harvesting nation is comparable to the average take rate of incidental taking of sea turtles by United States vessels in the course of such harvesting.

a. *Regulatory Program*. The Department of State shall assess regulatory programs, as described in the documentary evidence provided by the governments of harvesting nations, for comparability with the U.S. program. Certification shall be made if a program includes the following:

1. *Required Use of TEDs*—a requirement that all commercial shrimp trawl vessels operating in waters in which there is a likelihood of intercepting sea turtles use TEDs at all times. TEDs must be comparable in effectiveness to those used in the United States. Any exceptions to this requirement must be comparable to those of the U.S. program described above; and

2. *Enforcement*—a credible enforcement effort that includes monitoring for compliance and appropriate sanctions.

b. *Incidental Take.* Average incidental take rates will be deemed comparable if the harvesting nation requires the use of TEDs in a manner comparable to that of the U.S. program described above.

c. *Additional Considerations.*

1. Form—A regulatory program may be in the form of regulations promulgated by the government of the harvesting nation and having the force of law. If the legal system and industry structure of the harvesting nation permit voluntary arrangements between government and the fishing industry, such an arrangement may be acceptable so long as there is a governmental mechanism to monitor compliance with the arrangement and to impose penalties for noncompliance, and confirmation that the fishing industry is complying with the arrangement.

2. Documentary Evidence—Documentary evidence may be in the form of copies of the relevant laws, regulations or decrees. If the regulatory program is in the form of a government-industry arrangement, then a copy of the arrangement is required. Harvesting nations are encouraged to provide, to the extent practicable, information relating to the extent of shrimp harvested by means of aquaculture.

3. Additional Turtle Protection Measures—The Department of State recognizes that sea turtles require protection throughout their life cycle, not only in the course of commercial shrimp trawl harvesting. In making the comparability determination, the Department shall also take into account other measures the harvesting nation undertakes to protect sea turtles, including national programs to protect nesting beaches and other habitat, prohibitions on the directed take of sea turtles, national enforcement and compliance programs, and participation in any international agreement for the protection and conservation of sea turtles.

4. Consultations—The Department of State will engage in ongoing consultations with harvesting nations. The Department recognizes that, as turtle protection programs develop, additional information will be gained about the interaction between turtle populations and shrimp fisheries. These Guidelines may be revised in the future to take into consideration that and other information, as well as to take into account changes in the U.S. program.

IV. Related Determinations

a. Any harvesting nation that is not certified on May 1 of any year may be certified prior to the following May 1 at such time as the harvesting nation meets the criteria necessary for certification. Conversely, any harvesting nation that is certified on May 1 of any year may have its certification revoked prior to the following May 1 at such time as the harvesting nation no longer meets those criteria.

b. These Guidelines, as revised, do not represent any substantive change in criteria for certification of harvesting nations, previously determined to be covered by Section 609, that do not have waters subject to their jurisdiction outside the wider Caribbean/western Atlantic region. For harvesting nations that have waters subject to their jurisdiction both in the wider Caribbean/western Atlantic region and elsewhere (*e.g.*, in the Pacific ocean), certification will depend on application of the criteria in Sections II and III above in relation to all waters subject to their jurisdiction.

As a matter relating to the foreign affairs function, these guidelines are exempt from the notice, comment, and delayed effectiveness provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act. This action is exempt from Executive Order 12866, and is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Dated: April 9, 1996.

For the Secretary of State.

Eileen B. Claussen,

Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

[FR Doc. 96–9604 Filed 4–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

National Recreational Trails Funding Program; Certification Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FHWA is announcing certification requirements for States to be eligible to receive allocations through the National Recreational Trails Funding Program, authorized by the National Recreational Trails Fund Act. This notice is intended to inform the public of the requirements that a State must meet to be eligible to receive an allocation under the Trails Program, and to inform the public of the allocations available to a State if the State certifies its eligibility to receive an allocation. The requirements and several attachments, which were distributed to the FHWA's regional and division offices on January 26, 1996, are included in the supplementary information section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher B. Douwes, Intermodal and Statewide Programs Division, HEP–10, Room 3222, (202) 366–5013; or Robert J. Black, Office of the Chief Counsel, HCC–31, (202) 366–1359; Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh St., SW., Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. This information also is available from FHWA's regional and division offices. These addresses were published in a Federal Register notice on January 4, 1993 (58 FR 128). This information is available for public review and copying at the FHWA, Room 4232, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 26, 1996, FHWA issued procedures to its regional and division offices for States to certify their eligibility to receive allocations under the National Recreational Trails Fund Act (NRTFA) (Section 1301—1303 of Pub. L. 102–240, 105 Stat. 1914, 2064; Section 337 of Pub.L. 104–59, 109 Stat. 568, 602). The full text of the memorandum and attachments announcing these procedures follows.

Subject: ACTION: Certification of Eligibility for the National Recreational Trails Funding Program (Reply due: June 4, 1996).

From: Associate Administrator for Program Development.

To: Regional Administrators, Federal Lands Highway Program Administrator.

The National Recreational Trails Funding Program (Trails Program) received $15 million annually in contract authority for fiscal years (FY) 1996 and 1997 in the National Highway System (NHS) Designation Act of 1995. For FY 1996, we have retained $336,000 for administrative expenses (less than the $450,000 permitted) and we are allocating the remaining $14,664,000 to eligible States.

As specified in the National Recreational Trails Fund Act (NRTFA), as amended, (Section 1302 of ISTEA, and Section 337 of the NHS Act), a State must have a Recreational Trail Advisory Board on which both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users are represented to be eligible to receive an allocation under the Trails Program. The deadline for establishing this board was December 18, 1994. However, many States did not establish their boards because the Trails Program did not have any funding, and funding remained uncertain until the NHS Act was passed.

Therefore, we have established a certification procedure to provide as many States as possible with an opportunity to participate in the Trails Program and ensure that funds go to those States that are eligible consistent with the NRTFA. We are requesting that you work with the appropriate State agency to satisfy this certification requirement. Attachment A describes what is required for a State to certify eligibility to receive an allocation of obligation limitation under the Trails Program. The deadline for State certification is June 4, 1996. A copy of the certification should be forwarded to Christopher Douwes, HEP–10, so that obligation limitation may be allocated to the State.

Attachment B lists the amount of funds that will be available for allocation in FY 1996 if States certify their eligibility to receive an allocation of obligation limitation. Attachment C explains how the amounts in Attachment B were developed. If a State remains ineligible for funding after the June 4, 1996, deadline, its share of funds will be allocated to the eligible States.

The Trails Program allocations are not part of the Federal-aid highway apportionments and allocations. The Trails Program allocations do not affect a State's Minimum Allocation, Donor State Bonus, or other Federal-aid highway program apportionments or allocations.

According to the NRTFA, Trails Program allocations through the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund are available for obligation for 4 fiscal years (current year plus 3 years). However, since the FY 1996 and 1997 funds are contract authority through FHWA administrative funds, these funds, once allocated to an eligible State, are available for obligation until expended. Nevertheless, States should try to obligate their funds in a timely manner.

The NHS Act made several important changes in the Trails Program. The State fuel tax requirement was deleted. The Trails Program now provides for a 50 percent Federal share for each project, and requires a 50 percent non-Federal share. The NHS Act allows the donation of [private][1] funds, materials, and services at fair market value to be counted toward the non-Federal share.

Attachment D provides guidelines for establishing the State Recreational Trail Advisory Boards.

We are issuing program guidance for the Trails Program in a separate memorandum. If you have further questions, please contact Christopher B. Douwes, HEP–10, at (202) 366–5013; or John C. Fegan, HEP–10, at (202) 366–5007.

/s/ Kevin E. Heanue, for Thomas J. Ptak.

4 Attachments

Attachment A

National Recreational Trails Funding Program

State Certification Procedure

To receive a FY 1996 allocation through the National Recreational Trails Funding Program, a State must send a letter to the FHWA division office certifying that it meets certain requirements of the program as outlined below. The State should send this letter as soon as it can certify that it meets the criteria. The certification should be forwarded to Christopher B. Douwes, HEP–10, so that obligation limitation can be allocated to the State.

The deadline for a State's certification letter to be received by the division is on or before June 4, 1996. A State that has not certified eligibility by this date will not be allocated any funds for FY 1996, and remaining funds will be reallocated to eligible States in mid-June 1996. A State ineligible to receive an allocation in FY 1996 will be eligible to receive an allocation in FY 1997 if it certifies that it meets the criteria before September 30, 1996.

The certification letter must include the following:

1. Name the Official and Agency designated by the Governor to administer the National Recreational Trails Funding Program within the State. (In most States, this will be the State resource agency.)

2. Certify that the State has a Recreational Trail Advisory Board in existence on which both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users are represented.

Note: The Small State Exclusion does not exempt any State from the requirement to have both motorized and nonmotorized representation. See Attachment D for further guidance on the establishment of the Advisory Board.

3. Certify that Trails Program funds will be used on trails and trail-related projects which are identified in, or which further a specific goal of, a trail plan included or referenced in a current Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

4. Certify that the State will conform with the Assured Access to Funds requirement—that the State will provide at least 30 percent of its trail project funds for uses relating to motorized trail use and at least 30 percent of its funds for uses relating to nonmotorized trail use.

Exceptions:

A. A State that qualifies for the Small State Exclusion (DC, RI, DE, PR, CT) may certify instead that it meets the requirements for the Small State Exclusion.

B. The NRTFA allows a State's Recreational Trail Advisory Board (with both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail user representation) to exempt the State from the Assured Access to Funds requirement. Therefore, a State may certify that it will conform with the Assured Access to Funds requirement unless its Recreational Trail Advisory Board votes to exempt the State from this requirement. This vote must take place in a public meeting. It may take place after the State's initial certification letter. If the Advisory Board votes for the exemption, the State must certify to the division office that this vote has taken place. This certification should be forwarded to HEP–10.

5. Certify that the State will conform with the Diversified Trail Use Requirement that the State will provide at least 40 percent of its trail project funds for diversified trail use. (There are no exceptions to this requirement.)

6. Be signed by the official designated by the Governor to administer this program.

Attachment C

Development of FY 1996 NRTFA Allocations

According to the National Recreational Trails Fund Act (NRTFA),

[1] Emendation for clarification subsequent to original memorandum.

half of the funds allocated to the States are allocated equally among all States. The other half of the funds are allocated in proportion to the amount of nonhighway recreational fuel use in each State.

Explanation of Columns in Attachment B

1. Percent of National Off-Road Recreational Fuel Use: A State's percentage share of National off-road recreational fuel use. See Development of Fuel Use Information below.

2. Allocation Based on Share of Fuel Use: A State's potential allocation based on its share of National off-road recreational fuel use.

3. Equal Allocation: A State's potential allocation based on an equal allocation to all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico). This is $141,000 per State.

4. Total Potential Allocation: Total allocation potentially available to an eligible State, summing the Allocation Based on Share of Fuel Use and the Equal Allocation. This amount will be allocated after certification of eligibility.

5. 7 percent Maximum for Administration: This is the maximum amount of funds available for State administrative purposes. It is the Total Potential Allocation multiplied by 0.07, *rounded down to the nearest dollar.* This is the maximum allowable; States may use less than this amount.

6. 5 percent Maximum for Education: This is the maximum amount of funds available for State environmental protection and safety education expenses. It is the Total Potential Allocation multiplied by 0.05, *rounded down to the nearest dollar.* This is the maximum allowable; States may use less than this amount.

7. 88 percent Minimum for Trail Projects: This is the minimum that must be used for on-the-ground trail projects. It is the Total Potential Allocation less the rounded amounts for administration and education. This is the minimum allowable, and States may use more than this amount.

8. 30 percent Minimum Assured Access: This is 30 percent of the 88 percent Minimum for Trail Projects figure. States should round this figure up to the nearest dollar. If a State uses more than 88 percent of its allocation for actual trail projects, this figure must increase proportionately.

9. 40 percent Minimum Diversified Trail Use: This is 40 percent of the 88 percent Minimum for Trail Projects figure. States should round this figure up to the nearest dollar. If a State uses more than 88 percent of its allocation for actual trail projects, this figure must increase proportionately.

There may be overlap between the 30 percent minimum assured access for motorized use and the 40 percent minimum for diversified trail use. There may be overlap between the 30% minimum for nonmotorized and the 40 percent minimum for diversified trail use. Projects may be classified in one of the five following categories:

Category 1—Nonmotorized single use projects (such as pedestrian use only, or ski use only)

Category 2—Nonmotorized diversified projects (such as pedestrian, bicycle, and in-line skate use)

Category 3—Diversified use projects for both motorized and nonmotorized use (such as summer equestrian use and winter snowmobile use, or a common trailhead project serving separate ATV and bicycle trails)

Category 4—Motorized single use projects (such as snowmobile use only)

Category 5—Motorized diversified use projects (such as light utility vehicle and motorcycle use).

Projects in categories 1 and 2 count toward the 30 percent nonmotorized minimum. Use of wheelchairs by mobility-impaired people, whether manual or motorized, constitutes pedestrian use, not motorized trail use. Projects in categories 4 and 5 count toward the 30 percent motorized minimum. Projects in categories 2, 3, and 5 count toward the 40 percent diversified minimum.

Development of Fuel Use Information

Half of the funds allocated under the National Recreational Trails Funding Program are allocated in proportion to each State's share of nonhighway recreational fuel use. The FY 1996 allocations are based on a model developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratories for FHWA in July 1994. This report was distributed to all FHWA Regions, Divisions, and to States in November 1994. The Oak Ridge model allows FHWA to insert updated vehicle and fuel use information.

Some State shares of FY 1996 allocations are significantly different from the FY 1993 allocations. FHWA did not have complete fuel use information available when the FY 1993 allocations were made, especially about light utility vehicles. A major factor in the FY 1993 allocations was fuel use by snowmobiles. The Oak Ridge report found that fuel use by light utility vehicles is the predominant factor. Therefore, States with heavy snowmobile use have relatively smaller shares in FY 1996 than in FY 1993. States with more light utility vehicle use have relatively larger shares in FY 1996 than in FY 1993.

FHWA will continue to monitor off-road recreational fuel use to assure fair allocations to the States.

Attachment D

State Recreational Trail Advisory Boards

Establishment and Representation

The National Recreational Trails Fund Act (NRTFA) states that a State shall be eligible to receive moneys under this part only if * * * a recreational trail advisory board on which both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users are represented exists within the State.

This means that, to receive an allocation under the NRTFA:

1. The State must have a Recreational Trail Advisory Board in existence.

2. There must be representation from actual motorized recreational trail users.

3. There must be representation from actual nonmotorized recreational trail users.

The State Recreational Trail Advisory Board is not required to have the same representation as the National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee. For example, southern States are not expected to have representation from snowmobile users or skiers. However, the National Committee strongly recommended that States have fair representation of both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users.

States have substantial flexibility in determining the membership of the Recreational Trail Advisory Boards. The State Advisory Board may include uses not represented on the National Committee, such as in-line skating, birdwatching, or dog-sledding. It may include multiple representation from a particular mode, such as urban trail bicycling and mountain bicycling. It may have representation from local, State, or Federal agencies, from land use or natural resource groups, other trail advocacy groups, recreational businesses, etc. However, an Advisory Board consisting only of State officials and natural resource organizations would not qualify under the NRTFA, because the Board must have trail user representation.

Some States had previously existing nonmotorized trail committees and previously existing motorized trail committees. A State may combine these committees for the purposes of the NRTFA.

The Small State Exclusion [section (e)(7) as amended in the NHS Act] does not exempt any State from the requirement to have both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail user representation. The Small State Exclusion only allows a small State to exempt itself from the requirement to meet the 30 percent minimum motorized or 30 percent minimum nonmotorized requirement. The Small State Exclusion only applies to DC, RI, DE, PR, and CT. It does not exempt a State from the 40 percent minimum diversified requirement.

Duties of the State Recreational Trail Advisory Board

The NRTFA (as amended) lists the following duties for the State Recreational Trail Advisory Board:

Section (e)(3): Provide guidance to the State for how the State may make grants to private individuals, organizations, city and county governments, and other government entities.

Section (e)(5): Issue guidance to the State to meet the new environmental mitigation requirement—a State should give consideration to project proposals that provide for the redesign, reconstruction, nonroutine maintenance, or relocation of trails in order to mitigate and minimize the impact to the natural environment.

Section (e)(6): Provide guidance to the State to determine compliance with the diversified trail use requirement—that at least 40 percent of the funds must be used for projects that provide for the greatest number of compatible recreational uses, or provide for innovative recreational trail corridor sharing to accommodate both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail use.

Section (e)(9): May approve an exemption for the State from the Assured Access to Funds requirement—that at least 30 percent of the funds be used for projects relating to motorized use and at least 30 percent of the funds be used for projects relating to nonmotorized use.

Each State has the flexibility to determine other roles for the Advisory Board. The National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee encouraged States to involve their Advisory Boards in project selection, both for projects funded under the NRTFA, and for State-funded projects.

(Sections 1301, 1302, 1303, 8003, Pub. L. 102–240, 105 Stat. 1914, 2064, 2205; Section 337, Pub.L. 104–59, 109 Stat. 568, 602; 23 U.S.C. 315; 49 CFR 1.48)

Issued on: April 1, 1996.

Rodney E. Slater,

Federal Highway Administrator.

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

Attachment B

National Recreational Trails Funding Program

FY 1996 Potential Allocation to Eligible States

FHWA Administration = $336,000

STATE	Percent of Natl Off-Road Rec Fuel Use	Allocation Based on Share of Fuel Use	Equal Allocation	**TOTAL POTENTIAL ALLOCATION**	Code 38B 7% Max for Administration*	Code 38C 5% Max for Education*	Code 384 88% Min for Trail Projects*	30% Min Assured Access	40% Min Diversified Trail Use
Alabama	2.1375%	$156,725	$141,000	**$297,725**	$20,840	$14,886	$261,999	$78,599.70	$104,799.60
Alaska	0.3226%	$23,654	$141,000	**$164,654**	$11,525	$8,232	$144,897	$43,469.10	$57,958.80
Arizona	1.7189%	$126,030	$141,000	**$267,030**	$18,692	$13,351	$234,987	$70,496.10	$93,994.80
Arkansas	1.8139%	$132,994	$141,000	**$273,994**	$19,179	$13,699	$241,116	$72,334.80	$96,446.40
California	12.0592%	$884,181	$141,000	**$1,025,181**	$71,762	$51,259	$902,160	$270,648.00	$360,864.00
Colorado	1.5078%	$110,551	$141,000	**$251,551**	$17,608	$12,577	$221,366	$66,409.80	$88,546.40
Connecticut	0.5284%	$38,744	$141,000	**$179,744**	$12,582	$8,987	$158,175	$47,452.50	$63,270.00
Delaware	0.2230%	$16,350	$141,000	**$157,350**	$11,014	$7,867	$138,469	$41,540.70	$55,387.60
Dist of Columbia	0.0000%	$0	$141,000	**$141,000**	$9,870	$7,050	$124,080	$37,224.00	$49,632.00
Florida	5.9407%	$435,572	$141,000	**$576,572**	$40,360	$28,828	$507,384	$152,215.20	$202,953.60
Georgia	3.5098%	$257,341	$141,000	**$398,341**	$27,883	$19,917	$350,541	$105,162.30	$140,216.40
Hawaii	0.3123%	$22,897	$141,000	**$163,897**	$11,472	$8,194	$144,231	$43,269.30	$57,692.40
Idaho	1.0067%	$73,814	$141,000	**$214,814**	$15,036	$10,740	$189,038	$56,711.40	$75,615.20
Illinois	3.2260%	$236,530	$141,000	**$377,530**	$26,427	$18,876	$332,227	$99,668.10	$132,890.80
Indiana	1.6671%	$122,229	$141,000	**$263,229**	$18,426	$13,161	$231,642	$69,492.60	$92,656.80
Iowa	1.1434%	$83,832	$141,000	**$224,832**	$15,738	$11,241	$197,853	$59,355.90	$79,141.20
Kansas	1.6202%	$118,796	$141,000	**$259,796**	$18,185	$12,989	$228,622	$68,586.60	$91,448.80
Kentucky	1.5361%	$112,624	$141,000	**$253,624**	$17,753	$12,681	$223,190	$66,957.00	$89,276.00
Louisiana	2.7563%	$202,094	$141,000	**$343,094**	$24,016	$17,154	$301,924	$90,577.20	$120,769.60
Maine	0.8349%	$61,217	$141,000	**$202,217**	$14,155	$10,110	$177,952	$53,385.60	$71,180.80
Maryland	1.2049%	$88,341	$141,000	**$229,341**	$16,053	$11,467	$201,821	$60,546.30	$80,728.40
Massachusetts	1.1685%	$85,673	$141,000	**$226,673**	$15,867	$11,333	$199,473	$59,841.90	$79,789.20
Michigan	3.3453%	$245,280	$141,000	**$386,280**	$27,039	$19,314	$339,927	$101,978.10	$135,970.80
Minnesota	2.0208%	$148,166	$141,000	**$289,166**	$20,241	$14,458	$254,467	$76,340.10	$101,786.80
Mississippi	1.6021%	$117,469	$141,000	**$258,469**	$18,092	$12,923	$227,454	$68,236.20	$90,981.60
Missouri	2.4553%	$180,020	$141,000	**$321,020**	$22,471	$16,051	$282,498	$84,749.40	$112,999.20
Montana	0.6266%	$45,941	$141,000	**$186,941**	$13,085	$9,347	$164,509	$49,352.70	$65,803.60
Nebraska	0.5396%	$39,563	$141,000	**$180,563**	$12,639	$9,028	$158,896	$47,668.80	$63,558.40
Nevada	0.6305%	$46,227	$141,000	**$187,227**	$13,105	$9,361	$164,761	$49,428.30	$65,904.40
New Hampshire	0.4182%	$30,666	$141,000	**$171,666**	$12,016	$8,583	$151,067	$45,320.10	$60,426.80
New Jersey	2.3981%	$175,830	$141,000	**$316,830**	$22,178	$15,841	$278,811	$83,643.30	$111,524.40
New Mexico	1.7316%	$126,960	$141,000	**$267,960**	$18,757	$13,398	$235,805	$70,741.50	$94,322.00
New York	2.5966%	$190,382	$141,000	**$331,382**	$23,196	$16,569	$291,617	$87,485.10	$116,646.80
North Carolina	2.8358%	$207,921	$141,000	**$348,921**	$24,424	$17,446	$307,051	$92,115.30	$122,820.40
North Dakota	0.3136%	$22,996	$141,000	**$163,996**	$11,479	$8,199	$144,318	$43,295.40	$57,727.20
Ohio	3.3842%	$248,129	$141,000	**$389,129**	$27,239	$19,456	$342,434	$102,730.20	$136,973.60
Oklahoma	1.4465%	$106,056	$141,000	**$247,056**	$17,293	$12,352	$217,411	$65,223.30	$86,964.40
Oregon	1.3341%	$97,818	$141,000	**$238,818**	$16,717	$11,940	$210,161	$63,048.30	$84,064.40
Pennsylvania	3.4290%	$251,416	$141,000	**$392,416**	$27,469	$19,620	$345,327	$103,598.10	$138,130.80
Puerto Rico	0.0000%	$0	$141,000	**$141,000**	$9,870	$7,050	$124,080	$37,224.00	$49,632.00
Rhode Island	0.2826%	$20,717	$141,000	**$161,717**	$11,320	$8,085	$142,312	$42,693.60	$56,924.80
South Carolina	1.6927%	$124,110	$141,000	**$265,110**	$18,557	$13,255	$233,298	$69,989.40	$93,319.20
South Dakota	0.4027%	$29,529	$141,000	**$170,529**	$11,937	$8,526	$150,066	$45,019.80	$60,026.40
Tennessee	1.8531%	$135,869	$141,000	**$276,869**	$19,380	$13,843	$243,646	$73,093.80	$97,458.40
Texas	7.4990%	$549,826	$141,000	**$690,826**	$48,357	$34,541	$607,928	$182,378.40	$243,171.20
Utah	0.9827%	$72,048	$141,000	**$213,048**	$14,913	$10,652	$187,483	$56,244.90	$74,993.20
Vermont	0.3369%	$24,703	$141,000	**$165,703**	$11,599	$8,285	$145,819	$43,745.70	$58,327.60
Virginia	3.8192%	$280,027	$141,000	**$421,027**	$29,471	$21,051	$370,505	$111,151.50	$148,202.00
Washington	2.0495%	$150,267	$141,000	**$291,267**	$20,388	$14,563	$256,316	$76,894.80	$102,526.40
West Virginia	1.1263%	$82,578	$141,000	**$223,578**	$15,650	$11,178	$196,750	$59,025.00	$78,700.00
Wisconsin	2.0195%	$148,067	$141,000	**$289,067**	$20,234	$14,453	$254,380	$76,314.00	$101,752.00
Wyoming	0.5896%	$43,230	$141,000	**$184,230**	$12,896	$9,211	$162,123	$48,636.90	$64,849.20
TOTAL	100.0000%	$7,332,000	$7,332,000	**$14,664,000**	$1,026,480	$733,200	$12,904,320	$3,871,310	$5,161,747

*rounded down *rounded down *rounded up

[FR Doc. 96–9561 Filed 4–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–C