EPA at the request of some States. These techniques have been determined to be equivalent methods and are now acceptable for determining compliance with the NIPDWR. All analytical procedures will be thoroughly reviewed as part of the development of Revised Regulations, and precision and accuracy requirements, as well as the type and amount of supporting documentation to support inclusion as an acceptable method, will be more carefully defined.

EPA is postponing final approval at this time to a proposed alternate turbidity standard, "Nephelometric Method with Styrene Divinyl Benzene Polymer Standard," proposed at § 141.22(a). EPA had made final approval of this standard conditional upon receipt from the manufacturer, Amco Standards International, of information related to the preparation and use of the standard. Amco has not submitted the necessary information and thus, the reference and footnote 4 to this reference has been deleted from the final regulations. EPA is requesting submission of any relevant information on the issue of final approval or disapproval of this standard on or before October 27, 1980.

No major issues were raised by the commenters, and thus, with the exception of deleting the reference to the "Nephelometric Method with Styrene Divinyl Benzene Standard," there were no changes to the proposed amendment. However, commenters suggested updating the list of approved analytical techniques as presently specified in the NIPDWR, and adding them to their appropriate sections. The updated methods have been included.

The atomic absorption furnace techniques for most metals requiring monitoring by the NIPDWR have been published in the 1979 EPA "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," and are available from ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

The alternate analytical methods, now approved, and several referenced ASTM

methods, essentially identical to the originally specified procedures, have been updated and added to their appropriate parts of §§ 141.22, 141.23, 141.24 and 141.41. In the proposal these analytical techniques were listed under § 141.27(b) which has now been deleted.

In addition, reference has been added to several sections of "Microbiological Methods for Monitoring the Environment, Water and Wastes," U.S. EPA, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268—EPA-600/8-78-017, December 1978. Available from ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Specific comments are addressed in Appendix A.

Reporting of Compliance Data

The NIPDWR presently requires that results of monitoring be reported to the State within 40 days following a test. Under these provisions, it can take almost two months to assure compliance and, in some cases, this can defeat the possibility of prompt corrective action. Thus, the intent of the proposed amendment was to shorten the time period between sampling and reporting. The provisions of the proposal would have required that the supplier of water report to the State its analytical results within 10 days following receipt of such results; analyses performed more frequently than once per month, such as turbidity and coliforms, could be reported at one time by the tenth day of the month following the month in which the samples were analyzed. However, the preamble of the proposal described the proposed amendment as requiring the supplier to report all results to the State no later than the tenth day of the month following the month in which sample results were received.

Commenters were most concerned with the possibility of having to report to the State within 10 days of receipt of results. Based on these comments, the amendment has been changed to require the supplier of water to report to the primacy agency its analytical results within the first ten days following the end of the required monitoring period as designated by the State, or within the first ten days following the month in which the sample results were received, whichever of these is shortest.

This amendment will encourage earlier reporting of analytical results to the primacy agency without inconvenience to the supplier and minimize clerical work by facilitating the reporting of all parameters at the same time.

Some States currently require coliform and turbidity results to be submitted at a mid-monthly rather than at an end of

month frequency. The wording of the amendment maintains uniform reporting requirements for all States. The amendment also ensures that non-community systems which might only be required to conduct quarterly coliform monitoring, will report their results within the same time constraints as community systems.

In addition, a statement has been added to the NIPDWR which clarifies that the water supplier must submit upon request to the State copies of any records required to be maintained by the NIPDWR.

Review of Major Issues—Reporting of Compliance Data

Six of the twelve commenters felt that a required reporting time of ten days was unnecessary. Most indicated that the problems of immediate health risk are considered in the NIPDWR which requires that violations of an MCL be reported to the primacy agency within 48 hours. Some of these commenters alleged that contaminants to which the ten days reporting requirement applied posed potential chronic rather than acute health risks; thus, they considered it illogical to require such a short response time for State notification of results. Several commenters indicated that allowing water suppliers more time to report results would permit them to equalize their work load.

The purpose of having a shorter required reportage time is to allow the primacy agency to determine more quickly those systems which do not report their MCL violations within 48 hours, and to begin corrective action as soon as possible. This particularly pertains to coliforms which potentially indicate immediate health risks. Contaminants which only pose chronic health risks should also be reported within the same time frame since no inconvenience will be imposed upon the supplier. Requiring shorter reporting times for coliforms and turbidity would be impractical because of their high monitoring frequency. EPA considers it illogical to require shorter reportage time for the parameters other than coliforms or turbidity since their health risks tend not to be so imminent. Therefore, the amendment has been changed to provide for simultaneous reporting of all parameters. The amendment should reduce the reportage time for most parameters by about one half without further inconvenience to the supplier.

Public Notification

Under section 1414(c) of the SDWA and 40 CFR 141.32 of the NIPDWR, a community water system is required to

notify the public immediately through notices in the newspaper, radio and television media of any failure to comply with an applicable MCL in addition to notifying its customers through water bills or by direct mail within three months of such failure.

An amendment to § 141.32(b) has been added to provide greater latitude to the States to waive the media notification requirements, applicable to a community water system under circumstances where such notification would not be meaningful; that is, where a violation has been corrected promptly after discovery, the cause of the violation has been effectively eliminated and the violation no longer poses a risk to public health. Consumer notice as required by § 141.32(a) would remain unchanged by this amendment.

This limited modification of the media notification requirements is authorized by the SDWA and is consistent with its legislative history. Section 1414(c) gives the Administrator the discretion to establish by regulation the form, manner and frequency for giving public notice. It was contemplated that such regulations would be reasonably designed to implement the purposes of the SDWA, while not unduly burdening public water systems with unnecessary and counterproductive requirements. Thus, in House Report No. 93-1185 accompanying the SDWA, Congress explained that:

The purpose of this notice requirement is to educate the public as to the extent to which public water systems serving them are performing inadequately in light of the objectives and requirements of this bill. Such public education is deemed essential by the Committee in order to develop public awareness of the problems facing public water systems, to encourage a willingness to support greater expenditures at all levels of government to assist in solving these problems, and to advise the public of potential or actual health hazards.

This public education function is well served by consumer notification of any failure to comply with a MCL, as well as media notification of continuous violations, repeat violations, or where the cause of the violation has not been duly corrected. Violations of MCLs, other than coliforms, the cause of which has been promptly corrected, would probably not have posed serious health problems. Moreover, since the State is required to make an affirmative determination that a waiver of media notification is appropriate for any given circumstance, such waivers can certainly be denied where media notification would be meaningful in terms of advising the public of any serious problem. No waiver would be appropriate, for example, where a system had a history of violations or

where only interim measures had been taken to correct the problem. The good faith efforts of the system to comply and the nature and degree of the violation should also be taken into account.

The House Report accompanying the passage of the SDWA also supports an interpretation that Congress intended that the three-month consumer notice would be sufficient under most situations to notify the public of corrected violations. Thus, Congress stated: "The Administrator's regulations should also require that the three-month notice include all violations not previously reported, even though they have been corrected at the time of notification" (emphasis added, p. 24). The three-month notice requirement refers to the consumer notice required by § 141.32(a). This language is interpreted as providing greater latitude to the Administrator to allow for waiver of the § 141.32(b) requirements of media notification for corrected violations under appropriate circumstances, provided that the purposes of the SDWA are not violated or circumvented. This is consistent with Congress concern that public notification not unduly alarm the public.

This amendment attempts to be responsive to comments received from States and public water systems which expressed concern regarding the necessity and expense of media notification. Such expense is surely warranted where the public is informed of recurring violations or violations of a continuous nature. However, where violations have been corrected promptly after discovery and the cause of the violation has been effectively eliminated, such expense becomes less justified. EPA does not allow for waiver of the media notification requirements for every case where a violation has been corrected prior to the time that the notice would be issued. The public education function of the media notification requirements will still be served under most circumstances.

In addition, § 141.31(d) has been added which requires water systems to submit to the State, within ten days of the completion of issuance of public notification, a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted, and/or made available to the persons served by the system and/or to the media.

Monitoring for Sodium in Drinking Water

This amendment requires (1) monitoring of sodium levels in drinking water by community water supply systems at least annually for surface water systems and at least every three

years for systems using groundwater sources. In addition, (2) suppliers must report the levels to EPA and/or the State within the first ten days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received and (3) suppliers must also notify local and State public health authorities. Suppliers are not required to notify local authorities where the State provides such notices in lieu of the supplier. The effective date of the regulation is 18 months from promulgation which should provide sufficient time for States to adopt the regulations. The first round of sampling and reporting must be completed by all systems within 12 months following the effective date.

Two provisions which were proposed have been changed. These changes include revisions in the time for reporting and deleting the direct public notification requirement.

Sodium ions naturally occur in water from leaching of surface and underground salt deposits, intrusion of sea water into fresh aquifers, and from salt spray along the seacoast. Human activities such as deicing, municipal use (e.g. urine and washing products), and types of water treatment (e.g. softening, pH adjustment) also contribute to increased levels of sodium in water. However, drinking water is usually a very minor source of total dietary sodium except for persons on sodium-restricted diets.

Evidence indicates that excessive sodium intake contributes to an age related increase in blood pressure that culminates in hypertension in genetically susceptible people (NAS, Drinking Water and Health, 1977). The NAS has estimated that about 15 to 20% of the population are at risk of developing hypertension.

Intake from food is generally the major source of sodium. However, in many instances, where high sodium concentrations in the drinking water occur, the contribution of sodium by water may constitute a significant fraction of the total sodium intake. About 3% of the population is on sodium-restricted diets calling for sodium intake of less than 2,000, 1,000 or 500 mg/day. Where water supplies contain more than 20 mg/l, dietary sodium restriction to less than 500 mg/day is difficult to achieve and maintain (NAS, 1977). Therefore, knowledge of the sodium ion content of the water supply and maintenance of it at the lowest practicable concentration is critical in arranging diets for persons who require a low sodium diet. EPA suggests that sodium levels of 20 mg/l or less in drinking water be considered an optimal.

The current NIPDWR (40 FR 59566) do not contain a monitoring requirement for sodium. The NAS included sodium in its study of the health effects of inorganic chemicals and recommended that sodium concentrations in water should be maintained at the minimum possible, and that provisions should be made for notifying persons on low sodium diets. In response, EPA is establishing monitoring and reporting requirements for sodium. In addition, EPA recommends that systems having sodium levels above 20 mg/l should examine their present treatment systems in order to minimize sodium levels; in some cases, systems are adding sodium containing compounds to the drinking water for such corrosion control or for other purposes but frequently alternate corrosion control methods are available and are similarly cost-effective.

Sodium monitoring was one of the issues of a petition for review of the NIPDWR. *EDF v. Costle*, 578 F. 2d 337, 347 (D.C. Cir. 1978). EDF urged that monitoring for sodium should be mandatory rather than voluntary. The Court indicated that the study carried out by NAS may aid EPA in re-evaluating its approach to sodium. The 1977 Amendments to section 1414(c) and 1445(a) of the SDWA also clarified EPA's authority to require monitoring, reporting and public notification of levels of any contaminant for which an MCL has not been established.

This amendment establishes special monitoring, reporting and notification requirements for sodium, an otherwise unregulated contaminant, as now authorized by the SDWA. Although it appears in 40 CFR Part 141, it is not, strictly speaking, a NIPDWR. Therefore, it has been included in Subpart E of Part 141 which was established when EPA promulgated special monitoring requirements for organic chemicals in drinking water in 1975 (40 FR 59588, December 24, 1975). States will not be required to adopt these special requirements for sodium as a condition for maintaining or obtaining primary enforcement responsibility under section 1413 of the SDWA. These requirements will be enforceable by EPA under the separate enforcement authorities provided under section 1414(c) of the SDWA. Nevertheless, States are urged to adopt these requirements as State drinking water regulations to minimize the federal enforcement role in primacy States. The sodium requirements will be effective 18 months following promulgation to afford States ample time to adopt them. Systems must complete the first round of

sampling within 12 months of the effective date.

The purpose of a sodium monitoring program is to assure that affected persons are informed, so they can make necessary adjustments in water usage. Suppliers of the water will be required to report to EPA and/or the State the results of such sodium monitoring within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received. Suppliers of water are required to notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice within three months of receipt of results. However, where the State has adopted this regulation and provides the notice to the local and State public health officials, the supplier may be relieved of this particular notice requirement. A copy of each notice sent in compliance with these requirements must be sent to EPA (or the State) within 10 days of its issuance.

Review of the Major Issues—Monitoring for Sodium

In the proposal, EPA solicited comments on the merits of the proposed notification requirements, the feasibility of establishing an appropriate MCL for sodium, factors for determining the appropriate monitoring frequency, and the proposed effective date for implementing the regulation.

Of the 55 comments received on the proposed monitoring requirements for sodium, 22 expressed general support but indicated specific reservations, 25 presented no value judgment but made specific comments, and 8 were opposed.

The proposed amendment would have required suppliers to directly notify the public of the sodium concentrations in their water. EPA suggested that suppliers could implement such notification by including sodium concentrations on their water bills or any other convenient means.

Twenty-nine out of the fifty-five comments received on the proposed sodium amendment opposed direct consumer notification. Most of these commenters favored public notification via health agencies and physicians, permitting the public to be informed through these resources upon their own request. Eight commenters thought that such notification should only be required if the sodium levels were "high" (e.g., 20 to 270 mg/l). The main objection to direct consumer notification was that since only a small fraction of the population is affected by sodium, an unnecessary burden would be placed on the supplier. Many thought that the public would be confused or falsely alarmed over reported sodium

concentrations on water bills; several indicated that space for proper clarification on the water bill would be lacking and that the printing and distribution of additional material by the suppliers would be costly. A few commenters expressed concern over the logistic problems of consumer notification, noting that in some locations such as apartment complexes, residents are not billed independently. Some commenters considered it illogical to notify the public of sodium content in water when this was not being done for foods which are the more significant source.

Nine commenters favored direct consumer notification (as proposed) provided that the requirement only pertain to supplies having "high" sodium concentrations (e.g., 20 to 250 mg/l). Only a few commenters indicated support for direct consumer notification for all systems.

EPA has deleted the direct public notification requirement. The final amendment requires suppliers of water to report their sodium concentrations to EPA and/or the State and to designated local and State public health officials. If the State notifies the local and State public health officials, public water systems are relieved of this requirement. The public and physicians can be informed of sodium levels in their water by contacting their local public health office, the State, or water system. Of course, systems can opt to regularly report sodium concentrations to the public along with other primary or secondary regulation parameters, as some already do.

Suppliers with sodium concentrations above 20 mg/l should prevent further increase in their levels during the treatment process. At this time, EPA does not expect systems to apply treatment technology to reduce their sodium levels below that of their raw water source because of the high cost of the only available treatment technology.

Nine of the seventeen commenters who addressed the feasibility of establishing an MCL were opposed to such a requirement, mainly because of the lack of available cost-effective technology for reducing sodium levels. Some commenters felt that not enough evidence is available to implicate sodium as a health risk. Several commenters thought that an MCL would be inappropriate since the percentage intake of sodium in water relative to food tends to be very small; an MCL would thus only affect a very small percentage of people on restricted sodium diets, who in turn could buy bottled water for an overall more cost-effective solution.

Eight commenters suggested that if an MCL were established it should be higher than EPA's stated goal of 20 mg/l (ranging from 100 to 250 mg/l). Otherwise, too many supplies would not be able to meet the level without incurring very high treatment costs. The commenter also stated that a low MCL would also conflict with EPA's corrosion control objectives since sodium compounds are sometimes the most cost-effective treatment.

EPA recognizes that the available technology for sodium removal is expensive and would not necessarily be cost-effective to meet national regulations at this time. At this time, insufficient data is available on the significance of risk from sodium in drinking water and thus setting an MCL is now not appropriate. However, the Agency will reconsider if additional data becomes available. The health risks related to sodium intake are further discussed in responses to specific comments in Appendix A and in the Statement of Basis and Purpose.

In the preamble to the proposed regulations, EPA stated that 20 mg/l of sodium was a goal. Many commenters felt that this was an unrealistic statement considering the lack of available cost-effective treatment technologies; EPA recognizes the difficulty that many systems would have in achieving a level of 20 mg/l and the statement has been revised to state that 20 mg/l or less of sodium should be considered as an optimum for drinking water. Suppliers having raw waters above 20 mg/l are encouraged to minimize the addition of sodium compounds in their treatment process. Water systems should be sensitive to the levels of sodium in their drinking water sources and evaluate treatments that avoid the addition of sodium, such as by using lime when possible rather than soda ash to adjust the pH for corrosion control.

Most of the commenters raised no objections to the proposed monitoring frequencies. Of the 8 comments responding to this issue, 6 thought higher monitoring frequency should be required due to the variability of sodium concentrations, 3 suggesting that the State or primacy agency determine such frequencies on a case-by-case basis. Other comments suggested basing the monitoring frequency on population served, and applying the same monitoring frequency to surface as well as groundwater.

The amendment sets a specified minimum frequency for surface and groundwater systems and includes provisions which would encourage States to implement more frequent

monitoring where needed. Since groundwaters tend to have more stable sodium concentrations than surface waters, they are not required to be monitored as frequently. In regard to monitoring on the basis of population served, EPA believes this would add unnecessary costs; monitoring frequency should be based on variability of concentration rather than population. Coliform monitoring requirements are based on population because they are indicators of potential acute health risk, and because their presence is susceptible to high variation in case of failure in the water treatment process.

Three commenters objected to implementing the regulation 18 months following promulgation. Two preferred that additional time be provided but one suggested instituting the effective date two months following promulgation since no treatment modifications would be needed to meet an MCL.

EPA is strongly urging the States to adopt these requirements to minimize the federal role. EPA believes that 18 months will provide sufficient time for States to formally adopt these requirements and systems can complete the first round of sampling and reporting within an additional 12 months.

Other comments are addressed in Appendix A and the costs and economic impact associated with the sodium requirements are discussed below under the subheading, "Economic and Energy Assessment."

Corrosion Control

The final regulations on corrosion control have been changed and include specific requirements for public water systems to (1) identify the presence of specific types of materials used in distribution systems and to (2) monitor several corrosivity-related characteristics for a duration of one year. The proposal set forth a corrosion control program that would have initially required monitoring to assess the corrosivity of the water, followed by implementation of corrosion control measures. Commenters stated that although control of corrosion was an important concern the proposed corrosion control program lacked specific requirements. As discussed in the preamble to the proposed regulations, the problems of corrosive waters are unique to the circumstances in each public water system in that the quality of water varies, existing treatment systems can impact the corrosive nature of the water, and the occurrence and distribution of materials of construction of the distribution system are specific to each system. Thus, regulations were proposed to

control corrosion and corrosion by-products by implementation of corrosion control programs under the direction of the State; the program was to include monitoring for corrosivity characteristics, and implementation of control measures where needed. It was anticipated that the EPA regulations would provide direction but the actual corrosion control programs at each public water system could best be determined at the State and local level.

Sixty-eight comments were received concerning the proposed corrosion control program. The consensus was that the proposal lacked specific criteria and guidelines for methods, procedures, and implementation of the corrosion control program. Other commenters opposed the establishment of MCLs for corrosion that would be based upon one or more of the corrosivity indices. Some of these commenters, however, suggested that the indices may be used to identify corrosive waters. Other commenters suggested that regulations for control of corrosion should be based upon specific MCLs for contaminants resulting from corrosion. Similarly, several commenters felt that since MCLs are already established for the common corrosion by-products of lead and cadmium, corrosion control should be implemented through monitoring and meeting the MCL requirements.

The commenters agreed with the Agency that corrosion is a complex phenomenon and the occurrence of corrosion-related contaminants is not uniform in water supply systems. The proposal took into account that in many instances corrosion-related problems may be unique to each water supply system. Thus, the Agency was not specific in order to provide as much latitude as possible to the States and suppliers to detect, evaluate and solve corrosion related problems in a feasible and economical manner, and on a case-by-case basis if necessary.

The Agency believes that corrosion is a very significant concern not only affecting the aesthetic quality of the water but having a serious economic impact and posing health implications. Corrosion by-products containing materials such as lead and cadmium have been associated with serious risks to the health of consumers of drinking water. In addition, by-products of corrosion commonly include such compounds as zinc, iron, and copper for which secondary MCLs have been set in the NSDWR; occurrence of these compounds, as a result of corrosion, should be considered indicators of potential health risk because, as stated in the NSDWR, high levels of

contaminants in the NSDWR can pose a health risk; also, if corrosive waters are leaching these compounds from piping materials, it is very likely that other compounds of health concern are also leaching from the pipes. Further, a number of epidemiological studies indicate that there may be an increased incidence of cardiovascular disease associated with the consumption of soft waters, which tend to be corrosive (however, this subject is still under investigation).

Results of two independent studies estimate that approximately 16% of the public water systems in the United States distribute waters that are highly aggressive ($LI < -2.0$), while an additional 52% distribute moderately aggressive waters ($-2.0 < LI < 0.0$). It is also known that only a limited number of these systems have instituted corrosion control measures.

The Agency carefully evaluated the merits of the issues raised by the commenters. EPA maintains that corrosion control is a serious concern and implementation of a corrosion control program would best be accomplished on a case-by-case basis. In addition, it is apparent that specific directions are desirable to initially identify distribution system materials subject to attack by corrosive waters and to identify corrosive waters followed by careful on-site evaluations of control options.

Originally, the Agency considered the use of the Aggressive Index (AI), the Ryznar Index (RI) and the Langelier Index (LI) to determine the corrosive tendencies of the water. These indices are not a direct measure of the corrosivity of the water but rather are indicators of the calcium carbonate stability which may be used to predict whether or not a calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) layer may be deposited and maintained on pipe surfaces to protect against corrosion. The Agency recognizes that these indices may not be ideal as a determinant for corrosive characteristics of drinking water in all instances.

The Langelier Index defines the tendency of the water to form or dissolve calcium carbonate scales by comparing the saturation pH of the calcium carbonate (pHs) with the measured pH of the water, $LI = pH - pHs$. While negative values resulting from the difference between pH and pHs express the tendency of the water to be corrosive, positive values express a supersaturated condition indicating the formation of a protective scale of calcium carbonate on interior surfaces of the distribution system. At equilibrium, the LI has a value of 0.

The RI, which is a variation of the LI, is also calculated from the pHs of calcium carbonate saturation by the formula, $RI = 2 pHs - pH$, and provides an indication of the relative scale forming or aggressive tendencies of the water. Calcium carbonate scale deposition increases proportionally as the index drops below 6, and corrosion increases as it rises above 6, with extremely aggressive conditions for values of 10 and above.

In calculating the RI and LI, the pH, alkalinity, hardness, temperature and the TDS content of the water are taken into consideration. The AI, established as a criterion for determining the quality of the water that can be transported through asbestos cement pipe without adverse effects, is calculated from the pH, calcium hardness in mg/l as $CaCO_3$ (h) and the total alkalinity in mg/l as $CaCO_3$ (A) of the water by the formula $AI = pH + \log(AH)$. The AI does not consider the effects of temperature and TDS on the corrosive tendency of the water. An AI of 12 or above indicates non-aggressive water, while values of 10-11.9 is a possible indication of moderately aggressive conditions. AI values below 10 indicate extremely aggressive conditions.

The formation of a protective $CaCO_3$ layer is dependent on the pH, alkalinity, hardness, total dissolved solids (TDS) and the temperature of the water, each of which may independently affect the corrosive tendencies of the water. For instance, soft low alkalinity waters having either low or excessively high pH are corrosive even though the calculated LI may indicate non-corrosive tendency. In these instances, due to the insufficient amount of calcium ions and alkalinity, no protective $CaCO_3$ film can form. Since the materials used in distribution systems to convey the water are often amphoteric in nature, with the exception of asbestos cement or plastic pipes, corrosion will occur when either excessively low or high pH waters are conveyed.

Waters having high pH values and sufficient hardness and alkalinity may also exhibit corrosive tendencies even though the LI indicates non-corrosive conditions. At high pH levels formation of various calcium and magnesium complexes may result in the removal of calcium and alkalinity from active concentrations of their normal form thus preventing the formation and maintenance of a protective $CaCO_3$ layer. Since analytical procedures fail to distinguish between these forms, deposition of a $CaCO_3$ film may not be predicted reliably using any of the calcium carbonate saturation indices.

The corrosive tendencies of the water to particular metals such as the ones used in distribution systems are also significantly influenced by the amount of TDS. Waters containing TDS exceeding 150 mg/l may exhibit corrosive tendencies. The presence of various ions such as sulfates and chlorides in the water may interfere with the formation and maintenance of a uniform protective $CaCO_3$ layer on metal surfaces. In addition, the presence of these ions will accelerate the corrosion process.

Because of the influence of the various parameters involved, it is generally agreed that the LI may only be applicable to determine the corrosive tendencies of the water within a pH range of 6.5 to 9.5 provided that a sufficient amount of calcium ions and alkalinity over 40 mg/l are present in the water.

In response to comments and in continuing to emphasize that corrosion is a serious concern, a revised strategy has been developed regarding the control of corrosion-related contaminants in public water supply systems; the Agency has decided to confront the problem of corrosion by four steps as follows:

- (1) Require systems to determine the presence of specific materials of construction of the distribution system;
- (2) Require monitoring for parameters influencing the corrosivity characteristics of water by community water systems;
- (3) Encourage through State direction and assistance the implementation of corrosion control measures at systems distributing corrosive waters;
- (4) Require systems with corrosive waters and distribution materials vulnerable to contamination due to corrosion to increase monitoring for corrosion by-products, such as lead, cadmium, zinc, copper and iron.

In order to accomplish these goals, the Agency is taking the following steps:

- (1) Requirements are being established by these regulations to determine the presence of specific materials in distribution systems and to monitor for characteristics of corrosivity; only one year of monitoring and reporting is required in order to assess the corrosivity characteristics of the water;
- (2) EPA will also provide guidance to States to assist in accessing the problems of corrosivity and the most cost-effective treatment methods; and
- (3) A separate rule-making will propose regulations for increased monitoring for other corrosion related contaminants.

In recognition of the importance of the role of various parameters affecting the corrosivity of the water, the final regulations include specific requirements for monitoring and reporting the pH, alkalinity, hardness, and TDS of the water in addition to the LI. A number of States have already established requirements for reporting and monitoring of some of these parameters plus sulfate and chloride levels which are included in the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations; States are encouraged to require monitoring for sulfate and chloride levels as indicators of corrosivity characteristics. The Agency feels that knowledge of these parameters in addition to the LI will provide a better basis for evaluating the corrosive tendencies of waters. In certain instances, where asbestos cement pipe is in contact with the water, the AI may be reported instead of the LI.

These regulations finalize the initial step in the proposed corrosion control program; systems will identify the types of materials used in their distribution systems and will determine if the waters being distributed have corrosive characteristics. For systems distributing corrosive waters, it is expected that corrosion control measures would be implemented under the direction of the State.

Inclusion of the requirement that the community water supply system identify and report to the State the materials of construction in the distribution system including service lines and home plumbing is to assure that the potential for the occurrence of corrosion by-products is known. Systems must complete their assessments and report to the State within 12 months of the effective date of the regulation.

Occurrence of corrosion related contaminants, such as lead, cadmium, copper, iron, zinc and asbestos, is a function of both water quality and distribution system factors. Thus, in addition to determining the corrosive nature of the water, the water supplier should determine and report whether the following materials of construction are present in the distribution system:

1. Lead used in piping, solder, caulking, interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing.
2. Copper used in piping and alloys, service lines, and home plumbing.
3. Galvanized piping, service lines, and home plumbing.
4. Ferrous piping materials such as cast iron and steel.
5. Asbestos cement pipe.

In addition, other distribution system materials have been shown to contribute contaminants to the drinking water;

tetrachloroethylene has been measured in some waters distributed through vinyl lined asbestos cement pipe, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons have been found in some waters distributed through piping and tank materials coated with coal tar. Thus, States are provided the discretion to require systems to identify and report the use of other types of materials, such as vinyl lined asbestos cement pipe or coal tar lined materials.

A number of approaches are available to determine the presence of materials in distribution systems which have the potential for contaminating drinking water supplies. These include, among others, general knowledge of the system along with consulting records and knowledge of plumbing codes and practices, surveys at the consumers' homes, questionnaires, and possibly meter readers gathering information.

While the regulations only require community water systems to determine the presence of the above materials, it is recommended that the systems, in considering the potential for corrosion problems, will also determine the extent of usage of the materials in the distribution system; this would allow for evaluation of the significance of the potential for release of corrosion by-products into the drinking water. Availability of this information regarding water quality and the presence of specific materials of construction will enable the primary enforcement agency to determine which water supply system should initiate corrosion control measures.

In addition, regulations will be proposed in a separate rule-making that will require increased monitoring for corrosion by-products, such as lead and cadmium, for systems distributing potentially corrosive waters with materials in the distribution system that could contribute corrosion by-products to the drinking water. In those cases where the monitoring showed MCLs to be violated, it is expected that corrosion control measures would be implemented.

Summary of the Corrosion Characteristics Regulations

The regulations being promulgated are:

- (1) All community water supply systems are to collect and analyze samples to determine the corrosive characteristics of the water by monitoring and reporting the alkalinity, pH, hardness, temperature, TDS of the water; also, the Langelier Index must be reported which can be calculated from the above parameters. The regulations provide that certain systems may report

the Agressive Index (AI) in lieu of the Langelier Index since the AI may be more appropriate for certain systems that use asbestos-cement pipe; the State is provided the discretion to make this determination.

Monitoring for the above parameters to define the corrosivity characteristics of the water need not be repeated after the initial round(s) of sampling; however, States are provided the discretion to require additional monitoring. The effective date of the regulations is 18 months following the promulgation date. The monitoring and reporting requirements must be completed within 12 months following the effective date of the regulation. This will provide States sufficient time to adopt these regulations and assure that systems have conducted the monitoring. Systems are encouraged to conduct the monitoring as early as feasible.

(2) Samples shall be taken at each plant at a representative entry point into the distribution system. Sampling is specified at a representative entry point of the distribution system because substances within the distribution system could influence the corrosive characteristics of the water. For instance, water passing through asbestos-cement pipe tends to become less aggressive because of an increase in hardness and pH resulting from the leaching of calcium salts. Two samples within one year are to be taken from each treatment plant using a surface water source in order to account for the extremes in water quality variations, such as one sample in mid-summer or one sample in mid-winter (or high flow, low flow). During the course of the year, surface waters may undergo significant variations in pH, hardness, alkalinity, total dissolved solids and temperature which can influence the aggressiveness of the water. For instance, the total dissolved solids (TDS) content and the hardness of the water may vary considerably during periods of seasonal drought or rainfall. Addition of industrial discharges or "acid rain" may significantly affect the pH of the water, dependent upon the amount of water contributed relative to the size of the receiving body of the water. Variations in pH of the water may also be influenced by the natural buffering capacity of the water. Thus, to account for changes in water quality, surface water systems are required to determine the corrosivity characteristics twice during one year, taking each sample when the water quality is at an extreme for the year.

For groundwater sources, one sample per plant is required; less frequent

monitoring is appropriate for ground water systems because the quality of the water is relatively constant. Multiple wells from a common aquifer can be considered a single plant in regard to sampling requirements. States upon their discretion may increase the sampling requirements.

In certain cases the State may allow the use of the AI instead of the LI to determine the corrosivity of the water. In addition, the States may also require additional monitoring in instances where it is felt that the use of the LI would be inadequate as an indicator of the corrosive tendency of the water. The RI, which is based upon the same parameters as the LI is slightly more complicated to determine than the LI and the results indicate similar characteristics as the LI; thus, the RI was not included in these regulations. Use of the AI, which is less sensitive than the LI (i.e., the AI does not take into account the temperature and TDS of the water), is appropriate primarily for those systems which use asbestos-cement pipe in the distribution systems.

Table 1 summarizes the corrosivity characteristics associated with the Langelier and the Aggressive Indices.

Table 1.—Corrosivity Characteristics as Addressed by Indices¹

Corrosive characteristics	Langelier index	Aggressive Index
Highly aggressive	< -2.0	< 10.0
Moderately aggressive	-2.0 to < 0.0	10.0 to < 12.0
Nonaggressive	> 0.0	> 12.0

¹As noted previously, indices may be an appropriate measure of corrosive characteristics in all cases.

(3) All community water supply systems are required to determine the presence and report to the State the materials of construction of the distribution system including service lines and home plumbing.

Systems are expected to implement corrosion control measures if the monitoring results indicate corrosive characteristics based upon the individual parameters or as indicated by the LI or AI. States are encouraged to provide directions and technical assistance to the public water systems in evaluating options for corrosion control. A discussion on available corrosion control treatment methods is included in the Statement of Basis and Purpose.

Analytical and Economic Considerations

The analytical methods to determine the parameters influencing corrosivity do not generally require sophisticated equipment or procedures. To calculate

the LI (Standard Method No. 203, 14th Edition, as shown in Appendix B), it is necessary to determine the methyl orange alkalinity, calcium ion concentration, pH, temperature and total dissolved solids (TDS). The pH and temperature will have to be determined at the sample site, while the other parameters can be determined at the laboratory (Standard Methods #206, 212, 306, 403 and 424, 14th Edition). To calculate the AI, it is necessary to measure the alkalinity, calcium ion concentrations, and the pH. For details on the LI and the AI, see Appendix B.

The estimate for determining the LI, which includes all of the required parameters, by a commercial laboratory is approximately \$20 (measurement of AI would be less). Based upon this estimate, the total national cost for the approximately 60,000 public water supply systems covered by this regulation is estimated to be \$1.5 million. One time per capita costs for the smallest surface and groundwater systems (serving 25 people) are \$1.00 and \$0.80, respectively. One time per capita costs for the largest systems of both source types are expected to be less than \$0.01. Costs for each system associated with the determination of the presence of materials in distribution systems are expected to be minimal. The majority of systems could probably accomplish this very quickly based upon common knowledge of local construction practices.

Additional information is presented in the Basis and Purpose Document and detailed comments and Agency responses are included in Appendix A.

Non-Community Water Supply Systems

The amendments for non-community water supply systems promulgated herein do not, with two exceptions, vary from those that were proposed in July 1979. The conditions for allowing nitrate levels up to 20 mg/l have been revised and the specific condition requiring the absence of nitrite has been deleted. However, levels above one mg/l nitrite should not be exceeded and States should take this factor into consideration when evaluating the applicability of this amendment to public water systems. In addition, the non-community system is required to notify annually appropriate local and State public health officials that the nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/l. The other revision was an extension of the deadline for nitrate monitoring for an additional six months to a total of 18 months beyond the original deadline of June 24, 1979. Not all non-community systems have been able to complete the monitoring and the revised deadline of

December 24, 1980, should provide sufficient time for non-community systems to meet the requirements. The comments received on the other amendments involving the non-community water supply systems did not contain sufficient new information to require changes. The most significant comments involving the nitrate MCL are discussed below, while detailed analyses of these and other comments regarding the amendments for non-community water supplies are provided in Appendix A.

The majority of commenters supported the proposed amendment of the regulations which provides that nitrate levels up to 20 mg/l may be allowed for non-community systems. However, the commenters objected to the fourth and fifth conditions of the provision which stipulated that the supplier of water must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the State, that "(4) no nitrites are present in the drinking water," and that "(5) no adverse health effects will result." These commenters indicated that the analytical test is extremely sensitive, and that in most cases, a measurable trace of nitrite would likely be present; thus, this condition could rarely, if ever, be met by the non-community water system. Some commenters suggested that a "realistic" nitrite limit be set at one mg/l. The health implications of nitrite are essentially the same as nitrate in regards to methemoglobinemia except that the effect of nitrite is direct since metabolism is not required to reduce the nitrate to nitrite. For community water systems, a maximum level of one mg/l nitrite was suggested in the Basis and Purpose Document supporting the nitrate MCL in the NIPDWR and a level of one mg/l nitrite has been established in Canada based upon the occurrence of methemoglobinemia. However, since this provision for allowing up to 20 mg/l nitrate is predicated upon not allowing access to the drinking water by infants, EPA has determined that it is not necessary to set a limit for the nitrite levels; thus, the condition that nitrites should not be present has been deleted. However, levels of nitrite should not exceed one mg/l and it is suggested that, in applying this provision, States should make a judgment based upon all relevant factors for each specific system, including the levels of nitrite.

In regards to the levels of nitrite, States should also consider that significant levels of nitrite in drinking water are usually an indicator of gross contamination by agricultural practices or sewage and reducing conditions. In these cases, examination of the source

of contamination and increased monitoring for microbiological contaminants would be recommended.

While the condition on nitrite has been deleted, the condition that states "no adverse health effects will result" has been retained. This condition is the final safeguard and is left as general guidance as a contingency if the other conditions are not met.

Several commenters felt that the proposed requirement that the suppliers notify local physicians was unclear and could impose a large burden for some supplies in the suburbs of a large city. This condition has been revised so that the supplier would notify appropriate local and State public health authorities on an annual basis. It is expected that the local and State health authorities would notify appropriate physicians in the locality of the public water system.

Economic and Energy Assessment

A detailed regulatory analysis of the proposed amendments was not conducted due to the routine nature of the amendments and the expected decrease in the economic burden associated with these amended NIPDWR. Further, these amendments are generally not expected to have significant impacts upon resources or reporting requirements. The economics associated with each of the amendments are explained below. Energy impacts are negligible.

Changes in the microbiological monitoring and reporting requirements should result in unquantifiable but known savings to local water supply facilities. The savings reflect fewer public notifications. Although these savings are relatively small on a national scale, they are significant to the water utilities affected.

It is anticipated that the amendment on alternate analytical methods will have a minimal economic impact. Laboratories that are presently using equipment for new alternate methods, will have cost savings, since the need for equipment purchase for the previously approved methods will be eliminated. No changes in costs are expected in laboratories that do not adopt these procedures. The overall economic effect of the amendment on alternate techniques should be no cost increase, and in some cases a cost savings, since a greater analytical flexibility will be provided.

Changes in the regulations which affect non-community water systems will result in savings associated with reduced monitoring and public notification. Again, the extent of these reductions will be small in terms of

national costs, but may be significant for individual suppliers.

Changes in public notification requirements will decrease costs. Some of these savings will be significant for small supplies.

Changes in the fluoride regulations are only for clarification, and will not affect the associated cost in any way.

As indicated previously, a requirement for monitoring and notification of sodium concentrations in drinking water will result in new costs to drinking water utilities. Based upon \$10 per sample analysis, total national annual costs associated with this regulation are estimated to be \$450,000 with annual per capita costs for the smallest systems (25 customers) of \$0.80 for surface supplies and \$0.13 for groundwater supplies, and less than \$0.01 for the largest systems of both source types. These new costs do not impact all systems since some States already require monitoring for sodium.

Monitoring for corrosivity characteristics does not require sophisticated equipment or procedures. Determination of the Langelier Index involves measurement of hardness, alkalinity, pH, total dissolved solids, and temperature (the Aggressive Index only requires hardness, alkalinity and pH); in many cases, the water system will be able to conduct the analyses in their own laboratory. For many of the smaller systems, States will likely continue providing analytical services to the utilities. Based upon an estimate of \$20 per LI analysis by a commercial laboratory, the total one time national cost would be \$1.5 million with maximum per capita costs for the smallest systems (25 customers) of \$1.60 and \$0.80 for surface and groundwater systems, respectively, and less than \$0.01 per capita for the largest systems of both source types. Costs for each system associated with identifying the composition of materials of construction in the distribution systems are expected to be negligible.

In regard to reporting and resource impacts, it is expected that the reporting requirements will have negligible impacts because of the infrequency of monitoring and the fact that reporting would occur through the system already established and in use for compliance with the primary regulations. Thus, additional resources are not expected to be necessary at the Federal, State and local levels.

The effective date is immediately upon promulgation except that the requirements for sodium monitoring and reporting, determination of the types of materials in the distribution system, and monitoring and reporting corrosivity

characteristics will be effective 18 months after date of promulgation. The sodium and corrosion requirements must be completed within 12 months following the effective date. The Statement of Basis and Purpose Document which provides additional supporting information for the sodium and corrosivity monitoring requirements is available upon request at EPA headquarters, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C., and for reading at EPA regional offices.

Under Executive Order 12044, EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is "significant" and therefore subject to the procedural requirements of the Order or whether it may follow other specialized development procedures. EPA labels these regulations "specialized." I have reviewed this regulation and determined that it is a specialized regulation not subject to the procedural requirements of Executive Order 12044.

Dated: August 19, 1980.

Barbara Blum,
Acting Administrator.

Accordingly, 40 CFR, Part 141, is amended as follows:

1. By revising § 141.6 (c) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 141.6 Effective dates.

* * * * *

(c) The regulations set forth in 141.11 (a), (c) and (d); 141.14(a)(1); 141.14(b)(1)(c); 141.14(b)(2)(i); 141.14(d); 141.21 (a), (c) and (i); 141.22 (a) and (o); 141.23 (a)(3) and (a)(4); 141.23(f); 141.24(a)(3); 141.24 (e) and (f); 141.25(e); 141.27(a); 141.28 (a) and (b); 141.31 (a), (c), (d) and (e); 141.32(b)(3); and 141.32(d) shall take effect immediately upon promulgation.

(d) The regulations set forth in 141.41 shall take effect 18 months from the date of promulgation. Suppliers must complete the first round of sampling and reporting within 12 months following the effective date.

(e) The regulations set forth in 141.42 shall take effect 18 months from the date of promulgation. All requirements in 141.42 must be completed within 12 months following the effective date.

2. Amending § 141.11 (a) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 141.11 Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

(a) The MCL for nitrate is applicable to both community water systems and non-community water systems except as provided by in paragraph (d). The levels for the other organic chemicals apply only to community water systems. Compliance with MCLs for inorganic

chemicals is calculated pursuant to § 141.23.

* * * * *

(d) At the discretion of the State, nitrate levels not to exceed 20 mg/l may be allowed in a non-community water system if the supplier of water demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State that:

(1) Such water will not be available to children under 6 months of age; and

(2) There will be continuous posting of the fact that nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/l and the potential health effects of exposure; and

(3) Local and State public health authorities will be notified annually of nitrate levels that exceed 10 mg/l; and

(4) No adverse health effects shall result.

3. Amending § 141.11(c) to read as follows:

§ 141.11 Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals.

* * * * *

(c) Fluoride at optimum levels in drinking water has been shown to have beneficial effects in reducing the occurrence of tooth decay.

4. Amending § 141.14 (a)(1), (b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(i), and revising (d) to read as follows:

§ 141.14 Maximum microbiological contaminant levels.

(a) * * *

(1) One per 100 milliliters as the arithmetic mean of all samples examined per compliance period pursuant to § 141.21(b) or (c), except that, at the primacy Agency's discretion systems required to take 10 or fewer samples per month may be authorized to exclude one positive routine sample per month from the monthly calculation if: (i) as approved on a case-by-case basis the State determines and indicates in writing to the public water system that no unreasonable risk to health existed under the conditions of this modification. This determination should be based upon a number of factors not limited to the following: (A) the system provided and had maintained an active disinfectant residual in the distribution system, (B) the potential for contamination as indicated by a sanitary survey, and (C) the history of the water quality at the public water system (e.g. MCL or monitoring violations); (ii) the supplier initiates a check sample on each of two consecutive days from the same sampling point within 24 hours after notification that the routine sample is positive, and each of these check samples is negative; and (iii) the original positive routine sample is reported and

recorded by the supplier pursuant to § 141.31(a) and § 141.33(a). The supplier shall report to the State its compliance with the conditions specified in this paragraph and a summary of the corrective action taken to resolve the prior positive sample result. If a positive routine sample is not used for the monthly calculation, another routine sample must be analyzed for compliance purposes. This provision may be used only once during two consecutive compliance periods.

(b)(1) * * *

(i) More than 10 percent of the portions (tubes) in any one month pursuant to § 141.21 (b) or (c) except that, at the State's discretion, systems required to take 10 or fewer samples per month may be authorized to exclude one positive routine sample resulting in one or more positive tubes per month from the monthly calculation if: (A) as approved on a case-by-case basis the State determines and indicates in writing to the public water system that no unreasonable risk to health existed under the conditions of this modification. This determination should be based upon a number of factors not limited to the following: (1) the system provided and had maintained an active disinfectant residual in the distribution system, (2) the potential for contamination as indicated by a sanitary survey, and (3) the history of the water quality at the public water system (e.g. MCL or monitoring violations); (B) the supplier initiates a check sample on each of two consecutive days from the sampling point within 24 hours after notification that the routine sample is positive, and each of these check samples is negative; and (C) the original positive routine sample is reported and recorded by the supplier pursuant to § 141.31(a) and § 141.33(a). The supplier shall report to the State its compliance with the conditions specified in this paragraph and report the action taken to resolve the prior positive sample result. If a positive routine sample is not used for the monthly calculation, another routine sample must be analyzed for compliance purposes. This provision may be used only once during two consecutive compliance periods.

(b)(2) * * *

(i) More than 60 percent of the portions (tubes) in any month pursuant to § 141.21 (b) or (c), except that, State discretion, systems required to take 10 or fewer samples per month may be authorized to exclude one positive routine sample resulting in one or more positive tubes per month from the monthly calculation if: (A) as approved on a case-by-case basis the State

determines and indicates in writing to the public water system that no unreasonable risk to health existed under the conditions of this modification. This determination should be based upon a number of factors not limited to the following: (1) the system provided and had maintained an active disinfectant residual in the distribution system, (2) the potential for contamination as indicated by a sanitary survey, and (iii) the history of the water quality at the public water system (e.g. MCL or monitoring violations); (B) the supplier initiates two consecutive daily check samples from the same sampling point within 24 hours after notification that the routine sample is positive, and each of these check samples is negative; and (C) the original positive routine sample is reported and recorded by the supplier pursuant to § 141.31(a) and § 141.33(a). The supplier shall report to the State its compliance with the conditions specified in this paragraph and a summary of the corrective action taken to resolve the prior positive sample result. If a positive routine sample is not used for the monthly calculation, another routine sample must be analyzed for compliance purposes. This provision may be used only once during two consecutive compliance periods.

* * * * *

(d) If an average MCL violation is caused by a single sample MCL violation, then the case shall be treated as one violation with respect to the public notification requirements of § 141.32.

8. Amending § 141.21 (a) and (c) to read as follows and adding (i):

§ 141.21 Microbiological contaminant sampling and analytical requirements.

(a) Suppliers of water for community and non-community water systems shall analyze or use the services of an approved laboratory for coliform bacteria to determine compliance with § 141.14. Analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the analytical recommendations set forth in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," American Public Health Association, 14th Edition, Method 908A, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3—pp. 916-918; Method 908D, Table 908: I—p. 923; Method 909A, pp. 928-935, or "Microbiological Methods for Monitoring the Environment, Water and Wastes," U.S. EPA, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268—EPA-600/8-78-017, December 1978. Available from ORD Publications, CERL, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. Part III, Section

B 1.0 through 2.6.2, pp. 108-112; 2.7 through 2.7.2(c), pp. 112-113; Part III, Section B 4.0 through 4.6.4(c), pp. 114-118, except that a standard sample size shall be employed. The standard sample used in the membrane filter procedure shall be 100 milliliters. The standard sample used in the 5 tube most probable number (MPN) procedure (fermentation tube method) shall be 5 times the standard portion. The standard portion is either 10 milliliters or 100 milliliters as described in § 141.14 (b) and (c). The samples shall be taken at points which are representative of the conditions within the distribution system.

(c) The supplier of water for a non-community water system shall be responsible for sampling coliform bacteria in each calendar quarter that the system provides water to the public. Such sampling shall begin within two years after promulgation. The State can adjust the monitoring frequency on the basis of a sanitary survey, the existence of additional safeguards such as a protective and enforced well code, or accumulated analytical data. Such frequency shall be confirmed or modified on the basis of subsequent surveys or data. The frequency shall not be reduced until the non-community water system has performed at least one coliform analysis of its drinking water and shown to be in compliance with § 141.14.

(i) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results or other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

9. Amending § 141.22(a) to read as follows and adding (e):

§ 141.22 Turbidity sampling and analytical requirements.

(a) Samples shall be taken by suppliers of water for both community and non-community water systems at a representative entry point(s) to the water distribution system at least once per day, for the purpose of making turbidity measurements to determine compliance with § 141.13. If the State determines that a reduced sampling frequency in a non-community system will not pose a risk to public health, it can reduce the required sampling frequency. The option of reducing the turbidity frequency shall be permitted only in those public water systems that practice disinfection and which maintain an active residual disinfectant in the distribution system, and in those

cases where the State has indicated in writing that no unreasonable risk to health existed under the circumstances of this option. The turbidity measurements shall be made by the Nephelometric Method in accordance with the recommendations set forth in "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater," American Public Health Association, 14th Edition, pp. 132-134; or Method 180.1, Nephelometric Method.

(e) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results or other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

10. Amending § 141.23(a)(3), adding (a)(4) and amending (f) (1) through (10) to read as follows:

§ 141.23 Inorganic chemical sampling and analytical requirements.

(a) * * *

(3) For non-community water systems, whether supplied by surface or ground sources, analyses for nitrate shall be completed by December 24, 1980. These analyses shall be repeated at intervals determined by the State.

(4) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results and other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

(f) * * *

(1) Arsenic—Method ¹ 206.2, Atomic Absorption Furnace Technique; or Method ¹ 206.3, or Method ⁴ D2972-78A, or Method ² 301.A VII, pp. 159-162, or Method ³ I-1062-78, pp. 61-63, Atomic Absorption—Gaseous Hydride; or Method ¹ 206.4, or Method ⁴ D-2972-78A, or Method ² 404-A and 404-B(4),

¹ "Methods of Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," EPA Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268 (EPA-600/4-79-020), March 1979. Available from ORD Publications, CERL, EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268. For approved analytical procedures for metals, the technique applicable to total metals must be used.

² "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Pollution Control Federation, 1978.

³ Techniques of Water—Resources Investigation of the United States Geological Survey, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments," Book 5, 1979, Stock #024-001-03177-9. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, part 31¹ Water, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1976, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

Spectrophotometric, Silver Diethyldithiocarbamate.

(2) Barium—Method ¹ 208.1, or Method ² 301-A IV, pp. 152-155, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration; or Method ¹ 208.2, Atomic Absorption Furnace Technique.

(3) Cadmium—Method ¹ 213.1, or Method ⁴ 3557-78A or B, or Method ² 301-A II or III, pp. 148-152, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration; or Method ¹ 213.2, Atomic Absorption Furnace Technique.

(4) Chromium—Method ¹ 218.1, or Method ⁴ D-1687-77D, or Method ² 301-A II or III, pp. 148-152, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration; or Chromium—Method ¹ 218.2, Atomic Absorption Furnace Technique.

(5) Lead—Method ¹ 239.1, or Method ⁴ D-3559-78A or B, or Method ² 301-A II or III, pp. 148-152, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration; or Method ¹ 239.2, Atomic Absorption Furnace Technique.

(6) Mercury—Method ¹ 245.1, or Method ⁴ D-3223-79, or Method ² 301-A VI, pp. 156-159, Manual Cold Vapor Technique; or Method ¹ 245.2, Automated Cold Vapor Technique.

(7) Nitrate—Method ¹ 352.1, or Method ⁴ D-992-71, or Method ² 419-D, pp. 427-429, Colorimetric Brucine; or Method ¹ 353.3, or Method ⁴ D-3867-79B, or Method ² 419-C, pp. 423-427, Spectrometric, Cadmium Reduction; Method ¹ 353.1, Automated Hydrazine Reduction; or Method ¹ 353.2, or Method ⁴ D-3867-79A, or Method ² 605, pp. 620-624, Automated Cadmium Reduction.

(8) Selenium—Method ¹ 270.2, Atomic Absorption Technique; or Method ¹ 270.3; or Method ³ I-1667-78, pp. 237-239, or Method ⁴ D-3859-79, or Method ² 301-A VII, pp. 159-162, Hydride Generation—Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry.

(9) Silver—Method ¹ 272.1, or Method ² 301-A II, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration; or Method ¹ 272.2, Atomic Absorption Techniques Furnace Technique.

(10) Fluoride—Electrode Method, or SPADNS Method, Method ² 414-B and C, pp. 391-394, or Method ¹ 340.1, "Colorimetric SPADNS with Bellack Distillation," or Method ¹ 340.2, "Potentiometric Ion Selective Electrode;" or ASTM Method ⁴ D1179-72; or Colorimetric Method with Preliminary Distillation, Method ² 603, Automated Complexone Method (Alizarin Fluoride Blue) pp. 614-616; or Automated Electrode Method, "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater," Industrial Method #380-75WE, Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, New York 10591, February 1976, or "Fluoride in Water

and Wastewater Industrial Method #129-71W," Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, New York 10591, December 1972; or Fluoride, Total, Colorimetric, Zirconium—Eriochrome Cyanine R Method ³—I-3325-78, pp. 365-367.

11. Amending § 141.24(a)(3), (e) and (f) to read as follows:

§ 141.24 Organic chemical sampling and analytical requirements.

(a) * * *

(3) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results and other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

(e) Analysis made to determine compliance with § 141.12(a) shall be made in accordance with "Methods for Organochlorine Pesticides and Chlorophenoxy Acid Herbicides in Drinking Water and Raw Source Water," available from ORD Publications, CERI, EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268; or "Organochlorine Pesticides in Water," 1977 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, part 31, Water, Method D3088; or Method 509-A, pp. 555-565; ² or Gas Chromatographic Methods for Analysis of Organic Substances in Water, ⁵ USGS, Book 5, Chapter A-5, pp. 24-39.

(f) Analysis made to determine compliance with § 141.12(b) shall be conducted in accordance with "Methods for Organochlorine Pesticides and Chlorophenoxy Acid Herbicides in Drinking Water and Raw Source Water," available from ORD Publications, CERI, EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268; or "Chlorinated Phenoxy Acid Herbicides in Water," 1977 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, part 31, Method D3478; or Method 509-B, pp. 555-569; ² or Gas Chromatographic Methods for Analysis of Organic Substances in Water, ⁵ USGS, Book 5, Chapter A-3, pp. 24-39.

§ 141.25 [Amended]

12. Amending § 141.25 to add (e):

(e) The State has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results or other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

13. Amending § 141.27(a) to read as follows:

§ 141.27 Alternate analytical techniques.

(a) With the written permission of the State, concurred in by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA, an alternate analytical technique may be employed. An alternate technique shall be accepted only if it is substantially equivalent to the prescribed test in both precision and accuracy as it relates to the determination of compliance with any MCL. The use of the alternate analytical technique shall not decrease the frequency of monitoring required by this part.

14. Amending § 141.28 to read as follows:

§ 141.28 Approved laboratories.

(a) For the purpose of determining compliance with § 141.21 through § 141.27, samples may be considered only if they have been analyzed by a laboratory approved by the State except that measurements for turbidity, free chlorine residual, temperature and pH may be performed by any person acceptable to the State.

(b) Nothing in this Part shall be construed to preclude the State or any duly designated representative of the State from taking samples or from using the results from such samples to determine compliance by a supplier of water with the applicable requirements of this Part.

15. Amending § 141.31 (a) and (c) and adding paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 141.31 Reporting requirements.

(a) Except where a shorter period is specified in this part, the supplier of water shall report to the State the results of any test measurement or analysis required by this part within (A) the first ten days following the month in which the result is received or (B) the first ten days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the State, whichever of these is shortest.

(d) The water supply system, within ten days of completion of each public notification required pursuant to § 141.32, shall submit to the State a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted, and/or made available to the persons served by the system and/or to the media.

(e) The water supply system shall submit to the State within the time stated in the request copies of any records required to be maintained under § 141.33 hereof or copies of any documents then in existence which the State or the Administrator is entitled to inspect pursuant to the authority of

§ 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act or the equivalent provisions of State law.

16. Amending § 141.32 (b)(3) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 141.32 Public notification.

(b) * * *

(3) Except that the requirements of this subsection (b) may be waived by the State if it determines that the violation has been corrected promptly after discovery, the cause of the violation has been eliminated, and there is no longer a risk to public health.

(d) If a non-community water system fails to comply with an applicable MCL established in Subpart B of this part, fails to comply with an applicable testing procedure established in Subpart C of this part, is granted a variance or an exemption from an applicable MCL, fails to comply with the requirements of any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption, or fails to perform any monitoring requirement pursuant to section 1445(a) of the Act, the supplier of water shall give notices by continuous posting of such failure or granting of a variance or exemption to the persons served by the system as long as the failure or granting of a variance or exemption continues. The form and manner for such notices shall be prescribed by the State and shall ensure that the public using the system is adequately informed of the failure or granting of the variance or exemption.

17. Amending Subpart E to read as follows:

Subpart E—Special Monitoring Regulations for Organic Chemicals and Otherwise Unregulated Contaminants

§ 141.41 Special monitoring for sodium.

(a) Suppliers of water for community public water systems shall collect and analyze one sample per plant at the entry point of the distribution system for the determination of sodium concentration levels; samples must be collected and analyzed annually for systems utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and at least every three years for systems utilizing solely ground water sources. The minimum number of samples required to be taken by the system shall be based on the number of treatment plants used by the system, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer may, with the State approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples. The supplier of water may be required by the State to collect and analyze water samples for sodium more

⁵ Techniques of Water—Resources Investigation of the United States Geological Survey, Chapter A-3, "Methods for Analysis of Organic Substances in Water," Book 5, 1972, Stock #2401-1227. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

frequently in locations where the sodium content is variable.

(b) The supplier of water shall report to EPA and/or the State the results of the analyses for sodium within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as stipulated by the State, whichever of these is first. If more than annual sampling is required the supplier shall report the average sodium concentration within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample used for the annual average was received. The supplier of water shall not be required to report the results to EPA where the State has adopted this regulation and results are reported to the State. The supplier shall report the results to EPA where the State has not adopted this regulation.

(c) The supplier of water shall notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice by direct mail within three months. A copy of each notice required to be provided by this paragraph shall be sent to EPA and/or the State within 10 days of its issuance. The supplier of water is not required to notify appropriate local and State public health officials of the sodium levels where the State provides such notices in lieu of the supplier.

(d) Analyses for sodium shall be performed by the flame photometric method in accordance with the procedures described in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, pp. 250-253; or by Method 273.1, Atomic Absorption—Direct Aspiration or Method 273.2, Atomic Absorption—Graphite Furnace, in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste," EMSL, Cincinnati, EPA, 1979; or by Method D1428-64(a) in Annual Book of ASTM Standards, part 31, Water.

18. Adding a § 141.42 to read as follows:

§ 141.42 Special monitoring for corrosivity characteristics.

(a) Suppliers of water for community public water systems shall collect samples from a representative entry point to the water distribution system for the purpose of analysis to determine the corrosivity characteristics of the water.

(1) The supplier shall collect two samples per plant for analysis for each plant using surface water sources wholly or in part or more if required by the State; one during mid-winter and one during mid-summer. The supplier of

the water shall collect one sample per plant for analysis for each plant using ground water sources or more if required by the State. The minimum number of samples required to be taken by the system shall be based on the number of treatment plants used by the system, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer may, with the State approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples.

(2) Determination of the corrosivity characteristics of the water shall include measurement of pH, calcium hardness, alkalinity, temperature, total dissolved solids (total filterable residue), and calculation of the Langelier Index in accordance with paragraph (c) below. The determination of corrosivity characteristics shall only include one round of sampling (two samples per plant for surface water and one sample per plant for ground water sources). However, States may require more frequent monitoring as appropriate. In addition, States have the discretion to require monitoring for additional parameters which may indicate corrosivity characteristics, such as sulfates and chlorides. In certain cases, the Aggressive Index, as described in paragraph (c), can be used instead of the Langelier Index; the supplier shall request in writing to the State and the State will make this determination.

(b) The supplier of water shall report to EPA and/or the State the results of the analyses for the corrosivity characteristics within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received. If more frequent sampling is required by the State, the supplier can accumulate the data and shall report each value within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample was received. The supplier of water shall not be required to report the results to EPA where the State has adopted this regulation and results are reported to the State.

(c) Analyses conducted to determine the corrosivity of the water shall be made in accordance to the following methods:

(1) Langelier Index—"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method 203, pp. 61-63.

(2) Aggressive Index—"AWWA Standard for Asbestos-Cement Pipe, 4 in. through 24 in. for Water and Other Liquids," AWWA C400-77, Revision of C400-75, AWWA, Denver, Colorado.

(3) Total Filtrable Residue—"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method

208B, pp. 92-93; or "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," Method 160.1.

(4) Temperature—"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method 212, pp. 125-126.

(5) Calcium hardness—EDTA Titrimetric Method "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method 309B, pp. 202-206; or "Annual Book of ASTM Standards," Method D1126-67 (8).

(6) Alkalinity—Methyl Orange and paint pH 4.5. "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method 403, pp. 278-281; or "Annual Book of ASTM Standards," Method D1067-70B; or "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," Method 310.1.

(7) pH—"Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, Method 424, pp. 460-465; or "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," Method 150.1; or "Annual Book of ASTM Standards," Method D129378 A or B.

(8) Chloride—Potentiometric Method, "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, p. 308.

(9) Sulfate—Turbidimetric Method, "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," pp. 277-278, EPA, Office of Technology Transfer, Washington, D.C. 20460, 1974, or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 13th Edition, pp. 334-335, 14th Edition, pp. 496-498.

(d) Community water supply systems shall identify whether the following construction materials are present in their distribution system and report to the State:

- Lead from piping, solder, caulking, interior lining of distribution mains, alloys and home plumbing.
- Copper from piping and alloys, service lines, and home plumbing.
- Galvanized piping, service lines, and home plumbing.
- Ferrous piping materials such as cast iron and steel.
- Asbestos cement pipe.

In addition, States may require identification and reporting of other materials of construction present in distribution systems that may contribute contaminants to the drinking water, such as:

- Vinyl lined asbestos cement pipe.
- Coal tar lined pipes and tanks.

Appendix A—Response to Public Comments
Comments submitted to the Agency and statements presented at the public hearing in

response to the July 19, 1979, proposed regulations, are summarized below along with EPA's responses.

Community Water Supply Systems

141.11 Fluorides

Nineteen comments were received by the Agency as a result of EPA's endorsement of fluoridation practices and the addition of a statement to the NPDWR clarifying that there is not a contradiction between the fluoride MCL and fluoridation practices. Eighteen of the comments dealt with the various aspects of established fluoride MCLs, treatment techniques to remove fluorides, monitoring and sampling for fluorides, and whether or not the MCL for fluorides should belong in the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWR) rather than in the NPDWR. Only one commenter addressed EPA's action of endorsing fluoridation. This commenter felt that the Agency acted illegally since he felt that endorsement of fluoridation by EPA violates the spirit and the letter of the law.

The questions raised by the commenters regarding established MCLs, treatment techniques, and monitoring and analytical techniques were addressed when the NPDWR and the NSDWR were promulgated and will again be considered in the development of the Revised Regulations. No changes to the existing MCL for fluoride were included in the proposal; thus, the comments were not directed toward the proposed regulations. In regard to the legality of EPA's action, a statement supporting the concept of controlled fluoridation does not violate Section 1412(b)(6) of the SDWA which states that "no primary drinking water regulation may require the addition of any substance for preventative health care purposes unrelated to contamination of drinking water." Thus, the statement of clarification and the statement that endorses fluoridation have been retained.

141.14 Microbiology

Ten commenters suggested that a change in the current coliform standard was needed. Seven objected to the monthly average MCL and expressed one or more of the following: a) States should have the option of adopting the monthly MCL requirement; b) the response time to non-compliance is too long for the "monthly average" MCL to be meaningful; c) relating health risk to the number of coliforms present is questionable; it is better to use coliform presence or absence as an indicator of bacteriological pollution; and d) good water supplies consistently show no coliforms; thus, coliform presence or absence should be used as the only indicator of bacteriological quality.

One commenter suggested that monitoring requirements should be based on source type rather than population. Another thought that fecal coliforms rather than total coliforms should be the required indicator. One commenter felt that criteria should be based on long-term monitoring surveillance of 12 to 76 months since few coliform occurrences actually indicate disease outbreaks.

These commenters' concerns were directed toward the coliform MCL rather than the specific requirements in the proposal. EPA is

currently conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the regulations on microbiological contaminants and each of these comments will be carefully considered in development of the Revised Regulations.

Several commenters stated that the "and/or" provision of the amendment was unclear and suggested clarification prior to promulgation. Many commenters interpreted the amendment as requiring a system to have an active disinfectant residual before being eligible for excluding a sample from the monthly MCL calculation. Eight commenters opposed such a "prerequisite," some expressing that systems with no chlorine residual are more likely to have misrepresentative samples than systems having such a residual. Other commenters "agreed" with having a "prerequisite" of an active disinfectant residual.

The above commenters misinterpreted the wording of the amendment since maintaining an active disinfectant residual is not a prerequisite for being eligible for the provisions of the amendment. For purposes of clarification, the wording of the amendment has been changed. The amendment applies to all systems where the State has determined and indicated in writing that no unreasonable risk to health would exist as a result of this provision. While disinfection is not a requirement, EPA strongly encourages the maintenance of an active disinfectant residual, and this should be a major factor in States' determination of no unreasonable risk to health.

Seven commenters stated that the amendment should apply to all system sizes. Most argued that contamination of one sample in large systems would make them unjustly susceptible to a spurious monthly MCL violation.

The amendment was proposed in response to problems of unnecessary public notification in small systems that may result from false positive analytical results that do not reflect the actual water quality. EPA has studied the distribution of single sample and average MCL coliform violations as a function of supply system size. As the number of monthly samples increases, the sensitivity of the monthly average to any high value decreases. Thus, EPA has determined that the spurious monthly MCL violations are minor in systems serving over 2,400. The amendment has, therefore, not been changed to include large systems.

Three commenters felt that additional latitude should be provided for small systems and the following items were suggested: (a) allowing the MCL to be exceeded more than once before requiring public notification; (b) allowing one of the negative check samples to be included in the monthly average calculation; (c) allowing use of the provisions for excluding one sample from the monthly average more than once per compliance period; (d) not requiring reporting to the State until either of the two check samples is positive; (e) making the amendment applicable for every compliance period; and (f) allowing small systems to be exempt altogether from public notification.

Each of these items has been considered in determination of the final provisions of the amendment. However, no changes were

made in the amendment; EPA encourages stringent quality control in sampling and analysis and any lessening of the conditions set in this amendment could compromise the safety of the water served by small water systems.

Three commenters stated that "no unreasonable risk to health" should be defined so that the primacy agency can evaluate if a supplier is eligible for the amendment.

The purpose of this clause is to assure that in rendering that judgment the State conducts a comprehensive evaluation of each water system in order to assess the potential for contamination at each site. Strict definition of the criteria would not be possible since the State must evaluate all pertinent factors on a case-by-case basis. States are encouraged to initiate evaluations in a systematic manner prior to receiving a petition from the public water system, such that careful consideration, including a sanitary survey and an evaluation of the history of the water quality (e.g., MCL or monitoring violations), can be given to all appropriate factors. It is not expected that systems maintaining a disinfection residual in the distribution system would receive an automatic approval for application of this provision; however, this should be a prime factor in the determination of "no unreasonable risk to health" since the evaluation should be conducted on a case-by-case basis of all relevant factors.

Two commenters felt that the proposed amendment was too lenient since small systems tend to have greater disease incidence than larger ones. Their suggestions included increasing the required monitoring frequency to at least four samples per month, and requiring disinfection for all systems that take less than ten samples per month.

EPA will consider those suggestions as it prepares the Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulation. The current amendments are intended for the interim until Revised Regulations are formulated. EPA strongly encourages disinfection and maintenance of an active disinfectant residual to prevent contamination in the distribution system and to provide a margin of safety. In regard to increased monitoring or requiring disinfection, many small systems already practice disinfection but experience problems in a higher incidence of coliform violations than in large systems partly because of inconsistent operation or distribution system problems. EPA believes that health risks for such systems could be minimized by better operation and maintenance and compliance with existing regulations. The amendment should reduce average MCL violations caused by spurious sample results for small systems without compromising the safety of the water to the public. It is again emphasized that these are interim regulations and these commenters' concerns will be carefully considered in development of the Revised Regulations.

One commenter stated that the concept of 24-hour follow-up "check samples" is not feasible because of unavailable mail or laboratory service on the weekend.

Many laboratories provide service through the weekend, and samples can be sent

expeditiously via private postal bus service. Wherever possible, utilities not having easy access to weekend coliform analyses should attempt to monitor in the early part of the week, allowing for the contingency of follow-up "check samples" prior to the weekend.

One commenter felt that the amendment does not indicate what action should be taken if one or both check samples are positive.

The amendment states that each of the check samples must be negative in order to exclude the original positive sample from the compliance requirements. This indicates that if either of the check samples is positive the original positive sample must be used for computing the single sample and monthly average value.

One commenter interpreted the amendment to result in additional samples being taken; under the existing regulation a single sample exceeding four coliforms per 100 ml can be discounted if it is followed by two successive negative samples; the amendment would require two negative check samples and another sample to replace the original, a total of three samples.

The commenter is correct with respect to the single sample MCL. However, under the existing regulations, two successive negative check samples do not allow the original positive sample to be excluded from the average monthly MCL. If the minimum number of samples required per month is four or less, at least one additional sample (in addition to the two negative check samples) would need to be taken for the system to meet compliance with the average MCL. With the amendment, only one additional sample is needed. EPA encourages proper sample collection and handling practices; additional sampling should not be considered a burden since the drinking water was either actually contaminated or the sample was improperly collected or handled.

One commenter stated that the amendment is not clear as to whether the water utilities must petition to the State each time they seek use of this amendment or whether they can forego such petitions until after they have already excluded one positive sample from the monthly MCL calculation once within two successive compliance periods.

In order to be eligible for excluding one positive sample from the average MCL calculation, the utility must petition the State within 24 hours following two successive negative check samples. The utility is only eligible for one such exclusion within two successive compliance periods.

One commenter felt that non-compliance of both single sample and average MCLs within one month should be treated as a single violation with respect to public notification.

EPA agrees in the case of a single sample leading to non-compliance of both MCL standards. The amendment has been changed to include this consideration.

One commenter stated that "active disinfectant residual" needed to be defined.

This phrase is commonly understood to mean the presence of an anti-microbial oxidizing agent such as a free chlorine, combined available chlorine ($Cl_2 + NH_2$), or chlorite residual. Since the State regulates which oxidants are permissible, the term has

not been specifically defined in order to provide States latitude in making this determination.

In the preamble of the proposed amendments, it was stated that the laboratory director could discard samples known to be defective due to poor sampling or transit techniques. Three commenters felt that a laboratory director would not be qualified for exercising such judgment.

The laboratory director can in many cases, on the basis of the condition of the sample (e.g. lid off or sediment on top), excessive transit time [greater than 48 hours for coliforms), or inadequate transit conditions (e.g. insufficient refrigeration) decide if the sample would not be valid. The laboratory director should reject such samples from analysis to prevent the generation of misrepresentative data. The laboratory cannot reject a sample that has already been analyzed unless he is aware of an error in the analyses that was conducted.

The preamble of the proposal included a discussion on sample storage time requirements. Three commenters suggested this was inappropriate since no change in these requirements was being made. Two commenters were opposed to EPA requiring samples having more than a 48-hour transit time to be precluded from analysis. They suggested that the 48-hour cut-off point be used as guidance but allowing exceptions under certain conditions. One commenter felt that the 48-hour cut-off point lacked supporting data and could be unjust to the supplier because of slow postal service.

In cases of expected long transit time with the postal service, EPA suggests using the mail service provided by private bus companies. The storage time studies, referred to in the proposal, are still not complete. Until then, EPA expects utilities to analyze samples as soon as possible following collection and certainly within 30 hours of collection. The 14th edition of "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater" recommends that samples be processed within one hour of collection. If transit time extends beyond 6 hours, the sample should be refrigerated and consideration given to analysis by a local laboratory facility. "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater" further recommends that since drinking water samples often have to be transported by mail, the total elapsed time between collection and analysis should not exceed 30 hours. Under extraordinary circumstances a 48 hour transit time will be permitted, but State programs should be developed to keep transit time to a minimum. Samples awaiting analysis after 48 hours should be rejected.

One commenter indicated that the proposal had incorrectly paraphrased section 906B in the 14th edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," in saying that "if transit time extends beyond 6 hours, the sample should be refrigerated and consideration given to analysis by a local laboratory." The commenter indicated that the text suggests this for stream samples while EPA implies it pertains to drinking water analysis.

This was not the intent of EPA. The preamble also included a succeeding passage

from Section 906B which specifically recommended "that since drinking water samples have to be transported by mail, the total elapsed time between collection and analysis should not exceed 30 hours."

141.21 Microbiological Contaminant Sampling and Analytical Requirements

Three comments were received concerning the proposed amendment; all fully supported the amendment and thus no changes were made.

141.23 Compliance Monitoring and Record Maintenance

Five comments were received concerning the proposed amendments on compliance monitoring and record maintenance; four fully supported the amendments. One of these commenters suggested that the primacy agency should inform the supplier in writing of the intent to conduct sampling and work cooperatively in selecting representative sampling locations in the distribution system.

Notification of the public water system by the State of the intent to sample and determination of representative sampling locations in a cooperative operation is considered normal operating procedures for most States, and is in their best interests. However, in certain cases, such as compliance audits or enforcement cases, this might be inappropriate. No change has been made in the amendment.

141.27 Alternate Analytical Techniques

Eleven comments were received concerning the alternate analytical techniques specified in the proposal. Eight commenters supported the amendments and three expressed no value judgment but made specific comments.

Two commenters felt that the alternate analytical techniques should be listed in Sections 141.22, 141.23, and 141.24 for simplicity.

As suggested, the alternate analytical techniques are listed in Sections 141.22, 141.23, and 141.24.

One commenter remarked that EPA is very slow to accept new methods and to inform laboratories and chemists when such new methods are acceptable.

In many cases, considerable time is needed to evaluate the acceptability of an alternate method. Often incomplete or unclear data are provided in comparing alternate methods with approved methods and frequently several iterations in data review and requests for additional information are necessary between EPA and the laboratory before evaluation can begin. The package must be reviewed by the EPA Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory (EMSL) (Cincinnati) for analytical approval and by EPA, Office of Drinking Water (Washington, D.C.) for consistency with regulatory concerns.

One commenter suggested that EPA publish in the Federal Register now alternate techniques on a regular time basis and that the methods in the NIPDWR should be updated.

EPA agrees that new alternate approved methods will periodically be published in the Federal Register. Also, methods in the

NIPDWR have been updated and are included in the regulations.

Two commenters stated that the degree of accuracy of alternate methods should be equivalent to those already prescribed before being considered as alternate analytical techniques.

This is the intent of the provision for alternate analytical techniques. An alternate analytical technique shall only be accepted for compliance purposes if it is equivalent to the prescribed test in accuracy and precision, and has EPA and State approval.

One commenter cited their laboratory as being unable to get reproducible results on the Flameless A.A. and Graphite Furnace Technique for arsenic and selenium analysis, and suggested that further study is needed before these methods are "approved."

EMSL has received substantial data from many laboratories indicating equivalent precision and accuracy to the prescribed techniques for these parameters. These techniques have thus been approved for compliance monitoring for arsenic and selenium.

141.28 Approved Laboratories

The two comments received pertaining to use of approved laboratories expressed full agreement.

141.30 Corrosion Control

Sixty-eight comments were received by EPA regarding the amendment involving corrosion control. The comments dealt with a wide range of issues, involving the legal, health and procedural aspects of the amendment. Twenty-three of the commenters concurred with the Agency's overall approach to control corrosion, but twenty-one of these expressed reservations about some aspect of the amendment. Thirty of the commenters objected to the amendment on legal and procedural grounds. The remainder of the fifteen commenters did not express support or opposition to the amendment but provided recommendations.

Thirteen of the commenters objected to the proposed amendment because it did not contain specific requirements. The commenters questioned the Administrator's legal authority to promulgate this amendment, arguing that it is not enforceable since specific requirements for a maximum contaminant level or requirements for treatment technique were not specified. A number of these commenters objected because the Agency did not provide an adequate definition for corrosivity. The commenters felt that the use of the various indices as proposed by the Agency does not provide an acceptable criteria for corrosivity. However, several commenters did state that the indices could be used as indicators of corrosive characteristics in some locations. In addition, the commenters felt that the Agency should be more specific in regard to providing guidelines for monitoring and survey techniques to identify corrosive waters.

Since corrosion is a complex phenomenon and the presence and occurrence of contaminants in different water supply systems is unique, the Agency felt that States and utilities should be given as much latitude as possible to identify and solve the problem

on a case-by-case basis. However, the Agency also feels that specific requirements are desirable in setting forth most regulatory programs. Therefore, because of the concerns of public water systems and State agencies, the regulations have been revised. The Agency continues to emphasize that corrosion is a serious concern and has decided to confront the problem as follows:

EPA has established monitoring and reporting requirements in these regulations for corrosivity related characteristics by community water systems, including measurements of pH, calcium hardness, alkalinity, temperature, total dissolved solids, and the Langelier Index (or the Aggressive Index in certain cases). In addition, States may require monitoring for other parameters that may affect the corrosivity of the drinking water such as sulfates and chlorides. Furthermore, it is required that community water supply systems determine and report to the States the presence of materials of construction of their distribution system which may be potential sources of contaminants such as lead, cadmium, copper, iron, zinc and asbestos fibers. It is expected that the information gained as a result of this amendment will increase the awareness of the water supplier to corrosion related problems in his system and provide a basis for judgment by the State to determine whether the water system is vulnerable to contamination by corrosion products. For systems distributing water that has corrosive characteristics, these systems are expected to implement corrosion control measures, with the direction and guidance of the State. In addition, the Agency will propose in a separate rulemaking an amendment which will require that systems which are vulnerable to contamination by corrosion by-products to monitor for corrosion-related contaminants at an increased frequency and implement appropriate measures to remove and control corrosion-related contaminants where needed.

Four of the commenters expressed concerns about the supplier's legal authority to enter homes to conduct surveys, sampling and monitoring. Because of the lack of such authority, the commenters argued that compliance with the regulation would be difficult or impossible.

The commenters' concerns relative to obtaining samples and complying with the regulations has not been a problem to date in compliance with other requirements of the NIPDWR. It is expected that suppliers will be able to continue obtaining the consent of homeowners for survey and sampling purposes. If consent is not granted, suppliers should look toward other homes or possibly public buildings.

Seven of the commenters expressed concerns and questioned the legality of their responsibility regarding the water quality at the consumer's tap. The commenters reasoned that they should not be responsible for the deterioration of water quality beyond the distribution system not under the purveyor's jurisdiction since the changes made to the water quality by the consumer are not under the supplier's control. The commenters were concerned about legal recourse for not meeting the MCL due to

corrosion from appurtenances which are under the control of the user.

The definition of "maximum contaminant levels" in Section 141.2(c) of the NIPDWR specifically excludes "contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality." Thus, public water systems must take into consideration the types of materials used in service connections and in home plumbing. EPA believes that the water supplier is responsible for deterioration of water quality for problems within the supplier's control; adequate protection is provided in the NIPDWR so that legal action against the water supplier would be limited to corrosion problems only within the supplier's control.

Eight of the commenters recommended that regulations for corrosion control are more appropriately addressed in the NSDWR. They felt that corrosion is related to aesthetic and economic phenomenon rather than to health concerns.

Aesthetic effects associated with corrosion such as taste and discoloration resulting from corrosion by-products, such as copper, zinc and iron, are appropriately dealt with in the NSDWR. However, contaminants at the consumer's tap resulting from the corrosive action of waters could also include lead and cadmium which are health-related contaminants. Therefore, due to the presence of health-related contaminants resulting from the corrosive action of water on materials in distribution systems, the inclusion of corrosion control in the NIPDWR is also appropriate.

Eighteen commenters addressed EPA's proposal to establish an MCL or MCLs for corrosion using one or more corrosivity indices including the Langelier, Ryznar and the Aggressive indices. Three commenters supported EPA's proposal to establish MCLs for corrosivity indices; one commenter noted that this approach would be beneficial in areas having soft corrosive waters and another of these commenters suggested that an MCL be established for all of the three indices proposed by EPA. Three commenters indicated that use of the indices to determine corrosivity would be acceptable.

Fifteen of the commenters opposed MCLs based upon the indices; they argued that the suggested indices are not universally applicable. These commenters felt that the indices cannot define an MCL since they do not define specific contaminants but rather a tendency of water quality. In addition, the commenters felt that establishment of MCLs would limit flexibility for utilities to select a treatment for corrosion control. The commenters also expressed concern about the economic implications associated with the reduced options available for the utilities to select a treatment approach since they felt that treatment techniques to stabilize the water for corrosion control may be more expensive than utilizing inhibitors for corrosion control.

The Agency feels that evaluation of each of the parameters used in calculating the indices as well as the indices themselves is a viable approach to identifying corrosion in drinking water; in many instances as pointed out in

the preamble of the proposal, the indices may not be applicable to certain water types. EPA agrees with the commenters that in some instances alternate treatment methods such as the addition of phosphates or silicates, or the increase of the alkalinity of the water, may be just as effective and more economical than utilizing the principle of calcium carbonate saturation for corrosion control. In acknowledging this, the Agency indicated in the proposal that "allowances would be made for methods achieving non-corrosive waters not meeting a MCL based on the calcium carbonate stability of the water." On the basis of the comments received and further study, the Agency has decided that establishment of MCLs (which was presented as an alternate approach) based on the proposed corrosivity indices is not feasible at the present time. However, the indices and their supporting measurements are acceptable as indicators of corrosivity characteristics, and thus, as noted previously, the regulations were changed to require monitoring and reporting for the pH, alkalinity, hardness, temperature, total dissolved solids and Langelier Index (or in certain cases the Aggressive Index).

Nineteen of the commenters recommended that corrosion control be implemented through the adherence to the MCLs established in the NIPDWR. Among these commenters, some felt that corrosiveness of the water could be determined by comparing the specific contaminant levels in the water entering the distribution system to those found in the water leaving the distribution system.

Comparison of contaminant levels in the water entering and at specific locations in the distribution system has successfully demonstrated the corrosive action of water. In addition such comparison of specific contaminant levels is a useful tool to determine the effectiveness of treatment techniques aimed at reducing corrosion. This approach will be considered in the regulations to be proposed which will require increased monitoring for systems with corrosive waters and vulnerable materials of construction in the distribution system.

Other commenters noted that adherence to the MCLs established in the NIPDWR would be sufficient to define corrosion products, and therefore, there is no need for the Agency to establish additional regulations.

The regulations promulgated herein are appropriate as they will provide an indication of which systems are distributing corrosive water. However, as noted in the preamble, the revised strategy for corrosion control will be partly through adherence to existing MCLs. However, the existing monitoring requirements may not be sufficient in all cases to determine the presence of corrosion-related contaminants. Because of the many kinds of piping materials used in the distribution system, careful selection of representative monitoring points along with a sufficient number of samples, are essential to assess the extent of corrosion by-products. For this reason, the Agency will propose in the near future an amendment which would specify increased monitoring frequencies geared to the potential presence of corrosion-related contaminants that would exceed an MCL.

Ten commenters argued that reference to asbestos and organic materials should be deleted from the regulations. The commenters raising this issue felt that making reference and including asbestos and organic compounds is improper since there are no established MCLs for these contaminants. In addition, the commenters felt that EPA did not provide specific guidance for the monitoring of these contaminants.

In referring to asbestos and organic contaminants in the preamble and the Statement of Basis and Purpose, the Agency's intent was to point out other adverse effects associated with the distribution of corrosive waters. For example, deterioration of asbestos cement pipe in contact with corrosive waters will result in economic losses to the purveyor and high levels of asbestos fibers in the drinking water. The potential health effects associated with the presence of asbestos fibers originating from distribution systems are under study. Prior to the completion of the studies, the Agency encourages utilities to take appropriate corrosion control and other measures to minimize levels of asbestos fibers in the drinking water.

Four commenters suggested that corrosion control should be achieved by the installation of proper materials into the distribution system rather than by regulating the quality of the water.

The suggestion by the commenters to achieve corrosion control by the proper selection and use of materials may be helpful for reducing potential corrosion when dealing with new systems or when replacing the components of old ones. However, this approach would not alleviate or reduce problems in existing systems where it may not be economical or feasible to replace components. In addition, where waters are corrosive, selection of proper materials without the appropriate treatment of the water may not be sufficient to solve the problem. Sound judgment in selecting and installing proper materials into the distribution system is considered good engineering practice and may alleviate some of the problems associated with corrosion in newly constructed systems or in old systems where pipes are being replaced. The Agency is encouraging the practice of replacing lead pipes conveying drinking water in existing systems. In addition, EPA is actively pursuing the elimination of lead from plumbing code specifications as an acceptable material for the transportation of drinking water.

Nine commenters felt that no regulations should be established for corrosion control since corrosion is dependent on other variables in addition to water quality. The commenters recommended that instead of regulations the Agency should establish guidelines for corrosion control.

Although corrosion is indeed a complex phenomenon, experience indicates that the problem can be solved by application of appropriate treatment techniques and the monitoring of contaminant levels. However, available information shows that control of corrosion while a serious concern is not a high priority area at most public water systems. Because of this and the health risks associated with contaminants resulting from

corrosive waters where MCLs are being exceeded, there is a need for regulatory action. It is felt that these regulations will provide States with data that will indicate which systems should implement corrosion control measures.

Nine commenters felt that the treatment techniques suggested by the Agency for corrosion control are in conflict with the SDWR and the NIPDWR. The commenters raising this issue pointed out that treatment techniques for corrosion control such as adjustment of pH and utilizing compounds containing zinc and sodium are in conflict with the Agency's attempt to minimize the presence of these substances and to maintain pH levels within values established by the NSDWR.

Utilities should use discretion when applying compounds containing sodium. Use of corrosion control chemicals containing sodium should be limited to instances where the sodium levels are low in the raw water. Use of lime for corrosion control can often alleviate the possible conflicts with established MCLs. Regarding adjustment of pH, control of corrosion can be accomplished by maintaining pH levels within the range established by the NSDWR, provided appropriate adjustments of hardness and alkalinity are made. However, it is recognized that some water systems may necessarily operate at pH ranges higher than stated in the SDWR. The SDWR does not preclude States from allowing higher pH levels where local conditions make such higher levels appropriate.

Seventeen comments dealt with the implementation of the proposed regulations for corrosion control. Five of these commenters felt that the States may not be able to implement the proposed amendment due to the lack of resources. The commenters felt that utilities, especially small ones, would encounter problems of installing corrosion control treatment measures. Twelve commenters felt that the 18 month period allotted would not be sufficient to implement the regulation. Recommendations for increasing the time between promulgation to compliance ranged from 2 to 5 years.

The regulations have been revised to reduce the burden on the State and the water utilities. The final regulations require identification of the presence or absence of specific materials in distribution systems and monitoring and reporting for pH, alkalinity, hardness, temperature, total dissolved solids, and the Langelier Index or the Aggressive Index. Monitoring for these parameters are not sophisticated analyses and reporting of the data can be done along with other parameters required in the NIPDWR. Thus, the burden upon utilities and States is not considered significant. The effective date of the regulations is set at 18 months from promulgation and the corrosion requirements must be completed within 12 months following the effective date.

Nine comments were received regarding the health effect implications cited in the proposal in support of the establishment of regulations for corrosion control. Three of the commenters did not accept the health basis for the proposed corrosion control regulations. One of these felt that corrosion is

an aesthetic and economic problem and not related to health, noting that average exposures to heavy metals cannot be greater than allowed by the NIPDWR. Another of these commenters felt that there is no adverse health effect attributable to corrosive waters and that the effects of the products of corrosion are already addressed in the NIPDWR.

Lead and cadmium which often occur in plumbing materials have been found to leach into soft corrosive drinking water. The adverse health effects associated with these materials have been proven, and are discussed in the NIPDWR. However, monitoring for these compounds at the frequency set in the NIPDWR may not always determine levels of these compounds that are representative of drinking water qualities throughout the distribution system due to the wide distribution of various piping materials. The new proposal will focus upon increased monitoring for corrosion by-products, such as lead and cadmium, and implementation of corrosion control through compliance with established MCLs.

Several commenters noted that EPA's claim regarding the relationships between corrosivity and cardiovascular disease (CVD) and hypertension are speculative and without evidence. These commenters felt that the relationships between soft water, corrosive water, the products of corrosion, a "water factor" and cardiovascular disease rates are very unclear, and not adequately supported by current data to support the corrosion control regulations. One of these commenters did not feel that a link existed between CVD and the presence of metals such as cadmium, copper, lead and zinc in drinking water.

On the other hand, one commenter, in support of the proposed corrosion control regulation, stated that the cardiovascular disease rate could be decreased 6.3/million for each one part per million (ppm) of hardness increased. The commenter claimed that health benefits would exceed treatment costs by 300 times since 13,825 lives could be saved per year if hardness of drinking water were maintained above 60 ppm.

Results of epidemiological studies indicate that there may be an increased incidence of cardiovascular disease associated with the consumption of soft, corrosive waters (see Statement of Basis and Purpose). However, the Agency agrees that this issue needs more study. For this reason, the Agency is closely following and funding further research and special projects in this area to resolve this question.

One commenter urged discussion of beneficial, as well as adverse health effects in all regulations.

EPA agrees that the beneficial effects of some drinking water constituents should be considered when they exist. EPA agrees that consideration should be given to presenting as complete a picture of the effects of drinking water constituents as is possible in light of present knowledge. EPA is expending considerable efforts through research and special studies attempting to assess beneficial aspects of constituents in drinking water. A more detailed discussion of the role of corrosive waters affecting health is provided in the Statement of Basis and

Purpose to these regulations. In addition, in response to a request from the Office of Drinking Water, EPA, a report has been prepared by the NAS entitled, "The Contribution of Drinking Water to Mineral Nutrition in Humans," which provides information on the beneficial aspects of chemicals in water.

Three commenters felt that the economic analyses referenced and developed by EPA to support the amendment are inadequate and overstated. The commenters stated that the benefit-cost ratios cited by EPA are not in agreement and subject to debate. On the other hand, one commenter agreed with the Agency approach regarding the economic impact of corrosion and indicated that EPA's benefit-cost ratios were conservative.

Although there may be some disagreements concerning the cost estimates cited by EPA, there is no question about the fact that the economic benefits realized in reducing maintenance, energy requirements and reduction of water losses are several times over the costs associated with corrosion control. This has been demonstrated by several utilities who have initiated and successfully practice corrosion control. Since conditions are not universal in water supply systems distributing corrosive waters, it is expected that there would be a range of costs associated with the implementation of corrosion control measures, where needed. The economic analysis has been revised to reflect the changes in the regulations; costs for monitoring for corrosivity are included.

141.31 Reporting Requirements

Three commenters were opposed to changing the required reporting time. They felt that since the NIPDWR are based on long-term exposure, and that the problems of immediate health risk are already considered in the existing regulations (Section 141.31(b) states that non-compliance with any MCL must be reported within 48 hours), there was no need to shorten the required reporting time. Three other commenters suggested that the reporting requirement should be within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which sample results are received by the supplier (one commenter suggested 15 rather than 10 days). Since MCL violations are to be reported within 48 hours, the commenters felt that a longer reporting time would not impact upon the potential health risk to consumers; in addition, the commenters stated that a longer reporting time would provide flexibility to equalize their workloads.

EPA recognizes that the public is normally protected from health risks by the requirement that supplier must notify the primacy agency within 48 hours when an MCL is exceeded. The primacy agency, however, cannot know if the supplier fails to comply with this requirement until it receives the data. Thus, requirements for a shorter reporting time within reasonable limits are considered appropriate in order that systems that exceed standards be identified as early as possible. The amendment will almost halve the reporting times for infrequently monitored parameters without significant inconvenience to the supplier. In addition, the amendment also provides for reporting of all

parameters at the same time and thereby will reduce clerical work in meeting reporting requirements.

Two commenters stated that the supplier should only be required to maintain and make available results upon request or which violate MCL regulations. They felt that the reporting of all analyses is unnecessary and costly.

Requiring reporting of data assures that required monitoring frequencies and compliance with MCLs are met. It also helps establish a data bank from which water quality trends can be studied for the purpose of re-evaluating existing regulations.

One commenter questioned the semantics of the amendment. He felt that "results of any test, measurement, or analysis. * * *" should read "copies of results of any test, measurement, or analysis. * * *"

"Results" symbolize a categorization of data and thus "copies of results" are no different than "results." The wording does not require the original data sheet to be sent to the primacy agency but rather the data itself. The language has thus not been changed.

141.32(b) Public Notification

Two commenters incorrectly thought that the amendment would allow community systems in violation of an MCL not to notify authorities if the problem was likely to be corrected.

A public water system is required to notify the primacy agency of any violation, whether it is corrected immediately or not. This is clearly stated in § 141.31(b). The primacy agency can determine if public notification has been implemented in cases of non-compliance, and if not, it is expected that the primacy agency would provide specific directions to the water system.

One commenter stated that the State rather than EPA should have the authority and responsibility to require consumer notification where it feels it is appropriate; this would reduce the printing and mailing of notices concerning minor water quality violations. Another commenter felt that the amendment decreases State flexibility in administering their program without any apparent benefit.

EPA believes that the appropriate conditions for public notification are as defined in Section 141.32. The amendment gives the State discretion to waive the notification requirement if the violation has been corrected and there is no longer a risk to public health.

One commenter stated that State agencies do not have the resources to interpret whether suppliers should be granted a waiver. Therefore, waivers might be unjustifiably denied.

These provisions allow State agencies to make a determination based upon the available information and thus provide latitude to the States in implementing the public notification requirements of the NIPDWR. It is not expected that the evaluation to determine the appropriateness of a waiver will be very time-consuming. Thus, because of the desirability to provide States as much latitude as feasible, the amendment was not changed.

One commenter expressed the need for more data in determining the significance of coliforms with respect to disease incidence. The commenter suggested that media notification of coliform MCLs may encourage the reporting of waterborne diseases; thus, providing more data for evaluating the correlation between disease incidence and coliform counts. If the public is aware of potential contamination in their drinking water, they might be inclined to report their sickness to the public health authorities thinking it could be water related. Such reportage might never occur if the public were not notified. States should thus take these considerations into account before waiving media notification.

In the proposed amendment, one of the conditions of the waiver was the " * * * the violation has not posed a risk to public health." The question of whether a violation has posed a risk to public health would often be difficult to assess and for cases where this would be indeterminable, the commenter raises a point for not waiving notification requirements. However, the wording of the final amendment has been changed to " * * * the violation no longer poses a risk to public health;" this will make it easier for the primacy agency to judge when to grant a public notification waiver. The main criteria used should be whether the system is meeting compliance with the previously violated MCL. With the new wording of the amendment, the commenter's consideration for States not waiving notification requirements would no longer apply.

One commenter stated that community systems should be required to give repeat notices until the failure to comply with MCLs is remedied.

As required in the NIPDWR, renewed notification is required every three months if the utility does not remedy the situation.

One commenter thought that the first notice to the public should be given within 24 hours of the time the supplier first learns of non-compliance with the regulation.

In the case of an imminent health risk, the State, which is required to be informed within 48 hours of any violation, has the option to require immediate and extensive public notification. In cases where non-compliance does not pose an immediate health risk, the utility can avoid public notification by quickly solving the problem, contingent upon State approval.

141.41 Special Monitoring for Sodium

Twenty-nine commenters opposed the direct public notification requirement for sodium levels. Most of these favored restricting notification to public health agencies and/or physicians allowing the public to be informed through these resources upon their own request. Some thought that EPA or the State rather than the supplier should provide such notification. Eight commenters thought notification to the State/EPA and/or physicians should only be required if the sodium levels were high (i.e., 20 mg/l to 270 mg/l). Their rationale presented included:

(a) Since sodium levels only affect a small population there is no need to inform everybody. Much of the public might be

confused and/or falsely alarmed over reported sodium concentrations on water bills. If water bills were used to indicate sodium levels, many thought a clarifying statement would be necessary. Many commenters alleged that not enough space would be available for additional clarifying material and that it would not necessarily be cost-effective.

(b) The public is not publicly notified about the sodium content in foods which is much more significant.

(c) In many apartments and condominiums, people are not billed for water independently. Considerable uncertainty would arise concerning the means and format of notification to such people by their landlords.

Nine commenters agreed with the proposed direct public notification requirement except that it should only pertain if sodium concentrations were "high" (20 mg/l to 250 mg/l). They thought it would be meaningless and costly to notify the public if sodium levels were low.

While EPA feels that public awareness of the sodium levels in the drinking water is desirable, EPA has carefully evaluated the commenters' concerns and has determined that the most appropriate action to take would be reporting of sodium levels to the EPA and/or the State and to appropriate local and State public health officials; if the State assumed this latter responsibility the supplier would be relieved of this requirement. Physicians could in turn be informed through communications with the public health officials. The public can be informed either through their physicians or by contacting the public health officials, the State, or the water system. The results can also be disseminated by local news media.

Five commenters suggested that the State or EPA rather than the supplier should notify the public and appropriate health officials because of the burden placed upon the supplier.

The deletion of the direct public notification requirement will greatly reduce the requirements imposed upon the supplier. The supplier will now only be required to report to EPA and/or the State and to notify the local and State public health officials of its sodium content in water. In many cases the State will assume this latter responsibility.

Eight commenters stated that the required reporting time for sending sodium results to EPA and/or the State of ten days following receipt of results was too short. Their rationale included (a) inconsistency with the allowed reporting time of three months to public health officials; (b) sodium is not an acute risk and therefore greater time should be allowed for its reportage; and (c) paperwork could be minimized if sodium could be reported with other parameters.

EPA agrees with the commenters and thus has changed the reporting requirements to make sodium consistent with that required for other parameters included in the NIPDWR.

Six commenters thought that the required monitoring frequency was insufficient to determine representative sodium concentrations at many locations; several indicated systems using multiple sources as

an example. One commenter suggested basing monitoring frequency on geographical location (e.g. coastal sources having higher requirements than inland sources). Three commenters suggested that the monitoring frequency should be determined by the State or EPA. One commenter suggested that once a site indicated a constant concentration, the monitoring frequency should be lowered.

The minimum monitoring frequency for sodium is consistent with that required for other inorganic contaminants. The regulations provide that those systems expected to have fluctuations in sodium levels can be assigned higher monitoring frequencies by the States or EPA. In addition, EPA feels that since the minimum sampling requirements are not a burden and will provide useful information, and thus, reduced frequencies are not necessary.

Nine commenters were opposed to establishing an MCL for sodium in the Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Most of these alleged that there is currently no cost-effective technology for reducing sodium levels and that many water supplies would thus not be able to comply with such a regulation. Many thought it would be illogical for the consumer to pay for sodium removal in water when basic foods contribute much more significant amounts. Commenters contended that a more cost-effective solution could be achieved if affected people bought bottled water. In addition, several commenters argued that an MCL should not be set because available information is insufficient to implicate health risks with the sodium levels in drinking water. In addition, many commenters thought that an MCL would conflict with corrosion control practices since sodium compounds are often the best treatment for reducing corrosivity. Eight commenters suggested that if an MCL were established it should be higher than EPA's stated goal of 20 mg/l (ranging from 100 to 250 mg/l).

In the proposal, EPA stated that it is studying the feasibility of establishing an MCL rather than stating the intent to establish an MCL, as several commenters interpreted. EPA recognizes that foods contribute most of the sodium in people's diets. However, sodium intake from food can only be restricted to a feasible limit. Where water supplies contain more than 20 mg/l, dietary sodium restriction to less than 500 mg/day, which is sometimes prescribed, is difficult to achieve and maintain. Also, many bottled waters do not list their sodium concentrations. EPA will continue to study the feasibility of setting an MCL for sodium. Treatment techniques such as reverse osmosis, electro dialysis or distillation could remove sodium but the costs are relatively high. Research is being conducted to determine more feasible treatment methods and the possible risks of sodium in drinking water is still being evaluated. If such treatments become available, options other than imposing an MCL would also be considered. EPA's position on health risks and potential conflict with corrosion control is discussed below in responses to other comments.

Eight commenters felt that EPA's stated goal of 20 mg/l for public water systems was

unrealistically low and suggested changing it from 50 to 250 mg/l. Their reasons included a lack of available treatment technology, conflict with the corrosion amendment, and questioning the health risks of sodium levels at 20 mg/l. One commenter felt that the NAS report stated that 100 mg/l should be the generally acceptable upper limit and suggested that the goal be changed to 100 mg/l.

The goal was set at 20 mg/l so that drinking water which meets this goal would not present a sodium-related hazard to those segments of the population thought to be at high risk. These are not only those persons on low sodium diets. Included are infants, women during pregnancy, persons with undiagnosed or untreated hypertension, persons with kidney disease or congestive heart disease and persons in whom an unknown source of excessive sodium could present considerable health risk. With respect to the NAS report (1977), it was stated that, "in many diets allowance is made for water to contain 100 mg/liter of sodium (NAS, 1977, p. 436)." Also, with a desired total sodium intake of 2000 mg/day, the contribution from water (assuming two liters intake per day) containing not more than 100 mg/liter would be 10 percent or less of the daily intake. The desired total intake limit of 2,000 mg/day is considered to be beneficial to at least 40 percent of the total population.

EPA's intent in stating the goal of 20 mg/l was to provide a reference for water utility operators for their consideration when evaluating alternative sources or treatment technologies. For example, in certain cases, it may be possible to select lime addition in lieu of addition of soda ash but the point is that operators should be aware of considerations for addition of less desirable compounds. While sodium levels in alternate sources or resulting from various treatment technologies should be considered, protection of source waters is also desirable. EPA's previously stated goal of 20 mg/l has been rewarded to clarify the above considerations.

Eight commenters thought that the State rather than the water supplier should report sodium levels to EPA, indicating that reporting requirements should be consistent with those for other parameters. Three commenters suggested that the primary agency, rather than EPA, should be notified since it has full authority for implementing the regulation.

The sodium monitoring and reporting requirements have been included as part of the special monitoring requirements allowed for unregulated contaminants as authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act (Section 1414(c) and 1445). States are not required to adopt the requirements to maintain their primary enforcement responsibility. If the State adopts the regulation, the supplier will report the results to the State rather than to EPA. If the State does not adopt the amendment, the supplier is required to send the results to EPA. States are being encouraged to adopt the regulations in order to minimize the federal role.

Three commenters felt that consideration of the need for low sodium water be on a case-by-case basis and made by a physician who can recommend an appropriate water source for patients.

The Agency concurs with the commenter in that in order for physicians to best advise their patients on their dietary intake, the physicians would need to know the sodium concentration of the drinking water.

Two commenters stated that sodium in water is less than five percent of the daily intake, and controlling the contribution from drinking water would have no effect on the intake of most people.

The NAS (1977) states that 40 percent of the population would benefit from a total sodium ion intake not greater than 2000 mg/day. Water containing more than 50 mg/liter of sodium (not uncommon), assuming a two liter daily consumption, would contribute more than five percent of the daily sodium intake to the population abiding by such a diet. In addition, three percent of the population is on sodium-restricted diets.

Two commenters stated that acculturation, or life stresses, not sodium, are most associated with differences in blood pressure and hypertension, when comparing unacculturated with acculturated groups of people.

Contrary to the commenters' statements, the NAS found that increased sodium intake was most consistently associated with increases in blood pressure, more than the level of acculturation, in studies of unacculturated versus acculturated groups (NAS, 1977). EPA does not imply that sodium is the sole etiologic agent in the development of hypertension. However, increasing evidence supports that excesses of sodium intake are implicated as one important factor in the development of high blood pressure in susceptible people. There may be several important factors which interact to produce clinical hypertension, including inherited susceptibility, excessive sodium intake, psycho/socio/cultural stress factors, and other as yet unknown factors.

One commenter noted that the FDA Committee on GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) substances is reviewing sodium and EPA should wait for that review to be completed.

EPA believes sufficient evidence currently exists to implicate excess sodium as a health risk for some individuals and that the monitoring are thereby appropriate.

One commenter stated that public notification could promote self-imposed sodium restricted diets which can be dangerous. Another commenter stated that sodium is a necessary nutrient and that it cannot be considered undesirable in the normal diet.

EPA recognizes that sodium is a nutrient but most Americans consume sodium greatly in excess of that amount needed for good nutrition. Evidence for this is provided in the NAS report "Drinking Water and Health (1977)." The minimum daily requirements for sodium are so low (2.3 mg Na/100 kilocalories (K cal) food for normal adults—see American Academy of Pediatrics, Vol. 53, No. 1, January 1974, pg. 115) that it is virtually impossible to restrict one's diet to below the normal daily requirement. According to the NAS, it is difficult to constrict one's diet to less than 460 mg of sodium per day which is about 5 times the minimum daily requirement (considering a daily intake of 4000 K cal).

Normal daily intake for most consumers is in the 5-10 grams/day. The amendment allows for people to be informed of the sodium levels in their drinking water and thus help regulate their sodium intake.

One commenter questioned the validity of EPA relating animals studies to humans to support the sodium monitoring requirements. The commenter felt that it was inappropriate for EPA to prefer to a study in the Statement of Basis and Purpose which indicated that a high sodium intake in genetically susceptible rats causes hypertension, and which also indicated that when hypertension becomes established in these rats it is not corrected by reducing sodium intake.

It is generally accepted among scientists that health risks associated with effects of chemical intake in animals, when properly qualified, are applicable to man (NAS, 1977). A number of animal species respond similarly to humans in particular pathological states but certainly *not all* as is the case with the study cited. There are no animals which can represent man as a perfect model. The clinical and epidemiologic evidence presented in the Statement of Basis and Purpose, support the animal studies cited, which suggest that excess sodium intake contributes to hypertension in humans.

One commenter suggested that the use of home water softeners and the subsequent introduction of sodium should be evaluated for their health significance.

EPA acknowledges that more information is needed on the sodium concentration of waters softened by units in the home and the health significance of softening water at home. EPA is currently sponsoring such a study. Limited information is available in the Statement of Basis and Purpose.

Three commenters stated that there is no evidence that sodium in drinking water presents a risk to the healthy consumer; two of these stated that the only risk is to persons on sodium restricted diets (less than 500 mg/day).

There is some evidence from epidemiologic studies that higher concentrations of sodium in drinking water may be associated with higher blood pressure in school children when compared with children of similar age in a community with lower sodium in its drinking water supply. The higher blood pressures may continue to be higher than those of other persons of the same age through life and result in clinical hypertension. In addition, infants, children and women during pregnancy are considered healthy consumers and may be more sensitive to risk from excesses of sodium (NAS 1977).

Four commenters questioned the significance of sodium intake in cardiovascular disease, particularly hypertension. Specifically, commenters stated the following: the proposed amendment was not supported by clear evidence of a health concern or risk; there have been no cases of low sodium intake preventing hypertension or high intake definitely causing it; there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a causal connection between sodium and hypertension; sodium is one of many influences in hypertension; the epidemiologic studies fail to support the

hypothesis that salt consumption is a major factor in hypertension; and reducing dietary sodium is not an appropriate treatment for hypertension according to the medical literature. Finally, it was stated that mortality rates from cardiovascular disease were lower in areas with high water mineralization, high hardness, and high sodium, and were higher in areas with low sodium.

Evidence that sodium in excess of optimal concentrations contributes to the development of hypertension is a result of clinical studies, epidemiologic studies, and animal experiments. Cases of low sodium intake found in pre-industrial societies have been associated with not only a relative absence of hypertension, but with no age-related increase in blood pressure. EPA agrees that sodium is not the *sole* causal agent in the development of hypertension, and its role in contributing to hypertension is controversial. Evidence supports sodium as one important factor in the development of higher blood pressure in susceptible individuals. It is also a contributing factor in the exacerbation of many other conditions.

Thus, the evidence supports monitoring to determine the sodium content of drinking water for the purpose of providing information which can be vital to the health of the consumer. The Statement of Basis and Purpose has been revised to include additional information in reference to the commenters' concerns. Additional evidence presented by the NAS (1977) is summarized and evidence from more recent studies have been incorporated into the revised Statement of Basis and Purpose.

One commenter suggested that the minimum required sampling frequency of three years should apply to systems using surface as well as groundwater sources; another preferred one year to apply for both source types.

EPA believes surface waters are more likely to have higher variability in sodium concentrations than groundwaters and a higher monitoring frequency is thus warranted.

One commenter suggested basing the required monitoring frequency on population, similar to the microbiological (coliform) monitoring requirement.

Coliforms indicate potential pathogens in water, an acute health risk. The potential for contamination to a raw water tends to increase as population density increases. High levels of sodium in water is a chronic rather than an acute health concern. Many locations serving large populations will be able to provide representative sodium concentrations with annual or once every three year sampling frequencies depending upon the source of water.

Two commenters thought that more than 18 months should be allowed for implementing the sodium monitoring requirements; however, another commenter suggested that since no treatment modifications would be needed to meet an MCL, the effective date for meeting the requirements should be decreased to two months following promulgation.

EPA is strongly urging the States to adopt these requirements to minimize the federal enforcement role in primary States. EPA

believes that 18 months should provide sufficient time for States to adopt these requirements and thus, the effective date of the regulations is 18 months following promulgation. All systems must complete the first round of sodium monitoring and reporting requirements within 12 months following the effective date.

Several commenters expressed a need for specifying the sampling point to prevent non-representative data; for example, this could occur at points preceded by a home softening unit.

EPA recognizes that representative samples are essential; thus, the sodium monitoring requirements state that representative samples of the distribution system should be taken. States are encouraged to work cooperatively with the public water systems in selecting representative sampling locations. The amendment has thus not been changed.

Two commenters thought that EPA underestimated the cost impact of the proposed sodium amendment on water suppliers. They indicated that EPA had not included notification costs and that the single sample cost of \$5/sample was too low.

The direct public notification requirement has been deleted and costs for notifying the appropriate health agencies and officials should be negligible. The utility should not undergo any additional field sampling cost since sodium can be monitored in conjunction with other inorganic chemicals as required by the NIPDWR. Recent estimates by commercial laboratories range from \$5 to \$15 per sodium analysis and the economic analysis has been revised based upon \$10 per sample.

One commenter stated that the requirements regarding public notification and reporting of data to the State or EPA was unclear.

EPA believes that the amendment has been stated clearly and succinctly. Many commenters have not understood that States are not required to adopt the amendment. This led to some confusion and criticism in the wording of the reporting requirements in the proposed amendment. Under the SDWA, States are only required to comply with an MCL or a treatment technique requirement, neither of which EPA believes to be currently appropriate for sodium.

One commenter considered Section 141.41(c) to be redundant to Section 141.41(b) regarding the notification requirement to EPA and/or the State.

Section 141.41(b) requires the supplier to report the results to EPA and/or the State. Section 141.41(c) requires the supplier to notify local and State public health agencies of the sodium levels in water and to send a copy of such notice to EPA or the State. The purpose of Section (c) is to ensure that the local and State public health agencies are notified. The regulations provide that notification of the public health officials by the public water system can be waived by the State if the State provides this notification.

One commenter alleged that the amendment does not comply with Section 1401 in the Safe Drinking Water Act for primary drinking water regulations which requires either an MCL or treatment technique.

The amendment is not a primary drinking water regulation. The amendment is authorized under Section 1414(c) and 1445 of the SDWA.

One commenter indicated that if more than annual sampling is required notification should not be mandatory until a representative average concentration is determined.

A provision has been added such that an average value per compliance period can be reported either to EPA or to the State.

One commenter alleged that the atomic absorption graphite furnace technique is subject to appreciable error and needs to be further investigated.

The method has been carefully evaluated by EPA and has been included as an approved method with specific limitations on the concentration levels of sodium to be analyzed.

One commenter questioned EPA's legal right to request monitoring for sodium suggesting that sufficient data are already available from health agencies to inform the public and that more monitoring is not necessary to evaluate the health risk.

These monitoring requirements are intended to provide information on sodium levels in drinking water so that physicians may take this information into consideration. Many water supplies are currently not monitoring for sodium, nor have they conducted monitoring previously.

Non-Community Water Supply Systems

141.11 Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Chemicals—Nitrates

Twenty commenters indicated various concerns regarding the amendment to the non-community nitrite MCL. Two of the commenters expressed their support for allowing the non-community nitrate MCL of 10 mg/l to be exceeded under certain circumstances up to 20 mg/l. On the other hand, two other commenters felt that this provision would be unwise since there is no guarantee that children under six months of age would not be exposed to this water.

As discussed in the preamble, the conditions for exceeding the non-community nitrate MCL are being established in recognition of the fact that certain non-community systems, such as industrial facilities, normally provide water only for adult populations. The specific conditions were established to provide a measure of safety that water would not be available to infants. As a final safeguard, the maximum level of 20 mg/l was set because the occurrence of methemoglobinemia in infants increases rapidly at nitrate levels above 20 mg/l. Finally, use of this amendment is not automatic in that States are expected to make case-by-case determinations based upon an evaluation of all pertinent factors. Thus, the Agency feels that the amendment is appropriate and provides adequate safeguards.

Two commenters recommended that the conditions for allowing the nitrate levels up to 20 mg/l for non-community water supply systems to exceed 10 mg/l should be established by the States rather than be mandated by EPA.

This amendment will provide additional latitude to States in regard to implementing the nitrate MCL for noncommunity systems. It is expected that States will evaluate all appropriate factors for each public water system including the conditions set forth in the regulations before making a determination. While conditions have been appropriately set by EPA for implementation of the nitrate MCL, States can establish other conditions provided they are not less stringent than the conditions established by EPA.

One of the commenters suggested that the public notice posted should include information about the availability of alternative water supplies with nitrate levels below 10 mg/l.

The SDWA does not provide for EPA to require the inclusion of information regarding the availability of alternative water supplies in a public notice; however, the Agency recognizes this as a desirable practice, and therefore, the States should encourage the water suppliers to include this kind of information in the notices.

Another commenter felt that continuous posting of the public notice was unnecessary.

Because of the transient nature of the population using the water supply, only continuous posting of the fact that nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/l would assure that water is not consumed by sensitive populations.

Two commenters noted that the requirement to notify local physicians is unnecessary. One reasoned that local physicians would not see the patients affected by the nitrates while the other felt that notification of local physicians would be burdensome in large metropolitan areas. An additional commenter suggested that the Agency provide a better definition for the term "local physician."

These concerns have been carefully reviewed and it has been determined that the most effective method of notifying physicians would be through the local and State public health agency. Thus, the amendment has been changed such that public water systems must notify local and State public health authorities. Local health authorities are encouraged to notify local physicians since consumption of water by infants with high concentrations of nitrates for as short a period as a day may result in the occurrence of methemoglobinemia. This information will facilitate rapid diagnosis and treatment for patients in case they are affected.

One commenter recommended that this amendment should also apply to small community water supply systems.

The Agency has carefully evaluated the merits of this recommendation and in recognition that the risks of methemoglobinemia predominate in children under six months of age, amendments to the existing regulations will be proposed in a separate rulemaking that would extend this amendment to community water systems that do not include children in this age group.

One commenter felt that nitrate levels up to 50 mg/l should be allowed for non-community systems.

Methemoglobinemia has been shown to occur in populations consuming water having

nitrate levels ranging between 10 and 20 mg/l. However, with levels of nitrate exceeding 20 mg/l, the incidence of methemoglobinemia rapidly increases. In addition, recent data has suggested relationships between gastrointestinal cancer and nitrates and thus, a maximum level for nitrates is appropriate.

Ten of the commenters suggested that the absence of nitrite in the water as a condition of relaxing the nitrate level should be deleted. One of the reasons cited was that the analytical test for nitrites is extremely sensitive and in most cases where nitrates exceeded 10 mg/l, nitrites would be measurable; thus, this requirement could rarely, if ever, be met by the non-community water system. Other commenters noted and suggested that a "realistic" nitrite limit be one mg/l. An alternative suggested was that nitrites be limited to the detection limit of available and approved analytical techniques; others noted that the Agency has not established an MCL for nitrite, and, therefore, in applying this condition, EPA is essentially setting an MCL without due process.

As pointed out by the commenters, the nitrate analytical method is sensitive. Nitrite in drinking water can be determined by the colorimetric method listed as Method 354.1 in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," EMSL, EPA, 1979, or Method 420 in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 14th Edition, APHA, AWWA, WPCF, 1975. The spectrophotometric version of this method is capable of detecting nitrite concentrations below 0.01 mg/l, while visual comparisons may be somewhat less sensitive.

The health effects of nitrite is the same as nitrate, except that the direct ingestion of nitrite would have a more immediate and direct effect on the infant because the bacterial conversion step in the stomach would be eliminated. Nitrite, however, rarely occurs in drinking water at significant concentrations, since it is usually oxidized to nitrate. When it does occur, it is usually the result of gross contamination by sewage. In such cases the water would be unacceptable for use and would not meet the coliform standard. Deletion of the nitrite requirement is appropriate because of the safeguards which the supplier must meet before becoming eligible to exceed the 10 mg/l. These include that only infants under 6 months of age will not have access to the water, continuous posting of the fact that nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/l and local physicians being so notified, and that no adverse health effects shall result. However, since it is expected that States will make a judgment regarding applicability of this amendment on a case-by-case basis based upon considerations of all relevant factors, including the level of nitrites. In general, levels of nitrite should not exceed one mg/l.

Four of the commenters recommended that the statement "no adverse health effect will result" as a condition for allowing the nitrate level for non-community water supply systems to exceed 10 mg/l be either defined or deleted.

No adverse health effects would result if the water system is in compliance with the other conditions set forth in this amendment.

The condition has been retained as the final safeguard in that it is left as general guidance as a contingency if the other conditions are not met.

141.21(c) Microbiological Contaminant Sampling and Analytical Requirements

The agency received eight comments regarding microbiological contaminant sampling and analytical requirements. Five commenters supported this amendment. Of the three commenters objecting, one felt that non-community water systems should not be allowed to reduce coliform monitoring unless a recent (i.e. past year) coliform sampling indicated the system to be in compliance with the NIPDWR. The other two commenters opposed this amendment on the basis that the existing quarterly sampling requirement for non-community systems already provides only minimal information about the microbiological quality of the water, thus, sampling beyond quarterly intervals is not sufficient. One of these commenters suggested increasing the frequency of the microbiological monitoring for non-community water supply systems rather than decreasing it.

The amendment allows the States to exercise their discretion on a case-by-case basis to reduce or increase the sampling frequency for microbiological contaminants. The decision of the State would be based upon the existence of historical data regarding the bacteriological quality of water and the results of sanitary surveys. Thus, the concerns of the commenters will be taken into account by the State in evaluating each system's requirements on a case-by-case basis; therefore, no change to the amendment is necessary.

141.22 Turbidity Sampling and Analytical Requirements

A total of nineteen comments were received regarding this amendment. Five of the commenters supported this amendment. Three additional commenters endorsed the amendment; however, they felt that the administrative requirements associated with the reduction of the turbidity monitoring requirement would impose an additional burden to the State.

This amendment authorizes the States to use their discretion to reduce turbidity monitoring for non-community surface water supplies where the State determines that no unreasonable health risk exists. It is expected that States would evaluate all appropriate factors on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate monitoring frequency. This may result in an additional burden but in general the provision allows latitude and will be implemented as resources permit.

Two commenters that supported this amendment also stated the following: one recommended the filtration of all surface water sources, while the other noted that reduction of the turbidity monitoring frequency used should be contingent upon filtration and disinfection of the water.

Because of the vulnerability of surface waters to contamination from both microbiological and particulate matter, the Agency believes that surface water systems should rely on the installation and operation

of appropriate water treatment, including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to protect the public health from contamination of drinking water sources.

Although this amendment allows latitude in the monitoring frequency for turbidity specifically for non-community water systems, reducing the monitoring frequency will only be permitted where disinfection is practiced, and where a disinfectant residual is maintained in the distribution system.

One commenter supporting this amendment recommended the establishment of additional MCLs based upon the materials making up turbidity, such as clays or colloids.

Because of the numerous sources of turbidity, analytical procedures determining each individual type of materials contributing to the turbidity would be tedious and expensive. EPA feels the turbidity MCL adequately covers this concern.

Two commenters dealt with the Interstate Carrier Water Systems (ICWS). One of these commenters objected to the requirement for measuring turbidity in ICWS, while the other felt that the language of the amendment should be changed to allow EPA in addition to a State to reduce turbidity monitoring requirements for ICWS.

Regarding turbidity sampling in ICWS, the Agency is currently examining policy and guidance in this matter.

However, until a resolution is reached, the regulations will continue to be applicable to them. In instances where the State is not granted primacy, EPA will exercise authority to evaluate turbidity monitoring requirements for ICWS where appropriate.

Five comments from State agencies expressed their opposition to this amendment. These commenters felt that the turbidity monitoring requirements for non-community systems should not be reduced since both consumers in community and non-community are similarly susceptible to risks of improperly treated drinking water. It was also pointed out that in addition to health considerations, turbidity monitoring is an important value in monitoring treatment plant performance. Other commenters felt that turbidity monitoring for non-community systems should be as stringent as for community systems due to poor water sources, fluctuation in water quality and demand and the likelihood of less qualified supervision and management.

This amendment applies only to systems that practice disinfection and maintain an active disinfectant residual. In addition, it is expected that States will evaluate all other appropriate factors in making the determination. Thus, the Agency feels that adequate safeguards to protect the consumer's health have been provided. In instances where the State determines that reduction of the turbidity monitoring frequency would jeopardize the population at risk due to poor water sources, fluctuation in water quality or poor management and water treatment performance, the State has the authority not to reduce the turbidity monitoring frequency; if it is found necessary the State upon its discretion may require the

water supplier to increase turbidity monitoring requirements.

The monitoring frequency determined by the State should reflect anticipated situations where turbidity may be elevated. In making this determination, States should perform a sanitary survey, as well as consider whether the area served by the public water system has a history of waterborne disease and whether the system and raw water source of the system is protected from significant microbiological contamination.

Two other commenters recommended that reduction of the turbidity monitoring frequency should be extended to small community water systems.

The Agency feels that extending the option of reduced turbidity monitoring for small surface community supplies is not appropriate due to the non-transient nature of the population.

141.23 Inorganic Sampling and Analytical Requirements

Two comments were received regarding the extension of the sampling date for nitrate. One of these commenters supported the extension of the sampling date by one year while the other felt that the additional time allotted is not sufficient to allow for the recruitment of personnel to comply with the amendment. This commenter recommended that the sampling date for nitrates be extended to June 1982.

The date has been extended to December 24, 1980, which is an additional six months beyond the one year extension contained in the proposal. The Agency feels that an 18 month extension provided for nitrate sampling is sufficient considering the total time made available between the promulgation of the NIPDWR in December 1975 and the final date of December 1980.

141.32 Public Notification

Seven comments were received regarding public notification for non-community water supply systems. One of the commenters supported the amendment without any reservations. Another commenter felt that non-community systems should not be required to post notices for variances and exemptions or of failures to meet variance and exemption schedules. The commenter noted that by granting a variance or exemption, the regulatory agency has made a judgment that there is no unreasonable risk to health under the conditions that exist for that water supply, thus posting such notice would cause confusion rather than serve any useful purpose.

Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that a public water supply system give notice to persons served by it if it is subject to an exemption or variance. Although the SDWA requires that such notice be given not less than once every 3 months, the Agency feels that only by continuous notification would the transient users be informed about the existence of variances and exemptions.

Two commenters suggested that if a non-community system fails to meet an applicable

MCL, it should be closed, and until the problem is corrected water should be provided to the public from an alternate source.

Any violation of an MCL creates some risk to the public health. However, the SDWA authorizes the granting of variances or exemptions if there is no unreasonable risk to health. Closure of a water supply system is required only in instances where the consumption of the water poses an imminent danger to health. By law, no variance or exemption would be granted to such a water supply system.

One commenter recommended that the posted notice should include a description of the availability of an alternate source of safe water.

There is no provision in the SDWA to include in the public notice information about the location of alternate water supplies. However, such information may be included at the discretion of the State or the supplier. The Agency encourages this practice as well as the provision of water from an alternate water source to the public, if feasible, until the deficiencies are corrected at the existing water supply.

One of the commenters suggested that notification of the public should not be continuous but rather limited to the period during which deficiencies in the water quality exist.

The amendment limits the duration of posting of compliance failures to the violation period by stating that ". . . the supplier of the water shall give notice by continuous posting . . . as long as the failure . . . continues."

One commenter opposed that public notification should be limited to the duration of the variance granted to the non-community water supply.

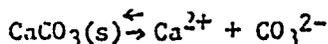
The amendment also includes a requirement for the continuous posting of violations of the NIPDWR as long as they continue.

Appendix B—Measurement of Corrosivity Related Parameters

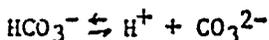
The pH at which a water is just saturated with calcium carbonate is known as the pH of saturation, or pH_s . The Langelier saturation index¹ is defined as the actual pH minus pH_s . A negative index indicates a tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and a positive index indicates a tendency to deposit calcium carbonate. This index is not related directly to corrosion, but deposition of a thin, coherent scale may be protective. Thus a slight positive index is frequently associated with non-corrosive conditions, whereas a negative index indicates the possibility of corrosion.

To calculate the saturation index, it is necessary to determine the methyl orange alkalinity, calcium ion concentration, pH, temperature, and total filtrable residue.

1. Calculation. The value of pH_s can be calculated, with good precision, by using the equilibrium expressions for the solution of calcium carbonate and the second hydrolysis of carbonic acid:



$$K_S = (\text{Ca}^{2+})(\text{CO}_3^{2-}) \quad (1)$$



$$K_2 = \frac{(\text{H}^+)(\text{CO}_3^{2-})}{(\text{HCO}_3^-)} \quad (2)$$

Dividing Equation 1 by Equation 2 and rearranging gives:

$$(\text{H}^+) = \frac{K_2}{K_S} (\text{Ca}^{2+})(\text{HCO}_3^-) \quad (3a)$$

or

$$\text{pH}_s = \text{p}(\text{Ca}^{2+}) + \text{p}(\text{HCO}_3^-) + \text{p}(K_2/K_S) \quad (3b)$$

Values of conditional equilibrium constants may be obtained from the literature.²⁻⁵

Accounting for the effect of temperature and ionic strength on the equilibrium constants, Larson⁵ formulated the expression for the pH at calcium carbonate saturation, pH_s , as:

$$\text{pH}_s = A + B - \log(\text{Ca}^{2+}) - \log(\text{alkalinity}) \quad (4a)$$

where calcium ion concentration and alkalinity are expressed mg/l as CaCO_3 . Values for the constants and logarithms in Equation 4a are given in Tables 203:I through III. This method of calculation is adequate for waters having a pH_s of 9.3 or less. Above pH_s 9.3, the bicarbonate alkalinity must be used rather than total alkalinity. This can be determined with a nomograph such as that reported by Dye⁶.

Table 203:I.—Constant A as Function of Water Temperature

Water temperature C	A ¹
0	2.60
4	2.50
8	2.40
12	2.30
16	2.20
20	2.10
25	2.00
30	1.90
40	1.70
50	1.55
60	1.40
70	1.25
80	1.15

¹ Calculated from K_2 as reported by Harned and Scholes⁷ and K_1 as reported by Larson and Buswell.² Values above 40C involve extrapolation.

Table 203:II.—Constant B as Function of Total Filtrable Residue

Total filtrable residue mg/l	B
0	9.70
100	9.77
200	9.83
400	9.86
800	9.89
1,000	9.90

Table 203:III.—Logarithms of Calcium Ion and Alkalinity Concentrations

Ca ²⁺ or alkalinity mg/l CaCO ₃	Log
10	1.00
20	1.30
30	1.48
40	1.60
50	1.70
60	1.78
70	1.84
80	1.90
100	2.00
200	2.30
300	2.48
400	2.60
500	2.70
600	2.78
700	2.84
800	2.90
900	2.95
1,000	3.00

For example, for a water having a calcium ion concentration of 200 mg/l as CaCO_3 , an alkalinity of 80 mg/l as CaCO_3 , a temperature of 18 C, and a total filtrable residue of 650 mg/l, this equation is solved:

$$\text{pH}_s = 2.20 + 9.88 - 2.30 - 1.78 = 8.00 \quad (4b)$$

If the measured pH of this water is 9.0, the saturation index is 9.0 - 8.0 or +1.0, and the water is supersaturated with respect to calcium carbonate.

The pH_s value of 8.0 means that the water will neither dissolve nor precipitate calcium carbonate at that pH. While it does not indicate specifically anything about the corrosion of any metal in contact with the water, it is widely assumed that maintaining the water pH above the pH_s will result in the deposition of a protective coating of calcium carbonate on distribution system piping.

Frequently, this does not occur because of non-uniform deposition or sloughing of materials from pipe walls. The formation of protective calcium carbonate coatings may be inhibited further by the application of polyphosphates as sequestering agents to the finished water.

Additional aids for the calculation of the saturation index are available.⁸⁻¹³ Particularly useful is the Caldwell-Lawrence diagram,¹³ which facilitates estimation of chemical dosages for softening as well as equilibrium conditions.

The pH of saturation with respect to calcium carbonate frequently has been estimated experimentally by equilibrating chips of calcium carbonate with a given water (marble test). This test suffers from the facts that equilibrium may not be attained and the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere over the sample may influence the results adversely.

Another useful measure of calcium carbonate saturation is the driving force index, or DFI, which was defined by McCauley¹⁴ as:

$$\text{DFI} = (\text{Ca}^{2+}) \times (\text{CO}_3^{2-}) / K_s \times 10^{19}$$

Both calcium and carbonate concentrations are expressed as mg/l as CaCO_3 .

The DFI is easily calculated from the saturation index as follows:

$$\text{DFI} = 10^{(SI)}$$

This value is not a logarithm but a simple ratio of the existing ion product to that which would exist at equilibrium. A value of 1.0 indicates equilibrium, values above 1.0 indicate the possibility of calcium carbonate deposition and values below 1.0 indicate a tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and possible corrosion.

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¹Note: Between 45 FR 55433 and 55465, August 20, 1980, there were several pagination errors. Please refer to the cover of the issue for Thursday, August 21, 1980, for explanation.

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AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday). This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS*		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS*
DOT/FAA	USDA/FNS		DOT/FAA	USDA/FNS
DOT/FHWA	USDA/FSQS		DOT/FHWA	USDA/FSQS
DOT/FRA	USDA/REA		DOT/FRA	USDA/REA
DOT/NHTSA	MSPB/OPM		DOT/NHTSA	MSPB/OPM
DOT/RSPA	LABOR		DOT/RSPA	LABOR
DOT/SLSDC	HHS/FDA		DOT/SLSDC	HHS/FDA
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	
CSA			CSA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday. Comments on this program are still invited. Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408

*NOTE: As of September 2, 1980, documents from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, will no longer be assigned to the Tuesday/Friday publication schedule.

REMINDERS

The "reminders" below identify documents that appeared in issue of the Federal Register 15 days or more ago. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance.

Rules Going Into Effect Today

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

52810 8-8-80 / Atlantic herring fishery

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Federal Aviation Administration—

49913 7-28-80 / Procedure for compensating air carriers who have incurred unreimbursed costs for screening passengers, and their carry-on baggage moving in foreign air transportation

Deadlines for Comments On Proposed Rules for the Week of August 31 through September 6, 1980

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Commodity Credit Corporation—

52342 8-6-80 / CCC Intermediate Credit Export Sales Program for Foreign Market Development Facilities; comments by 9-5-80

Farmers Home Administration—

51818 8-5-80 / Biomass energy and alcohol fuels loans and guarantees; comments by 9-4-80

Federal Corp. Insurance Corporation—

44305 7-1-80 / Procedures for insuring Florida citrus effective with 1981 crop year; comments by 9-2-80

44311 7-1-80 / Procedures for insuring citrus in Texas effective with the 1981 crop year; comments by 9-2-80

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

52820 8-8-80 / Actual notice to passengers about the terms of the contract of carriage, airlines requirement; comments by 9-3-80

42317 6-24-80 / Simplification of regulations for airline ticket and ticket counter notices to passengers; reply comments by 9-1-80

[See also 45 FR 25817, 4-16-80]

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

International Trade Administration—

45891 7-8-80 / Processing export license applications; procedures and time limits; comments by 9-2-80

45894 7-8-80 / Qualified general license; comments by 9-2-80

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

49953 7-28-80 / Deep seabed mining advance notice of proposed rulemaking for the mining of deep seabed minerals; comments by 8-31-80

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

45130 7-2-80 / Guaranteed Student Loan Program; refund of tuition charge and other fees; comments by 9-2-80

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

49586 7-25-80 / Outer Continental Shelf Oil and gas leasing, development of a bidding system with a work commitment component; comments by 9-5-80

Economic Regulatory Administration—

51833 8-5-80 / Reports on major electric utility system emergencies; comments by 9-5-80

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

50825 7-31-80 / Air quality implementation plans; Illinois; comments by 9-2-80

50832 7-31-80 / Air quality implementation plans; New York; comments by 9-2-80

51619 8-4-80 / Availability of implementation plan revision for the state of Oregon; comments by 9-3-80

44970 7-20-80 / California plan to control fluoride emissions from existing phosphate fertilizer plants; comments by 9-2-80

45322 7-3-80 / Electroplating point source category effluent guidelines and standards pretreatment standards for existing sources; comments by 9-2-80

51854 8-5-80 / Nuclear polyhedrosis virus of *Heliothis Zea*; proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance; comments by 9-4-80

52185 8-6-80 / Textile mills point source category effluent limitations guidelines; pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards; comments by 9-5-80

- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**
- 42725 6-25-80 / FM broadcast station in Lake Havasu, Ariz.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 9-2-80
- 45600 7-7-80 / Permission for use of alternative procedures in choosing applicants for radio authorization in the multipoint distribution service; reply comments period extended to 9-5-80
[See also 45 FR 29335, 5-2-80]
- 47885 7-17-80 / Scope and coverage of restrictions on employee financial interests; reply comments by 9-2-80
- 45601 7-7-80 / Technical requirements applicable to the multipoint distribution service, the instructional television fixed service and the private operational-fixed microwave service; comment period extended to 9-2-80
[See also 45 FR 29350, 5-2-80]
- 51251 8-1-80 / Verification and methods of measurement of computing devices; comments extended to 9-2-80
[See also 45 FR 42347, 6-24-80]
- FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**
- 50282 7-28-80 / Acquisition of flood damaged structures (interim rule); comments by 9-1-80
- 51426 8-1-80 / Proposed notice of rules exempting systems of records from certain requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974 and proposed section to FEMA Privacy Act regulations covering exemptions under the Privacy Act of 1974; comments by 9-2-80
- 49960 7-28-80 / Statewide FAIR Plans; Depopulation Program; comments by 9-1-80
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- 46431 7-10-80 / NOW accounts; comments by 9-3-80
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- 44317 7-1-80 / American Art Clay Co., Inc.; Consent agreement with analysis to aid public comment; comments by 9-2-80
[Corrected at 45 FR 49589, 7-25-80]
- 51218 8-1-80 / Reasonable duties under a full warranty; comments extended to 9-2-80
[See also 45 FR 37386, 6-2-80]
- 44324 7-1-80 / Totes Inc.; consent agreement with analysis to aid public comments; comments by 9-2-80
- HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT**
- Disease Control Center—
- 47878 7-17-80 / Grants for preventative health services; comments by 9-2-80
- Food and Drug Administration—
- 51184 8-1-80 / Ethylene-Vinyl acetate-carbon monoxide polymer, safe use as a component of adhesives in articles for food-contact use; objections by 9-2-80
- 51766 8-5-80 / Food additives for human consumption; Sodium Stearoyl—2—Lactylate; objections by 9-6-80
- 51767 8-5-80 / Indirect food additives; 1,3,5-Triethyl-hexahydro-1,3,5-Triazine; objections by 9-4-80
- 30002 5-6-80 / Ophthalmic Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Establishment of a Monograph; reply comments by 9-3-80
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- 48507 7-18-80 / Grants for Community Mental Health Centers; Provisional nature of amounts of initial operation and staffing, conversion, and financial distress, grants; comments by 9-2-80
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- Fish and Wildlife Service—
- 31446 5-13-80 / Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; review of status of nine Antich, California, insect species; comments by 9-1-80
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- 54372 8-15-80 / Pennsylvania permanent regulatory program; comments by 9-2-80
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- 51240 8-1-80 / Surface Coal Mining and reclamation operations; Permanent regulatory program; Proposed interpretive rules; comments by 9-2-80
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- 45545 7-3-80 / Acceptable forms of requests for operating authority (motor carriers and brokers of property); comments by 9-2-80
- 52186 8-6-80 / Recordation of documents; comments by 9-5-80
- 51213 8-1-80 / Rules governing applications filed by motor carriers; comments extended to 9-2-80
[Originally published at 45 FR 45534, 7-3-80 and corrected at 45 FR 49082, 7-23-80]
- 51213 8-1-80 / Rules governing applications for operating authority; comments extended to 9-2-80
[Originally published at 45 FR 45534, 7-3-80]
- JUSTICE DEPARTMENT**
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- 52183 8-6-80 / Privacy Act; exemption of records systems; comments by 9-5-80
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- 44966 7-2-80 / Appellate hearings; oval representation; comments by 9-2-80
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- 47846 7-17-80 / Federally insured state chartered credit unions; Federal credit union share accounts, share certificate accounts; and share draft accounts; comments by 9-1-80
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- 45302 7-2-80 / Standards for protection against radiation; miscellaneous clarifying amendments; comments by 9-2-80
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- 50772 7-31-80 / Privacy Act of 1974; regulations for implementation; comments by 9-2-80
- PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE**
- 44304 7-1-80 / Reduction in force; competitive level placement, retention register, length of service, etc.; comments by 9-2-80
- 51214 8-1-80 / Removal, reinstatement, and guaranteed placement in the Senior Executive Service; comments by 9-2-80
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- 51846 8-5-80 / Address cards arranged in sequence of carrier delivery; comments by 9-4-80
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- 49954 7-28-80 / Electric utility companies; acquisition of voting securities of electric generation or transmission companies; exemption; comments by 9-2-80
- 47159 7-14-80 / Short Selling by market makers; modification of Rule 10a-1; comments by 8-31-80
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- Coast Guard—
- 43226 6-26-80 / Drawbridge operation regulations; standards opening and acknowledging signals; comments by 9-1-80
- 48662 7-21-80 / Establishment of a special anchorage area at Apollo Beach, Fla.; comments by 9-4-80
- 48058 7-17-80 / Safety rules for self-propelled vessels carrying hazardous liquids; comments by 8-2-80

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44965	7-2-80 / Tax-force sales of articles to be used for, or resold for further manufacture; comments by 8-31-80	54264	8-14-80 / Alcohol fuels, biomass energy and municipal waste energy projects; loan guarantees; comments by 9-12-80
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51541	8-4-80 / Amendment of procedural rules for second program year; questions and answers; interim rule; comments by 9-4-80	46762	7-10-80 / Energy conservation program for consumer products; test procedures for clothes dryers; comments by 9-8-80
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48800	7-21-80 / State Water Management Planning; program guidelines; comments by 9-5-80	47396	7-14-80 / Test procedures for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers; comments by 9-12-80
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46784	7-11-80 / Gypsy moth and browntail moth; list of hazardous recreational vehicle sites; comments by 9-9-80	54085	8-14-80 / High-cost natural gas produced from wells drilled in deep water; comment period extended to 9-10-80 [See also 45 FR 47863, 7-17-80]
52818	8-8-80 / Importation of carcasses of quail of free flying origin; comments by 9-8-80	47705	7-16-80 / Revision to Annual Report for Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others (Class A and Class B); Form No. 1; comments by 9-8-80
45888	7-8-80 / Restrictions on importation of horses from Japan; comments by 9-8-80		
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46809	7-11-80 / Food Stamp and Food distribution programs on Indian reservations; comments by 9-9-80		
46036	7-8-80 / 1980 Food Stamp eligibility limits; comments by 9-8-80		
	Food Safety and Quality Service—		
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	Rural Electrification Administration—		
46811	7-11-80 / REA Bulletin 103-2; Use and approval of general funds for additions to plant, revision of existing bulletin; comments by 9-9-80		
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46812	7-11-80 / Charter Flight limitations; Carrier's obligations in case of interruptions of its service; reply comments by 9-9-80		
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	Economic Development Administration—		
46065	7-9-80 / Financial assistance, public works and development facilities program, etc.; technical amendments; comments by 9-8-80		
	International Trade Administration—		
45898	7-8-80 / Licensing procedures for exports of wheat and corn to the U.S.S.R. (October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981); comments by 9-8-80		
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47690	7-16-80 / Alaskan Salmon troll fishery; emergency regulations; comments by 9-12-80		
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46437	7-10-80 / Nondiscrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance; comments by 9-8-80		
	CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION		
53056	8-8-80 / Exportation of noncomplying products; Notification requirements and procedures; comments by 9-8-80		
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54000	8-13-80 / Precollege Teacher Development in Science Program; comments by 9-12-80		
	ENERGY DEPARTMENT		
46742	7-10-80 / Bidding system for coal leasing; comments by 9-10-80		
53422	8-11-80 / Residential conservation service program provisions; corrections; comments by 9-10-80		
	[See also 44 FR 64602, Nov. 7, 1979]		
			Conservation and Solar Energy Office—
			8-14-80 / Alcohol fuels, biomass energy and municipal waste energy projects; loan guarantees; comments by 9-12-80
			7-10-80 / Energy conservation program for consumer products; test procedures for clothes dryers; comments by 9-8-80
			7-14-80 / Test procedures for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers; comments by 9-12-80
			Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—
			8-14-80 / High-cost natural gas produced from wells drilled in deep water; comment period extended to 9-10-80 [See also 45 FR 47863, 7-17-80]
			7-16-80 / Revision to Annual Report for Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others (Class A and Class B); Form No. 1; comments by 9-8-80
			ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
			7-11-80 / Approval and promulgation of the Missouri State implementation plans; comments by 9-9-80
			7-9-80 / Determination of reportable quantities for hazardous substances; comments by 9-8-80
			7-9-80 / Designation of hazardous substances with carcinogenic effects on man; comments by 9-8-80
			8-12-80 / Proposed schedules and conditions to correct deficiencies in Maryland's nonattainment area plan revision; comments by 9-11-80
			7-9-80 / Proposed removal of dichlorodifluoromethane and trichlorofluoromethane from toxic pollutant list; comments by 9-8-80
			8-8-80 / State implementation plan revisions for Idaho; comments by 9-8-80
			8-7-80 / Water pollution; canned and preserved seafood processing point source category; comments by 9-8-80
			FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
			7-7-80 / Powers, duties and responsibilities of District Farm Credit Boards; comments by 9-8-80
			7-8-80 / Personnel administration; comments by 9-8-80
			FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
			7-10-80 / FM broadcast station in Bemidji, Minn.; channel assignment; reply comments by 9-11-80
			7-10-80 / FM broadcast station in Fruita, Colo.; channel assignment; reply comments by 9-11-80
			7-7-80 / FM broadcast station in Seneca, Kans.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 9-8-80
			7-25-80 / FM broadcast stations in Rhinelander, Tomahawk, Washburn, and Wausau, Wis.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 9-11-80
			7-25-80 / FM broadcast station in Laurel Hill, N.C.; proposed changes in table of assignments; comments by 9-11-80
			7-10-80 / FM broadcast stations in West Tulsa, Sand Springs, and Pawhuska, Okla.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 9-11-80
			8-1-80 / Regulatory policies concerning resale and shared use of common carrier international communications services; reply comments by 9-12-80
			FEDERAL REGISTER, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
			7-9-80 / Identification of subjects in agency regulations; comments by 9-8-80
			[Corrected at 45 FR 49065, 7-23-80]
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			Health Care Financing Administration—
			7-14-80 / Conditions of participation for skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities in certain Medicare and Medicaid Programs; comments by 9-12-80

- HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**
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- 46012 7-8-80 / Debarments, suspensions, temporary denials of participation, and voluntary exclusions; comments by 9-8-80
- INTERIOR DEPARTMENT**
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- 52849 8-8-80 / American alligator, special rule revision; comments by 9-8-80
- Geological Survey—
- 53840 8-13-80 / Oil, gas, and sulfur operations in the Outer Continental Shelf; lease royalty requirements; comments by 9-12-80
- 52408 8-7-80 / Oil and gas and sulphur operations in the Outer Continental Shelf; western Gulf of Mexico; submission of operations plan instead of development and production plan; comments by 9-8-80
- Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—
- 45927 7-8-80 / Operations on Federal lands under the permanent program; State-Federal Cooperative Agreements; Wyoming; comments by 9-8-80
- 53183 8-11-80 / Surface and underground mining performance standards; comments by 9-10-80
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- 53190 8-11-80 / Modification of provisions to allow filing of contract rates between freight forwarders and rail and water carriers; comments by 9-10-80
- 46461 7-10-80 / Railroad consolidation proceedings; traffic protective conditions; comments by 9-8-80
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- 48667 7-21-80 / Waiver of Government Surveillance requirements; Draft Federal acquisition regulation; comments by 9-10-80
- NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**
- 45916 7-8-80 / Domestic licensing of production and utilization facilities; technical specifications for nuclear power reactor; comments by 9-8-80
- 40101 6-13-80 / Nuclear power plant accident consideration under National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; comments by 9-11-80
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- 53835 8-13-80 / Regulations implementing Section 503 Development Company Program; comments by 9-11-80
- TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**
- 51614 8-4-80 / Increase in fees for search and duplication of records; comments by 9-8-80
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Federal Highway Administration—
- 40062 6-12-80 / National standards for traffic control devices; Manual or uniform traffic control devices; Railroad-highway projects; comments by 9-10-80
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- 52407 8-7-80 / Electronic fund transfer for certain alcohol and tobacco products' excise tax payments and other provisions; comment period extended to 9-8-80
[See also 45 FR 38258 and 38271, June 6, 1980]
- Customs Service—
- 46442 7-10-80 / Fees for processing applications for bonded warehouses and container stations; comments by 9-8-80
- Internal Revenue Service—
- 46444 7-10-80 / FIFO and other ordering rules for investment credit; comments by 9-8-80
[Corrected at 45 FR 50818; 7-31-80]
- 46082 7-9-80 / Income tax; exclusion of certain disability payments; comments by 9-8-80
- 49524 7-8-80 / Income tax; withholding of tax with respect to Virgin Islands inhabitants; comments by 9-8-80
- 45926 7-8-80 / Periodic report of actuary; comments by 9-8-80
- 46815 7-11-80 / Reserve for certain guaranteed debt obligations; comments by 9-9-80
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- 52769 8-8-80 / Anti-inflationary pay and price standards; Questions and answers on procedures; comments by 9-8-80
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Forest Service—
- 53502 8-12-80 / Coconino National Forest Grazing Advisory Board, Flagstaff, Arizona (open), 9-5-80
- 52434 8-7-80 / Fishlake National Forest land and resource management plan, Fillmore, Beaver, and Richfield, Utah (open), 9-3-80
- ARTS AND HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION**
- 53851 8-13-80 / Design Arts Panel (Design Demonstration), Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-3 and 9-4-80
- 55299 8-19-80 / Folk Arts Panel, Sante Fe, N.M. (open and closed), 9-5 and 9-6-80
- 54911 8-18-80 / Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-2, 9-3 and 9-5-80
- 51676 8-4-80 / Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-4 and 9-6-80
- 54912 8-18-80 / Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-5-80
- 51677 8-4-80 / Music Panel (New Music Performance Section), Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-2 through 9-5-80
- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION**
- 55502 8-20-80 / Michigan Advisory Committee, Detroit, Mich. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
- 54788 8-18-80 / Washington Advisory Committee, Spokane, Wash. (open), 9-6-80
- 51630 8-4-80 / West Virginia Advisory Committee, Wheeling, W. Va. (open), 9-4-80
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- 54391 8-15080 / Importers and Retailer' Textile Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
- 54391 8-15-80 / Management-Labor-Textile Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
- 54790 8-18-80 / Subcommittee on Export Expansion of the President's Export Council, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-4-80
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—
- 53194 8-11-80 / Deep seabed mining programmatic environmental impact statement scoping meeting, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-4-80
- 53505 8-12-80 / Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council's Scientific and Statistical Commerce, Essington, Pa. (open), 9-3-80
- 54391 8-15-80 / Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, Austin, Tex. (open), 9-3 through 9-5-80
- 53505 8-12-80 / North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee, Seattle, Wash. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
- 55797 8-21-80 / Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, Advisory Panel Honolulu, Hawaii (open) 9-5-80

- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT**
 Army Department—
 51632 8-4-80 / Institute for Water Resources, Arlington, Va. (open), 9-4-80
 Corps of Engineers—
 54122 8-14-80 / Draft environmental impact statement for Brazos Island Harbor Channel, Brownsville, Tex. (open) 9-3-80
 Office of the Secretary—
 51690 8-5-80 / DOD Advisory Group on Electron Devices; Advisory Committee, Arlington, Va. (closed), 9-4-80
 49321 7-24-80 / DOD Wage Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-2-80
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 53198 8-11-80 / Coordinating Subcommittee of the National Petroleum Council's Committee on Refining Flexibility, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-5-80
 55804 8-21-80 / International Energy Agency, Industry Advisory Board, Subcommittee A, Ottawa, Canada (open) 9-4 and 9-5-80
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 54694 8-15-80 / Maximum lawful selling price for unleaded gasoline, Los Angeles, Calif., 9-5-80
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 54094 8-14-80 / Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel, Arlington, Va. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
 50652 7-30-80 / Science Advisory Board, Subcommittee on Airborne Carcinogens, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
- FINE ARTS COMMISSION**
 54791 8-18-80 / Meeting, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 9-3-80
 52257 8-6-80 / Meeting, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
- HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT**
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 45374 7-3-80 / Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-2 and 9-3-80
 51656 8-4-80 / National Council on Health Planning and Development and Subcommittees, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
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 47924 7-17-80 / Diabetes National Advisory Board; Alexandria, Va. (open), 9-5-80
 53876 8-13-80 / Large Bowel and Pancreatic Cancer Review Committee (Large Bowel Subcommittee), Houston, Tex. (partially open), 9-3 through 9-5-80
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 54145 8-14-80 / Lakeview District grazing management plan Lakeview, Oreg. (open) 9-3-80
 54146 8-14-80 / Socorro District Advisory Council, Socorro, N. Mex. (open), 9-5-80
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 49199 7-23-80 / Immigration and Naturalization, Federal Advisory Committee, Alexandria, Va. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
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 54491 8-15-80 / Information Science and Technology Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially closed), 9-4 and 9-5-80
- 54492 8-15-80 / Policy Research and Analysis Advisory Committee, Environment, Energy, and Resources Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-5-80
 54493 8-15-80 / Steering Committee Advisory Council, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
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 55301 8-19-80 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Reactor Fuel, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
 55301 8-19-80 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Safety Philosophy and Criteria, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
 54914 8-18-80 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Structural Engineering, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-2-80
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 53306 8-11-80 / Region IV Advisory Council, Atlanta, Ga. (open), 9-4 and 9-5-80
- STATE DEPARTMENT**
 55316 8-19-80 / Advisory Committee on International Investment, Technology, and Development, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3-80
 51974 8-5-80 / Shipping Coordinating Committee, Committee on Ocean Dumping, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-4-80
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 54921 8-18-80 / Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics, Special Committee 139-Airborne Equipment Standards for Microwave Landing System, Washington, D.C. (open), 9-3 through 9-5-80
- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**
 51039 7-31-80 / Station Committee on Educational Allowances, Nashville, Tenn. (open), 9-5-80
 41754 8-20-80 / Wage Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-4-80
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 54066 8-14-80 / Milk marketing orders, New England; Framingham, Mass., 9-9-80
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 51865 8-5-80 / Competitive marketing of air transportation, Washington, D.C., 9-3-80
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 54662 8-15-80 / Obtaining crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by exchange of Naval Petroleum Reserves crude oil and other means, Washington, D.C., 9-4-80
 51833 8-5-80 / Reports on Major electric utility system emergencies, Washington, D.C., 9-3-80
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 54264 8-14-80 / Alcohol fuels, biomass energy and municipal waste energy projects; loan guarantees, Denver, Colo., 9-5-80
 46762 7-10-80 / Energy conservation program for consumer products, test procedures for clothes dryers, Washington, D.C., 9-4-80
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 50833 7-31-80 / National interim primary drinking water regulations; variances, Austin, Tex., 9-4-80
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 51016 7-31-80 / Uniform procurement system, Houston, Tex., 9-5-80

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Coast Guard—

- 51032 7-31-80 / Alteration of Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge across Willamette River, Portland, Oreg., 9-2-80

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Internal Revenue Service—

- 49596 7-25-80 / Qualified group legal services plans, Washington, D.C. 9-4-80

List of Public Laws

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's List of Public Laws.

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Documents Relating to Federal Grant Programs

This is a list of documents relating to Federal grant programs which were published in the Federal Register during the previous week.

RULES GOING INTO EFFECT

- 54334 8-15-80 / Interior/HCRC—Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program; amendment to rules published March 10, 1980 (45 FR 15456)

APPLICATIONS DEADLINES

- 54867 8-18-80 / HHS/HDSO—Special Project Grant Program—Projects of National Significance in Development Disabilities; apply by 9-5-80
- 55556 8-20-80 / SBA—Availability of FY 1980 funds for continuation of data base development design with specific application to large micro data files; apply by 8-22-80
- 55249 USDA / FmHA—Rural self-help housing technical assistance self-help rehabilitation/repair assistance grants; apply by 10-3-80
- 56316 8-22-80 / USDA/FNS—Food Stamp program, Demonstration project, Requirements for participating, State agencies; apply by 10-21-80

MEETINGS

- 56191 8-22-80 / HHS/ADAMHA—Mental Health Small Grant Review Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 9-18-80
- 55924 8-21-80 / HHS/NIH—Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 9-25 and 9-26-80
- 54911 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-2, 9-3 and 9-5-80
- 54912 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-5-80
- 54912 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-8 through 9-10-80
- 54911 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-8 through 9-13-80
- 54911 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-15 through 9-19-80
- 54912 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-15 through 9-19-80
- 54911 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-22 through 9-24-80
- 54912 8-18-80 / NFAH—Humanities Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 9-22 through 9-25-80

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

- 56105 8-22-80 / EPA—Assistance for pesticide enforcement and applicator certification program, notification to Secretary of Agriculture of final rule
- 55924 8-21-80 / HHS/NIH—Recombinant DNA Research; proposed actions under 1980 NIH Guidelines; comments by 9-22-80
- 55282 8-19-80 / HHS/PHS—First-year student enrollment decreases for health professions schools

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Revised as of April 1, 1980)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
_____	Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges (Parts 0 to 239)	\$7.50	\$_____
_____	Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges (Parts 240 to End)	7.50	_____
_____	Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources (Parts 1 to 149)	7.50	_____
_____	Title 20—Employees' Benefits (Parts 400 to 499)	7.50	_____
_____	Title 20—Employees' Benefits (Parts 500 to End)	7.50	_____
		Total Order	\$_____

[A Cumulative checklist of CFR issuances for 1980 appears in the back of the first issue of the Federal Register each month in the Reader Aids section. In addition, a checklist of current CFR volumes, comprising a complete CFR set, appears each month in the LSA (List of CFR Sections Affected).]

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