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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 925 and 944

[Docket No. FV98–925–3 IFR]

Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California and Imported Table Grapes; Revision in Minimum Grade, Container, and Pack Requirements

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule revises minimum grade requirements for grapes grown in southeastern California and for grapes imported into the United States. It also revises container and pack requirements currently prescribed for California grapes. This rule allows California grape handlers to market consumer packages of grapes more economically by increasing the range of allowable bunch sizes for a portion of the 1998 season. Master containers of consumer grape packages could be marketed if the grape clusters/bunches in the packages consist of at least 2 berry clusters and the clusters/bunches are not greater than 19 ounces in weight. The increased bunch size range also applies to imported grapes. This action is in the interest of handlers, producers, importers, and consumers.

DATES: Effective June 1, 1998; comments must be received by June 25, 1998 and will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; Fax: (202) 205–6632. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rose M. Aguayo, Marketing Specialist, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (209) 487–5901, Fax: (209) 487–5906; or Anne M. Dec, Team Leader, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, room 2525–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 205–6632. Small businesses may request information on compliance with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, room 2525–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 205–6632.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 925 (7 CFR Part 925), regulating the handling of grapes grown in a designated area of southeastern California, hereinafter referred to as the ''order.'' The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the ''Act.''

This rule is also issued under section 8e of the Act, which provides that whenever certain specified commodities, including table grapes, are regulated under a Federal marketing order, imports of these commodities into the United States are prohibited unless they meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, or maturity requirements as those in effect for the domestically produced commodities.

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after date of the entry of the ruling.

There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of import regulations issued under section 8e of the Act.

This rule increases the range of allowable sizes of grape bunches that California handlers can pack in certain containers during the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998. Master containers of consumer grape packages can be marketed if the grape clusters/bunches in the packages consist of at least 2 berry clusters and the clusters/bunches are not greater than 19 ounces in weight. The increased bunch size range also applies to imported grapes, but no container specifications apply. The changes in domestic requirements were recommended by the California Desert Grape Administrative Committee (Committee), the agency responsible for local administration of the order.

Under the terms of the order, fresh market shipments of grapes grown in southeastern California are required to be inspected and meet grade, size, maturity, pack, and container requirements. Current requirements include minimum grade and net weight requirements. Grapes must also be packed in authorized containers, and such containers must be marked with the minimum net weight of the grapes contained therein, the variety of the grapes, the name of the shipper, and the lot stamp number corresponding to the lot inspection conducted by an authorized inspector.

Section 925.52(a)(2) of the grape order provides authority to limit the handling

of any grade, size, quality, maturity, or pack of grapes for different varieties, or any combination of the foregoing during any period or periods.

Section 925.304(a) of the order's administrative rules and regulations requires grapes to meet the minimum grade requirements of U.S. No. 1 Table, or U.S. No. 1 Institutional, or to meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that a tolerance of 33 percent is provided for off-size bunches. Grapes meeting U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements are required to be marked ''U.S. No. 1 Institutional.'' Grapes meeting the modified U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements may be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional.'' The requirements for the U.S. No. 1 Table and U.S. No. 1 Institutional grades are set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or Vinifera Type) (7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914) (Standards).

Section 925.52(a)(4) of the order provides authority to regulate the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, markings, materials, and pack of containers which may be used in the handling of grapes.

Section 925.304(b)(1) of the order's administrative rules and regulations requires grapes to be packed in new and clean boxes which meet the requirements of sections 1380.14, 1380.19, 1436.37, and 1436.38 of Title 3: California Code of Regulations (CCR). That section also authorizes nine containers that can be used for domestic and export shipments and specifies dimensions for each such container. An additional container, defined in terms of a net weight of 5 kilograms, is authorized for export shipments only. All 10 of the authorized containers may be used for export shipments. Only the first nine can be used for domestic shipments.

Finally, § 925.304(b)(1) authorizes the Committee to approve other containers for experimental or research purposes.

Section 925.304(b)(2) of the order's administrative rules and regulations provides that grapes in any containers weigh at least 20 pounds based on the average net weight of grapes in a representative sample of containers. An exception is provided for grapes packed in experimental containers, or packed in bags or wrapped in plastic or paper. Containers of grapes packed in bags or wrapped in plastic or paper prior to being placed in these containers must meet a minimum net weight requirement of 18 pounds. There are no weight requirements specified for experimental containers.

The Committee met on March 24, 1998, and unanimously recommended modifying § 925.304 of the order's administrative rules and regulations to make the following changes:

(1) Revise the minimum grade requirement for the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, to allow a pilot test for the marketing of grapes which meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional except for the weight of clusters/bunches. The revision allows clusters/bunches as small as a 2 berry cluster and as large as 19 ounces in weight. Grapes meeting these quality requirements are to be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' but cannot be marked ''Institutional Pack.''

(2) Authorize an experimental master container, containing individual consumer packages of grapes which weigh 1½ pounds or less, net weight, for use during the pilot test period of June 1, 1998, to August 15, 1998. Grapes meeting the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' requirements must be packed in this container and this master container can only be used for packing the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' grade.

(3) Update or remove certain obsolete references appearing in the regulation.

Revision in Minimum Grade Requirements

Until 1993, the minimum grade requirement under the order was U.S. No. 1 Table. One requirement of that grade is that grape bunches weigh at least 4 ounces.

In 1991, a new U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade was added to the Standards. This grade—used primarily for sales to restaurants and other food service firms—provides for grape lots which have very small bunches. At the request of the table grape industry, this grade was added to meet market demand for individual consumer sized servings of grapes. The Standards were further revised in 1996 to lower the minimum bunch size to a two berry cluster and specify a separate 4 percent tolerance for off-size bunches.

The minimum grade requirements under the order were changed in 1993 to allow California grape handlers to pack the newly established U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. Because handlers experienced difficulties in packing this grade, these requirements were further revised in 1994 to provide a tolerance of 33 percent for off-size bunches. This modified U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade is referred to as DGAC No. 1 Institutional.

Currently, during the period April 20 through August 15 each year, California grape handlers can ship grapes meeting at least U.S. No. 1 Table, U.S. No. 1 Institutional, or DGAC No. 1 Institutional.

The requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Institutional are essentially the same as those of the U.S. No. 1 Table grade, with three major exceptions. The first difference relates to bunch size. Under the U.S. No. 1 Table grade, there is a minimum bunch size requirement of 4 ounces and no maximum bunch size. Under the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade, grapes are to consist of at least a two berry cluster ranging to clusters and/or bunches of grapes not greater than five ounces in weight. A cluster is two or more berries sharing a common point of attachment.

The second difference is that at least 95 percent of the containers in a lot of grapes grading U.S. No. 1 Institutional must be legibly marked ''Institutional Pack.'' There are no marking requirements under the U.S. No. 1 Table grade.

The third difference relates to the tolerances for off-size bunches. For grapes grading U.S. No. 1 Table, an 8 percent tolerance is established for all grade requirements, including off-size bunches. The U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade has a separate tolerance of 4 percent for off-size clusters/bunches and an 8 percent tolerance for the remaining grade requirements.

Requirements for the DGAC No. 1 Institutional are the same as for the U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that the tolerance for off-size bunches is 33 percent. Because grapes meeting these requirements do not meet the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade requirements, they cannot be marked ''Institutional Pack.'' They may, however, be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional.''

Recently, there has been interest in packing grapes in individual consumer packages known as ''punits'' or ''clamshells.'' These containers, used most commonly to pack strawberries, are made of a clear, hard rigid plastic and typically hold a half pound or a pound of fruit. Some retailers prefer these containers because they are of the same net weight, and can be scanned at check-out. This is particularly convenient for retailers that do not have facilities for weighing produce, such as convenience stores and fast food outlets. Some consumers also prefer the convenience of prepackaged individual portions of fruit.

To meet changing market requirements, California grape handlers would like to be able to pack these consumer packages. Current bunch size requirements make it difficult however. Grape bunches normally range in weight from ¼ pound to 3 pounds. Thus, portions of bunches have to be used to fill the new packages to the weights desired by buyers. Handlers have

determined that increasing the range of permissible bunch sizes to allow for clusters/bunches of two berries to 19 ounces will provide handlers the flexibility needed to pack grapes in the desired consumer containers.

This rule revises § 925.304(a) of the order's rules and regulations to allow handlers to ship a new grade of grapes to be known as DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional. The name recognizes that such grapes will be packed in consumer packages and that the grapes are not packed to the minimum requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Table grade. Grapes meeting this requirement must meet the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade, except for the cluster/bunch size requirements. Specifically, these modified requirements allow shipments with clusters/bunches ranging from 2 berry clusters to clusters/bunches of grapes up to 19 ounces in weight.

Container Requirements

The Committee recommended that grapes packed in accordance with the new DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional requirements be packed in a certain way. These grapes must be packed in individual consumer packages. The consumer packages must then be packed in a master container.

Typically, the individual consumer packages hold either ½ or 1 pound of fruit. To allow for normal shrinkage during handling, handlers generally pack a slightly greater weight than is desired at retail. Section 925.304(b) is revised to provide that DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional grade grapes be packed in master containers containing individual consumer packages weighing 1½ pounds or less.

Additionally, these master containers are required to be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' to accurately reflect their contents. The individual consumer packages do not need to be so marked. Other container marking requirements appearing in the regulation apply to the master containers as well.

The master containers used for these grapes will typically hold 10 consumer packages weighing 1 pound each or 20 packages weighing ½ pound each. Thus, these containers are exempt from the net weight requirements of 18 or 20 pounds specified in § 925.304(b)(2).

Application to Imports

Section 8e of the Act specifies that whenever certain commodities, like grapes, are regulated under a Federal order, imports of those commodities must meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements as those in effect for the domestically produced commodity. Pack and container requirements are not authorized by section 8e. Thus, the revised grade requirements implemented by this rule apply to imported grapes; none of the container or container marking requirements apply, however. If desired, importers may label containers of grapes meeting the modified U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements as ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional.'' Specifically, this rule modifies language in § 944.503(a)(1) of the Table Grape Import Regulation 4 for fresh grapes imported into the United States.

Clarification/Removal of Obsolete Language

This rule removes language in the introductory text of § 925.304 by removing a proviso that applies to the 1987 season and is no longer necessary.

This rule makes several other corrections in both the order's administrative rules and regulations and the import regulation. Specifically, the tolerance percentage of ''8 percent'' is changed to ''4 percent'' in §§ 925.304(a) of the order's administrative rules and regulations and in 944.503(a)(1) of the import regulation. This corrects those sections to accurately specify the current tolerance for off-size bunches in the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. This rule corrects a reference to the Standards from section number ''51.913'' to section number ''51.914'' in §§ 925.304(a) of the order and in 944.503(a)(1) of the import regulation; and changes a California Department of Food and Agriculture reference from ''California Administrative Code (Title 3)'' to ''Title 3: California Code of Regulations'' in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of § 944.503 of the import regulation.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility. Import regulations issued under the Act are based on those established under Federal marketing orders.

There are approximately 27 handlers of California grapes who are subject to regulation under the order and approximately 80 grape producers in the production area. In addition, there are approximately 127 importers of grapes. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than $5,000,000, and small agricultural producers have been defined as those having annual receipts of less than $500,000. Ten of the 27 handlers subject to regulation have annual grape sales of at least $5,000,000, excluding receipts from any other sources. In addition, 70 of the 80 producers subject to regulation have annual sales of at least $500,000, and the remaining 10 producers have annual sales less than $500,000, excluding receipts from any other sources. Therefore, a majority of handlers and a minority of producers are classified as small entities. The average importer receives $2.8 million in grape revenue, excluding receipts from other sources. Therefore, we believe that the majority of these importers are small entities.

This rule increases the range of allowable sizes of grape bunches that California handlers can pack in certain containers during the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998. Master containers of consumer grape packages can be marketed if the grape clusters/bunches in the packages consist of at least 2 berry clusters and the clusters/bunches are not greater than 19 ounces in weight. The increased bunch size range also applies to imported grapes, but no container specifications apply. The changes in domestic requirements were recommended by the California Desert Grape Administrative Committee (Committee), the agency responsible for local administration of the order.

Under the terms of the order, fresh market shipments of grapes grown in southeastern California are required to be inspected and meet grade, size, maturity, pack, and container requirements. Current requirements include minimum grade and net weight requirements. Grapes must also be packed in authorized containers, and such containers must be marked with the minimum net weight of the grapes contained therein, the variety of the grapes, the name of the shipper, and the lot stamp number corresponding to the lot inspection conducted by an authorized inspector.

Section 925.52(a)(2) of the grape order provides authority to limit the handling

of any grade, size, quality, maturity, or pack of grapes for different varieties, or any combination of the foregoing during any period or periods.

Section 925.304(a) of the order's administrative rules and regulations requires grapes to meet the minimum grade requirements of U.S. No. 1 Table, or U. S. No. 1 Institutional, or to meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that a tolerance of 33 percent is provided for off-size bunches. Grapes meeting U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements are required to be marked ''U.S. No. 1 Institutional.'' Grapes meeting the modified U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements may be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional.'' The requirements for the U.S. No. 1 Table and U.S. No. 1 Institutional grades are set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or Vinifera Type) (7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914) (Standards).

Section 925.52(a)(4) of the order provides authority to regulate the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, markings, materials, and pack of containers which may be used in the handling of grapes.

Section 925.304(b)(1) of the order's administrative rules and regulations requires grapes to be packed in new and clean boxes which meet the requirements of sections 1380.14, 1380.19, 1436.37, and 1436.38 of Title 3: California Code of Regulations (CCR). That section also authorizes nine containers that can be used for domestic and export shipments, and specifies dimensions for each such container. An additional container, defined in terms of a net weight of 5 kilograms, is authorized for export shipments only. All 10 authorized containers may be used for export shipments. Only the first nine can be used for domestic shipments.

Finally, § 925.304(b)(1) authorizes the Committee to approve other containers for experimental or research purposes.

Section 925.304(b)(2) of the order's administrative rules and regulations provides that grapes in any containers weigh at least 20 pounds based on the average net weight of grapes in a representative sample of containers. An exception is provided for grapes packed in experimental containers, or packed in bags or wrapped in plastic or paper. Containers of grapes packed in bags or wrapped in plastic or paper prior to being placed in these containers must meet a minimum net weight requirement of 18 pounds.

There are no weight requirements specified for experimental containers.

The Committee met on March 24, 1998, and unanimously recommended modifying § 925.304 of the order's administrative rules and regulations to make the following changes:

(1) Revise the minimum grade requirement for the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, to allow a pilot test for the marketing of grapes which meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional except for the weight of clusters/bunches. The revision allows clusters/bunches as small as a 2 berry cluster and as large as 19 ounces in weight. Grapes meeting these quality requirements are to be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' but cannot be marked ''Institutional Pack.''

(2) Authorize an experimental master container, containing individual consumer packages of grapes which weigh 1½ pounds or less, net weight, for use during the pilot test period of June 1, 1998, to August 15, 1998. Grapes meeting the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' requirements must be packed in this container and this master container can only be used for packing the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' grade.

Currently, during the period April 20 through August 15 each year, California grape handlers can ship grapes meeting at least U.S. No. 1 Table, U.S. No. 1 Institutional, or DGAC No. 1 Institutional.

The requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Institutional are essentially the same as those of the U.S. No. 1 Table grade, with three major exceptions. The first difference relates to bunch size. Under the U.S. No. 1 Table grade, there is a minimum bunch size requirement of 4 ounces and no maximum bunch size. Under the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade, grapes are to consist of at least a two berry cluster ranging to clusters and/or bunches of grapes not greater than five ounces in weight. A cluster is two or more berries sharing a common point of attachment.

The second difference is that at least 95 percent of the containers in a lot of grapes grading U.S. No. 1 Institutional must be legibly marked ''Institutional Pack.'' There are no marking requirements under the U.S. No. 1 Table grade.

The third difference relates to the tolerances for off-size bunches. For grapes grading U.S. No. 1 Table, an 8 percent tolerance is established for all grade requirements, including off-size bunches. The U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade has a separate tolerance of 4 percent for off-size clusters/bunches and an 8 percent tolerance for the remaining grade requirements.

Requirements for the DGAC No. 1 Institutional are the same as for the U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that the tolerance for off-size bunches is 33 percent. Because grapes meeting these requirements do not meet the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade requirements, they cannot be marked ''Institutional Pack.'' They may, however, be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional.''

Recently, there has been interest in packing grapes in individual consumer packages known as ''punits'' or ''clamshells.'' These containers, used most commonly to pack strawberries, are made of a clear, hard rigid plastic and typically hold a half pound or a pound of fruit. Some retailers prefer these containers because they are of the same net weight, and can be scanned at check-out. This is particularly convenient for retailers that do not have facilities for weighing produce, such as convenience stores and fast food outlets. Some consumers also prefer the convenience of prepackaged individual portions of fruit.

To meet changing market requirements, California grape handlers would like to be able to pack these consumer packages. Current bunch size requirements make it difficult however. Grape bunches normally range in weight from 1/4 pound to 3 pounds. Thus, portions of bunches have to be used to fill the new packages to the weights desired by buyers. Handlers have determined that increasing the range of permissible bunch sizes to allow for clusters/bunches of two berries to 19 ounces will provide handlers the flexibility needed to pack grapes in the desired consumer containers.

This rule revises § 925.304(a) of the order's rules and regulations to allow handlers to ship a new grade of grapes to be known as DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional. The name recognizes that such grapes will be packed in consumer packages and that the grapes are not packed to the minimum requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Table grade. Grapes meeting this requirement must meet the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade, except for the cluster/bunch size requirements. Specifically, these modified requirements allow shipments with clusters/bunches ranging from 2 berry clusters to clusters/bunches of grapes up to 19 ounces in weight.

The Committee recommended that grapes packed in accordance with the new DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional requirements be packed in a certain way. These grapes must be packed in individual consumer packages. The consumer packages must then be packed in a master container.

Typically, the individual consumer packages hold either ½ or 1 pound of fruit. To allow for normal shrinkage during handling, handlers generally

pack a slightly greater weight than is desired at retail. Section 925.304(b) is revised to provide that DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional grade grapes be packed in master containers containing individual consumer packages weighing 1½ pounds or less.

Additionally, these master containers are required to be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' to accurately reflect their contents. The individual consumer packages do not need to be so marked. Other container marking requirements appearing in the regulation apply to the master containers as well.

The master containers used for these grapes will typically hold 10 consumer packages weighing 1 pound each or 20 packages weighing ½ pound each. Thus, these containers are exempt from the net weight requirements of 18 or 20 pounds specified in § 925.304(b)(2).

Section 8e of the Act specifies that whenever certain commodities, like grapes, are regulated under a Federal order, imports of those commodities must meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements as those in effect for the domestically produced commodity. Pack and container requirements are not authorized by section 8e. Thus, the revised grade requirements implemented by this rule apply to imported grapes; none of the container or container marking requirements apply, however. If desired, importers may label containers of grapes meeting the modified U.S. No. 1 Institutional requirements as ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional.'' Specifically, this rule modifies language in § 944.503(a)(1) of the Table Grape Import Regulation 4 for fresh grapes imported into the United States.

This regulation provides handlers and importers more marketing flexibility, is estimated to result in increased shipments of consumer-sized grape packs, and is expected to have positive impact on California grape handlers and importers of grapes. The changes address the marketing and shipping needs of the grape industry, and are in the interest of handlers, producers, importers, and consumers.

During the last several seasons, Mexico has been the largest exporter of grapes to the United States during the June 1 through August 15 period. Chile and Italy have exported small quantities of grapes to the U.S. during this same period. Chile is the dominant exporting country from December through May each year.

During the pilot test period of June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, imports are estimated to total 5.5 million lugs from Mexico, 33 thousand lugs from Chile, and approximately 4 thousand lugs from Italy. These estimates are based upon lug weights of 18 pounds.

According to Department inspection officials, minimal quantities of grapes meeting the institutional grades have been imported since the ''Institutional Pack'' was implemented. Based on historical data, it is estimated that approximately .5 percent to 1 percent of the imported lugs will meet the requirements of either the ''U.S. No. 1 Institutional'' or the ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional'' grades. It is further estimated that less than 1 percent of the imported lugs will meet the requirements of the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' grade. The majority of imported grapes meet the higher grade requirements of U.S. No. 1 Table, U.S. Fancy Table, or U.S. Extra Fancy Table.

The Committee estimates the 1998 domestic crop will be approximately 8 million lugs. Domestic handlers in southeastern California, regulated under the order, are expected to ship approximately 6.2 million lugs during the test period. It is estimated that approximately .5 percent (31,000 lugs) to 1 percent (62,000 lugs) of the crop will be packed as U.S. No. 1 Institutional or DGAC No. 1 Institutional and that less than 1 percent (62,000 lugs) of the crop will be packed as ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' during the test period. The estimates for the DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional are based upon a lug weight of 10 pounds. The Committee estimated that handlers will receive approximately $0.60 to $1.00 per pound for a total estimated value of $372,000 to $620,000 for this new individual consumer pack. Handlers will receive approximately $0.10 more for the new consumer packages than for bagged grapes. Consumers will benefit by being able to purchase grapes in preferred containers.

The Committee requested that this rule be effective by June 1, 1998. The California grape shipping season is expected to begin shortly, and continue until August 15, 1998. Therefore, an effective date of June 1 will allow handlers and importers approximately 10 weeks to test the market.

At the meeting, the Committee discussed the potential impact of this rule and determined that this action will not require any changes in grape handling practices. Those who choose to pack to this new grade could achieve additional sales which will be a benefit to the grape industry as a whole.

The benefits of this rule are not expected to be disproportionately greater or smaller for small handlers or producers than for larger entities.

The Committee discussed alternatives to this revision, including not having a pilot test, but determined that handlers, producers, importers and consumers should benefit from this pilot test.

The Committee also discussed adding a percentage tolerance for off-size bunches of 33 percent similar to the additional percentage tolerance allowed for the DGAC No. 1 Institutional grade, but determined that the 4 percent tolerance, as contained in the Standards, was adequate to facilitate packaging of the ''punits'' or ''clamshells''.

This action will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large grape handlers or importers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. In addition, the Department has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule.

Further, the Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the grape industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the March 24, 1998, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue. The Committee itself is composed of 12 members: 8 are handlers and producers, 1 is a producer only, and 2 are handlers only. The twelfth Committee member is the public member. In addition, the embassies of Mexico, Chile, and Italy were notified of the anticipated action. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Committee's recommendation, and other available information, it is found that this interim final rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined, upon good cause, that it is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect, and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) This action revises minimum grade requirements currently in effect for grapes grown in designated

areas of southeastern California and for grapes imported into the United States and offers handlers and importers more marketing flexibility; (2) California grape handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the Committee at a public meeting. In addition, the embassies of Mexico, Chile, and Italy were notified of the anticipated action; (3) no changes in packing procedures are required by this rule for either California handlers or importers, and they will need no additional time to comply with the revised requirements; (4) California grape shipments are expected to begin soon, and this rule needs to be in effect by June 1, 1998, so handlers can test market acceptance for the remainder of the season; and (5) this rule provides a 30-day comment period and any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule. For the same reasons, a 30-day comment period is deemed appropriate to provide for comments from interested persons. Further, the end of the 1998 season is August 15.

In accordance with section 8e of the Act, the United States Trade Representative has concurred with the issuance of this rule.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 925

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 944

Avocados, Food grades and standards, Grapefruit, Grapes, Imports, Kiwifruit, Limes, Olives, Oranges.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR parts 925 and 944 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR parts 925 and 944 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

PART 925—GRAPES GROWN IN A DESIGNATED AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

2. Section 925.304 is amended by revising the introductory text, paragraph (a) introductory text, paragraph (b)(1)(iii) and the first sentence of paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

§ 925.304 California Desert Grape Regulation 6.

During the period April 20 through August 15 each year, no person shall pack or repack any variety of grapes except Emperor, Almeria, Calmeria, and Ribier varieties, on any Saturday, Sunday, Memorial Day, or the observed Independence Day holiday, unless approved in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, nor handle any variety of grapes except Emperor, Calmeria, Almeria, and Ribier varieties, unless such grapes meet the requirements specified in this section.

(a) Grade, size, and maturity. Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, such grapes shall meet the minimum grade and size requirements of U.S. No. 1 Table, as set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or Vinifera Type 7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914), or shall meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional with the exception of the tolerance percentage for bunch size. Such tolerance shall be 33 percent instead of 4 percent as is required to meet U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. Grapes meeting these quality requirements may be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional'' but shall not be marked ''Institutional Pack.'' In addition, during the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, grapes may be handled that meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that clusters/bunches must consist of at least a 2 berry cluster ranging to clusters and/or bunches of grapes not greater than 19 ounces in weight. Such grapes must be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' and meet the container requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) Such other types and sizes of containers as may be approved by the Committee for experimental or research purposes: *Provided,* That for the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, master containers may be used if they are packed with individual consumer packs of grapes that weigh 1½ pounds or less, net weight, and meet the requirements of the ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional.'' *Provided further,* That grapes meeting the requirements of ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' shall be packed only in this container, and this master container shall be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional.''

(2) The minimum net weight of grapes in any such containers, except for containers containing grapes packed in sawdust, cork, excelsior or similar packing material, or packed in bags or wrapped in plastic or paper, and containers authorized in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section, shall be 20 pounds based on the average net weight of grapes in a representative sample of containers. * * *

* * * * *

PART 944—FRUITS; IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

3. In § 944.503, paragraphs (a)(1) introductory text and (a)(1)(ii) are revised to read as follows:

§ 944.503 Table Grape Import Regulation 4.

(a)(1) Pursuant to section 8e of the Act and Part 944—Fruits, Import Regulations, the importation into the United States of any variety of Vinifera species table grapes, except Emperor, Calmeria, Almeria, and Ribier varieties, is prohibited unless such grapes meet the minimum grade and size requirements specified in 7 CFR 51.884 for U.S. No. 1 Table, as set forth in the United States Standards for Grades of Table Grapes (European or Vinifera Type, 7 CFR 51.880 through 51.914), or shall meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional with the exception of the tolerance for bunch size. Such tolerance shall be 33 percent instead of 4 percent as is required to meet U.S. No. 1 Institutional grade. Grapes meeting these quality requirements shall not be marked ''Institutional Pack'', but may be marked ''DGAC No. 1 Institutional.'' In addition, during the period June 1, 1998, through August 15, 1998, grapes may be imported if they meet all the requirements of U.S. No. 1 Institutional, except that clusters/bunches must consist of at least a 2 berry cluster ranging to clusters and/or bunches of grapes not greater than 19 ounces (0.532 kilograms) in weight. Such grapes may be marked ''DGAC Consumer No. 1 Institutional'' but shall not be marked ''Institutional Pack.''

* * * * *

(ii) Grapes of the Flame Seedless variety shall meet the minimum berry size requirement of ten-sixteenths of an inch (1.5875 centimeters) and shall be considered mature if the juice contains not less than 15 percent soluble solids and the soluble solids are equal to or in excess of 20 parts to every part acid contained in the juice in accordance with applicable sampling and testing procedures specified in sections 1463.3, 1436.5, 1436.6, 1436.7, 1436.12, and 1436.17 of Article 25 of Title 3: California Code of Regulations (CCR).

* * * * *

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Robert C. Keeny,

Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 98–13881 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98–NM–24–AD; Amendment 39–10533; AD 98–11–06]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42–300 and –320, and Model ATR72 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain Aerospatiale Model ATR42–300 and –320, and Model ATR72 series airplanes, that requires modification of the engine fuel drainage system. This amendment is prompted by issuance of mandatory continuing airworthiness information by a foreign civil airworthiness authority. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent fuel from overflowing into the engine nacelle, which could result in a fire in the nacelle.

DATES: Effective June 30, 1998.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the **Federal Register** as of June 30, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Aerospatiale, 316 Route de Bayonne, 31060 Toulouse, Cedex 03, France. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman B. Martenson, Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (425) 227–2110; fax (425) 227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Aerospatiale Model ATR42–300 and –320, and Model ATR72 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 1998 (63 FR 13574). That action proposed to require modification of the engine fuel drainage system.

Comments

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were submitted in response to the proposal or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 145 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD.

For Model ATR42–300 and –320 series airplanes (106 airplanes), it will take approximately 8 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required modification, at an average labor rate of $60 per work hour. Required parts will be provided by the manufacturer at no cost to the operators. Based on these figures, the cost impact of this modification required by this AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $50,880, or $480 per airplane.

For Model ATR72 series airplanes (39 airplanes), it will take approximately 15 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required modification, at an average labor rate of $60 per work hour. Required parts will cost approximately $1,499 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of this modification required by this AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $93,561, or $2,399 per airplane.

The cost impact figures discussed above are based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

98–11–06 Aerospatiale: Amendment 39–10533. Docket 98–NM–24–AD.

Applicability: Model ATR42–300 and –320 series airplanes, on which Aerospatiale Modification 1696 (reference Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR42–71–0010) has not been accomplished; and Model ATR72–101, –201, –102, –202, –211, and –212 series airplanes, on which Aerospatiale Modification 3742 (reference Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR72–71–1006) has not been accomplished; certificated in any category.

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

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent fuel from overflowing into the engine nacelle, which could result in a fire in the nacelle, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 24 months after the effective date of this AD, modify the engine fuel drainage system, in accordance with Avions

de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR42–71–0010, Revision 4, dated October 23, 1996 (for Model ATR42 series airplanes), or Avions de Transport Regional Service Bulletin ATR72–71–1006, Revision 1, dated October 21, 1996 (for Model ATR72 series airplanes), as applicable.

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the International Branch, ANM–116.

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

(d) The modifications shall be done in accordance with the following Avions de Transport Regional service bulletins, which contain the following list of effective pages:

Service bulletin referenced and date	Page number shown on page	Revision level shown on page	Date shown on page
ATR72–71–1006, Revision 1, October 21, 1996	1, 2	1	October 21, 1996.
	3–15	Original	September 29, 1995.
ATR42–71–0010, Revision 4, October 23, 1996	1, 2, 4, 7	4	October 23, 1996.
	3, 15	1	September 4, 1990.
	5, 8–10, 14	Original	July 3, 1989.
	6, 11–13	2	January 30, 1991.

This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Aerospatiale, 316 Route de Bayonne, 31060 Toulouse, Cedex 03, France. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in French airworthiness directives 96–109–063 (B) and 96–110–030 (B), both dated June 5, 1996.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on June 30, 1998.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 13, 1998.

John J. Hickey,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 98–13291 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 97–NM–331–AD; Amendment 39–10538; AD 98–11–11]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA) Model CN–235 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to all CASA Model CN–235 series airplanes, that requires modification of the passenger and crew doors and repetitive visual inspections, adjustments, and tests of the passenger and crew door latching and locking systems to ensure correct operation. This amendment is prompted by issuance of mandatory continuing airworthiness information by a foreign civil airworthiness authority. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent inadvertent opening of a door during flight of the airplane, which could result in rapid decompression of the passenger cabin.

DATES: Effective June 30, 1998.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 30, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A., Getafe, Madrid, Spain. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman B. Martenson, Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (425) 227–2110; fax (425) 227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to all CASA Model CN–235 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on March 27, 1998 (63 FR 14861). That action proposed to require modification of the passenger and crew doors and repetitive visual inspections, adjustments, and tests of the passenger and crew door latching and locking systems to ensure correct operation.

Comments

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were submitted in response to the proposal or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

Explanation of Editorial Changes

In the proposed AD, the FAA inadvertently omitted a reference to Annex I, Revision 2, and Annex II, Revision 2, of CASA Communication COM 235–098, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995. Therefore, the FAA has revised paragraph (a)(2) of the final rule accordingly.

Additionally, the FAA has revised paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this final rule to include a reference to the CASA COM mentioned previously, which was inadvertently omitted from the proposed AD.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule with the changes previously described. The FAA has

determined that this change will neither increase the economic burden on any operator nor increase the scope of the AD.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 2 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD.

It will take approximately 4 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required inspection, at an average labor rate of $60 per work hour. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the inspection required by this AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $480, or $240 per airplane, per inspection cycle.

It will take approximately 60 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required modification, at an average labor rate of $60 per work hour. Required parts will cost approximately $406 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the modification required by this AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $8,012, or $4,006 per airplane.

The cost impact figures discussed above are based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

98–11–11 Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA): Amendment 39–10538. Docket 97–NM–331–AD.

Applicability: All Model CN–235 series airplanes, including serial number (S/N) C–011, certificated in any category.

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

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent inadvertent opening of a door during flight, which could result in rapid decompression of the passenger cabin, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 3 months or 300 flight hours after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, accomplish the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this AD.

(1) Modify the passenger and crew doors in accordance with CASA Service Bulletin SB–235–52–54, Revision 1, dated October 24, 1995; and

(2) Perform follow-on actions (i.e., inspections for discrepancies, adjustments, and tests) in accordance with CASA COM 235–098, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995, including Annex I, Revision 2, and Annex II, Revision 2. If any discrepancy is found, prior to further flight, accomplish the applicable corrective action in accordance with the COM. Thereafter accomplish the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(2)(ii) of this AD.

(i) Repeat the visual inspection for discrepancies of the passenger door and crew door latching and locking systems, in accordance with paragraph 1. of CASA COM 235–098, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995, at intervals not to exceed 300 flight hours. If any discrepancy is found, prior to further flight, accomplish the applicable corrective action in accordance with the COM.

(ii) Repeat adjustments and tests of the door latching and locking systems, in accordance with paragraphs 2. and 3. of CASA COM 235–093, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995; and paragraph V of Annex II of CASA COM 235–098, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995; at intervals not to exceed 1,200 flight hours. If any discrepancy is found during any adjustment or test, prior to further flight, accomplish the applicable corrective action in accordance with the COM.

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the International Branch, ANM–116.

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

(d) The actions shall be done in accordance with CASA Service Bulletin SB–235–52–54, Revision 1, dated October 24, 1995, and CASA Communication COM 235–098, Revision 02, dated October 19, 1995, including Annex I, Revision 2, and Annex II, Revision 2. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A., Getafe, Madrid, Spain. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Spanish airworthiness directive 3/95, Revision 1, dated October 1, 1995.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on June 30, 1998.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 14, 1998.

John J. Hickey,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 98–13395 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 97–NM–330–AD; Amendment 39–10539; AD 98–11–12]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; de Havilland Model DHC–8–301, –311, –314, and –315 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to certain de Havilland Model DHC–8–301, –311, –314, and –315 series airplanes, that requires installation of additional wiring and new electrical connectors for the lights in the forward end of the passenger overhead compartments. This amendment is prompted by issuance of mandatory continuing airworthiness information by a foreign civil airworthiness authority. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent severe overheating of the electrical connectors for the lights in the forward end of the passenger overhead compartments, which could result in smoke and fire in the passenger cabin.

DATES: Effective June 30, 1998.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of June 30, 1998.

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Bombardier Inc., Bombardier Regional Aircraft Division, Garratt Boulevard, Downsview, Ontario M3K 1Y5, Canada. This information may be examined at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, Rules Docket, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 10 Fifth Street, Third Floor, Valley Stream, New York; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wing Chan, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Flight Test Branch, ANE–172, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 10 Fifth Street, Third Floor, Valley Stream, New York 11581; telephone (516) 256–7511; fax (516) 568–2716.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain de Havilland Model DHC–8–301, –311, –314, and –315 series airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on March 23, 1998 (63 FR 13800). That action proposed to require installation of additional wiring and new electrical connectors for the lights in the forward end of the passenger overhead compartments.

Comments

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. No comments were submitted in response to the proposal or the FAA's determination of the cost to the public.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require the adoption of the rule as proposed.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 10 airplanes of U.S. registry will be affected by this AD, that it will take approximately 14 work hours per airplane to accomplish the required installation, and that the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. Required parts will cost approximately $122 per airplane. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $9,620, or $962 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the requirements of this AD action, and that no operator would accomplish those actions in the future if this AD were not adopted.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

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

Adoption of the Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

98–11–12 **De Havilland, Inc.:** Amendment 39–10539. Docket 97–NM–330–AD.

Applicability: Model DHC–8–301, –311, –314, and –315 series airplanes; serial numbers 100, and 202 through 433 inclusive; excluding serial numbers 271 and 408; certificated in any category.

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

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent severe overheating of the electrical connectors for the lights in the forward end of the passenger overhead compartments, which could result in smoke and fire in the passenger cabin, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 400 hours time-in-service after the effective date of this AD, install additional wiring and new electrical connectors for the lights in the forward end of the passenger overhead compartments in accordance with Bombardier Alert Service

Bulletin S.B. A8–33–39, Revision A,' dated October 24, 1997.

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, New York ACO.

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

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

(d) The installation shall be done in accordance with Bombardier Alert Service Bulletin S.B. A8–33–39, Revision A,' dated October 24, 1997. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Bombardier, Inc., Bombardier Regional Aircraft Division, Garratt Boulevard, Downsview, Ontario M3K 1Y5, Canada. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 10 Fifth Street, Third Floor, Valley Stream, New York; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Canadian airworthiness directive CF–97–17, dated September 26, 1997.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on June 30, 1998.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on May 14, 1998.

John J. Hickey,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 98–13403 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 56, 57, and 75

RIN 1219–AB00

Roof Bolts in Metal and Nonmetal and Underground Coal Mines; Correction

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the compliance date to the final rule for roof bolts in metal and nonmetal and underground coal mines published in the **Federal Register** on April 22, 1998.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 1998.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, (703) 235–1910.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

On April 22, 1998, (63 FR 20026) MSHA published a final rule on roof bolts in metal and nonmetal and underground coal mines. This document corrects an error that appears under **DATES** on page 20026. The mandatory compliance date is corrected to read ''June 22, 1999''.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Patricia W. Silvey,

Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

[FR Doc. 98–13896 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 3

Amendments to Bylaws of the Board of Governors Concerning Establishment of Special Rate of Postage Under the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service has approved an amendment to its bylaws. The amendment reserves to the Governors responsibility to set the special rate of postage for special postage stamps pursuant to 39 U.S.C. § 414.

DATES: Effective: April 7, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Koerber, (202) 268–4800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board of Governors of the Postal Service consists of nine Presidentially appointed Governors, and the Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General. 39 U.S.C. § 202. The bylaws of the Board list certain matters reserved for action by the Governors alone. 39 CFR § 3.4. At its meeting on April 6, 1998, the Board approved a conforming amendment to this bylaw.

The amendment gives effect to 39 U.S.C. § 414, as enacted by the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act, Pub. L. No. 105–41, 111 Stat. 1119 (1997). Section 414 provides that the Postal Service make available a special postage stamp offered at a special rate of First-Class Mail postage to enable the public to make contributions to fund breast cancer research. The rate of postage for the special postage stamp is the First-Class Mail single-piece rate, currently 32 cents, plus a markup not to exceed 25 percent of that rate category. Subsection (b)(2) of section 414 vests the Governors of the Postal Service with authority to establish the special rate of postage for the special postage stamp ''in accordance with such procedures as the Governors shall by regulation prescribe.''

In accordance with section 414, the Board amended § 3.4 of the bylaws to insert a new paragraph (i), reserving to the Governors authority to establish the special rate of postage.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 3

Administrative practice and procedure, Organization and functions (Government agencies), Postal service.

Accordingly, 39 CFR Part 3 is amended as follows:

PART 3—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 3 is amended to read as follows:

Authority: 39 U.S.C. 202, 203, 205, 401 (2), (10), 402, 414, 1003, 2802–2804, 3013; 5 U.S.C. 552b (g), (j); Inspector General Act, 5 U.S.C. app.

2. Section 3.4 is amended by republishing the introductory text and adding new paragraph (i) at the end of that section to read as follows:

§ 3.4—Matters reserved for decision by the Governors.

The following matters are reserved for decision by the Governors:

* * * * *

(i) Establishment of rates of postage for special postage stamps, 39 U.S.C. § 414.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 98–13807 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 87–267; FCC 98–69]

Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: In *Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan,* FCC 98–69, the Federal Communications Commission denied two petitions for reconsideration filed by Press Broadcasting, Co. (''Press'') and Kovas Communications, Inc. (''Kovas''). The Commission found that the issues raised by Press had been previously considered and rejected, and that the reconsideration filed by Kovas was without merit. The intended effect of this action is to affirm the Commission's previous order and the previously reissued Expanded Band Allotment Plan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 28, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter H. Doyle, Audio Services Division, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–2720.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order in MM Docket No. 87–267, adopted on April 14, 1998 and released on April 28, 1998. The full text of the *Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan,* FCC 98–69 is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Public Reference Room, Room 239, 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. (See MM Docket 87–267). The complete text of this order may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service (ITS), 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., (202) 857–3800 (phone), (202) 857–3805 (facsimile). Synopsis of MO&O: In *Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan,* FCC 97–68, 62 FR 23176, April 29, 1997 (''Order III''), the Commission rescinded the second allotment plan, modified the frequency preclusion and allotment programs, and clarified the harmonic interference standard used in the frequency preclusion program. The Commission also reaffirmed the five-year transition period for dual frequency operations. Press's request for reconsideration sought to have the five year transition period reduced to a six-month period. The Commission noted that the issues raised by Press had been previously considered and rejected, and found Press's request unwarranted. The Commission also denied Kovas's challenge to the second harmonic interference protection standard and the staff's determination that Kovas was ineligible to receive an Expanded Band Allotment. The Commission found that Kovas failed to identify factors warranting reconsideration of the second harmonic standard. It also found that Kovas's analysis of the allotment plan was incorrect and the argument regarding its ineligibility to receive an allotment was without merit.

Procedural Matters

As required by section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 604 (''RFA''), a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (''FRFA'') was incorporated into the *Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan,* FCC 97–68. The Petitions for Reconsideration filed in response to *Implementation of the AM Expanded Band Allotment Plan,* FCC 97–68, did not raise questions about FRFA. Based on the determination not to further amend the rules, no further Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is necessary.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Expanded band allotment plan, Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13912 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

48 CFR Part 252

Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

CFR Correction

In title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 2, parts 201 to 299, revised as of October 1, 1997, on page 440, section 252.223–7004 was inadvertently reserved, the omitted text should read as follows:

252.223–7004 Drug-Free Work Force.

As prescribed in 223.570–4, use the following clause:

Drug-Free Work Force (Sep. 1988**)**

(a) *Definitions.* (1) *Employee in a sensitive position,* as used in this clause, means an employee who has been granted access to classified information; or employees in other positions that the Contractor determines involve national security, health or safety, or functions other than the foregoing requiring a high degree of trust and confidence.

(2) *Illegal drugs,* as used in this clause, means controlled substances included in Schedules I and II, as defined by section 802(6) of title 21 of the United States Code, the possession of which is unlawful under chapter 13 of that title. The term ''illegal drugs'' does not mean the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription or other uses authorized by law.

(b) The Contractor agrees to institute and maintain a program for achieving the objective of a drug-free work force. While this clause defines criteria for such a program, contractors are encouraged to implement alternative approaches comparable to the criteria in paragraph (c) that are designed to achieve the objectives of this clause.

(c) Contractor programs shall include the following, or appropriate alternatives:

(1) Employee assistance programs emphasizing high level direction, education, counseling, rehabilitation, and coordination with available community resources;

(2) Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing illegal drug use by Contractor employees;

(3) Provision for self-referrals as well as supervisory referrals to treatment with maximum respect for individual confidentiality consistent with safety and security issues;

(4) Provision for identifying illegal drug users, including testing on a controlled and carefully monitored basis. Employee drug testing programs shall be established taking account of the following:

(i) The Contractor shall establish a program that provides for testing for the use of illegal drugs by employees in sensitive positions. The extent of and criteria for such testing shall be determined by the Contractor based on considerations that include the nature of the work being performed under the contract, the employee's duties, the efficient use of Contractor resources, and the risks to health, safety, or national security that could result from the failure of an employee adequately to discharge his or her position.

(ii) In addition, the Contractor may establish a program for employee drug testing—

(A) When there is a reasonable suspicion that an employee uses illegal drugs; or

(B) When an employee has been involved in an accident or unsafe practice;

(C) As part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation for illegal drug use;

(D) As part of a voluntary employee drug testing program.

(iii) The Contractor may establish a program to test applicants for employment for illegal drug use.

(iv) For the purpose of administering this clause, testing for illegal drugs may be limited to those substances for which testing is prescribed by section 2.1 of subpart B of the ''Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs'' (53 FR 11980 (April 11 1988)), issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) Contractors shall adopt appropriate personnel procedures to deal with employees who are found to be using drugs illegally.

Contractors shall not allow any employee to remain on duty or perform in a sensitive position who is found to use illegal drugs until such times as the Contractor, in accordance with procedures established by the Contractor, determines that the employee may perform in such a position.

(e) The provisions of this clause pertaining to drug testing program shall not apply to the extent they are inconsistent with state or local law, or with an existing collective bargaining agreement; provided that with respect to the latter, the Contractor agrees that those issues that are in conflict will be a subject of negotiation at the next collective bargaining session.

(End of clause)

[57 FR 32737, July 23, 1992]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 63, No. 100
Tuesday, May 26, 1998

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

7 CFR Part 735

RIN 0560–AF13

Amendment to Cotton Warehouse Regulations for the Purpose of Defining ''Unnecessary Delay''

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) gives notice that, as a result of two Federal District Court Orders and the cotton industry's continued encouragement, it is presently contemplating the issuance of a proposed rule that would address the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay'' contained in sections 17 and 21 of the United States Warehouse Act (USWA) (7 U.S.C. 259 and 262). In developing the proposed rule, FSA would consider all distinct options that would satisfy and complement the cotton industry's diverse segments in forging a national weekly minimum cotton flow standard. FSA requests comments and suggestions from the public on the issues and alternatives that would be addressed in developing such a proposal, including, but not limited to those issues specifically mentioned in this notice. Upon receipt and review of all comments timely received in response to this advance notice of proposed rulemaking, FSA will develop a proposed rule regarding the implementation and administration of a national cotton flow standard, which provides yet another opportunity for the public to comment before the USDA would implement a final cotton flow standard.

DATES: Comments should be submitted on or before July 27, 1998 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on this advance notice of proposed rulemaking to: Steve Gill, Director, Warehouse and Inventory Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, Stop 0553, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250–0553; telephone (202) 720-2121; fax (202) 690–3123; also E-mail comments may be sent to: HELEN__LINDEN@wdc.fsa.usda.gov. Additionally, comments may be sent via the Internet through the National Cotton Flow's (NCF) homepage at: http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ncf.

All written comments received in response to this advance notice will be available for public inspection in Room 5968, South Agriculture Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Mikkelsen, Deputy Director, Warehouse and Inventory Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, Stop 0553, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250–0553; telephone (202) 720–2121, fax (202) 690–3123.

Background

Since the early 1960's, the timely delivery of stored cotton has been an issue throughout the cotton industry. While cotton shippers and cotton merchants required timely delivery to meet the demands of the marketplace, warehousemen contended that the delivery demands placed on them by shippers and merchants were unreasonable and exceeded warehouse capabilities. Over the last 30 years, the cotton industry has made two valid attempts to address the cotton flow issue, and in 1969, USDA issued a proposed rule concerning cotton flow for warehouses licensed under the USWA. Comments received in response to that proposed rule discouraged USDA from implementing a cotton flow standard through its regulatory process and, as a result, a final rule was never issued. Continued discussions throughout the various segments of the cotton industry also have failed to bring about an endorsement of a single standard that was acceptable throughout the cotton industry.

During the 1995/96 cotton season, the Coalition for Cotton Flow Standards (CCFS), an organization created by the National Cotton Council (NCC) with the approval of all segments of the cotton industry, instituted a one-year voluntary cotton flow standard. Initially, this standard appeared acceptable to all segments of the cotton industry. The voluntary standard (1) contained weekly minimum flow requirements for warehousemen; (2) levied penalties for nonperformance by either the warehouseman or shipper; and (3) incorporated an arbitration system to settle disputes that arose over cotton flow issues. Approximately 90 percent of all cotton shippers and 52 percent of all cotton warehousemen agreed to comply with this voluntary, one-year standard. However, many warehousemen agreed to abide by the standard only if at least 90 percent of all cotton shippers and warehousemen also agreed to comply.

When shipment delays began to occur during the 1995/96 crop year, rather than exercising the arbitration rights incorporated in the voluntary standard implemented by the CCFS, several cotton shippers filed complaints with FSA. These shippers requested FSA to investigate the cotton flow situation, and suspend the federal license of those warehouses that had not delivered cotton without unnecessary delay pursuant to the USWA.

FSA personnel contacted and made several on-site visits to warehouses about which FSA had received complaints. FSA reached no ultimate conclusion, but the findings suggested that the unacceptable delays experienced by the cotton shippers and merchants may have been due, in part, to the lack of a standard method for requesting services and a lack of uniform definitions for common terms used to request these services throughout the cotton industry. For example, it appears that shippers and warehousemen begin recording time from different starting points, and there may be several days difference between a shipper's ''request date'' and warehouseman's ''confirm date.'' The lack of a standard method for requesting services and of uniform common terms may have led to an appearance of a longer delivery delay than actually existed.

In addition to filing complaints with FSA, several shippers also filed lawsuits in United States District Court against

two cotton warehousemen, alleging that these warehousemen were delaying cotton deliveries to increase storage earnings. In each of these cases, lack of determination by USDA in the use and meaning of the USWA statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay'' was a key issue for the courts. Ultimately, the shippers elected to dismiss their suits after the warehousemen agreed to join them in requesting that the cases be remanded to USDA to determine the definition of the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay.'' The Courts agreed and remanded the matter of defining ''without unnecessary delay'' to USDA.

In June 1997, the Cotton Warehouse Association of America (CWAA) and the American Cotton Service Warehouse Association (ACSWA) reached an unprecedented mutual agreement for a cotton flow standard that would expedite the shipment of U.S. cotton into marketing trade channels and enhance the prices received by producers while reducing the cost of handling cotton. These two associations, along with the American Cotton Shippers Association (ACSA) and textile mill segments, petitioned USDA requesting that FSA facilitate the needs of the entire cotton industry through an expeditious establishment and implementation of a uniform cotton flow standard. These associations recommended to USDA that a weekly minimum flow standard should be as follows:

Except when prevented from doing so by Act of God or force majeure, a mandatory, non-cumulative, weekly minimum standard for bales to be shipped or made ready for scheduled delivery that week would be not less than 4.5% of CCC licensed capacity of a warehouse in effect during the week of shipment.

As a result of these events, USDA has decided to define, through the rulemaking process, the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay'' and establish a weekly minimum cotton flow standard that would be national in scope.

Using the USWA as the Tool for Implementing the Cotton Flow Standard

Section 21 of the USWA (7 U.S.C. 262) mandates that federally licensed warehousemen, ''in the absence of some lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the agricultural products stored therein upon a demand made by either the holder * * * or depositor. * * *'' In addition, section 17 of the USWA (7 U.S.C. 259) mandates that all non-federally licensed warehousemen who issue electronic warehouse receipts, ''in the absence of a lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the cotton stored in the warehouse on demand made by the person named in the record in the central filing system as holder of the receipt.''

USDA believes that the standard should be based on the USWA rather than the Cotton Storage Agreement (CSA). For the 1997 crop, more than 15.5 million bales of cotton were receipted with electronic warehouse receipts under the USWA through its federally licensed warehouse system and its approved electronic receipt providers that service non-federally licensed warehousemen, shippers, merchants, receipt holders, and other segments of the cotton industry. This represented more than 80 percent of the total 1997 cotton production. In contrast, less than 20 percent of the 1997 cotton production was associated with CCC's Cotton Storage Agreement (CSA) during this period. In addition, a standard based on the CSA would apply only to CCC-owned or loan bales and not to another storage bale, warehouse, or industry segment. Given CSA's applicability to CCC-interest cotton only, USDA perceives that the USWA's influence would embody the bulk of cotton handled and merchandised.

General Provision and Options

FSA is seeking comments from the public regarding a weekly minimum cotton flow standard that would address the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay.'' While the public is free to comment on all aspects of this notice, two options for administering the cotton flow standard are being presented in this notice. The two options differ in the level of USDA involvement in ensuring compliance with the standard and in regulating the cotton industry regarding the standard.

FSA is considering the following cotton flow standard that would apply to the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay.'' For the purpose of this advance notice of proposed rulemaking, this standard would be applicable to both options:

Cotton Flow Standard

Except when prevented from doing so by force majeure, a mandatory, non-cumulative, weekly minimum shipping standard for bales delivered or staged for a scheduled delivery during that week shall be not less than 4.5% of the licensed or approved storage capacity of a warehouse in effect during the week of shipment, or as determined by the Secretary.

Option I. Under Option I, USDA would establish a cotton flow standard to address the statutory phrase ''without unnecessary delay'', but would have minimal involvement in administering and ensuring compliance with the established standard. Option I would include provisions for private non-governmental dispute resolution and would define USDA's limited regulatory role in administering the cotton flow standard.

(a) *Cotton Flow Standard.* As stated above.

(b) *Dispute Resolution.* Unresolved claims for noncompliance with the national cotton flow standard would be resolved through arbitration administered by the cotton industry.

(1) *Arbitration.*

(i) Disputes between warehousemen, merchants, receipt holders, and shippers, who are members of the same trade association with an established arbitration system, would resolve their disputes through that association.

(ii) Parties that are members of different trade associations each with established arbitration systems would mutually negotiate about which association's arbitration system would be utilized. No split arbitrations would be allowed, only one association's arbitration system could be used.

(iii) When the parties cannot mutually agree upon, which association's arbitration system to utilize in resolving the dispute, they would enter into a contract a with private arbitrator adhering to the American Arbitration Association's (AAA) Standards and Procedures.

(iv) Private arbitrators following AAA's Standards and Procedures would resolve those disputes between parties belonging to trade associations without an established arbitration system, or who are not members of any trade association, and/or with a party who is a member of a trade association with an established arbitration system when the other party does not agree to use that association's arbitration system.

(v) The noncomplying party would be responsible for all costs and expenses associated with the arbitration.

(c) *USDA's Regulatory Role.*

(1) USDA would not hear complaints or settle unresolved disputes between a shipper and a warehouseman involving a national cotton flow standard violation or associated damages.

(2) No arbitrator's rendered determination or award would affect, obligate, or restrict USDA's authority to administer and regulate the issuance of USWA licenses, USWA receipts, contractual agreements, or the electronic warehouse receipt provider system.

Option II. Under Option II, USDA would establish a cotton flow standard to address the statutory phrase ''without

unnecessary delay'' and would be involved in the daily administration of the cotton flow standard. Option II includes regulatory definitions and procedures for the timely delivery and acceptance of cotton that are applicable to cotton flow standard compliance determination, dispute resolution, and reporting requirements.

(a) *Definitions and Terms.* The definitions and terms stated in this section are applicable for the purposes of administering the regulation under Option II. The following definitions are proposed. The public is free to comment on these definitions, including their inclusion or exclusion in the regulation:

(1) *Confirmed Shipment Date.* A warehouseman's scheduled delivery date for a specific bale, confirmed in writing or by any other rapid written communication method physically notifying the receipt holder.

(2) *Delivery.* A warehouseman's physical act placing a scheduled bale in some type of conveyance or otherwise making the bale available according to the receipt holder's instructions.

(3) *Force majeure.* Severe weather conditions, fire, explosion, flood, earthquake, insurrection, riot, strike, labor dispute, act of civil or military authority, non-availability of transportation facilities, or any other cause beyond the control of the warehouseman or receipt holder, which renders performance impossible.

(4) *Scheduled Bales.* Specific bales that a warehouseman schedules with written confirmation for delivery on a specified date.

(5) *Shipping Order.* A warehouseman's unique document that identifies and confirms each specific bale scheduled for delivery and references a receipt holder's original delivery request.

(6) *Timely Delivery.* An act by which a warehouseman makes available to the receipt holder a scheduled bale on or before the ''confirmed shipment date'', or within fourteen (14) calendar days after receiving the receipt holder's written delivery request.

(7) *Timely Acceptance.* An act by which a receipt holder takes possession and removes scheduled bales from a warehouse on or before the ''confirmed shipment date.''

(8) *Unnecessary Delay.* A receipt holder's failure to take ''timely acceptance'' or a warehouseman's failure to make ''timely delivery'' of a scheduled bale on or before the ''confirmed shipment date'' in absence of force majeure. Also, a warehouseman's failure to meet or exceed the weekly minimum cotton flow standard.

(9) *Week.* Seven (7) consecutive calendar days, beginning 12:00 a.m. Saturday morning and ending 11:59 p.m. Friday night, or as determined by the Secretary.

(b) *Cotton Flow Standard.* As stated above.

(c) *Delivery of Cotton from Storage.*

(1) The Secretary expects cotton warehousemen who issue electronic warehouse receipts and/or who are USWA licensed to schedule delivery as close as possible to a receipt holder's requested delivery date for cotton stored in their warehouse.

(2) Warehouseman must schedule delivery of all bales at the request of the receipt holder.

(3) A scheduled bale not delivered during any week would be the first bale delivered the following week. When delivered, this bale would count towards the weekly minimum cotton flow standard during the week delivered.

(4) Each individual bale within a non-segregated lot, that a warehouseman receives, stores, and redelivers under a multiple bale warehouse receipt, such bales would count toward the weekly minimum cotton flow standard upon delivery.

(5) When a warehouseman receives, stores, and redelivers bales as an unbroken non-segregated lot, without receipting them under a multiple bale or as a single warehouse receipt(s), such bales would not count toward the weekly minimum cotton flow standard upon delivery.

(6) In the absence of force majeure, warehousemen that fail to ''timely deliver'' scheduled bales and receipt holders that fail to ''timely accept'' scheduled cotton will be deemed as not complying with the weekly minimum cotton flow standard.

(d) *Dispute Resolution.* Unresolved claims for noncompliance with the national cotton flow standard would be first resolved by mediation and finally by arbitration.

(1) *Mediation.* Disputes in which one or more of the affected parties belong to a trade association(s) without an established arbitration system, or who are not members of any trade association, or who are members of separate associations and cannot agree on which association's arbitration system to utilize, would be resolved through the following alternative dispute resolution process:

(i) The parties would, in good faith, attempt to resolve the dispute through a mediation process administered by an independent mediator recommended by AAA and conducted in accordance with current AAA Mediation Rules and Procedures before resorting to binding arbitration.

(ii) The parties would faithfully observe all applicable AAA rules, procedures, and abide by and execute any agreement or determination recommended by the mediator.

(iii) When good faith mediation fails to resolve the dispute, both parties would submit their dispute to binding arbitration administered by an independent arbitrator recommended by AAA.

(2) *Arbitration.*

(i) Disputes between warehousemen, merchants, receipt holders, and shippers, who are members of the same trade association with an established arbitration system, would resolve their disputes through that association.

(ii) The parties would mutually negotiate about which association's arbitration system would be utilized, when the parties are members of different trade associations with established arbitration systems. No split arbitrations would be allowed, only one association's can be used.

(iii) When parties cannot mutually agree, which association's arbitration system to utilize in resolving the dispute, they would enter into a contract with private arbitrators adhering to AAA's standards and procedures.

(iv) Private arbitrators who follow AAA's standards and procedures would resolve those disputes between parties who belong to trade associations without an established arbitration system, or who are not members of any trade association, and/or with a party who is a member of a trade association with an established arbitration system when the other party does not agree to use that association's arbitration system.

(v) In the event a party refuses to submit to arbitration or fails to abide by any determination or award rendered by the arbitrators, the party desiring arbitration or enforcement of the determination or award may notify USDA of the party's unwillingness to resolve a cotton flow standard dispute or comply with an arbitrator's rendered determination or award.

(vi) The noncomplying party would be responsible for all costs and expenses associated with the arbitration and any costs incurred by USDA.

(vii) Any controversy or claim arising from or related to the arbitrator's rendered determination or award may be enforced by any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.

(e) *USDA's Regulatory Role.*

(1) USDA would not hear complaints or settle unresolved disputes between a shipper and a warehouseman involving

a national cotton flow standard violation or associated damages.

(2) No arbitrator's rendered determination or award would affect, obligate, or restrict USDA's authority to administer and regulate the issuance of USWA licenses, USWA receipts, contractual agreements, or the electronic warehouse receipt provider system.

(3) Under the authority of the USWA and its regulations, USDA may independently administer all regulatory actions, arbitration proceeding determinations, and rendered awards when such action is necessary for the effective administration of the national cotton flow standard.

(4) USDA will require USWA licensed warehousemen and non-federally licensed warehousemen, receipt holders, and shippers who utilize the electronic warehouse receipt system to:

(i) Meet the weekly minimum cotton flow standard.

(ii) ''Timely deliver'' and ''timely accept'' scheduled bales.

(5) USDA would reserve the right to take action against the noncomplying party, including:

(i) Suspension or termination of licenses issued in accordance with the USWA.

(ii) Suspension or termination of access to the electronic receipt provider system.

(f) *Program Operations and Maintenance.* Congress requires USDA to collect sufficient fees for the operation and maintenance of all USWA related operations. USDA is considering funding the cost of administering a national cotton flow standard through an assessment on each bale of cotton.

(1) Warehousemen would collect an assessment on each individually receipted bale and each individual bale represented by a multiple bale receipt that is delivered or redelivered for shipment.

(2) The assessment would be collected along with other warehouseman's tariff charges in the final settlement of each shipping order.

(3) The warehouseman would forward the collected assessments to USDA quarterly.

(g) *Reports and Reporting.* Each week, warehousemen would electronically transmit a report to USDA that would be comprised of warehouse information that the cotton industry considers essential for improving global marketing opportunities, enhancing cotton values, and encouraging timely delivery and acceptance of stored cotton. USDA would collectively merge this information into a ''National Cotton Flow Standard Status Report'' that USDA would publish electronically on the Internet.

Comments

The information collected in response to this advance notice of proposed rulemaking will be used to determine the cotton industry's overall needs regarding a ''National Cotton Flow Standard''. Appendix I provides interested parties an opportunity to respond to specific questions on the issue of a national cotton flow standard. Respondents may simply cut out or duplicate the stated issues/questions furnished in Appendix I of this notice. Respondents may submit their comments to the address shown above. Respondents may also access these same issues/questions and submit comments via the Internet through the NCF homepage address at: http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ncf.

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

APPENDIX I

National Cotton Flow Standard

Issues/Questions

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is requesting comments on the following issues:

1. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree The cotton industry needs a "National Cotton Flow Standard."

2. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree FSA is the agency to administer a "National Weekly Minimum Cotton Flow Standard" for the cotton industry. If not FSA, I recommend

   _____.

3. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree The proposed cotton flow standard of 4.5% of a warehouseman's licensed or approved storage capacity is reasonable. If 4.5% is not reasonable, I recommend

   _____ percentage.

4. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree USDA should define and standardize certain terms used within the cotton industry.

5. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree "Timely delivery" is best defined as the act or process by which the warehouseman presents or makes available scheduled bales to the receipt holder or shipper on or before the "confirmed shipment date", or within the fourteen (14) calendar days following date the warehouseman receives the receipt holder or shippers

written request for delivery or shipment. If 14 days is not reasonable, I would recommend _____ days.

6. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree An "alternative dispute resolution system" such as arbitration should be used to resolve unsettled claims regarding cotton flow and untimely delivery or acceptance.

7. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree The resolution system should be binding with no appeal.

8. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree The resolution system should allow discovery by opposing parties.

9. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree The entire cost and related expenses of using the dispute resolution system should be paid by the losing party.

10. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree Rendered determinations and awards that result from the resolution system should be made public record or published, by

_____.

11. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree Because Congress requires USDA to collect sufficient fees to cover expenses related to USWA operations, USDA is considering requiring warehousemen to collect an assessment on each bale of cotton shipped, which would then be forwarded to USDA. If you disagree, who should fund the cost associated with the national cotton flow standard? _____

12. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree There should be a National Cotton Flow Standard Status Report that summarizes the shipping activities of all warehousemen and shippers.

13. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree USDA should be responsible for a National Cotton Flow Standard Status Report. If not USDA, I would recommend _____.

14. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree A National Cotton Flow Standard Status Report should be published and made available on the Internet.

15. ❑ Agree ❑ Disagree A National Cotton Flow Standard Status Report should contain only warehouse information that the cotton industry considers essential for overall improvement of cotton values and marketing. If you agree, what information should be published and made available on the report?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

BILLING CODE 3410–05–C

Alternative suggestions, ideas and comments will be considered fully. When providing comments regarding this advance notice of proposed rulemaking, the respondent should provide the FSA with a complete description of the details of the alternative method or issue, along with supporting data.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on May 19, 1998.

Keith Kelly,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 98–13819 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 835

[Docket No. EH–RM–96–835]

RIN 1901–AA59

Occupational Radiation Protection

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Proposed rule; Notice of Paperwork Reduction Act Submission and comment request.

SUMMARY: On December 23, 1996, the Department of Energy (DOE or Department) published a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the Department's primary standards for occupational radiation protection during the conduct of DOE activities. This notice advises the public that DOE has submitted for review a Paperwork Reduction Act Submission for the proposed rule to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and invites interested persons to submit written comments and recommendations to OMB concerning the proposed collection of information.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed collections of information must be mailed by June 25, 1998 directly to the OMB desk officer at the address below. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, please advise the OMB Desk Officer of your intention to make a submission as soon as possible. The Desk Officer may be contacted at telephone number (202) 395–3084.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to the Department of Energy Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503. (Persons submitting comments to OMB also are requested to send a copy to Dr. Joel Rabovsky, U.S. Department of Energy, EH–52, ''EH-RM–96–835 Rulemaking,'' 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for copies of the Department's Paperwork Reduction Act Submission and other information should be directed to Dr. Joel Rabovsky, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Worker Protection Programs and Hazards Management, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585, (301) 903–2135.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE has submitted a Paperwork Reduction Act Submission for a proposed rule on occupational radiation protection to OMB for review under section 3507(d) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on December 23, 1996 (61 FR 67600). This notice invites interested persons to submit written comments and recommendations to OMB concerning the proposed collections of information described below. Comments should address: (1) whether the proposed collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of DOE, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the Department's burden estimates, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

OMB Approval Number: 1910–xxxx.

Title: Occupational Radiation Protection.

Abstract: Under section 161 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201), DOE is authorized to adopt rules governing DOE activities undertaken in the performance of its functions. Part 835 of title 10 CFR establishes radiation protection limits and controls to protect DOE employees, contractor and subcontractor employees, and visiting workers who use DOE facilities from occupational exposure to radiation or radioactive materials. Part 835 contains the following information collection requirements, all of which would be modified by the Department's December 23, 1996, rulemaking proposal:

1. *Radiation Protection Program Submissions.* Part 835 requires contractors performing DOE activities to prepare and submit a radiation protection program (RPP) to DOE for approval, and to submit updates of the RPP to DOE for approval. 10 CFR § 835.101.

2. *Recordkeeping requirements.* Part 835 requires contractors to keep individual monitoring records (§ 835.702); certain workplace monitoring records (§ 835.703); training and other administrative records (§ 835.704); records of release of materials and equipment from radiological areas (§ 835.1101); and records of planned special exposures to radiation (§ 835.204).

3. *Reporting requirements.* Part 835 requires contractors to provide radiation dose reports to monitored individuals and to report other information to individuals upon termination of employment and on other occasions. 10 CFR § 835.801.

Need and Uses: The information that part 835 requires DOE major facilities management contractors to produce, maintain and/or report are necessary to permit the Department to manage and oversee health and safety programs that control worker (i.e., DOE employees, contractor and sub-contractor employees, and visiting workers) exposure to radiation.

Frequency: (1) The initial RPP Submission is a one-time requirement; updates are required on occasion; (2) recordkeeping requirements include planned special exposure records from time to time, as well as individual and workplace monitoring records; (3) reporting of radiation doses to monitored individuals is required annually; other information is reported to individuals upon termination of employment and on other occasions.

Number of Respondents: 50. This number reflects the number of radiation protection programs for part 835 implemented to date.

Estimated Annual Burden: 50,000 hrs. This burden estimate consists of DOE's estimates of the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose information to or for DOE. In developing these burden estimates, DOE has estimated the total cost of complying with the information collection requirements in 10 CFR 835.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 8, 1998.

Peter N. Brush,

Acting Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 98–13849 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 56, 57, 62, 70, and 71

Health Standards for Occupational Noise Exposure in Coal, Metal and Nonmetal Mines

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; Notice of preliminary determination of no significant environmental impact; request for comments; limited reopening of rulemaking record.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the preliminary determination by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) that the proposed rule for occupational noise exposure in coal, metal and nonmetal mines will have no significant environmental impact. MSHA is reopening the rulemaking record for the limited purpose of receiving comment on its preliminary determination.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before June 25, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be transmitted by electronic mail, fax or mail. Comments by electronic mail must be clearly identified as such and sent to this e-mail address: comments@msha.gov. Comments by fax must be clearly identified as such and sent to: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, 703–235–5551. Send mail comments to: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, Room 631, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203–1984. Interested persons are encouraged to supplement written comments with computer files or disks; please contact the Agency with any questions about format.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, 703–235–1910.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 17, 1996, MSHA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 66348) revising its health standards for occupational noise exposure in coal, metal and nonmetal mines. The Agency concluded that the existing rules are inadequate to prevent the occurrence of occupational noise-induced hearing loss among miners (NIHL).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et. seq.), requires each Federal agency to consider the environmental effects of proposed actions and to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. MSHA has reviewed the proposed standard in accordance with the requirements of the NEPA, the regulation of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Part 1500), and the Department of Labor's NEPA procedures (29 CFR Part 11). As a result of this review, MSHA has preliminarily determined that this proposed standard will have no significant environmental impact.

Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments on this determination on or before June 25, 1998.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

J. Davitt McAteer,

Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 98–13895 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–43–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Parts 216, 223, 229, 231, 232, and 238

[FRA Docket No. PCSS–1, Notice No. 4]

RIN 2130–AA95

Passenger Equipment Safety Standards

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of Entries in the Docket.

SUMMARY: FRA is issuing this notice to inform all interested parties that written comments and other documents specifically addressing issues related to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on Passenger Equipment Safety Standards have recently been placed in the public docket for the rulemaking. These recent entries in the docket are available for public examination.

ADDRESSES: The public docket for the rulemaking is available for examination during regular business hours in FRA's Office of Chief Counsel, Seventh Floor, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Written comments concerning the rulemaking should identify the docket number and must be submitted in triplicate to the Docket Clerk, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Mail Stop 10, Washington, D.C. 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Alpert, Trial Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, FRA, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Mail Stop 10, Washington, D.C. 20590 (telephone: 202–632–3186); or Thomas Herrmann, Trial Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, FRA, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Mail Stop 10, Washington, D.C. 20590 (telephone: 202–632–3178).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 23, 1997, FRA published an NPRM on Passenger Equipment Safety Standards in the **Federal Register**. See 62 FR 49728. The proposed rule contained requirements concerning equipment design and performance criteria related to passenger and crew survivability in the event of a passenger train accident; the inspection, testing, and maintenance of passenger equipment; and the safe operation of passenger train service. The proposed rule was designed to address the safety of passenger train service in an environment where technology is advancing, and equipment is being designed for operation at higher speeds. The NPRM sought to amend existing regulations concerning special notice for repairs, safety glazing, locomotive safety, safety appliances, and railroad power brakes as applied to passenger equipment.

The NPRM stated that written comments on the rulemaking had to be received on or before November 24, 1997, and that written comments received after that date would be considered by FRA and the Passenger Equipment Safety Standards Working Group to the extent possible without incurring substantial additional expense or delay. The NPRM also stated that the docket would remain open until the proceedings of the Working Group concluded. The Working Group concluded its meetings on January 6, 1998.

Subsequent to the formal close of the comment period, various entries have been made in the docket, many of which have been available for public examination for some time. However, due to the length of time that has passed since the formal close of the comment period and the completion of the Working Group meetings, FRA would like to notify all interested parties of the following recent entries in the docket:

- Minutes of the Passenger Equipment Safety Standards Working Group meeting held on December 15–16, 1997.
- Minutes of the Passenger Equipment Safety Standards Working Group meeting held on January 6, 1998.
- A letter dated April 2, 1998 from William W. Millar, President, American

Public Transit Association, to Jolene M. Molitoris, Administrator, FRA.

- A letter dated April 17, [1998] and attached documents from G. P. Binns, General Manager, Mechanical Standards and Compliance, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, to Grady C. Cothen, Jr., Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety, Federal Railroad Administration.
- Documents dated April 24, 1998 from the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

The items noted above—and all other information contained in the public docket for the rulemaking—are available for examination during regular business hours in FRA's Office of Chief Counsel, Seventh Floor, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 19, 1998.

Grady C. Cothen, Jr.,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety Standards and Program Development.

[FR Doc. 98–13911 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 63, No. 100
Tuesday, May 26, 1998

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.

ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

DATE: June 4, 1998.

PLACE: ARRB, 600 E Street, NW, Washington, DC.

STATUS: Closed. Open: 1:30 p.m.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Closed Meeting:
1. Review and Accept Minutes of Closed Meeting
2. Review of Assassination Records
3. Other Business

Open Meeting:
1. Discussion Final Report
2. Review and Accept Minutes of May 12 Open Meeting
3. Other Business

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Eileen Sullivan, Press Officer, 600 E Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20530. Telephone: (202) 724–0088; Fax: (202) 724–0457.

T. Jeremy Gunn,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 98–13976 Filed 5–21–98; 12:41 pm]

BILLING CODE 6118–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Manufacturing Extension Partnership National Advisory Board

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2, notice is hereby given that the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) National Advisory Board, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), will meet to hold a meeting on Thursday, May 28, 1998. The Manufacturing Extension Partnership National Advisory Board is composed of 9 members appointed by the Director of NIST who were selected for their expertise in the area of industrial extension and their work on behalf of smaller manufacturers. The Board was set up under the direction of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to fill a need for outside input and advice for MEP, a unique program consisting of centers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico which are created by a state, federal and local partnership. The Board works closely with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to provide input and advice on MEP's programs, plans and policies. The purpose of this meeting is to delve into areas the Board selected at the previous meeting. On May 28, 1998, the agenda for the meeting of the Board will include an MEP overview, program impacts as a result of the federal investment, the importance of center assessments on companies, and the status of system-wide programs and services.

DATES: The meeting will convene on May 28, 1998 at 8:30 p.m. and will adjourn at 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: the meeting will be held in Building 101, Lecture Room A (seating capacity 50, includes 15 participants), at NIST, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: MEP services to smaller manufacturers address the needs of the national market as well as the unique needs of each company. Since MEP is committed to providing this type of individualized service through its centers, the program requires the perspective of locally-based experts to be incorporated into its national plans. The MEP National Advisory Board was set up at the direction of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to maintain MEP's focus on local and market based needs. The MEP National Advisory Board was approved on October 24, 1996, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2., to provide advice on MEP programs, plans, and policies; assess soundness of MEP plans and strategies; assess current performance against MEP program plans, and function in an advisory capacity. The Board will meet three times a year and reports to the Director of NIST. This will be the second meeting of the members in 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Acierto, Assistant to the Director for Policy, Manufacturing Extension Partnership, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, telephone number (301) 975–5033.

Dated: May 20, 1998.

Robert E. Hebner,
Acting Deputy Director, NIST.

[FR Doc. 98–13882 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Establishment of the Threat Reduction Advisory Committee (TRAC)

ACTION: Notice of Establishment.

SUMMARY: That Threat Reduction Advisory is being established in consonance with the public interest and in accordance with the provisions of Pub. L. 92–463, the ''Federal Advisory Committee Act,'' Title 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2.

This advisory committee will provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense regarding the Defense Reform Initiative directed formation of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). DTRA will be a consolidation of the Defense Special Weapons Agency, the On-Site Inspection Agency, the Defense Technical Security Agency and selected elements from the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Once this agency is established, the TRAC will advise the Director, DTRA with respect to Technology Security, Counterproliferation, Chemical and Biological Defense, Sustainment of the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile and other matters related to the new agency's mission.

The TRAC will consist of a balanced membership of approximately eighteen noted technical and defense security experts from outside the federal government with varied experience and diverse interests, appointment by the Secretary of Defense.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Spaeth, (703) 695–4281.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register, Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 98–13805 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000–04–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Record of Decision on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the Disposal and Reuse of the Seneca Army Depot Activity, New York

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces its Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the disposal and reuse of the 10,594 acres comprising the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101–510, as amended. The establishment of an enclave as directed by the BRAC Commission would require the Army's retention of 30 acres to be used for storage of hazardous materials and ores.

In the ROD, the Army concludes that the FEIS adequately addresses the impacts of property disposal and documents its decision to transfer the property as encumbered. The ROD concludes that the surplus property will be conveyed subject to restrictions, identified in the FEIS, that relate to the following: historical resources, remedial activities, access easement, wetlands, groundwater use, lead-based paint, asbestos-containing material, easements and rights-of-way, and unexploded ordnance. The Army will impose deed restrictions or other requirements to ensure safety and protection of human health and the environment. The Army has taken all practicable measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm associated with its preferred alternative of encumbered property disposal. The Army will continue to work with individual future owners to avoid, reduce, or compensate for adverse impacts that might occur as a result of disposal. Mitigation measures for reuse activities are identified in the FEIS.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the ROD may be obtained by writing to Ms. Shirley Barnett, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCSO, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333–0001 or by calling (703) 617–8172. Copies of the Final EIS may be obtained by writing to Mr. Hugh McClellan, Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, ATTN: SAMPD, PO Box 2288, Mobile, Alabama 36628–0001 or by facsimile at (334) 690–2605.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Act, the Secretary of the Army has been delegated the authority to dispose of excess real property and facilities located at a military installation being closed or realigned. The Army is required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act during the process of property disposal and must prepare appropriate analyses of the impacts of disposal and, indirectly, of reuse of the property on the environment. The ROD and the FEIS satisfy requirements of the law to examine the environmental impacts of disposal and reuse of the Seneca Army Depot Activity.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Richard E. Newsome,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health) OASA (I, L&E).

[FR Doc. 98–13903 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Chicago Operations Office; Notice of Solicitation for the Development of Centers of Automotive Technology Excellence Under the Graduate Automotive Technology Education (GATE) Program, Financial Assistance Solicitation Number DE–SC02–98EE50519; Correction

AGENCY: DOE, Chicago Operations Office.

ACTION: Notice of availability of a financial assistance solicitation for cooperative agreement proposals: Correction.

In notice document 98–12680, in the issue of May 13, 1998, beginning on page 26587, make the following corrections:

In the **SUMMARY** Section, the words ''accredited graduate engineering programs'' is corrected to read, ''accredited engineering programs.''

In the **DATES** and **ADDRESSES** Section the internet address is corrected to read: http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/ACQ.htm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis L. Wilson, Acquisition and Assistance Group, Chicago Operations Office, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60439; Telephone No. (630) 252–2413 Fax No. (630) 252–5045, or by e-mail at dennis.wilson@ch.doe.gov

Issued in Chicago, Illinois on May 18, 1998.

John D. Greenwood,

Group Manager, Acquisition and Assistance Group.

[FR Doc. 98–13852 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–178–002]

ANR Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following revised tariff sheets, to be effective May 1, 1998:

Fourth Revised Sheet No. 1
Second Revised Sheet No. 9A
Ninth Revised Sheet No. 19
First Revised Sheet No. 45F

ANR states that this filing is made in compliance with the Commission's Order dated April 29, 1998 in the captioned proceeding.

ANR states that copies of the filing have been mailed to all affected customers and state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Section 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13830 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–175–002]

ANR Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following revised tariff sheets, to be effective May 1, 1998:

First Revised Sheet No. 45B
First Revised Sheet No. 45D

ANR states that this filing is made in compliance with the Commission's Order dated April 29, 1998 in the captioned proceeding.

ANR states that copies of the filing have been mailed to all affected customers and state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Section 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13831 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–218–000]

Colorado Interstate Gas Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 15, 1998, Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG), tendered for filing to become part of its FERC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1, the tariff sheets listed in Appendix A to the filing, to be effective June 15, 1998.

CIG states that the purpose of this filing is to implement Rate Schedule PAL–1 to create a new, flexible parking and lending service for shippers. Accordingly, this filing includes revised Tariff sheets for the proposed new service.

CIG states that copies of the filing have been mailed to all affected customers and state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest this filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, All such motions or protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13829 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98–534–000]

Colorado Interstate Gas Company; Notice of Application

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 11, 1998, Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG), P.O. Box 1087, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80944, filed in Docket No. CP98–534–000 an abbreviated application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of certain one-inch diameter wellhead fuel lines located in it's Panhandle Field in Potter and Moore Counties, Texas, all as more fully set forth in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

CIG states that the purpose of the fuel gas lines is to provide processed fuel gas to seven wellhead compressors and would provide a more efficient operation of these compressors and decrease maintenance requirements. CIG estimates the cost of these facilities to be approximately $75,000.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before June 9, 1998, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that permission and approval for the proposed abandonment are required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for CIG to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13839 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98–558–000]

Koch Gateway Pipeline Company; Notice of Application for Abandonment

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 15, 1998, Koch Gateway Pipeline Company (Koch Gateway), P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Texas 77251–1478, filed in Docket No.

CP98–558–000, an application pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Section 157.18 of the Commission's Regulations requesting permission and approval to abandon obsolete transportation services formerly provided to Mid Louisiana Gas Company (Mid Louisiana), all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Koch Gateway (formerly known as United Gas Pipe Line Company) requests authorization to abandon several obsolete transportation agreements under Rate Schedules X–093, X–123, X–126, X–130, X–133, X–134 and X–144 which were certificated in Docket Nos. CP77–589, CP–79–429, CP80–018, CP80–077, CP80–402, CP79–429 and CP81–278, respectively. Koch Gateway states that the individually certificated services are no longer required by Mid Louisiana and have been terminated. Koch Gateway also states that Mid Louisiana concurs with the proposed abandonment and that no facilities are proposed to be abandoned.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before June 9, 1998, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the NGA and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Koch Gateway to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13835 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98–551–000]

Koch Gateway Pipeline Company; Notice of Application for Abandonment

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Koch Gateway Pipeline Company (Koch Gateway), P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Texas 77251–1478, filed in Docket No. CP98–551–000, an application pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Section 157.18 of the Commission's Regulations requesting permission and approval to abandon obsolete transportation service formerly provided to ANR Pipeline Company (ANR), all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Koch Gateway (formerly known as United Gas Pipe Line Company) requests authorization to abandon the obsolete transportation agreement under Rate Schedule X–106, dated December 20, 1977 which was certificated in Docket No. CP78–205. Koch Gateway states that this individually certificated service is no longer required by ANR and has been terminated. Koch Gateway also states that ANR concurs with the proposed abandonment and that no facilities are proposed to be abandoned.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before June 9, 1998, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the NGA and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Koch Gateway to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13836 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98–549–000]

Koch Gateway Pipeline Company; Notice of Application to Abandon

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Koch Gateway Pipeline Company (Koch), P.O. Box 1478, Houston, Texas 77251–1478, filed under Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act, for authority to abandon, a certificated interruptible transportation service for Sugar Bowl Gas Corporation (SBGC). The service is Koch's Rate Schedule X–37 in its FERC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 2. Koch states that the SBGC sold its assets in 1983 and no longer needs the service. Koch's proposal is more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Any person desiring to be heard or make any protest with reference to said application should on or before June 9, 1998, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the regulations under the Natural

Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required, or if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that permission and approval of the proposed abandonment are required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Koch to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13837 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP98–216–000]

Northwest Pipeline Corporation; Notice of Petition for Declaratory Order

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 8, 1998, pursuant to Rule 207(a)(2) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 207(a)(2)), Northwest Pipeline Corporation (Northwest) tendered for filing a petition for a declaratory order.

Northwest requests the Commission to assist Northwest in determining the appropriate final confirmed volume between Northwest and PG&E Gas Transmission-Northwest (GT–NW) at the points of their interconnection. Northwest argues that because currently effective GISB standards do not specifically address pipeline to pipeline communication and confirmation standards, Northwest seeks the Commission's assistance in resolving the dispute between Northwest and GT–NW.

Northwest respectfully requests the Commission to provide guidance concerning how final confirmed volumes should be determined. Northwest submits that for the locked-in period from August 1997 until the implementation of Order No. 587–G, GT–NW should be directed to recognize Northwest's ''Evening Confirmation'' as the start of gas day confirmation. Implementation of Order No. 587–G, supported by Northwest regarding this issue, will eliminate future confirmation disputes between Northwest and GT–NW.

Northwest argues that because of the significance of this issue, and the fact that timing issues affect pipelines throughout the country, Northwest submits that it is appropriate for the Commission to determine how this issue should be resolved in light of GISB standards, rather than leaving the parties to construe individual operating and balancing agreement terms.

Northwest states that copies of the filing has been served upon all jurisdictional customers and affected state commissioners.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest this filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed on or before June 8, 1998. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13828 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 77–110]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company; Notice of Extension of Comment Due Date

May 19, 1998.

On April 13, 1998, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) issued notice of an application for amendment of the license for the Potter Valley Project (FERC No. 77–110) and of our intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Published 4/17/98, 63 FR 19247), in support of the Commission's decision in this matter. The proposed amendment involves changes in the minimum flow requirements at the project, located on the Eel and East Fork Russian Rivers, in Lake and Mendocino Counties, California.

The notice established June 8, 1998 as the deadline for submitting any comments, protests, or motions to intervene in the proceeding.

Take notice that the deadline for submitting any comments, protests, or motions to intervene in the proceeding is hereby extended to June 15, 1998.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13834 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP98–536–000]

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation; Notice of Request Under Blanket Authorization

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 12, 1998, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Applicant), 5400 Westheimer Court, Houston, Texas, 77056–5310, filed in Docket No. CP98–536–000 a request pursuant to Sections 157.205 and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205 and 157.211) for approval to construct a delivery point in Dunklin County, Missouri, so that Applicant may provide natural gas deliveries to Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AECI), for its St. Francis Power Plant, pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act (NCA), all as more fully set forth in the request which is on file with the

Commission and open to public inspection.

Applicant proposes to construct and install two eight-inch tap vales, an eight-inch check valve and related piping on Applicant's existing twenty-four-inch Line No. One in Dunklin County, Missouri. Applicant also proposes to install, or cause to be installed, dual eight-inch meter runs, a single two-inch meter run and associated piping and valves, 350 feet of ten-inch connecting pipe, and electronic gas measurement equipment, (EGM). Applicant asserts that it will be reimbursed 100 per cent by AECI for the costs and expenses that Applicant will incur for the design, material procurement and installation of the tap, meter station, connecting pipe and EGM, including an allowance for federal income taxes.

Applicant states that the transportation service will be rendered pursuant to Applicant's Rate Schedule IT–1. Applicant asserts that its tariff does not prohibit the addition of this facility. Applicant submits that the installation of the delivery point will have no impact on Applicant's peak day or annual deliveries. Applicant further asserts that this proposal will be accomplished without detriment or disadvantage to Applicant's other customers.

Any person or the Commission's Staff may, within 45 days of the issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214), a motion to intervene and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205), a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefor, the proposed activities shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13838 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. RP98–105–008 and RP98–165–003]

Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc.; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc. (Williams), tendered for filing to become part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheet, with the proposed effective date of May 1,1998:

First Revised First Revised Sheet No. 268

Williams states that this filing is being made in compliance with Commission staff's May 5, 1998 letter to correct the tariff sheet pagination.

Williams states that a copy of its filing was served on all participants listed on the service lists maintained by the Commission in the dockets referenced above and on all of Williams' jurisdictional customers and interested state commissions.

Any persons desiring to protest this filing should file a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Section 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such protests must be filed as provided in Section 154.210 of the Commission's Regulations. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceedings. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection in the Public Reference Room.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13832 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER98–1959–000, et al.]

Mississippi Power Company, et al.; Electric Rate and Corporate Regulation Filings

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

1. Mississippi Power Company

[Docket No. ER98–1959–000]

Take notice that on May 13, 1998, Mississippi Power Company and Southern Company Services, Inc., its agent, tendered for filing a Service Agreement, pursuant to the Southern Companies Electric Tariff Volume No. 4, Market Based Rate Tariff, with South Mississippi Electric Power Association for the Aleco Fire Tower Road Delivery Point to Singing River Electric Power Association. The agreement will permit Mississippi Power to provide wholesale electric service to South Mississippi Electric Power Association at a new service delivery point.

Copies of the filing were served upon South Mississippi Electric Power Association, the Mississippi Public Service Commission, and the Mississippi Public Utilities Staff.

Comment date: June 2, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

2. Ameren Services Company

[Docket Nos. ER96–677–005 and ER96–679–005]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Ameren Services Company (Ameren Services), acting on behalf of Union Electric Company and Central Illinois Public Service Company (Ameren Companies), filed a revised compliance filing in accordance with the Commission's April 14, 1998, letter order accepting Ameren Services' February 2, 1998, Open Access Tariff Compliance Filing but requiring one change to the Tariff, which Ameren Services has made in the filing.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

3. Lowell Cogeneration Company Limited Partnership

[Docket Nos. ER98–372–002 and ER98–394–002]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Lowell Cogeneration Company Limited Partnership (Lowell), filed a refund compliance report associated with refund obligations resulting from late filing of service agreements under Lowell's market-based power sales tariff.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

4. MidAmerican Energy Company

[Docket No. ER98–2410–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, MidAmerican Energy Company (MidAmerican), 666 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50303 submitted for filing

with the Commission a Service Agreement dated March 30, 1998, with the City of Denver, IA (Denver), entered into pursuant to MidAmerican's Rate Schedule for Power Sales, FERC Electric Tariff, Original Volume No. 5 (Tariff), and a Power Sales Agreement dated March 30, 1998, with the City of Denver, IA, entered into pursuant to the Service Agreement and the Tariff.

MidAmerican requests an effective date of April 1, 1998, for this Agreement, and seeks a waiver of the Commission's notice requirement.

MidAmerican has served a copy of the filing on Denver, the Iowa Utilities Board, the Illinois Commerce Commission and the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

5. Sovereign Power, Inc.

[Docket No. ER98–2995–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Sovereign Power, Inc. (Sovereign), petitioned the Commission for acceptance of Sovereign Rate Schedule FERC No. 1; the granting of certain blanket approvals, including the authority to sell electricity at market-based rates; and the waiver of certain Commission Regulations.

Sovereign intends to engage in wholesale electric power and energy purchases and sales as a marketer. Sovereign is not in the business of generating or transmitting electric power.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

6. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–2996–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Participating Generator Agreement between AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C. (AES Redondo Beach), and the ISO for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Redondo Beach and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

7. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–2997–000]

Take that notice on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Participating Generator Agreement between AES Alamitos, L.L.C., (AES Alamitos) and the ISO for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Alamitos and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

8. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–2998–000

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Meter Service Agreement for ISO Metered Entities between the ISO and AES Alamitos, L.L.C. (AES Alamitos), for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Alamitos, and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

9. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–2999–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Meter Service Agreement for ISO Metered Entities between the ISO and AES Redondo Beach, L.L.C. (AES Redondo Beach), for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Redondo Beach and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

10. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–3000–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Participating Generator Agreement between AES Huntington Beach, L.L.C. (AES Huntington Beach) and the ISO for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Huntington Beach and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

11. Louisville Gas And Electric Company

[Docket No. ER98–3001–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E), filed a Notice of Cancellation canceling Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service Agreements with Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (CEI) and Toledo Edison Company (TE) as requested by the customer.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

12. Louisville Gas and Electric Company

[Docket No. ER98–3002–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E), tendered for filing a Consent to Assignment Form assigning all of the rights associated with the following Transmission Service Agreements between Louisville Gas and Electric Company (LG&E) and Southern Energy Trading and Marketing, Inc., to Southern Company Energy Marketing, L.P.: (1) Non-Firm Transmission Service Agreement filed with the Commission in Docket No. ER96–2090–000, (2) Short-Term Point-to-Point Transmission Service Agreement filed with the Commission in Docket No. ER98–1496–000.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

13. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–3003–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing a Meter Service Agreement for ISO Metered Entities between the ISO and AES Huntington Beach, L.L.C. (AES Huntington Beach), for acceptance by the Commission.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on AES Huntington Beach and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

14. Carolina Power & Light Company

[Docket No. ER98–3004–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Carolina Power & Light Company (Carolina), tendered for filing an executed Service Agreement between Carolina and Equitable Power Services Company. Service to the Eligible Entity will be in accordance with the terms and conditions of Carolina's Tariff No. 1, for Sales of Capacity and Energy.

Copies of the filing were served upon the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the South Carolina Public Service Commission.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

15. Central Vermont Public Service Corporation

[Docket No. ER98–3005–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation (Central Vermont), tendered for filing an unexecuted umbrella service agreement with Central Vermont's Power Supply Department for the use of the Highgate Converter and the related facilities.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

16. K&K Resources, Inc.

[Docket No. ER98–3006–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, K&K Resources, Inc. (K&K), petitioned the Commission for acceptance of K&K Rate Schedule FERC No. 1; the granting of certain blanket approvals, including the authority to sell electricity at market-based rates; and the waiver of certain Commission Regulations.

K&K intends to engage in wholesale electric power and energy purchases and sales as a marketer. K&K is not in the business of generating or transmitting electric power.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

17. The Dayton Power and Light Company

[Docket No. ER98–3007–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, The Dayton Power and Light Company (Dayton), submitted service agreements establishing Tennessee Valley Authority as a customer under the terms of Dayton's Market-Based Sales Tariff.

Dayton requests an effective date of one day subsequent to this filing for the service agreements. Accordingly, Dayton requests waiver of the Commission's notice requirements. Copies of the this filing were served upon Tennessee Valley Authority and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

18. Central Maine Power Company

[Docket No. ER98–3010–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Central Maine Power Company (CMP), tendered for filing pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 35.12, as an initial rate schedule, an interconnection agreement (the Agreement) with Stratton Energy Associates (SEA). The Agreement provides for interconnection service to SEA at the rates, terms, charges, and conditions set forth therein. CMP is requesting that the Commission provide the requested authorization by June 19, 1998.

Copies of this filing have been served upon the Maine Public Utilities Commission and Stratton Energy Associates.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

19. Kentucky Utilities Company

[Docket No. ER98–3011–000]

Take notice that on May 14, 1998, Kentucky Utilities Company (KU), tendered for filing a service agreement between KU and Allegheny Power Service Corporation for service under Kentucky Utilities Company's (KU) Power Services (PS) Tariff.

Comment date: June 3, 1998, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraph

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of these filings are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13879 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Notice of Application Tendered for Filing With the Commission

May 19, 1998.

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Type of Application:* Major Relicense.

b. *Project No.:* P–2634–007.

c. *Date Filed:* April 28, 1998.

d. *Applicant:* Great Northern Paper, Inc.

e. *Name of Project:* Storage Project.

f. *Location:* On Ragged Stream, Caucomgomoc Stream, and West Branch and South Branch of the Penobscot River in the Counties of Somerset and Piscataquis, Maine.

g. *Filed pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Brian Stetson, Manager of Environmental Affairs, Great Northern Paper, Inc., One Katahdin Avenue, Millinocket, ME 04462–1398, (207) 723–2664.

i. *FERC Contact:* William Diehl, P.E. (202) 219–2813.

j. *Comment Date:* 60 days from the date of filing of the application.

k. *Description of Project:* The constructed project consists of four dams and reservoirs on headwaters tributaries of the Penobscot River. The four developments are named Canada Falls Lake, Seboomook Lake, Caucomgomoc Lake, and Ragged Lake. There are no power generating facilities included in the project. The total storage capacity of the four reservoirs is about 9.224 billion cubic feet or about 212,000 acre-feet.

l. With this notice we are initiating consultation with the MAINE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO), as required by § 106, National Historic Preservation Act, and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR 800.4.

m. Pursuant to Section 4.32(b)(7) of 18 CFR of the Commission's regulations, if any resource agency, Indian Tribe, or person believes that an additional scientific study should be conducted in order to form an adequate factual basis for a complete analysis of the application on its merit, the resource agency, Indian Tribe, or person must file a request for a study with the Commission not later than 60 days from the date of filing of the application, and serve a copy of the request on the applicant.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13833 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting; Notice

May 20, 1998.

The following notice of meeting is published pursuant to section 3(a) of the Government in the Sunshine Act (Pub. L. 94–409), 5 U.S.C. 552B:

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

DATE AND TIME: May 27, 1998, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 2C, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Agenda.

Note.—Items listed on the agenda may be deleted without further notice.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: David P. Boergers, Acting Secretary, Telephone (202) 208–0400. FOR a recording listing items stricken from or added to the meeting, call (202) 208–1627.

This is a list of matters to be considered by the Commission. It does not include a listing of all papers relevant to the items on the agenda; however, all public documents may be examined in the reference and information center.

Consent Agenda—Hydro

699th Meeting—May 27, 1998

Regular Meeting (10:00 a.m.)

CAH–1.
- Docket# P–1651, 018, Swift Creek Power Company, Inc.
- Other#S P–1651, 017, Swift Creek Power Company, Inc.

CAH–2.
- Docket# P–2459, 060, West Penn Power Company

CAH–3.
- Docket# P–8185, 032, Bluestone Energy Design Inc.

CAH–4.
- Docket# P–4632, 020, Clifton Power Corporation
- Other#s P–4632, 021, Clifton Power Corporation

CAH–5.
- Docket# P–10813, 033, City of Summersville, West Virginia

CAH–6.
- Docket# P–2696, 004, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation

Consent Agenda—Electric

CAE–1.
- Docket# ER98–2369, 000, Southern California Edison Company

CAE–2.
- Docket# ER98–2491, 000, Consolidated Edison Energy, Inc.
- Other#s ER97–705, 000, Promark Energy, Inc.
- ER97–707, 000, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

CAE–3.
- Docket# EC96–19, 025, California Power Exchange Corporation
- Other#S EC96–19, 026, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER96–1663, 026, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER96–1663, 027, California Power Exchange Corporation

CAE–4.
- Docket# EC96–19, 023, California Independent System Operator Corporation
- Other#S ER96–1663, 024, California Independent System Operator Corporation

CAE–5.
- Docket# ER98–2020, 000, Energy Clearinghouse Corporation

CAE–6.
- Docket# ER98–2440, 000, Central Illinois Light Company

CAE–7.
- Docket# ER98–2494, 000, ESI Vansycle Partners, L.P.

CAE–8.
- Docket# ER98–2382, 000, Montana Power Company
- Other#S OA96–199, 002, Montana Power Company
- OA97–679, 000, Montana Power Company

CAE–9.
- Docket# ER98–2351, 000, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- Other#s ER97–2355, 002, Southern California Edison Company
- ER97–2358, 000, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- ER97–2358, 002, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- ER97–2364, 002, San Diego Gas & Electric Company
- ER97–4235, 002, San Diego Gas & Electric Company
- ER98–497, 002, San Diego Gas & Electric Company

CAE–10.
- Docket# ER98–2499, 000, California Independent System Operator Corporation
- Other#s ER98–990 et al., 000, California Independent System Operator Corporation

CAE–11.
- Docket# ER95–1528, 000, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
- Other#s ER95–1528, 003, Wisconsin PUblic Service Corporation
- ER96–1088, 000, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, WPS Energy Services, Inc. and WPS Power Development, Inc.
- ER96–1088, 002, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, WPS Energy Services, Inc. and WPS Power Development, Inc.
- OA96–79, 000, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

CAE–12.
- Docket# ER97–4345, 004, Origen Power Corporation and OGE Energy Resources, Inc.
- Other#ıs ER98–2296, 000, Origen Power Corporation and Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company

CAE–13.
- Docket#s ER98–211, 000, California Independent System Operator Corporation
- Other#s ER98–210, 002, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER98–210, 003, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER98–210, 004, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER98–211, 002, California Independent System Operator Corporation
- ER98–462, 000, Southern California Edison Company
- ER98–556, 002, Southern California Edison Company
- ER98–556, 003, Southern California Edison Company
- ER98–557, 002, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- ER98–557, 003, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- ER98–1729, 001, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER98–1729, 002, California Power Exchange Corporation
- ER98–1729, 003, California Power Exchange Corporation

CAE–14.
- Docket# OA96–161, 001, Puget Sound Energy, Inc.
- Other#s OA96–161, 003, Puget Sound Energy, Inc.
- OA97–685, 000, Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

CAE–15.
- Docket# EL96–49, 000, Cambridge Electric Light Company
- Other#s EL96–49, 002, Cambridge Electric Light Company

CAE–16.
- Docket# EC97–12, 000, San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Enova Energy, Inc.
- Other#s EC97–12, 001, San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Enova Energy, Inc.
- EL97–15, 002, Enova Energy, Inc. and Pacific Enterprises
- EL97–21, 001, Southern California Edison Company v. San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Enova Energy, Inc. and Ensource Corporation

CAE–17.
- Docket# EC98–27, 000, WPS Resources Corporation and Upper Peninsula Energy Corporation
- Other#s ER98–1561, 000, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and Upper Peninsula Power Company
- OA97–523, 000, Upper Peninsula Power Company
- OA97–676, 000, Upper Peninsula Power Company

CAE–18.
- Docket# ER95–1528, 002, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
- Other#s ER95–1546, 001, WPS Energy Service, Inc.

CAE–19.
- Docket# ER98–1522, 001, Cambridge Electric Light Company

CAE–20.
- Docket# ER96–2367, 001, Commonwealth Edison Company and Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, Inc.

CAE–21.
- Docket# ER97–678, 002, New England Power Company

Other#s ER97–680, 002, New England Power Company
CAE–22.
Docket# ER96–2466, 001, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Other#s ER97–346, 001, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
CAE–23.
Docket# ER95–852, 001, Tampa Electric Company
Other#s EL95–67, 000, Florida Power Corporation v. Tampa Electric Company
CAE–24.
Docket# EL97–35, 000, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
Other#s QF86–853, 001, Stevens & Thompson Paper Company, Inc.
CAE–25.
Docket# SC97–1, 000, PP&L, Inc. (Formerly Pennsylvania Power & Light Company)
Other#s SC97–1, 001, PP&L, Inc. (Formerly Pennsylvania Power & Light Company
CAE–26.
Docket# EL98–2, 000, Wisconsin Public Power Inc. System v. Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
Other#s EL98–7, 000, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation v. Wisconsin Power & Light Company and Wisconsin Public Power Inc. System
EL98–11, 000, Wisconsin Public Power Inc. System v. Wisconsin Power & Light Company
CAE–27.
Docket# EL98–16,000, Sacramento Municipal Utility District v. Pacific Gas & Electric Company
CAE–28.
Docket# EL98–29,000, Morgan Stanley Capital Group v. Illinois Power Company
CAE–29.
Docket# RM95–9,003, Open Access Same-Time Information System and Standards of Conduct
CAE–30.
Docket# RM98–3,000, Open Access Same-Time Information System
CAE–31.
Docket# EL95–71,000, Public Service Company of New Hampshire v. New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc.
CAE–32.
Docket# EL96–53,000, Public Service Company of New Hampshire v. New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Other#S ER96–1868,000, Northeast Utilities Service Company

Consent Agenda—Gas and Oil

CAG–1.
Docket# PR98–5,000, LG&E Natural Pipeline Company
Other#S PR98–5,001, LG&E Natural Pipeline Company
CAG–2.
Docket# RP98–188,000, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company
CAG–3.
Docket# RP98–191,000, Texas-Ohio Pipeline, Inc.
CAG–4.
Docket# RP98–199,000, Discovery Gas Transmission LLC
CAG–5.
Docket# RP98–205,000, Granite State Gas Transmission, INC.
CAG–6.
Docket# RP98–209,000, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation
CAG–7.
Docket# RP98–212,000, ANR Pipeline Company
Other#S RP98–212,001, ANR Pipeline Company
CAG–8.
Omitted
CAG–9.
Omitted
CAG–10.
Docket# RP97–287,017, El Paso Natural Gas Company
CAG–11.
Docket# RP98–195,000, Southwest Gas Storage Company
CAG–12.
Docket# RP98–201,000, Gulf States Transmission Corporation
CAG–13.
Docket# RP98–202,000, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
CAG–14.
Docket# RP98–203,000, Northern Natural Gas Company
Other#S RP98–203,001, Northern Natural Gas Company
CAG–15.
Docket# RP98–207,000, Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc.
CAG–16.
Docket# RP98–208,000, Williams Gas Pipelines Central, Inc.
CAG–17.
Docket# RP98–210,000, Questar Pipeline Company
CAG–18.
Docket# RP98–211,000, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company
CAG–19.
Docket# TM98–2–59,000, Northern Natural Gas Company
Other#S TM98–2–59,001, Northern Natural Gas Company
CAG–20.
Docket# PR97–13,001, Tejas Gas Pipeline Company
CAG–21.
Docket# RP97–153,011, Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc.
CAG–22.
Docket# RP97–406,013, CNG Transmission Corporation
CAG–23.
Docket# RP98–16,001, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company
CAG–24.
Docket# RP98–18,001, Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.
CAG–25.
Docket# RP98–170,000, Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
CAG–26.
Docket# RP98–200,000, KO Transmission Company
CAG–27.
Omitted
CAG–28.
Docket# RP97–342,004, Kern River Gas Transmission Company
CAG–29.
Docket# RP98–190,000, Westgas Interstate, Inc.
CAG–30.
Docket# RP98–197,000, Viking Gas Transmission Company
Other#S RP98–197,001, Viking Gas Transmission Company
CAG–31.
Omitted
CAG–32.
Docket# RP98–158,003, Arkansas Gas Consumers v. Noram Gas Transmission Company
CAG–33.
Docket# RP97–232,003, Amoco Production Company and Amoco Energy Trading Corporation v. Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
Other#S IN98–1,002 Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
CAG–34.
Omitted
CAG–35.
Docket# RP94–43,018, ANR Pipeline Company
CAG–36.
Docket# GP91–8,009, Jack J. Grynberg v. Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company, a Division of K N Energy, Inc.
Other#S GP91–10,009, Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company, a Division of K N Energy, Inc. v. Jack J. Grynberg
CAG–37.
Docket# RP91–229, 025, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company
Other#s RP92–166, 018, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company
RS92–22, 016, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company
CAG–38.
Docket# RP98–124, 001, Trunkline Gas Company
CAG–39.
Docket# RM91–11, 007, Pipeline Service Obligations and Revisions to Regulations Governing Self-Implementing Transportation Under Part 284, Etc.
Other#s RM87–34, 073, Regulation of Natural Gas Pipelines after Partial Wellhead Decontrol
CAG–40.
Docket# RP95–175, 007, Mojave Pipeline Company
Other#s RP96–67, 006, Mojave Pipeline Company
CAG–41.
Docket# RP98–39, 003, Northern Natural Gas Company
Other#s GP98–5, 000, Mobil Oil Corporation
GP98–8, 000, OXY USA, Inc.
GP98–12, 000, Amoco Production Company
GP98–14, 000, Anadarko Petroleum Corporation
GP98–20, 000, Union Pacific Resources Corporation
CAG–42.
Docket# RP94–149, 009, PG&E Transmission, Northwest Corporation
Other#s RP94–145, 008, PG&E Transmission, Northwest Corporation
RP95–141, 006, PG&E Transmission, Northwest Corporation
CAG–43.
Docket# CP97–343, 001, Midcoast Interstate Transmission, Inc.
Other#s CP97–343, 000, Midcoast Interstate Transmission, Inc.
CP98–34, 000, Midcoast Interstate Transmission, Inc.

CAG–44.
Docket# CP92–633, 001, Public Service Company of Colorado
CAG–45. Omitted
CAG–46.
Docket# CP98–357, 000, El Paso Natural Gas Company
CAG–47. Omitted
CAG–48.
Docket# CP98–263, 000, Louisiana-Nevada Transit Company
Other#s CP98–264, 000, Arkla, a Division of Noram Energy Corp.
CAG–49.
Docket# CP98–100, 000, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company

Hydro Agenda

H–1.
Reserved

Electric Agenda

E–1.
Reserved

Oil and Gas Agenda

I.
Pipeline Rate Matters
PR–1.
Reserved
II.
Pipeline Certificate Matters
PC–1.
Docket# RM98–8, 000, Alternative Methods For Regulating Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities and Services on the Outer Continental Shelf
Notice of Inquiry.
PC–2.
Docket# CP96–610, 000, Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc. Application to Construct and Operate LNG Facility in Wells, Maine.

David P. Boergers,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–14001 Filed 5–21–98; 3:12 pm]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6102–4]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; NESHAP for Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamide Resin

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that the following Information Collection Request (ICR) has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Epoxy Resins and Non-nylon Polyamide Production, OMB Control Number 2060–0290, expiration date July 31, 1998. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For a copy of the ICR, call Sandy Farmer at EPA, by phone at (202) 260–2740, by E-Mail at Farmer.Sandy@epamail.epa.gov or download off the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/icr/icr.htm, and refer to EPA ICR No. 1681.03.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: NESHAP for Epoxy Resin and Non-nylon Polyamide Resin Production, Subpart W, OMB Control No. 2060–0290; EPA ICR No. 1681.03 expiring 07/31/98. This is a request for extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The ICR contains recordkeeping and reporting requirements that are mandatory for compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart W, regulating hazardous air pollutants from process vents, storage vessels, wastewater systems and equipment leaks. The standards require recordkeeping and reporting to document process information related to the source's ability to comply with the standards. This information is used by the Agency to identify sources subject to the standards and to insure that the maximum achievable control technology is being properly applied. Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, requires that EPA establish standards to limit emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from stationary sources. The sources subject to these provisions emit the HAPs epichlorohydrin, and in lesser amounts, hydrochloric acid and methanol. In the Administrator's judgment, hazardous air pollutant emissions in this industry cause or contribute to air pollution that may be reasonably expected to endanger public health or welfare. Respondents are owners or operators of new and existing facilities that manufacture polymers and resins from epichlorohydrin. Source categories include basic liquid epoxy resin (BLR) producers and producers of epichlorohydrin-modified non-nylon polyamide resins, also known as wet strength resins (WSR).

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15. The **Federal Register** document required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on 12/02/97 (62 FR 63703); no comments were received.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 156 hours per respondent. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Respondents/Affected Entities: Owners or operators of new and existing facilities that manufacture polymers and resins from epichlorohydrin

Estimated Number of Respondents: 13.

Frequency of Response: Semiannually (some quarterly).

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 4525 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden: $9,000.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 1681.03 and OMB Control No. 2060–0290 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460;

and

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: May 18, 1998.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 98–13854 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS–400130; FRL–5792–5]

Public Meetings on the Toxics Release Inventory Reporting Form

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: EPA will hold approximately nine public meetings to solicit comments relating to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting form, the Form R. The purpose of the meetings is to obtain comments from stakeholders on ways to improve the type of right-to-know information available to communities and to help streamline right-to-know reporting to ease the paperwork burden for businesses affected by the requirements. The first five meetings were held in November 1997 and February and April 1998. This notice announces two upcoming meetings. Additional meeting dates will be announced through future **Federal Register** notices.

DATES: The meetings will take place:

1. Thursday, June 18, 1998, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., at the Ramada Inn, 70 John Wesley Dobbs Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30303. Participants must register to speak by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 11, 1998.

2. Wednesday, June 24, 1998, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., at the Holiday Inn City Center, 1215 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, MO 64105. Participants must register to speak by 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 17, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Each comment must bear the docket control number ''OPPTS–400130.'' All comments should be sent in triplicate to: OPPT Document Control Officer (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Rm. G–099, East Tower, Washington, DC 20460.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically to: oppt.ncic@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instructions under Unit II. of this document. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.

All comments which contain information claimed as CBI must be clearly marked as such. Three sanitized copies of any comments containing information claimed as CBI must also be submitted and will be placed in the public record for this action. Persons submitting information on any portion of which they believe is entitled to treatment as CBI by EPA must assert a business confidentiality claim in accordance with 40 CFR 2.203(b) for each such portion. This claim must be made at the time that the information is submitted to EPA. If a submitter does not assert a confidentiality claim at the time of submission, EPA will consider this as a waiver of any confidentiality claim and the information may be made available to the public by EPA without further notice to the submitter.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vicki R. Anderson, (Mail Stop 7408), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 260–3544; fax number: (202) 401–8142; e-mail: anderson.vicki@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA plans to hold approximately nine public meetings to solicit comments relating to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting form, the Form R. The first five meetings took place in November 1997 and February and April 1998. The docket control number for the November meetings is ''OPPTS–400117'' and the docket control number for the February and April meetings is ''OPPTS–400124.'' Comments presented at these meetings are available for review as described in Unit II. of this document.

The purpose of the meetings is to obtain comments from stakeholders on ways to improve the type of right-to-know information available to communities and to help streamline right-to-know reporting to ease the paperwork burden for businesses affected by the requirements. Topics for comment include the format of the Form R; nomenclature used in the Form R; opportunities for burden reduction in both the Form R and Form A; additional clarification of the elements in the Form R; and EPA's presentation of the data in public information documents. EPA would like to receive comments on these issues from interested parties for changes, modifications, deletions, and/or additions of data elements to the Form R and the Form A. These issues are outlined in greater detail in an issue paper available on the TRI Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tri under the heading ''TRI Stakeholder Dialogue'' and the subheading ''TRI Public Meetings.''

The sections of the Form R that EPA would like specific comment on are sections 5, 6, and 8. In section 5, there have been a number of issues raised with regard to the definition of ''release,'' particularly with respect to Class I underground injection wells and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle C landfills. Several commenters believe that EPA's interpretation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) definition of ''release'' will lead to the misperception that a reported EPCRA section 313 ''release'' necessarily results in an actual exposure of people or the environment to a toxic chemical. The Agency would like to hear suggestions on ways to collect and disseminate the data that are consistent with the Agency's interpretation of the EPCRA definition of ''release'' and would address the concerns raised regarding public misperception.

There have also been a number of issues raised with regard to the reporting of toxic chemicals in wastes in section 8 of the Form R. Section 8 collects information on waste managed at the facility whether or not the waste was generated at the reporting facility. Some individuals are concerned about public misperception of the data in section 8 because of the focus on the amount of waste managed at the facility and not the waste generated. EPA would like comments on ways to change section 8 of the Form R, which would continue to allow the user to assess wastes managed by the facility but would minimize the perception that the wastes reported in section 8 were generated by the reporting facility.

Individuals wishing to attend these meetings or participate via conference call must sign-up in advance in order to assure that all participants have an opportunity to speak. Depending on the number of individuals registered, oral presentations or statements will be limited to approximately 5 to 15 minutes. To register, contact Vicki Anderson at (202) 260–3544. For those who cannot travel to the public meeting location, there will be 10 conference call lines available on a first come, first served basis. When registering, give your name, organization, postal (and electronic, if any) mailing address, telephone, and fax number. If there is insufficient interest in any of the meetings, that meeting may be canceled. Individuals registered will be notified in the event a meeting is canceled. The Agency bears no responsibility for attendees' decision to purchase nonrefundable transportation tickets or accommodation reservations.

II. Public Record and Electronic Submissions

The official record for this action, as well as the public version, has been established for this action under docket control number ''OPPTS–400130'' (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is located in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, Rm. NE–B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:
oppt.ncic@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number ''OPPTS–400130.'' Electronic comments on this action may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Community right-to-know.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Thomas D. Tillman,

Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 98–13897 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[CC Docket No. 96–45; DA 98–856]

Proposed Third Quarter 1998 Universal Service Contribution Factors

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Common Carrier Bureau announces proposed universal service contribution factors for the third quarter of 1998. If the Commission takes no action regarding these proposed factors within 14 days of publication in the **Federal Register**, the projections shall be deemed approved by the Commission and shall be used to calculate third quarter universal service contributions.

DATES: If the Commission takes no action regarding these proposed factors by June 9, 1998, the proposed third quarter contribution factors will become effective.

ADDRESSES: One original and five copies of all comments responsive to this Public Notice must be sent to Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20554. Three copies also should be sent to Sheryl Todd, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, 2100 M Street, NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frances Downey, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, (202) 418–7371.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In this Public Notice, the Accounting Policy Division of the Common Carrier Bureau announces proposed universal service contribution factors for the third quarter of 1998. On May 1, 1998, the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC), Schools and Libraries Corporation (SLC), and Rural Health Care Corporation (RHCC) submitted the following projections of third quarter 1998 demand and administrative expenses:

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Program	Program demand	Administrative expenses	Interest income	Total program costs
Schools and Libraries	690.0	4.4	(0.0)	694.4
Rural Health Care	24.3	1.2	(0.5)	25.0
Subtotal	714.3	5.6	(0.5)	719.4
High Cost	414.1	0.8	(0.7)	414.2
Low Income	125.3	0.4	(1.0)	124.7
Subtotal	539.4	1.2	(1.7)	538.9
Total	1,253.7	6.8	(2.2)	1,258.3

Based on information contained in the Universal Service Worksheets, FCC Form 457, USAC submitted on May 1, 1998, end-user telecommunications revenues for the 1997 calendar year. Funding bases for the third and fourth quarters are determined by subtracting the revenues reported for January through June 1997 (on the September Worksheet) from the 1997 calendar year revenues reported on the March Worksheet. The amounts are as follows:

Total Interstate, Intrastate, and International End-User Telecommunications Revenues from July 1, 1997—December 31, 1997: $93.534 billion.

Total Interstate and International End-User Telecommunications Revenues from July 1, 1997—December 31, 1997: $34.988 billion.

We estimate quarterly revenues by dividing the six-month revenue estimates listed above by two.

Based on the figures submitted by USAC, SLC, and RHCC, the proposed contribution factors for the third quarter of 1998 are as follows:

Contribution factor for the schools and libraries and rural health care support mechanisms:

Total Program Costs/Contribution Base (Interstate, International, and Intrastate)=$0.719 billion/($93.534 billion/2)=0.0154.

Contribution factor for the high cost and low income support mechanisms:

Total Program Costs/Contribution Base (Interstate and International)=$0.539 billion/($34.988 billion/2)=0.0308.

These factors are the proposed third quarter 1998 universal service

contribution factors. If the Commission takes no action regarding these proposed factors within the 14-day period following publication in the **Federal Register**, the projections shall be deemed approved by the Commission and shall be used by USAC to calculate third quarter universal service contributions. We note that in a Public Notice released today, the Common Carrier Bureau seeks comment on its proposal to reduce the 1998 collection amounts for the schools and libraries and rural health care universal service support mechanisms. If the Commission reduces the 1998 collection amounts for these programs, the contribution factor proposed in this Public Notice for the schools and libraries and rural health care support mechanisms will be revised accordingly. While we have not had an opportunity to review fully the statement of Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth, we do take this opportunity to note that the 60-day congressional review period referenced in that statement does not apply to ''any rule promulgated under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and the amendments made by that Act.''

For further information, contact Frances Downey, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, at (202) 418–7400.

Federal Communications Commission.

Lisa S. Gelb,

Chief, Accounting Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 98–13812 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 98–786]

Waiver To Permit Sharing of Industrial/Land Transportation Channels With Public Safety Users

1. On May 6, 1997, Central and South West Services, Inc. (CSW) filed a Request for Waiver of § 90.179 of the Commission's Rules to permit it to share its 800 MHz Industrial and Land Transportation (I/LT) Category system with Public Safety and Federal Government users on a non-profit, cost shared basis. CSW is the parent company of four electric utilities serving approximately 1.7 million consumers in 800 communities located throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. It is licensed for one hundred and twenty-five 800 MHz I/LT channel pairs and operates a trunked land mobile radio system providing communications capabilities over 152,000 square miles. CSW uses its system—which was designed to address peak loading, reliability and control issues attendant to the rapid-wide scale mobilization of personnel and equipment—to dispatch and coordinate inspection, maintenance and emergency response activities.

2. Private Land Mobile Radio Service frequencies in the 800 MHz band are divided into the following five categories: Specialized Mobile Radio, Public Safety, Business, I/LT, and General. CSW requests a waiver in order to share its I/LT system with Public Safety and Federal Government eligibles because section 90.179(a) of the Commission's Rules provides that a licensee may share its radio station only with users that would be eligible for separate authorization to use those frequencies. Public Safety and Federal Government entities are not eligible to be licensed on 800 MHz I/LT Category spectrum.

3. In its Request for Waiver, CSW asserts that many public safety agencies operating within the area covered by its network lack sufficient spectrum or financial resources to construct and operate high quality, comprehensive communications systems. Additionally, CSW contends that these agencies often need to communicate and coordinate with CSW in situations such as power outages. Attached to the request are letters from eight Public Safety eligibles, and from the United States Army's Fort Hood military complex in central Texas, indicating interest in sharing CSW's system. Additionally, on March 5, 1998, CSW was contacted by the Texas Coastal Corridor Initiative about use of the CSW system for drug interdiction across South Texas.

4. Interested parties may file comments on CSW's Request for Waiver on or before June 4, 1998. Parties interested in submitting reply comments must do so on or before June 15, 1998. All comments should reference CSW's Request for Waiver with the designated DA number, and should be filed with the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, NW, Room 222, Washington, DC 20554. A copy of each filing should be sent to International Transcription Services, Inc. (ITS), 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857–3800 and Scot Stone, Federal Communications Commission, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Public Safety and Private Wireless Division, 2025 M Street, NW, Room 8010–G, (202) 418–0680 or via e-mail to sstone@fcc.gov.

5. The full text of the Request for Waiver, comments, and reply comments are available for inspection and duplication during regular business hours in the Public Safety and Private Wireless Division of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 2025 M Street, NW, Room 8010, Washington, DC 20554. Copies also may be obtained from ITS, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857–3800.

6. For further information, contact Scot Stone of the Public Safety and Private Wireless Division of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202) 418–0680 or via e-mail to sstone@fcc.gov.

Federal Communications Commission.

D'wana Terry,

Chief, Public Safety and Private Wireless Division.

[FR Doc. 98–13810 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Public Information Collection(s) Approved by Office of Management and Budget

May 18, 1998.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the following public information collection(s) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 USC 3501–3520. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a valid control number. Questions concerning the OMB control numbers and expiration dates should be directed to Jerry Cowden, Federal Communications Commission, (202) 418–0447.

Federal Communications Commission

OMB Control No.: 3060–0221.

Expiration Date: 4/30/2001.

Title: 90.155 Time in which station must be placed in operation.

Form Number: Not applicable.

Estimated Annual Burden: 55 hours; 1 hour per respondent; 55 respondents.

Description: This information collection is needed to provide flexibility to state and local governments that would normally be unable to meet the requirement of placing their radio station in operation within eight months. The information is used to evaluate if the exception to the

eight month requirement is warranted. If the information were not collected the Commission's information regarding actual loading of frequencies would be inaccurate.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0286.
Expiration Date: 4/30/2001.
Title: 80.302 Notice of discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service involving a distress watch.
Form Number: Not applicable.
Estimated Annual Burden: 160 hours; 1 hour per respondent; 160 respondents.
Description: This rule is needed to ensure that the U.S. Coast Guard is informed when a coast station discontinues, reduces or impairs a listening watch required to be maintained on a marine safety frequency.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0330.
Expiration Date: 4/30/2001.
Title: Part 62—Applications to Hold Interlocking Directorates.
Form Number: N/A.
Estimated annual burden: 20 hours; 2 hours per response; 10 respondents.
Description: Congress mandated this information collection under 47 USC 212 to be conducted by the FCC to monitor the effect of interlocking directorates on the telecommunications industry and to ensure they will not have any anticompetitive impact.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0361.
Expiration Date: 4/30/2001.
Title: 80.29 Changes during license term.
Form Number: Not applicable.
Estimated annual burden: 250 hours; 1 hour per response; 250 respondents.
Description: The information is used by the FCC to update the coast and ship station license files and data base concerning current name and address of licensees. Information concerning changes in the names of vessels is also used to update the ITU List of Ship Stations.

OMB Control No.: 3060–0807.
Expiration Date: 4/30/2001.
Title: 47 CFR Section 51.803 and Supplemental Procedures for Petitions Pursuant to Section 252(e)(5) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.
Form Number: Not applicable.
Estimated annual burden: 2,040 hours; 39.23 hours (average) per response; 52 respondents.
Description: Any interested party seeking preemption of a state commission's jurisdiction based on the state commission's failure to act shall notify the Commission (47 USC 252(e)(5) and 47 CFR Section 51.803). In a Public Notice the Commission set out procedures for filing petitions for preemption pursuant to section 252(e)(5). All the information will be used to ensure that petitioners have complied with their obligations under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13811 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Petition P3–98]

In Re: The Impact of Modern Technology on the Customs and Practices of the Freight Forwarding Industry—Petition for Rulemaking; Notice of Filing of Petition

Notice is given that a petition for rulemaking or, alternatively, for a declaratory order, has been filed by R.F. International Ltd. (''Petitioner''). Petitioner seeks a rulemaking to address and evaluate the impact of modern technology on the customs and practices of the freight forwarding industry and the regulations governing those customs and practices. Petitioner seeks review of guidelines regarding freight forwarding, freight forwarding fees, and freight forwarder compensation in view of trends in high-technology freight forwarding and seeks guidelines for the provision of ''in-plant'' forwarding services provided by licensed freight forwarders.

In the event of denial of this petition for rulemaking, Petitioner requests that this petition be treated as a request for a declaratory order to allow Petitioner to act without peril on its own view.

Interested persons are requested to reply to the petition no later than June 25, 1998. Replies shall specify the desired disposition of the petition and to the extent applicable, shall specify the substance of any rule or order supported. Replies shall be directed to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573–0001, shall consist of an original and 15 copies, and shall be served on counsel for Petitioner, Leonard L. Fleisig, Esq. Eckert, Seamans, Cherin and Mellott LLC, 1250 24th Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20007.

Copies of the petition are available for examination at the Washington, D.C. Office of the Secretary of the Commission, 800 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Room 1046.

Joseph C. Polking,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13842 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting.

Name: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).
Times and Dates: 8:15 a.m.–6:15 p.m., June 24, 1998; 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., June 25, 1998.
Place: CDC, Auditorium B, Building 2, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.
Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.
Purpose: The Committee is charged with advising the Director, CDC, on the appropriate uses of immunizing agents. In addition, under 42 U.S.C. 1396s, the Committee is mandated to establish and periodically review and, as appropriate, revise a list of vaccines for administration to vaccine-eligible children through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program, along with schedules regarding the appropriate periodicity, dosage, and contraindications applicable to the vaccines.
Matters to be Discussed: Agenda items include a summary of the meeting on ''Evaluating the Role of Vaccines and Infectious Diseases in Autoimmune Disease: Insulin Dependent (Type 1) Diabetes Mellitus'; updates on the National Immunization Program; the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; the National Vaccine Program; and HIV vaccine. Also on the agenda, a discussion of financial disclosure and voting protocol for ACIP; rotavirus vaccine data on differences in morbidity by socioeconomic group, update on cost benefit data, use of vaccine in premature infants, and rotavirus disease in immunocompromised persons; a review of changes in the draft rabies vaccine recommendation; computer algorithms for ACIP recommendations; hepatitis A vaccine; consolidate resolutions currently included in the VFC Program; harmonizing recommendation on combination vaccines with the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians; use of lyme disease vaccine; progress towards development of a revised influenza recommendation; and intravenous immunoglobulin products. Other matters of relevance among the Committee's objectives may be discussed.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Gloria A. Kovach, Committee Management Specialist, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S D50, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 404/639–7250.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Nancy C. Hirsch,

Acting Director, Management Analysis and Services Office Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 98–13847 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration

Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority

Part F, of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority of the Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), 49 FR 34247, dated September 6, 1984, is amended to include the following delegation of authority from the Secretary to the Administrator, HCFA, for the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986.

• Section F.30., Delegations of Authority is amended by adding the following paragraph:

TT. The authorities vested in the Secretary by the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, as amended by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 and subsequent amendments.

This delegation shall be exercised under the Department's existing delegation of authority and policy on regulations. In addition, I hereby affirm and ratify any actions taken by the HCFA Administrator or other HCFA officials which, in effect, involved the exercise of this authority prior to the effective date of this delegation.

This delegation is effective immediately.

Dated: May 15, 1998.

Donna E. Shalala,

Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 98–13809 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–03–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Application for the Pharmacology Research Associate Program

Summary: Under the provisions of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on March 3, 1998, page 10404, and allowed 60 days for public comment. No public comments were received. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Proposed Collection

Title: Application for the Pharmacology Research Associate Program. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Revision of a currently approved collection. *Need and Use of Information Collection:* The Pharmacology Research Associate (PRAT) Program will use the applicant and referee information to award opportunities for training and experience in laboratory or clinical investigation to individuals with a Ph.D degree in pharmacology or a related science, M.D., or other professional degree through appointments as PRAT Fellows at the National Institutes of Health or the Food and Drug Administration. The goal of the program is to develop leaders in pharmacological research for key positions in academic, industrial, and Federal research laboratories. *Frequency of Response:* Once a year. *Affected Public:* Individuals or households; businesses or other for-profit.

The annual reporting burden is as follows:

Type and number of respondents	Estimated number of responses per respondent	Estimated total responses	Average burden hours per responses	Estimated total annual burden hours requested
Applicants: 50	1	50	2.00	100
Referees: 150	1	150	0.167	25

Total Number of Respondents: 200.

Total Number of Responses: 200.

Total Hours: 125.

The annualized cost to respondents is estimated at:

Applicants: $5,500.00.

Referees: $1,250.00.

Request for Comments

Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following points: (1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the function of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Direct Comments To OMB

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Regulatory Affairs, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for NIH. To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact: Ms. Sally Lee, NIGMS, NIH, Natcher Building Room 3AS–13, 45 Center

Drive, MSC 6200, Bethesda, MD 20892–6200. Phone (301) 594–2749, facsimile (301) 480–0850, or electronic mail: LeeS@nigms.nih.gov.

Comments Due Date

Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received on or before June 25, 1998.

Dated: May 13, 1998.

Martha Pine,

Executive Officer, NIGMS.

[FR Doc. 98–13910 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, amended (5 United States Code Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting:

Name of Committee: Communication Disorders Review Committee.

Date: June 10–11, 1998.

Time: 8 a.m.–5 p.m., June 10, 8 .am.–adjournment, June 11.

Place: Holiday Inn Chevy Chase, 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Contact Person: Melissa J. Stick, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, NIDCD/DEA/SRB, EPS Room 400C, 6120 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7180, Bethesda, MD 20892–7180, 301–496–8683.

Purpose/Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, United States Code. The applications and/or proposals and the discussion could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which could constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.173 Biological Research Related to Deafness and Communication Disorders)

Dated: May 19, 1998.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 98–13908 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meetings of the National Institute of Mental Health Initial Review Group:

Agenda/Purpose: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Commitee Name: Services Research Review Committee.

Date: June 9–June 10, 1998.

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Place: Double Tree Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contact person: Gavin T. Wilkom, Parklawn, Room 9C–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: 301, 443–1340.

Committee name: Treatment Assessment Review Committee.

Date: July 9–July 10, 1998.

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Place: Holiday Inn Chevy Chase, 5520 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Contact Person: Gavin T. Wilkom, Parklawn, Room 9C–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: 301, 443–1340.

The meetings will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in secs. 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. Applications and/or proposals and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications and/or proposals, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers 93.242, 93.281, 93.282)

Dated: May 18, 1998.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 98–13909 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee meeting, June 18–19, 1998, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland which was published in the **Federal Register** on May 4, 1998 (63 FR 24712).

The entire meeting was scheduled to be open to the public, but now in accordance with sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., the meeting may be closed to the public on June 18 from approximately 2:00 p.m. to approximately 3:15 p.m. and on June 19 from approximately 2:45 p.m. to approximately 4:00 p.m. for the discussion of protocols. These discussions could disclose trade secrets and commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the protocols, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 98–13907 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Intent To Reconsider Procedures for Administration of Funding for National Conservation Priorities Under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service will reconsider procedures for administration of national projects funded from Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act administrative funds. The Service intends to publish a full range of options for funding future national conservation priorities in the **Federal Register** for public review and comment. Interested persons should contact the Service to receive a copy of the options.

DATES: The Service intends to publish these options in the **Federal Register** on or about September 1, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Requests to receive copies of the proposed options should be sent to Mr. Tom Taylor, Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 140, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Taylor, Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; telephone (703) 358–2156, fax (703) 358–1837.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669) and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777) make funds available to states for qualifying grants on a three-to-one-matching basis. Provisions of both Acts authorize the Secretary to utilize a certain percentage of the funds available for each program for expenses in administering the Federal Aid program. Specifically, the Secretary is authorized to utilize up to 8 percent of funds available under the Wildlife Restoration Act for necessary administration of the program while the Sport Fish Restoration Act allows the Secretary to utilize up to 6 percent of available funds for administrative purposes. The Service has utilized much of this authorized funding by awarding grants for projects that have been identified by states collectively as national priorities.

The Service has identified specific focus areas in soliciting proposals for this year's funding. (63 FR 17882 published April 10, 1998). Grants will be awarded by the Service after reviewing proposals for eligibility and receiving priority rankings by the Grants-in-Aid Committee of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, an organization representing state fish and wildlife agencies.

This notice advises the public that the Service will develop a full range of options for funding future national conservation priorities pursuant to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act. The Service intends to publish these options in the **Federal Register** on or about September 1, 1998, for a 60-day period of public review and comment. Interested persons contacting the Service will be put on a mailing list to receive a copy of the options which will be developed for the aforementioned public review and comment.

Each request should include a complete mailing address to which the proposed options will be sent.

Dated: May 15, 1998.

Jamie Rappaport Clark,

Director.

[FR Doc. 98–13923 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WY–030–1990–00]

Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability of the finding of no significant impact (FONSI) and proposed decision for the Shirley Mountain Planning Review Travel Management Environmental Assessment (EA), Carbon County, Wyoming, and amendment of the Great Divide Resource Management Plan.

SUMMARY: The Shirley Mountain Planning Review Area contains approximately 69,590 acres of intermingled public, private, and State lands located approximately 40 miles northwest of the town of Medicine Bow, all in Carbon County, Wyoming. The planning review was conducted to determine the impacts to the BLM administered public lands, adjacent non-Federal lands, and associated resource uses resulting from a proposed amendment to the Great Divide Resource Management Plan (RMP). The proposed RMP decision amendment would change the current Off Road Vehicle (ORV) designation in the area from ''limited to existing roads and trails'' to ''limited to designated roads and trails'' and includes several requirements and stipulations for implementing the changed decision.

DATES: A 30-day protest period for the proposed planning decision will begin the day following the publication of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Protests must be addressed in writing to the Director (210), Bureau of Land Management, Attention Brenda Williams, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. Protests must be postmarked within 30 days following the date that this notice of availability (NOA) of the proposed decision is published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Interested parties may direct questions, concerns, or obtain further information by contacting Karla Swanson, Great Divide Resource Area Manager, Sarah Crocker, Project Leader, or John Spehar, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, at the Bureau of Land Management Office, 1300 N. Third Street, Rawlins, Wyoming 82301, or by telephone at 307–328–4200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The need for an ORV designation change within the planning review area is based upon recommendations made by the ad hoc Shirley Mountain Technical Committee and previously completed studies and activity plans. In 1985, the BLM completed a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) for Shirley Mountain. The HMP recommended that several two-track trails be closed to motorized vehicle travel because they were fragmenting wildlife habitat, were unnecessary for adequate public access to public lands, and had associated erosion problems. In 1994, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department completed a habitat analysis for the Shirley Mountain area identifying habitat problems impacting wildlife populations and potential solutions. The study found that the majority of hiding cover for large game animals was heavily dissected by a system of roads and trails. Security areas for these animals during hunting season were very limited. The study recommended that future BLM management restrict the construction of new roads and that a plan be developed to manage recreational road and trail use and to reduce road and trail proliferation. A change in ORV designation for the Shirley Mountain Planning Review Area will allow the BLM to implement a travel management plan in the future. Included in the decision to change the ORV designation for the review area are requirements and stipulations for implementing the ORV designation decision. These include the development of a travel activity or implementation plan. As provided in 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1610.5–2, any person who participated in the planning review process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the approval or amendment of a resource management plan may protest such approval or amendment. A protest may concern only those issues which were raised and submitted for the record during the planning review process and by only the party(ies) who raised the issue(s). All parts of the proposed decision may be protested. Protests must be in writing and must be postmarked within 30 days following the date this notice of availability of the decision record is published in the **Federal Register**. Protests must include (a) the name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest; (b) a statement of the issue or issues submitted during the planning process by the protesting party; (c) a statement of the part, or parts, of the proposed decision being protested; (d) a copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning review process by the protesting party or an indication of the date the issue or issues were

discussed for the record; and (e) a concise statement explaining why the State Director's proposed decision is believed to be wrong.

If no protests are received, the proposed decision will become final at the end of the 30-day protest period. If protests are received, the decision will not become final until the protests are resolved.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Alan R. Pierson,

State Director.

[FR Doc. 98–13855 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

(AK–932–1410–00; AA–65185)

Public Land Order No. 7331; Partial Revocation of Public Land Order No. 725, Alaska

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order revokes a public land order insofar as it affects approximately 200 acres of National Forest System land withdrawn for use by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, for the Lower Summit Lake Recreation Area. The land is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was withdrawn. This action also allows the conveyance of the land to the State of Alaska, if such land is otherwise available. Any land described herein that is not conveyed to the State is opened and will be subject to the terms and conditions of the national forest reservation and any other withdrawal of record.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robbie J. Havens, BLM Alaska State Office, 222 W. 7th Avenue, No. 13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513–7599, 907–271–5049.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1994), it is ordered as follows:

1. Public Land Order No. 725, which withdrew National Forest System land for recreational purposes, is hereby revoked insofar as it affects the following described land:

Seward Meridian

Chugach National Forest

T. 7 N., R. 1 W., partly unsurveyed.

All land within ¼ mile of the mean high water line of Lower Summit Lake within:

Sec. 28, W½SW¼;
Sec. 29, E½SE¼;
Sec. 32, N½NE¼, E½SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SW¼NE¼.

The area described contains approximately 200 acres.

2. The State of Alaska applications for selection made under Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, 48 U.S.C. note prec. 21 (1994), and under Section 906(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 43 U.S.C. 1635(e) (1994), become effective without further action by the State upon publication of this public land order in the **Federal Register**, if such land is otherwise available. Land not conveyed to the State is opened and will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Chugach National Forest reservation and any other withdrawal of record.

Dated: May 14, 1998.

Bob Armstrong,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 98–13891 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–JA–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[ES–960–1420–00, ES–046131, Group 60 Louisiana]

Notice of Filing of Plat of Dependent Resurvey, Suspension Lifted

On Thursday, December 22, 1994, there was published in the **Federal Register**, Volume 59, Number 245, on page 66046, a notice entitled, ''Filing of Plat of Dependent Resurvey, Suspended,'' Said notice referenced the suspension of the plat of the dependent resurvey of the west boundary of Township 7 South, Range 9 East, Louisiana Meridian, Louisiana, accepted on May 24, 1993.

The decision of the Bureau of Land Management dismissing the protest of the dependent resurvey, Group 60, Louisiana was affirmed by the Interior Board of Land Appeals in a decision dated March 17, 1998. The plat of survey accepted May 24, 1993, was officially refiled in Eastern States, Springfield, Virginia, at 7:30 a.m., on May 18, 1998.

Copies will be furnished upon request and prepayment of the appropriate fee.

Dated: May 18, 1998.

Stephen G. Kopach,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor.

[FR Doc. 98–13893 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–6–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[WY–920–1430–11; WYW 4471–C]

Public Land Order No. 7330; Modification and Partial Revocation of 9 Executive Orders, 17 Secretarial Orders, and 8 Bureau of Land Management Orders; Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order modifies 9 Executive orders, 17 Secretarial orders, and 8 Bureau of Land Management Orders to establish a 20-year term as to 15,503.70 acres of public lands withdrawn for Bureau of Land Management public water reserves. These withdrawals are also modified to allow for nonmetalliferous mining location on all but 170 acres of the 15,503.70 acres. This order also partially revokes the above orders insofar as they affect 30,023.80 acres of public lands withdrawn for Bureau of Land Management public water reserves. These lands do not meet the criteria for a public water reserve. This action will open the 30,023.80 acres to surface entry and nonmetalliferous mining. All of the lands have been and will remain open to metalliferous mining location and to mineral leasing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Paugh, BLM Wyoming State Office, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, 307–775–6306.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1994), it is ordered as follows:

1. The Executive Orders dated April 19, 1912, as modified July 24, 1913, March 3, 1933, and November 16, 1933; March 21, 1914; February 19, 1916; August 2, 1916; February 25, 1919; October 27, 1920; March 9, 1927; February 14, 1933; June 15, 1934; March 9, 1927, and the Secretarial Orders dated December 29, 1926; March 15, 1929; January 18, 1930; April 15, 1931; September 23, 1931; April 8, 1932; September 27, 1932; February 15, 1933; June 16, 1933; May 26, 1934; November 19, 1934; March 28, 1935; January 18, 1935; June 21, 1935; June 22, 1935; September 11, 1935, and the BLM Orders of August 12, 1955; September 24, 1957; January 16, 1958; September 23, 1958; August 21, 1959; February 17, 1960; March 27, 1962, and January 25, 1971, creating Public Water Reserves

No(s). 3, 32, 36, 58, 75, 107, 108, 149, and 155, are hereby revoked insofar as they affect the following described lands:

Sixth Principal Meridian

T. 17 N., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 6, SW¼NE¼ and N½SE¼;
Sec. 8, S½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, S½N½ and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 22, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 26, S½N½;
Sec. 30, lot 5.
T. 16 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 4 and W½ of lots 5 and 8;
Sec. 3, E½ of lot 7;
Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.
T. 17 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 32, S½SE¼.
T. 18 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 10, lots 2, 3, N½NW¼, S½SE¼, and E½E½ of Tract 37;
Sec. 14, S½NW¼ and E½SW¼;
Sec. 20, E½NE¼, NE¼SW¼, and S½SW¼;
Sec. 26, E½W½;
Sec. 30, lot 6, NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, and SE¼NW¼.
T. 20 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 6, E½SE¼SE¼.
T. 21 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 28, NW¼SW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 19, SE¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, S½SW¼;
Sec. 29, N½NW¼;
Sec. 30, lots 7, 8, NW¼NE¼, and E½NW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 18, SE¼NE¼.
T. 16 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 26, S½SW¼.
T. 18 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 8, lots 2, 7, 8, 9, and 16;
Sec. 22, lots 2, 7, 8, and 9;
Sec. 26, N½NE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 30, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 8, 9, and 16.
T. 20 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 30, E½SW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 34, N½SW¼ and N½N½SE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 1 and SW¼NE¼.
T. 28 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 22, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 27, N½NW¼;
Sec. 35, SW¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 4, SW¼NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 14, E½E½;
Sec. 24, S½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼.
T. 20 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 28, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, N½S½, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 30, lots 1, 2, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, N½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and E½SE¼.
T. 22 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 22, NW¼NW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 5, lot 3.
T. 16 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 31, SE¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼.
T. 18 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 12, NE¼SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 6, lot 4.
T. 20 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 26, N½N½;
Sec. 28, NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 32, S½N½ and N½S½.
T. 21 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 12, SE¼SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 5, W½SW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 26, lot 1 and E½SE¼;
Sec. 31, lots 1, 4, and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 33, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, N½SW¼;
Sec. 35, NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Part of lot 39 (formally part of E½NE¼ of sec. 35);
Part of lot 38 (formally part of NE¼NE¼ of sec. 26).
T. 25 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 28, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 29, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 32, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 33, NW¼NW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 6, lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and SE¼NW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 3, lots 5, 9, 11, and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, lot 3, SE¼SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 15, E½W½;
Sec. 18, lots 5, 8, 9, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 22, E½W½;
Sec. 27, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 34, W½W½.
T. 15 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 7, lot 10, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and NW¼SW¼.
T. 16 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 8;
Sec. 4, lot 8.
T. 17 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 8, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 18, S½NE¼ and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 30, lot 3, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼.
T. 18 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 4, SE¼SW¼, and S½SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 2, SE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 4, SE¼NE¼ and E½SE¼;
Sec. 10, SE¼NE¼, N½NW¼, S½SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 18, lot 4, SE¼SW¼, and SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 19, SW¼NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 33, SW¼SW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 20, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, and NW¼SE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 12, N½NW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 1, N½SE¼;
Sec. 2, lots 10, 11, and 12;
Sec. 4, lot 8;
Sec. 5, lot 6;
Sec. 11, lot 1 and E½NW¼;
Sec. 22, lots 3 and 4;
Sec. 24, lot 6;
Sec. 35, lot 2.
T. 15 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 19, lot 8 and N½SE¼;
Sec. 20, N½S½ and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, W½SW¼;
Sec. 23, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, S½S½;
Sec. 26, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, SE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, NW¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and S½SW¼;
Sec. 29, E½NE¼;
Sec. 30, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 33, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 34, N½NW¼ and SW¼NW¼.
T. 16 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 10, W½NE¼, NW¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 34, SE¼SE¼.
T. 17 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 24, SE¼NE¼, N½SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 32, SW¼SW¼.
T. 18 N. R. 104 W.,
Sec. 20, NE¼NE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 22, S½SW¼ and SE¼;
Sec. 24, N½NW¼;
Sec. 28, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10 to 14, inclusive;
Sec. 30, lot 8, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 14, N½NW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 14, SW¼SW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 2, lots 2, 6, 7, SW¼NE¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 3, lots 6, 7, and S½SW¼;
Sec. 5, lot 13 and W½SE¼;
Sec. 6, lots 3, 4, 9, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 7, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, lots 2, 3, and SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 11, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 19, lot 4;
Sec. 21, NE¼NE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 4, SE¼NW¼; SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 3, lot 1;
Sec. 4, lots 5, 6, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 6, lot 5, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 7, lot 8;
Sec. 11, W½E½;
Sec. 14, W½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 17, lots 5 and 6;
Sec. 18, lots 6 and 9;
Sec. 20, lots 4, 5, and NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 23, SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, lots 1 and 5;
Sec. 26, N½NE¼ and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 27, W½W½;
Sec. 28, lot 7;

Sec. 31, lot 6;
Sec. 33, lots 2, 3, 10, SW¼NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 36, lot 10 and E½ of lot 16.
T. 15 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 4, SW¼NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 10, E½NE¼ and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 4, 6, NW¼NW¼, that part of lot 38 lying in the S½SW¼NW¼, S½NE¼SW¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 14, N½NE¼ and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 18, lot 2, S½NE¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 20, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, SW¼NW¼, and that part of lot 37 lying in the W½W½SW¼;
Sec. 28, N½NE¼ and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 33, lot 4;
Sec. 34, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼, that part of lot 37 lying in the W½NE¼NW¼, E½NW¼NW¼, and that part of lot 43 lying in the E½SW¼NW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, and SW¼SW¼.
T. 16 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 28, SW¼NE¼, N½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 29, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and NE¼NW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 22, SE¼NE¼ and SE¼NW¼.
T. 18 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 15;
Sec. 4, lots 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, and 16;
Sec. 6, SE¼SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 8, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 26, SE¼SW¼ and SE¼;
Sec. 30, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 34, lots 5, 9, and 12.
T. 21 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 34, part of lot 1, lot 2, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼, and part of Tract 37.
T. 12 N., R 106 W.,
Sec. 3, lots 5 and 8;
Sec. 8, lot 1, SE¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 17, lot 5;
Sec. 18, lots 8, 10, SE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Parts of Tract 52 (secs. 2 and 3) within PWR 149.

T. 13 N., R. 106 W.,

Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, and part of Tract 52.
T. 14 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 5, lots 6, 7, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, lot 4 and NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 11, lots 8 and 9;
Sec. 24, lots 10 to 12, inclusive.
T. 18 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 12, SE¼SW¼ and S½SE¼;
Sec. 14, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 20, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 22, N½N½.
T. 29 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 25, SW¼NW¼ and NW¼SE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 13, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 23, lot 3 and NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 24, N½N½.
T. 13 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 2, N½SW¼;
Sec. 3, lots 3, 4, SW¼NE¼, and S½NW¼;
Sec. 19, lot 1, N½NE¼, and NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 20, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and N½NW¼;
Sec. 21, NE¼SW¼ and S½SW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 31, lot 2, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, and E½NW¼;
Sec. 32, NE¼, N½NW¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 33, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 34, SW¼SW¼.
T. 29 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 14, NE¼SE¼.
T. 31 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 14, N½NE¼.
T. 32 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 19, lot 6;
Sec. 27, S½SW¼;
Sec. 34, N½NW¼.
T. 33 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 29, NE¼SW¼.
T. 31 N., R. 108 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 5 and W½SW¼;
Sec. 5, lots 10, 11, 12, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 7, E½SW¼;
Sec. 17, NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 18, W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, N½NE¼;
Sec. 21, N½NW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 1.
T. 26 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 6, SE¼NE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 18, SE¼NW¼.
T. 30 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 8, lots 1, 5, 6, and 7.
T. 31 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 12, lots 5 to 9, inclusive, SE¼SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, lots 7 and 8;
Sec. 21, lots 6 and 9;
Sec. 28, lots 1, 3, and NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 33, lots 4 and 7.
T. 32 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 20, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, S½SW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, N½NE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 5 and NW¼NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 1, SW¼SW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 21, SE¼NW¼.
T. 26 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 3, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 34, SW¼SE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 17, NW¼NW¼.
T. 29 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 4, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 4, lots 1 and 2.
T. 30 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 11, lots 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 12, lot 5;
Sec. 14, lots 1, 4, 5, and NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 32, E½NE¼;
Sec. 33, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, and SE¼SW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 8;
Sec. 4, lot 8;
Sec. 5, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 7, S½SE¼;
Sec. 18, N½NE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 21, W½SW¼;
Sec. 32, NW¼NW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 28, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 29, NE¼SE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 22, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 27, N½NW¼.
T. 26 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 28, lots 6, 7, and 10.
T. 28 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 3, SW¼SW¼.
T. 30 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 24, NE¼SE¼.
T. 31 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 3, SW¼SW¼.
T. 28 N., R. 114 W.,
Sec. 12, NE¼NE¼.
T. 16 N., R. 115 W.,
Sec. 30.
T. 16 N., R. 116 W.,
Sec. 25;
Sec. 26, SE¼SE¼.
T. 21 N., R. 117 W.,
Sec. 25, SW¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 117 W.,
Sec. 9, S½SW¼;
Sec. 16, Lots 3 and 4.
T. 25 N., R. 118 W.,
Lot 35 of Tract 66;
Lot 30 of Tract 68;
Lot 29 of Tract 69.
T. 21 N., R. 119 W.,
Sec. 11, S½SE¼;
Sec. 14, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 23, NW¼NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 120 W.,
Sec. 22, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 23, W½NW¼.

The areas described aggregate 30,023.80 acres in Fremont, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties.

2. At 10 a.m. on June 25, 1998, the lands in paragraph 1 will be opened to the operation of the public land laws generally, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 10 a.m. June 25, 1998, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

3. The Executive orders, Secretarial orders, and Bureau of Land Management orders listed in paragraph 1 are hereby modified to expire 20 years from the effective date of this order, unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Section 1714(f) (1994), the Secretary determines that the withdrawals shall be extended insofar as they affect the following described lands:

Sixth Principal Meridian

T. 17 N., R. 95 W.,
Sec. 18, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, NE¼NE¼.
T. 17 N., R. 96 W.,
Sec. 20, NW¼NE¼.
T. 18 N., R. 97 W.,
Sec. 24, SW¼NW¼ and NW¼SW¼.
T. 21 N., R. 97 W.,
Sec. 12, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 34, NW¼NW¼.
T. 22 N., R. 97 W.,
Sec. 18, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 28, NE¼SW¼.
T. 26 N., R. 97 W.,
Sec. 4, NW¼SE¼.
T. 22 N., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 8, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, NE¼NE¼.
T. 25 N., R. 98 W.,
Sec. 18, Lot 1 and NE¼NW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 30, NE¼SW¼.
T. 16 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 6, Lot 4.
T. 20 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 6, E½SW¼SE¼ and W½SE¼SE¼.
T. 22 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 8, NW½SE¼;
Sec. 14, SE¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 99 W.,
Sec. 7, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, NW¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 3, S½NW¼ and SW¼SE¼.
T. 16 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 14, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 28, NE¼NW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 8.
T. 20 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, and N½ of lot 7.
T. 22 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 6, NE¼NE¼, and SE¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 34, SE¼SW¼, S½N½SE¼, and S½SE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 29, NW¼NW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 100 W,
Sec. 15, NE¼NE¼.
T. 26 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 24, S½SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, N½NE¼NE¼.
T. 28 N., R. 100 W.,
Sec. 35, SE¼SW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 18, lots 5, 6, and 15;
Sec. 19, lot 8 and W½NE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 9, SW¼SW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 22, NW¼NW¼.
T. 18 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 2, SE¼NE¼ and N½SE¼;
Sec. 18, SE¼NE¼ and W½SE¼.
T. 21 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 2 and SE¼NW¼.
T. 22 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 22, NE¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 5, SW¼NW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 6 and E½ of lot 7;
Sec. 5, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 29, S½NE¼NE¼ and N½SE¼NE¼.
T. 25 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 11, SW¼SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, and NW¼NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 22, E½SW¼SW¼ and W½SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 26, S½NE¼ and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 35, NE¼NE¼.
T. 26 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 6, lot 1;
Sec. 31, E½SW¼SE¼ and W½SE¼SE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 101 W.,
Sec. 17, SE¼NE¼SE¼ and NE¼SE¼SE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 4, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 6, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 8, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 10, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 13, lot 1;
Sec. 14, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 15, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 18, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 21, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 22, lot 8.
T. 13 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 11, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, lot 1;
Sec. 28, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 29, SW¼NW¼, E½SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 30, lot 5;
Sec. 31, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 32, NE¼NW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 34, NW¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 10, NW¼NW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 2;
Sec. 4, SW¼SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 1, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 3, lot 3;
Sec. 9, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼NE¼, SE¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, and NW¼SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 11, NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, NW¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 14, NW¼NE¼ and N½NW¼;
Sec. 17, SE¼NW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 22, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 26, NE¼SW¼ and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 35, SE¼NE¼.
T. 25 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 11, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, SW¼SW¼ and E½SE¼SW¼.
T. 26 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 14, SW¼SW¼.
T. 27 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 21, SE¼NE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼SW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, and NW¼SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 27, SW¼NW¼NE¼, NW¼SW¼NE¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼NW¼.
T. 28 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 2;
Sec. 17, NE¼NW¼.
T. 29 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 23, SE¼SW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 2, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 3, lot 7;
Sec. 4, NW¼NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 6, lots 8, 9, and 10;
Sec. 8, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 10, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 11, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 15, lot 4, NW¼NE¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 22, lot 8.
T. 13 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 5, lot 6;
Sec. 6, lot 14;
Sec. 23, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, lot 2, S½NW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 31, lot 12;
Sec. 33, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 34, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 36, NW¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 6;
Sec. 7, lots 5 and 11;
Sec. 18, SW¼NE¼.
T. 17 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 3;
Sec. 8, NW¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 6, lots 3, 4, SE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 7, lot 3 and SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 8, E½SW¼ and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, N½S½ and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 10, S½SW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, NE¼NW¼ and SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 17, NE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, and S½NW¼;
Sec. 19, SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 21, NE¼NW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 13, NE¼NE¼, W½SW¼NE¼, and E½SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 17, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 24, NE¼NW¼ and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 26, SE¼NE¼.
T. 25 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 18, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 28, SE¼SW¼NW¼, S½SE¼NW¼, N½NE¼SW¼, and NE¼NW¼SW¼.
T. 29 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 28, SW¼NE¼.
T. 30 N., R. 103 W.,
Sec. 29, SW¼SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, SE¼SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 31, NE¼NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 32, NW¼NW¼NW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 4, SW¼SE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 7, NW¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 21, lot 2 and NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 24, lot 3;
Sec. 29, NE¼SW¼ and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼;
Sec. 31, SW¼NE¼.
T. 16 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 32, SW¼SW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 14, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 18, lot 5;
Sec. 22, NW¼NW¼.
T. 18 N., R. 104 W.,

Sec. 18, lot 6;
Sec. 20, NE¼NW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 1, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 2, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 3, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 4, S½NW¼, SW¼, NW¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 5, SE¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 6, E½SW¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, N½NE¼ and E½SE¼;
Sec. 9, NW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 10, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 11, SE¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 16, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 17, NE¼NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 2, S½NE¼NE¼ and N½SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 11, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 18, NW¼NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 22, NW¼NE¼ and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 23, N½NW¼ and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 30, SE¼NW¼ and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 31, lot 4;
Sec. 32, NE¼NW¼.
T. 29 N., R. 104 W.,
Sec. 1, lot 1;
Sec. 26, SW¼SE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 3, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 22, SW¼NE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 4, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 6, lot 10;
Sec. 7, lot 1;
Sec. 9, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 16, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, lot 4;
Sec. 21, lot 9;
Sec. 24, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 28, SW¼NE¼.
T. 15 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 6, SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 10, NW¼SE¼ and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 16, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 18, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 22, SE¼NW¼.
T. 17 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 22, SW¼NE¼.
T. 21 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 32, SW¼NE¼SE¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 12, W½E½NE¼SW¼, W½NE¼SW¼, and E½E½NW¼SW¼.
T. 24 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 1, W½NE¼SW¼ and E½NW¼SW¼.
T. 30 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 2, S½ of lot 2 and N½SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 14, SE¼NW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 7;
Sec. 3, lot 9;
Sec. 5, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 8, NE¼SE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 12, lot 37-E;
Sec. 22, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 23, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 25, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 26, NE¼SW¼NE¼, N½NW¼SW¼NE¼, and S½SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 35, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 36, NE¼SW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 17, NW¼NE¼ and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 22, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 27, N½SE¼;
Sec. 34, SE¼SW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 3;
Sec. 28, NW¼NE¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 30, lot 1.
T. 23 N., R. 106 W.,
Sec. 8, NW¼NE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 21, NW¼SW¼.
T. 21 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 24, SW¼SW¼.
T. 23 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 13, SW¼SW¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, and NW¼NW¼SE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 107 W.,
Sec. 14, SW¼NW¼NW¼ and NW¼SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 15, SE¼NE¼NE¼ and NE¼SE¼NE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 109 W.,
ec. 19, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 30, NW¼NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 109 W.,
Sec. 9, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 20, NW¼SW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 22, NW¼NE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 7, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 9, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 10, SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 25, SW¼SE¼.
T. 15 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 27, SW¼SW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 110 W.,
Sec. 22, NE¼NE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 13, N½SE¼;
Sec. 24, NE¼SE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 7 and SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 5, NW¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 5 and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 4, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 9, NE¼NE¼ and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 11, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 16, SE¼NW¼ and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 18, NE¼SW¼ and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 20, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 21, NE¼NE¼ and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 22, lot 1 and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 32, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 34, NW¼SW¼.
T. 15 N., R. 111 W.,
Sec. 14, NW¼NE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 17, SE¼NE¼ and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, SE¼NW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 17, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, N½SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 112 W.,
Sec. 35, NW¼NW¼.
T. 12 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 13, SE¼NW¼ and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 21, lot 4;
Sec. 23, NE¼SE¼.
T. 13 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 7 and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, NW¼NE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 113 W.,
Sec. 26, SW¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼.
T. 12 N., R. 114 W.,
Sec. 14, NE¼SE¼.
T. 14 N., R. 120 W.,
Sec. 14, E½NW¼.

The areas described aggregate 15,503.70 acres in Fremont, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties.

The lands described shall continue to be segregated from the operation of the public land laws generally.

4. At 10 a.m. on June 25, 1998, the lands described in paragraphs 1 and 3, except those lands described in paragraph 5, shall be opened to nonmetalliferous mineral location and entry under the United States mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, other segregations of record, and the requirements of applicable law. Appropriation of any of the lands for nonmetalliferous minerals under the general mining laws prior to the date and time of restoration is unauthorized. Any such attempted appropriation, including attempted adverse possession under 30 U.S.C. Sec. 38 (1994), shall vest no rights against the United States. Acts required to establish a location and to initiate a right of possession are governed by State law where not in conflict with Federal law. The Bureau of Land Management will not intervene in disputes between rival locators over possessory rights since Congress has provided for such determinations in local courts.

The lands described in paragraphs 1 and 3 have been and will continue to be open to metalliferous mineral location and entry under the United States mining laws and to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws.

5. The following Public Water Reserves will remain segregated from nonmetalliferous mineral location:

a. The land described below is in an area were water supplies are extremely deficient and there are some occurrences of zeolite deposits. Mineral exploration and development activities would destroy an important water source.

Sixth Principal Meridian

T. 17 N., R. 96 W.,
Sec. 20, NW¼NE¼.

b. The land described below is within a developed public recreation area.

T. 21 N., R. 105 W.,
Sec. 32, W½SE¼, SW¼NE¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼.

The areas described above aggregate 170 acres in Sweetwater County.

Dated: May 14, 1998.

Bob Armstrong,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 98–13863 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before May 16, 1998. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW, NC400, Washington, DC 20240 Written comments should be submitted by June 10, 1998.

Beth Savage,

Acting, Keeper of the National Register.

FLORIDA

Leon County

Greene—Lewis House, 535 W. College Ave., Tallahassee, 98000677

Manatee County

Manatee County Courthouse, 1115 Manatee Ave. W, Bradenton, 98000676

GUAM

Guam County

Sanchez, Francisco Q., Elementary School, GU 2, Umatac, 98000678

LOUISIANA

East Feliciana Parish

Carroll House, 9553 Bank St. Ext., Clinton, 98000679

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County

Taconic and West Avenues Historic District, Roughly bounded by Main St., Maple, West, and Taconic Aves., and Castle St., Great Barrington, 98000680

MINNESOTA

Crow Wing County

Bridge No. 5265—Garrison (Iron and Steel Bridges in Minnesota MPS) US–169 near Mille Lacs Lake, Garrison, 98000681

Lake County

Bridge No. 3589—Silver Creek Township (Reinforced-Concrete Highway Bridges in Minnesota MPS) US–61 over Stewart R., Silver Creek Township vicinity, 98000686

Lyon County

Bridge No. 5083—Marshall (Reinforced-Concrete Highway Bridges in Minnesota MPS) MN 19 over Redwood R., Marshall, 98000682

Bridge No. 5151—Marshall (Reinforced-Concrete Highway Bridges in Minnesota MPS) MN 19 over Redwood R., Marshall, 98000683

Mille Lacs County

Bridge No. 3355—Kathio Township (Reinforced-Concrete Highway Bridges in Minnesota MPS) US–169 over Whitefish Cr., Kathio Township vicinity, 98000685

Pine County

Kettle River Bridge (Iron and Steel Bridges in Minnesota MPS) MN 123 over Kettle R., Sandstone, 98000687

Wabasha County

Bridge No. 5827—Zumbro Falls (Iron and Steel Bridges in Minnesota MPS) MN 60 over streambed, Zumbro Falls, 98000684

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carroll County

Libby Museum, Jct. of 109N and Lang Pond Rd., Wolfeboro, 98000690

NORTH CAROLINA

Perquimans County

Church of the Holy Trinity, 207 S. Church St., Hertford, 98000688

Wake County

Oakforest (Wake County MPS) 9958 Seawell Dr., Wake Forest, 98000689

TEXAS

Anderson County

Anderson County Jail (Palestine, Texas MPS) 704 Avenue A., Palestine, 98000692

Denby Building (Palestine, Texas MPS) 201 W. Crawford St., Palestine, 98000694

Dilley, G.E., Building (Palestine, Texas MPS) 503 W. Main St., Palestine, 98000698

First Presbyterian Church (Palestine, Texas MPS) 406 Avenue A, Palestine, 98000695

Post Office—Palestine (Palestine, Texas MPS) 101 E. Oak St., Palestine, 98000693

Robinson Bank Building (Palestine, Texas MPS) 213 W. Main St., Palestine, 98000691

VIRGINIA

Botetourt County

Anderson House, 5640 Lee Ln., Haymakertown vicinity, 98000696

Washington County

Edmondson Hall, Lindell Rd., 0.25 mi. N of jct. of VA 80 and VA 609, Meadowview vicinity, 98000697

A Request for a Move has been made for the following resource:

NORTH CAROLINA

Dare County

Cape Hatteras Light Station, SE of Buxton off NC 12 in Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Buxton vicinity, 78000266

A Request for Removal has been made for the following resources:

NEW MEXICO

San Miguel County

Elks Lodge Building (Las Vegas, New Mexico MRA) 810 Douglas Ave., Las Vegas, 85000377

TEXAS

Fannin County

Nunn House, 505 W. 5th St. Bonham, 80004117

Harris County

Paul, Allen, House, 2201 Fannin St., Houston, 80004127

[FR Doc. 98–13861 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Receipt of Applications Received for Access to National Park Service Property for the Siting of Mobile Services Antennas

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Public notice of the receipt of an application for a right-of-way permit for a wireless telecommunications facility and the acceptance of public comment.

SUMMARY: Public Notice is hereby given that the National Park Service has received two applications from Bell Atlantic Mobile for a right-of-way permit to construct, operate and maintain a wireless telecommunications site within Rock Creek Park.

One application is for the Fitzgerald Tennis Center. The proposed facility consists of an antenna incorporated into the existing Tennis Center lights, which would raise the light pole height from the current 50 feet, to 78 feet to 100 feet. Additionally, there is a proposed 12 feet by 30 feet shelter to house associated equipment.

The second application is for the Rock Creek Maintenance Facility. The proposed facility includes installation of a 100 foot monopole. There is a

proposed 12 feet by 30 feet by 30 feet shelter to house associated equipment.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this application should be directed to: National Park Service, Superintendent Adrienne Coleman, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW., Washington, DC 20008, Phone (202) 282–1063.

Interested parties may review the application at Rock Creek Park Headquarters, 3545 Williamsburg Lane, NW, Washington, DC 20008.

Written comments must be received within 30 days from the date of this notice.

Cynthia Cox,

Assistant Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 98–13851 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–395]

In the Matter of Certain Eprom, Eeprom, Flash Memory, and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices, and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Decision To Extend Target Date for Completion of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to extend the target date for completion of the above-captioned investigation from June 22, 1998 to June 29, 1998, to accommodate a revised briefing schedule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Wasleff, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202–205–3094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This investigation was instituted on March 18, 1997, based on a complaint filed by Atmel Corporation. 62 FR 13706. The respondents named in the investigation are Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Winbond Electronics Corporation and Winbond Electronics North America Corporation, and Macronix International Co., Ltd.

Silicon Storage Technology, Inc. was permitted to intervene. At issue are claim 1 of U.S. Letters Patent 4,511,811, claim 1 of U.S. Letters Patent 4,673,829, and claims 1–9 of U.S. Letters Patent 4,451,903.

On May 6, 1998, the Commission determined to review portions of the presiding Administrative Law Judge's final initial determination and requested the parties to brief certain questions to aid the Commission's review. 63 FR 25867. The Commission directed the parties to file their main briefs responding to the Commission's notice of review by May 20, 1998, and their reply briefs by May 28, 1998. On May 18, 1998, a motion of respondent Winbond to extend the filing deadline for main briefs to May 26, 1998, and the filing deadline for reply briefs to June 2, 1998, was granted. The extensions apply to all parties.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) and section 210.51 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.51).

Copies of the public version of the Administrative Law Judge's final initial determination and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

Issued: May 19, 1998.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13889 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States of America* v. *Accuventure, et. al* Civil Action No. 96–588–JE, was lodged on May 11, 1998 with the United States District Court for the District of Oregon. In its Complaints, the United States asserted claims against four corporations and two individuals under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136. seq. and under Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (''FTCA''), 15 U.S.C. § 45(a). The claims concerned defendants' sale and advertisement of water filtering and purification products that were not registered as pesticides under FIFRA.

The Consent Decree provides for injunctive relief that restricts the defendants' future ability to distribute and advertise water treatment and filtering products. The Consent Decree also requires defendants to pay a civil penalty of $20,000.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, P.O. Box 7611, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044. Comments should refer to *United States of America* v. *Accuventure et al.*, DOJ Ref. No. 1–1687

The proposed consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Districts of Oregon, District of Oregon, 1000 SW Third Avenue, Suite 600, Portland, OR 97204–2904; the Region X Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 624–0892. A copy of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library.

In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of $8.50 (25 cents per page reproduction cost0 payable to the ''Consent Decree Library.''

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 98–13894 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Consent Decree Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

In accordance with Departmental Policy, 28 CFR 50.7, 38 FR 19029, and 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given that a proposed Consent Decree in *United States* v. *William Davis, et al.*, Civ. Action No. 90–0484–T, was lodged in the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island on May 15, 1998. The proposed Consent Decree resolves the United States' claims against National Starch & Chemical Co. under sections 106 and 107(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation and Liability Act (''CERCLA''), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a), concerning response actions at the Davis Liquid Waste Superfund Site located in Smithfield, Providence County, Rhode Island (the ''Davis Site'').

Under the terms of the Consent Decree, National Starch & Chemical Co. is required to pay $2,125,000 in two payments over two years to the United States in partial reimbursement of the United States' past and future costs. In addition, National Starch & Chemical Co. is jointly and severally responsible along with United Technologies Corp. (''UTC'') and other previous settlers for the source control portion of the remedy at the Site.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, written comments relating to the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and should refer to *United States* v. *William Davis, et al.*, Civ. Action No. 90–0484–T, DOJ #90–11–2–137B.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, District of Rhode Island, Westminster Square Building, 10 Dorrance Street, 10th Floor, Providence, Rhode Island 02903; at the Region I Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 90 Canal Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02203; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 624–0892. Copies of the Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. In requesting a copy, please enclose a check in the amount of $7.25 (25 cents per page reproduction costs) payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 98–13826 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: 98–064]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of agency report forms under OMB review.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). Information collection is required to ensure proper use of and disposition of rights to inventions made in the course of, and data developed under NASA contracts.

DATES: All comments should be submitted on or before July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: All comments should be addressed to Mr. Richard Kall, Code HK, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carmela Simonson, NASA Reports Officer, (202) 358–1223.

Title: Grant programs, intergovernmental relations.

OMB Number: 2700–0093.

Type of review: Extension.

Need and Uses: Recordkeeping and reporting is required to ensure proper accounting of Federal funds and property provided under grants and cooperative agreements to state and local governments.

Affected Public: State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 16.

Responses Per Respondent: 6.

Annual Responses: 95.

Hours Per Request: 5 hrs.

Annual Burden Hours: 485.

Frequency of Report: On occasion.

Donald J. Andreotta,

Deputy Chief Information Officer (Operations), Office of the Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–13225 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice: 98–063]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of agency report forms under OMB review.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). Information collection is required to ensure proper use of and disposition of rights to inventions made in the course of, and data developed under NASA contracts.

DATES: All comments should be submitted on or before July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: All comments should be addressed to Mr. Richard Kall, Code HK, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carmela Simonson, NASA Reports Officer, (202) 358–1223.

Title: Cooperative Agreements with Commercial Firms.

OMB Number: 2700–0092.

Type of review: Extension.

Need and Uses: Recordkeeping and reporting is required to ensure proper accounting of Federal funds and property provided under cooperative agreements with commercial firms.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 107.

Responses Per Respondent: 6.

Annual Responses: 658.

Hours Per Request: Average of 7 hrs per report.

Annual Burden Hours: 4,592.

Frequency of Report: On occasion.

Donald J. Andreotta,

Deputy Chief Information Officer (Operations), Office of the Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–13226 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice (98–066)]

NASA Advisory Council (NAC), Task Force on International Space Station Operational Readiness; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces an open meeting of the NASA Advisory Council Task Force on International Space Station Operational Readiness. Some members of the Task Force will be participating via telecon.

DATES: Tuesday, June 16, 1998, 2:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street, SW, Room 7W31, Washington, DC 20546.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dennis McSweeney, Code IH, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546–0001, 202/358–4556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

—Review the results of the Task Force Working Group in International Space Station Test and Verification
—Review the results of the Task Force Working Group on International Space Station Crew Training
—Review of Task Force assessment on early ingress on International Space Station assembly missions 2A and 2A.1
—Review of Task Force assessment on plans of Mir deorbit

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitors register.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Mathew M. Crouch,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–13858 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 98–068]

NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Space Station Utilization Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Pub. L. 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a forthcoming meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Space Station Utilization Advisory Subcommittee.

DATES: Monday, June 22, 1998, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, June 23, 1998, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday, June 24, 1998, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday, June 25, 1998, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday, June 26, 1998, 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Founders Inn and Conference Center, 5641 Indian River Road, Virginia Beach, VA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Edmond M. Reeves, Code US, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202/358–2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. Advance notice of attendance to the Executive Secretary is requested. The agenda for the meeting will include the following topics:

- Space Station development overview
- ISS utilization capabilities
- Research utilization plans
- Accommodation of human studies
- Communications capabilities
- Attached payload accommodation policy
- International partner utilization plans

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Matthew M. Crouch,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–13860 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 98–067]

NASA Advisory Council, Minority Business Resource Advisory Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a forthcoming meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Minority Business Resource Advisory Committee.

DATES: Monday, June 15, 1998, 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and Tuesday, June 16, 1998, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Lewis Research Center, Administration Building, Room 215, 21000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, OH, 44135–3191.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ralph C. Thomas III, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Room 9K70, 300 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20546, (202) 358–2088.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be open to the public up to the seating capacity of the room. The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

June 15, 1998

- Call to Order
- Reading of Minutes
- Lewis Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) Program
- Report of Chair
- Public Comment
- Center Directorate Reports
- Report on NASA FY 98 SDB Accomplishments
- Adjourn

June 16, 1998

- MBRAC Subpanel Reports
- Status of MBRAC Recommendations
- Special Issues
- Action Items
- Adjourn

It is imperative that the meeting be held on these dates to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Matthew M. Crouch,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–13859 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 98–065]

Notice of prospective patent license

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Prospective Patent License.

SUMMARY: NASA hereby gives notice that AVE, Incorporated, of 343 Harrison Street, Denver, Colorado 80206, has applied for an exclusive license to practice the invention disclosed and claimed in U.S. Patent No. 5,661,494 entitled, ''High Performance Circular Polarized Microstrip Antenna,'' NASA Case No. MSC–21982–1, assigned to the United States of America as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Written objections to the prospective grant of a license should be sent to Johnson Space Center.

DATES: Responses to this notice must be received by July 27, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hardie R. Barr, Patent Attorney, Mail Code HA, NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas 77058, telephone (281) 483–1003.

Dated: May 14, 1998.

Edward A. Frankle,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 98–13899 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NARA is giving public notice that the agency proposes to request extension of a currently approved information collection used by customers/researchers for ordering reproductions of NARA's motion picture, audio, and video holdings that are housed in the Washington, DC area of the National Archives and Records Administration. The public is invited to comment on the proposed information collection pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before July 27, 1998 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Paperwork Reduction Act Comments (NHP), Room 3200, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Rd, College Park, MD 20740–6001; or faxed to 301–713–6913; or electronically mailed to tamee.fechhelm@arch2.nara.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection and supporting statement should be directed to Tamee Fechhelm at telephone number 301–713–6730, or fax number 301–713–6913.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13), NARA invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. The comments and suggestions should address one or more of the following points: (a) Whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of NARA; (b) the accuracy of NARA's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of information technology. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the NARA request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. In this notice, NARA is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Item Approval Request List.

OMB number: 3095–0025.

Agency form number: NA Form 14110 and 14110A.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Business or for-profit, nonprofit organizations and institutions, federal, state and local government agencies, and individuals or households.

Estimated number of respondents: 1,550.

Estimated time per response: 15 minutes.

Frequency of response: On occasion (when respondent requests copies of motion picture, audio, and video holdings from NARA).

Estimated total annual burden hours: 388 hours.

Abstract: The information collection is prescribed by 36 CFR 1254.72. The collection is prepared by researchers who cannot visit the appropriate NARA research room or who request copies of records as a result of visiting a research room. NARA offers limited provisions to obtain copies of records by mail and requires requests to be made on prescribed forms for certain bodies of records. NARA uses the Item Approval Request List form to track reproduction requests and to provide information for customers and vendors.

Dated: May 18, 1998.

L. Reynolds Cahoon,

Assistant Archivist for Human Resources and Information Services.

[FR Doc. 98–13886 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NARA is giving public notice that the agency has submitted to OMB for approval the information collection described in this notice. The public is invited to comment on the proposed information collection pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to OMB at the address below on or before June 25, 1998 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Ms. Maya Bernstein, Desk Officer for NARA, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection and supporting statement should be directed to Tamee Fechhelm at telephone number 301–713–6730 or fax number 301–713–6913.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13), NARA invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. NARA published a notice of proposed collection for this information collection on February 19, 1998 (63 FR 8502). No comments were received. NARA has submitted the described information collection to OMB for approval.

In response to this notice, comments and suggestions should address one or more of the following points: (a) whether the proposed collection information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of NARA; (b) the accuracy of NARA's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collections; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of information technology. In this notice, NARA is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Statistical Research in Archival Records Containing Personal Information.

OMB number: 3095–0002.

Agency form number: None.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Individuals.

Estimated number of respondents: 1.

Estimated time per response: 7 hours.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 7 hours.

Abstract: The information collection is prescribed by 36 CFR 1256.16 and 36 CFR 1256.4. Respondents are researchers who wish to do biomedical

statistical research in archival records containing highly personal information. NARA needs the information to evaluate requests for access to ensure that the requester meets the criteria in 36 CFR 1256.4 and that the proper safeguards will be made to protect the information.

Dated: May 14, 1998.

L. Reynolds Cahoon,

Assistant Archivist for Human Resources and Information Services.

[FR Doc. 98–13888 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Space Planning for the National Archives and Records Administration; Public Meeting

The National Archives and Records Administration announces a meeting on Wednesday, June 3, 1998, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at NARA's regional records services facility at 380 Trapelo Road, in Waltham, Massachusetts. This meeting will be open to the public.

This is one of a series of meetings at which NARA is seeking public input for a study of its space needs for the next 10 years. NARA representatives will explain the reasons for undertaking a space plan, its objectives, and the planning process, and will invite comments and answer questions. In addition to helping NARA with its planning, this meeting is part of a National Performance Review initiative called Conversations With America: My Government Listens. NARA urges everyone interested to attend.

For further information, contact Diane LeBlanc on 781–647–8745. Persons planning to attend the meeting are asked to call 781–647–8745 or send an e-mail to diane.leblanc@waltham.nara.gov. However, notice is not required.

Dated: May 20, 1998.

John W. Carlin,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 98–13902 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. IA 98–19 ASLBP No. 98–741–03–EA]

John Boshuk, Jr.; Establishment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

Pursuant to delegation by the Commission dated December 29, 1972, published in the **Federal Register**, 37 FR 28710 (1972), and Sections 2.105, 2.700, 2.702, 2.714, 2.714a, 2.717, 2.721, and 2.772(j) of the Commission's Regulations, all as amended, an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is being established to preside over the following proceeding.

John Boschuk, Jr.

Order Prohibiting Involvement in NRC-Licensed Activities

IA 98–19

In accordance with 10 CFR 202, this Board is established as a result of the petitioner, John Boschuk, Jr., requesting a hearing on April 27, 1998, for an NRC Order issued April 10, 1998. The Order prohibits Mr. Boschuk from engaging in NRC-licensed activities for five years, requires him to inform the NRC of any NRC licensed entity or entities where he is involved and prohibits such involvements, and requires him to provide a copy of the Order to all such NRC-licensed entities.

The Board is comprised of the following administrative judges:

G. Paul Bollwerk, III, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Thomas D. Murphy, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Frederick J. Shon, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

All correspondence, documents and other materials in this proceeding shall be filed with the Judges in accordance with 10 CFR 2.701.

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 18th day of May, 1998.

B. Paul Cotter, Jr.,

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

[FR Doc. 98–13883 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. IA 98–20 ASLBP No. 98–742–04–EA]

Lourdes T. Boschuk; Establishment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

Pursuant to delegation by the Commission dated December 29, 1972, published in the **Federal Register**, 37 FR 28710 (1972), and Sections 2.105, 2.700, 2.702, 2.714, 2.714a, 2.717, 2.721, and 2.772(j) of the Commission's Regulations, all as amended, an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board is being established to preside over the following proceeding.

Lourdes T. Boschuk

Order Prohibiting Involvement in NRC-Licensed Activities

IA 98–20

In accordance with 10 CFR 202, this Board is established as a result of the petitioner, Lourdes T. Boschuk, requesting a hearing on April 27, 1998, for an NRC Order issued April 10, 1998. The Order prohibits Ms. Boschuk from engaging in NRC-licensed activities for five years, requires her to inform the NRC of any NRC licensed entity or entities where she is involved and prohibits such involvements, and requires her to provide a copy of the Order to all such NRC-licensed entities.

The Board is comprised of the following administrative judges:

G. Paul Bollwerk, III, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Thomas D. Murphy, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

Frederick J. Shon, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

All correspondence, documents and other materials in this proceeding shall be filed with the Judges in accordance with 10 CFR 2.701.

Issued at Rockville, Maryland, this 18th day of May 1998.

B. Paul Cotter, Jr.,

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

[FR Doc. 98–13884 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–219]

GPU Nuclear, Inc.; Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has granted the request of GPU Nuclear Inc. (the licensee) to withdraw its July 16, 1997, application for proposed amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–16 for the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station, located in Ocean County, New Jersey.

The proposed amendment would have revised the Oyster Creek Security Training and Qualification Plan. .

The Commission had previously issued a Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment published in

the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1997 (62 FR 66138). However, by letter dated May 14, 1998, the licensee withdrew the proposed change.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated July 16, 1997, and the licensee's letter dated May 14, 1998, which withdrew the application for license amendment. The above documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Ocean County Library, Reference Department, 101 Washington Street, Toms River, New Jersey 08753.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 19th day of May 1998.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Ronald B. Eaton Sr.,

Project Manager, Project Directorate I–3, Division of Reactor Projects—I/II, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 98–13901 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee Cancellation of Open Committee Meeting

According to the provisions of section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), notice is hereby given that the meeting of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee scheduled for Thursday, June 4, 1998, has been canceled.

Information on other meetings can be obtained by contacting the Committee's Secretary, Office of Personnel Management, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, Room 5559, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, DC 20415, (202) 606–1500.

Dated: May 13, 1998.

Phyllis G. Heuerman,

Acting Chair, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc. 98–13920 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Rel. No. IC–23190; File No. 812–10958]

Baron Capital Funds Trust, et al.; Notice of Application

May 18, 1998.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'').

ACTION: Notice of application for an order under Section 6(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the ''Act''), granting relief from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act, and Rules 6e–2(b)(15) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15) thereunder.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Baron Capital Funds Trust and BAMCO, Inc., seek an order pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act to the extent necessary to permit shares of any current or future series of the Trust designed to fund insurance products (''Insurance Funding Series'') and shares of any other investment company or series thereof now or in the future registered under the Act that is designed to fund insurance products and for which the Adviser, or any of its affiliates (''Affiliates''), may in the future serve as investment adviser, administrator, manager, principal underwriter or sponsor (the Insurance Funding Series and each such other investment company being hereinafter referred to, collectively, as the ''Funds'') to be sold to and held by: (a) Variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts of both affiliated and unaffiliated life insurance companies (''Participating Insurance Companies''), and (b) certain qualified pension or retirement plans outside of the separate account context (''Plans'').

APPLICANTS: Baron Capital Funds Trust (''Trust'') and BAMCO, Inc. (''Adviser'').

FILING DATES: The application was filed on January 12, 1998.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the Secretary of the SEC and serving Applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests must be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on June 12, 1998, and should be accompanied by proof of service on Applicants, in the form of an affidavit, or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons may request notification of a hearing by writing to the Secretary of the SEC.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Applicants, Baron Capital Funds Trust, c/o Linda Martinson, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153; copy to Richard T. Prins, Esq., Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10222.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elisa D. Metzger, Senior Counsel, or Mark C. Amorosi, Branch Chief, Office of Insurance Products, Division of Investment Management, at (202) 942–0670.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the application. The complete application may be obtained for a fee from the Public Reference Branch of the SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549, (tel. (202) 942–8090).

Applicants' Representations

1. The Trust is a Delaware business trust and is registered under the Act as an open-end diversified management investment company. The Trust currently is composed of one series, Baron Capital Asset Fund, and is authorized to issue shares in separate series or classes. Additional series may be added in the future.

2. The Adviser is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and is the investment adviser for the Trust. The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Baron Capital Group, Inc. (''BCG'').

3. The Funds intend to offer shares to separate accounts established by Participating Insurance Companies to fund variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (''Contracts''). Shares of each series of any of the Funds, including the Insurance Funding Series, also may be offered directly to Plans outside of the separate account context.

Applicants state that due to changes in the interpretation of the tax law by the Internal Revenue Service, the Funds are afforded an opportunity to increase their asset base through the sale of shares of the Funds to Plans. Section 817(h) of the Code imposes certain diversification standards on the underlying assets of variable annuity contracts and variable life contracts held by the portfolios of the Funds. The Code provides that such contracts shall not be treated as an annuity contract of life insurance contract for any period (and any subsequent period) for which the investments are not, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department, adequately diversified. On March 2, 1989, the Treasury Department issued Regulations (Treas. Reg. § 1.817–5) which establish diversification requirements for the investment portfolios underlying variable annuity and variable life contracts. The Regulations provide that, in order to meet the diversification requirements, all of the beneficial interests in the investment company must be held by the segregated asset accounts of one or more insurance companies. However, the Regulations also contain certain exceptions to this requirement, one of

which allows shares in an investment company to be held by a qualified pension or retirement plan without adversely affecting the ability of shares in the same investment company to also be held by the separate accounts of insurance companies in connection with their variable annuity and variable life contracts (Treas. Reg. § 1.817–5(f)(3)(iii)). To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Adviser or any Affiliate may act as investment adviser to Plans that will purchase shares of the Funds.

Applicants' Legal Analysis

1. Applicants seek an order exempting variable life insurance separate accounts of Participating Insurance Companies (and any principal underwriters and depositors of such accounts, and the Applicants) from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act, and Rule 6e–2(b)(15) and Rule 6e–3(T)(b)(15) thereunder, to the extent necessary to permit shares of the Funds to be offered and sold to, and held by, (1) variable annuity and variable life separate accounts of both affiliated and unaffiliated life insurance companies; and (2) qualified pension and retirement plans outside of the separate account context.

2. In connection with scheduled premium variable life insurance contracts issued through a separate account registered under the Act as a unit investment trust, Rule 6e–2(b)(15) provides partial exemptions from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act. The exemptions granted by Rule 6e–2(b)(15) are available only where all of the assets of the separate account consist of the shares of one or more registered management investment companies which offer their share ''exclusively to variable life insurance separate accounts of the life insurer, or of any affiliated life insurance company.'' Therefore, the relief granted by Rule 6e–2(b)(15) is not available with respect to a scheduled premium variable life insurance separate account that owns shares of an investment management company that also offers its shares to a variable annuity separate account or a flexible premium variable life insurance separate account of the insurer or of any affiliated or unaffiliated insurance company. The use of a common investment management company as the underlying investment medium for both variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts is referred therein as ''mixed funding.'' In addition, the relief granted by Rule 6e–2(b)(15) is not available if shares of the underlying investment management company are offered to variable annuity or variable life insurance separate accounts of unaffiliated life insurance companies. The use of a common management investment company as the underlying investment medium for separate accounts of unaffiliated insurance companies is referred to herein as ''shared funding.''

3. In connection with flexible premium variable life insurance contracts issued through a separate account registered under the Act as a unit investment trust, Rule 6e–3(T)(b)(15) provides partial exemptions from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a), and 15(b) of the Act. The exemptions granted by Rule 6e–3(T)(b)(15) are available only where all of assets of the separate account consist of the shares of one or more registered management investment companies which offer their shares exclusively to separate accounts of the life insurer, or any affiliated life insurance company offering either scheduled premium variable life insurance contracts of flexible premium variable life insurance contracts, or both; or which also offer their shares to variable annuity separate accounts of the life insurer or of an affiliated life insurance company. Therefore, Rule 6e–3(T)(b)(15) permits mixed funding for flexible premium variable life insurance separate accounts under certain circumstances. The rule, however, does not permit shared funding, because the relief granted by the rule is not available with respect to a flexible premium variable life insurance separate account that owns shares of a management investment company that offers it shares to separate accounts (including flexible premium variable life insurance separate accounts) of unaffiliated life insurance companies.

4. Applicants state that the relief granted by Rules 6e–2(b)(15) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15) will not be negatively affected by the purchase of shares of the Funds by Plans. Because the relief under Rules 6e–2(b)(15) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15) is available only where shares of the investment company are offered exclusively to separate accounts, however, exemptive relief is necessary if shares of the Funds are also to be sold to Plans.

5. Section 9(a) of the Act provides that a company may not act as investment adviser to or principal underwriter for any registered open-end investment company if an affiliated person of that company, such as an officer, director or employee, is subject to a disqualification contained in Sections 9(a)(1) or (2). Rule 6e–2(b)(15)(i) and (ii) and Rule 6e–3(T)(b)(15)(i) and (ii) provide partial exemptions from Section 9(a) under certain circumstances, subject to the limitation on mixed and shared funding. These exemptions limit the application of the eligibility restrictions of Section 9(a) to those affiliated individuals or companies that participate directly in the management of the underlying fund.

6. The partial relief granted from Section 9(a) in Rules 6e–2(b)(15) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15) limits, in effect, the amount of monitoring necessary to ensure compliance with Section 9 to that which is appropriate in light of that section's policy and purposes. Applicants state that those rules recognize that it is not necessary for the protection of investors or the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act to apply to the provisions of Section 9(a) to individuals in a large insurance company complex, most of whom will have no connection with the investment company funding the separate accounts.

7. Applicants maintain that it is unnecessary to limit the applicability of the rules merely because the Funds may be sold in connection with mixed and shared funding. The Participating Insurance Companies are not expected to play any role in the management or administration of the Funds. Accordingly, Applicants state that applying the restrictions of Section 9(a) because of investment by other insurers' separate accounts would not serve any regulatory purpose. Additionally, Applicants submit that the reasons underlying the grant of relief from Section 9(a) will not be affected in any way by the proposed sale of the Funds to Plans.

8. Rules 6e–2(b)(15)(iii) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15)(iii) assume the existence of a pass-through voting requirement with respect to management investment company shares held by a separate account. Rules 6e–2(b)(15)(iii) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15)(iii), however, provide exemptions from the pass-through voting requirement with respect to several significant matters, assuming the limitations on mixed and shared funding are observed. Rules 6e–2(b)(15)(iii)(A) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15)(iii)(A) provide that the insurance company may disregard the voting instructions of its contract owners with respect to the investments of an underlying fund or any contract between a fund and its investment adviser, when required to do so by an insurance regulatory authority, under certain circumstances. Rules 6e–2(b)(15)(iii)(B) and 6e–3(T)(b)(15)(iii)(A)(*2*) provide that the insurance company may disregard the voting instructions of contract owners in favor of any change in such company's

investment policies, principal underwriter, or any investment adviser, under certain circumstances.

9. Applicants state that, in adopting Rule 6e–2, the Commission expressly recognized that exemptions from pass-through voting requirements were necessary to assure the solvency of the life insurer and the performance of its contractual obligations by enabling an insurance regulatory authority or the life insurer to act when certain proposals reasonably could be expected to increase the risks undertaken by the life insurer. Flexible premium variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity contracts are subject to substantially the same state insurance regulatory authority, and therefore, corresponding provisions of Rule 6e–3(T) (which apply to flexible premium insurance contracts and which permit mixed funding) presumably were adopted in recognition of the same considerations as the Commission applied in adopting Rule 6e–2. Applicants assert that these considerations are no less important or necessary when an insurance company funds its separate accounts in connection with mixed and shared funding.

10. Applicants further state that where applicable, shares of the Funds sold to Plans will be held by the trustees of such Plans as required by Section 403(a) of ERISA. Section 403(a) also provides that the trustees must have exclusive authority and discretion to manage and control Plans with two exceptions: (a) when the Plan expressly provides that the trustees are subject to the direction of a named fiduciary who is not a trustee, in which case the trustees are subject to proper directions made in accordance with the terms of the Plan and not contrary to ERISA; and (b) when the authority to manage, acquire or dispose of assets of the Plan is delegated to one or more investment managers pursuant to Section 402(a)(3) of ERISA. Unless one of the two exceptions stated in Section 403(a) applies, the Plan trustees have exclusive authority and responsibility for voting proxies.

11. Where a named fiduciary appoints an investment manager, the investment manager has the responsibility to vote the shares held unless the right to vote such shares is reserved to the trustees or to the name fiduciary. The Plans may have their trustee(s) or other fiduciaries exercise voting rights attributable to investment securities held by the Plans in their discretion. Some of the Plans, however, may provide for the trustee(s), an investment adviser (or advisers) or another named fiduciary to exercise voting rights in accordance with instructions from participants in Plans (''Plan Participants'').

12. Where a Plan does not provide Plan Participants with the right to give voting instructions, the Applicants do not see any potential for irreconcilable material conflicts of interest between or among Contract holders and Plan Participants with respect to voting of the respective Fund's shares. Accordingly, Applicants note that, unlike the case with insurance company separate accounts, the issue of the resolution of irreconcilable material conflicts with respect to voting is not present with respect to such Plans since the Plans are not entitled to pass-through voting privileges. Even if a Plan were to hold a controlling interest in a Fund, the Applicants do not believe that such control would disadvantage other investors in such Fund to any greater extent than is the case when any institutional shareholder holds a majority of the voting securities of any open-end management investment company. In this regard, the Applicants submit that investment in the Funds by a Plan will not create any of the voting complications occasioned by mixed funding or shared funding. Unlike mixed or shared funding, Plan Participant voting rights cannot be frustrated by veto rights of insurers of state regulators.

13. Where a Plan provides Plan Participants with the right to give voting instructions, the Applicants see no reason to believe that Plan Participants in Plans generally or those in a particular Plan, either as a single group or in combination with Plan Participants in other Plans, would vote in a manner that would disadvantage Contract holders. The purchase of shares of the Funds by Plans that provide voting rights does not present any complication not otherwise occasioned by mixed or shared funding.

14. Applicants represent that the Funds will inform each shareholder, including each separate account and Plan, of information necessary for the meeting including their respective share ownership in the Fund. A Participating Insurance Company will then solicit voting instructions consistent with the ''pass through'' voting requirement.

15. Applicants assert that no increased conflict of interest would be present if the requested relief is granted. Applicants maintain that shared funding does not present any issues that do not already exist where a single insurance company is licensed to do business in several states. For example, when different Participating Insurance Companies are domiciled in different states, it is possible that the state insurance regulatory body in a state in which one Participating Insurance Company is domiciled could require action that is inconsistent with the requirements of other insurance regulators in one or more other states in which other Participating Insurance Companies are domiciled. The possibility, however, also exists when a single insurer and its affiliates offer their insurance products in several states, as is currently permitted.

16. Applicants also assert that affiliations do not reduce the potential for differences in state regulatory requirements. In any event, the conditions set forth in the application and described below are designed to safeguard against any adverse effects that differences among state regulatory requirements may produce. If a particular state insurance regulator's decision conflicts with the majority of other state regulators, the affected insurer may be required to withdraw its separate account's investment in the relevant Funds.

17. Applicants maintain that affiliation does not eliminate the potential for divergent judgments as to when a Participating Insurance company could disregard Control holder voting instructions. The potential for disagreement is limited by the requirement that disregarding voting instructions be reasonable and based on specified good faith determinations. However, if the Participating Insurance Company's decision to disregard Contract holder voting instructions represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote approving a particular change, such Participating Insurance Company may be required, at the election of the relevant Fund, to withdraw its separate account's investment in that Fund and no charge or penalty will be imposed upon the Contract holders as a result of such withdrawal.

18. Applicants submit that there is no reason why the investment policies of a Fund would or should be materially different from what it would or should be if it funded only variable annuity contracts or only variable life insurance contracts rather than Contracts and Plans. The Funds will not be managed to favor or disfavor any particular insurer or type of Contract. Regardless of the types of Fund shareholders, the Adviser is legally obligated to manage the Funds in accordance with each Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions as well as any guidelines established by the relevant Board of Directors or Trustees of the Funds. Applicants assert that the

Adviser does not give consideration to the identity of particular shareholders in a Fund, and, thus, manages the Funds in the same manner as any other mutual fund.

19. Applicants submit that there is no greater potential for material irreconcilable conflicts arising between the interests of participants and contract owners of separate accounts from possible future changes in the federal tax laws than that which already exists between variable annuity contract owners and variable life insurance contract owners.

20. Applicants note that while there are differences in the manner in which distributions from variable contracts and Plans are taxed, the tax consequences do not raise any conflicts of interest. When distributions are to be made, and a separate account or Plan is unable to net purchase payments to make the distributions, the separate account and Plan will redeem shares of their Funds at their net asset value. A Plan will make distributions in accordance with the terms of the Plan. A Participating Insurance Company will make distributions in accordance with the terms of the variable contract.

21. Applicants state that the ability of the Funds to sell their shares directly to Plans does not create a ''senior security,'' as such term is defined under Section 18(g) of the Act, with respect to any Contract owner as opposed to a participant under a Plan. Applicants state that regardless of the rights and benefits of participants under the Plans or Contract owners under the Contracts, the Plans and the variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts only have rights with respect to their respective shares of the Funds. They can only redeem such shares at their net asset value. No shareholder of the Funds has any preference over any other shareholder with respect to distribution of assets or payment of dividends.

22. Applicants submit that there are not conflicts between Contract owners of separate accounts and participants under the Plans with respect to the state insurance commissioners' veto powers over investment objectives. The state insurance commissioners have been given the veto power in recognition of the fact that insurance companies usually cannot simply redeem their separate accounts out of one fund and invest in another. Generally, time-consuming, complex transactions must be undertaken to accomplish such redemptions and transfers. On the other hand, the Plans can make the decision quickly and implement the redemption of their shares from the Funds and reinvest in another funding vehicle without the same regulatory impediments or, or as is the case with most Plans, even hold cash pending suitable investment. Based on the foregoing, Applicants have concluded that even if there should arise issues where the interests of Contract owners and the interests of Plans are in conflict, the issues can be almost immediately resolved because the Plans can, on their own, redeem the shares out of the Funds.

23. Applicants state that various factors have kept more insurance companies from offering variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts than currently offer such contracts. These factors include the costs of organizing and operating a funding medium, the lack of expertise with respect to investment management (principally with respect to stock and money market investments), and the lack of name recognition by the public as investment experts. For example, some smaller life insurance companies may not find it economically feasible, or within their investment or administrative expertise, to enter the variable contract business on their own. Use of a Fund as a common investment medium for variable contracts would reduce or eliminate these barriers.

24. Applicants maintain that the Participating Insurance Companies will benefit not only from the investment management and administrative expertise of the Adviser and its Affiliates, but also from the cost efficiencies and investment flexibility afforded by a large pool of funds. It would permit a greater amount of assets available for investment, thereby promoting economies of scale, permitting greater diversification, and making the addition of new portfolios more feasible. Additionally, making the Funds available for mixed and shared funding will encourage more insurance companies to offer variable contracts, and this should result in increased competition with respect to both variable contract design and pricing, which can be expected to result in more product variation and lower charges.

Applicants' Conditions

Applicants have consented to the following conditions if the order requested in the application is granted:

1. A majority of the Trustees or Board of Directors (each, a ''Board'') of the Trust and each Fund will consist of persons who are not ''interested persons'' thereof, as defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the Act and the rules thereunder and as modified by any applicable orders of the Commission, except that if this condition is not met by reason of the death, disqualification, or bona-fide resignation of any trustee or director, then the operation of this condition shall be suspended: (a) for a period 45 days if the vacancy or vacancies may be filed by the Board; (b) for a period of 60 days if a vote of shareholders is required to fill the vacancy or vacancies; or (c) for such longer period as the Commission may prescribe by order upon application.

2. The Boards will monitor their respective Funds for the existence of any irreconcilable material conflict between and among the interests of the Contract holders of all separate accounts and of Plan Participants and Plans investing in the Funds, and determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to any such conflicts. An irreconcilable material conflict may arise for a variety of reasons, which may include: (a) an action by any state insurance regulatory authority; (b) a change in applicable federal or state insurance, tax, or securities laws or regulations, or a public ruling, private letter ruling or any similar action by insurance, tax, or securities regulatory authorities; (c) an administrative or judicial decision in any relevant proceeding; (d) the manner in which the investments of the Funds are being managed; (e) a difference in voting instructions given by variable annuity and variable life insurance Contract holders; (f) a decision by a Participating Insurance Company to disregard the voting instructions of Contract holders; and (g) if applicable, a decision by a Plan to disregard the voting instructions of Plan Participants.

3. The Adviser (or any other investment adviser of a Fund), any Participating Insurance Company and any Plan that executes a fund participation agreement upon becoming an owner of 10% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of a Fund (such Plans referred to hereafter as ''Participating Plans'') will be required to report any potential or existing conflicts to the Board of the relevant Fund. The Adviser (or any other investment adviser of a Fund), Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans will be responsible for assisting the appropriate Board in carrying out its responsibilities under these conditions by providing the Board with all information reasonably necessary for the Board to consider any issues raised. This includes, but is not limited to, an obligation by a Participating Insurance Company to inform the Board whenever it has determined to disregard Contract holder voting instructions and, if pass-through voting is applicable, an obligation by a

Participating Plan to inform the Board whenever it has determined to disregard Plan Participant voting instructions. The responsibility to report such information and conflicts to and to assist the Boards will be contractual obligations of all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans investing in the Funds under their agreement governing participation in the Funds, and such agreements shall provide that these responsibilities will be carried out with a view only to the interests of Contract holders and, if applicable, Plan Participants.

4. If a majority of the Board of a Fund, or a majority of the disinterested trustees or directors, determine that an irreconcilable material conflict exists, the relevant Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans, at their expense and to the extent reasonably practicable (as determined by a majority of the disinterested trustees or directors), will be required to take whatever steps are necessary to remedy or eliminate the irreconcilable material conflict. Such steps could include: (a) withdrawing the assets allocable to some or all of the separate accounts from the Fund and reinvesting such assets in a different investment medium, which may include another series of the Trust or another Fund; (b) submitting the questions of whether such segregation should be implemented to a vote of all affected Contract holders and, as appropriate, segregating the assets of any appropriate group (i.e., variable annuity or variable life insurance Contract holders of one or more Participating Insurance Companies) that votes in favor of such segregation, or offering to the affected Contract holders the option of making such a change; and (c) establishing a new registered management investment company or managed separate account. If an irreconcilable material conflict arises because of a decision by a Participating Insurance Company to disregard Contract holders voting instructions, and that decision represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote, the Participating Insurance Company may be required, at the election of the Fund, to withdraw its separate account's investment in such Fund, with no charge or penalty imposed as a result of such withdrawal. If an irreconcilable material conflict arises because of a Participating Plan's decision to disregard Plan Participant voting instructions, if applicable, and that decision represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote, the Participating Plan may be required, at the election of the Fund, to withdraw its investment in such Fund, with no charge or penalty imposed as a result of such withdrawal. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the responsibility of taking remedial action in the event of a Board determination of an irreconcilable material conflict and bearing the cost of such remedial action shall be a contractual obligation of all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans under their agreements governing participation in the Funds, and these responsibilities will be carried out with a view only to the interests of Contract holders and Plan Participants, as applicable.

5. For purposes of Condition Four, a majority of the disinterested members of the applicable Board will determine whether or not any proposed action adequately remedies any irreconcilable material conflict, but in no event will a Fund or the Adviser (or any other investment adviser of the Funds) be required to reestablish a new funding medium for any Contract. No Participating Insurance Company shall be required by Condition Four to set zero copy attached received instructions. Each Participating Plan will vote as required by applicable law and governing plan documents.

8. All reports of potential or existing conflicts received by a Board, and all Board action will regard to determining the existence of a conflict, notifying the Adviser, Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans of a conflict, and determining whether any proposed action adequately remedies a conflict, will be properly recorded in the minutes of the appropriate Board or other appropriate records, and such minutes or other records shall be made available to the Commission upon request.

9. Each Fund will notify all Participating Insurance Companies with respect to such Fund that separate account prospectus disclosure regarding potential risks of mixed and shared funding may be appropriate. Each Fund will disclose in its prospectus that: (a) shares of the Fund may be offered to insurance company separate accounts of both annuity and life insurance variable contracts, and to Plans; (b) due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations, the interests of various Contract owners participating in the Fund and the interests of Plans investing in the Fund may conflict; and (c) the Board will monitor such Fund for any material conflicts of interest and determine what action, if any, should be taken.

10. Each Fund will comply with all provisions of the Act requiring voting by shareholders (which, for these purposes, shall be the person having a voting interest in the shares of the respective Fund), and in particular, each Fund will either provide for annual meetings (except to the extent that the Commission may interpret Section 16 of the Act not to require such meetings) or comply with Section 16(c) of the Act (although the Funds are not within the trusts described in Section 16(c) of the Act), as well as with Section 16(a) and, if applicable, Section 16(b) of the Act. Further, each Fund will act in accordance with the Commission's interpretation of the requirements of Section 16(a) with respect to periodic elections of directors (or trustees) and with whatever rules the Commission may promulgate with respect thereto.

11. If and to the extent that Rules 6e–2 and 6e–3(T) are amended (or Rule 6e–3 under the Act is adopted) to provide exemptive relief from any provision of the Act, or the rules promulgated thereunder with respect to mixed or shared funding on terms and conditions materially different from any exemptions granted in the order requested by Applicants, then the Funds shall and the Participating Insurance Companies, as appropriate, shall be required to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with Rules 6e–2 and 6e–3(T), as amended, or Rule 6e–3, as adopted, to the extent applicable.

12. No less than annually, the Adviser (or any other investment adviser of a Fund), the Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans shall submit to the Boards such reports, materials, or data as such Boards may reasonably request so that the Boards may fully carry out the obligations imposed upon them by the conditions contained in the application. Such reports, materials, and data shall be submitted more frequently if deemed appropriate by the applicable Boards. The obligations of the Adviser, Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans to provide these reports, materials and data to the Boards, shall be a contractual obligation of the Adviser, all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans under the agreements governing their participation in the Funds.

13. If a Plan or Plan Participant shareholder should become an owner of 10% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of a Fund, such Plan will execute a participation agreement with such Fund including the conditions set forth in the application to the extent applicable. A Plan or Plan Participant shareholder will execute an application containing an acknowledgment of this condition at the

time of its initial purchase of shares of the Fund.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants represent that the exemptions requested are necessary and appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13815 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

(Release No. 34–39996; File No. SR–AMEX–97–30)

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change by the American Stock Exchange, Inc. Relating to Professional Hearing Officers, Executive Committee Review of Appeals From Disciplinary Panel Decisions and Indemnification of Persons Serving on Disciplinary Panels and Exchange Officials

May 18, 1998.

I. Introduction

On August 11, 1997, the American Stock Exchange, Inc. (''Amex'' or ''Exchange'') submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''ACT'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change which amends the Exchange's Constitution and Rules of Procedure applicable to its disciplinary proceedings. A notice of the proposed rule change appeared in the **Federal Register** on March 24, 1998.[3] The Commission received no comment letters concerning this rule change. This order approves the proposed rule change.

The Exchange's Constitution and Rules of Procedure applicable to disciplinary proceedings currently require, among other things, the Exchange to draw members of disciplinary panels exclusively from the ranks of practicing securities industry professionals. These rules also generally require the Chairmen of Disciplinary Panels to be Exchange Officials. The Exchange believes the current system for selecting Disciplinary Panels has worked well for many years, and Panel members have performed an invaluable service to the Exchange on a voluntary basis. Recently, the Exchange has noticed that the complexity of the legal issues confronting its disciplinary panels has increased, thus requiring Article V, Section 1(b) of the Exchange's Constitution and its Rules of Procedure to be modified.

II. Description of the Proposal

i. Professional Hearing Officers

Frequently, Disciplinary Panels face complicated legal questions that must be resolved promptly to ensure the timely resolution of enforcement matters. While the Exchange provides the Panels with an assistant, this staff person has a non-substantive role in enforcement proceedings and, therefore, is unable to fully participate in evaluating important legal, evidentiary and procedural questions. Accordingly, the Exchange has amended its Constitution and Rules to provide for professional hearing officers to serve as chairmen and voting members of Exchange Disciplinary Panels.[4] The remaining members of Disciplinary Panels would continue to be drawn from the ranks of practicing securities industry professionals as currently provided for in the Exchange's Constitution and Rules.[5]

ii. Indemnification of Persons Serving on Disciplinary Panels and Exchange Officials

The indemnification provision of the Exchange's Constitution had not specifically mentioned persons serving on Disciplinary Panels nor Exchange Officials. Although the Exchange believes there are sound arguments for concluding that persons serving on Disciplinary Panels and Exchange Officials already are covered by the Exchange's indemnity provision, the Exchange has, nevertheless, amended the Constitution to make this coverage explicit to help ensure that the Exchange can continue to attract and retain qualified persons to serve in these capacities.[6]

iii. Board Review of Disciplinary Panel Decisions

Prior to this proposal, in all instances, disciplinary appeals were heard by the Executive Committee of the Board pursuant to delegated authority from the Board of Governors as authorized by Article V, Section 1(b) of the Constitution except where a member or member organization is expelled or suspended for a period of one year or more. In such instance, a review by the full Board would have been required. However, the Exchange has amended its Constitution to vest in the Executive Committee the delegated authority to hear *all* appeals (including matters the Board calls for review) regardless of the nature of the respondent or the penalty.[7] This should make the appeal process less cumbersome, while at the same time eliminating a special review privilege (*i.e.*, full Board review) that existed for members and member organizations, but not for their employees. The full Board would retain authority to review disciplinary decisions when such review is deemed appropriate.

III. Discussion

The Commission believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act [8] and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Specifically, the Commission believes that approval of the proposed rule change is

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[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4 (1995).

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39767 (March 17, 1998), 63 FR 1414 (March 24, 1998).

[4] The Amex expects that the ''professional hearing officer will be an individual who is a lawyer who has had litigation experience in the securities area. It is possible that such individual, or his firm, may provide advice or services to the Exchange on matters that do not relate to the investigation or preparation of disciplinary matters.'' *See* letter from Janice M. Stroughter, Director of Hearings and Special Counsel, Legal & Regulatory Policy, American Stock Exchange, Inc., to Katherine England, Esq., Assistant Director, Market Supervision, SEC, dated February 25, 1998 (''Amendment No. 2'').

[5] *CR.* CBOE Rule 2.1 (establishing committees, procedures and duties and powers thereof); NYSE rule 476(b) (outlining the composition of a Hearing Board, the selection pool from which panelists are chosen and length of service); and PCX Rule 11 (procedures for establishing committees in general, membership selection, and delegation of jurisdiction to specific committees).

[6] *Cf.* CBOE Const. art. IX, NYSE Const. art. XII, and PCX Const. art. XVI. According to these provisions, indemnification is granted to members of any committees authorized by their respective Constitutions or Boards.

[7] *Cf.* CBOE Rule 17.10 (review shall be conducted by the Board or a committee of the Board); NYSE Rule 476(f) (review of Hearing Panel's decision conducted by the Board); and PCX Rule 10.8(a) (review may either be conducted by the Board or by a committee appointed by Board).

[8] Pursuant to Section 3(f) of the Act, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. In updating its rules to improve its disciplinary process, the Exchange has enhanced efficiency by streamlining a process that should enable the Exchange to expeditiously resolve disciplinary actions. Competition should also improve as members and customers become confident that wrongdoing will be quickly and effectively addressed. If competition increases then capital formation should improve as an increase in business should result in increased profits. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

consistent with Section 6(b)(7)[9] of the Act. The proposed rule change provides fair procedures for disciplining its members and associated persons by changing the composition of Disciplinary Panels to allow professional hearing officers to serve as chairmen and voting members on these panels. Providing more responsibility and authority to these professional hearing officers lends credibility to the disciplinary process because all parties involved in the dispute will benefit from their expertise and knowledge of the law as it applies to the securities industry. This expertise and knowledge should result in speedier Panel decisions without sacrificing due process.

The Commission notes, however, that the Exchange's rules do not specifically address the possibility of conflicts of interest between the panelist and parties in the dispute.[10] In response, the Exchange states that its Hearings Department screens panel members for conflicts of interest.[11] Initially, prospective panel members are chosen who do not present apparent conflicts. These prospective panelists are then given the names of the parties, names of lawyers or agents representing the parties, names of any potential witnesses disclosed by the parties, and the nature of the case. Prospective panelists are then asked whether they have any past or present relationships with any of the persons mentioned and whether they are aware of any other conflict presented by any of the persons mentioned or by the nature of the case. The Exchange also forwards the names of prospective panelists to the parties so that the parties can conduct their own conflicts check. In the Commission's view, this procedure should go on a long way in removing any interested persons from the list of prospective panelists before the panel is selected, thereby minimizing the possibility of conflicts.

The Commission agrees that extending the right of indemnification to persons serving on Disciplinary Panels and to Exchange Officials should allow the Exchange to attract and retain qualified persons to serve in these capacities. By eliminating the possibility of litigation and potential judgment as factors in deciding whether to participate on a Panel, the pool of qualified candidates should increase and their decisions will be based on impartial analysis of the evidence and circumstances, not fear of reprisal. Finally, the Commission supports the Exchange vesting in the Executive Committee the authority to hear all appeals. Streamlining the appeals process should result in expedited enforcement action where necessary, which will, in turn, benefit the public.

IV. Conclusion

For the above reasons, the Commission believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of the Act, and in particular with Section 6(b)(7).

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[12] that the proposed rule change (SR–AMEX–97–30) be, and hereby is approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[13]

[FR Doc. 98–13817 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

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[9] Section 6(b)(7) requires the Commission to determine that a registered national securities exchange's rules are designed to provide a fair procedure for the disciplining of members and persons associated with members.

[10] *Cf.* CBOE Rule 2.1(c) (no member shall participate in adjudication of a matter in which he is personally interested) and PCX Rule 10.8(b) (review board member required to disclose any circumstances that might preclude him from rendering an objective and impartial determination) and Rule 11.3 (no committee member shall participate in an adjudication of a matter in which he is personally interested).

[11] *See supra* note 4, Amendment No. 2 at p.2.

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[13] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–39998; File No. SR–CHX–98–06]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change and Notice of Filing and Order Granting Accelerated Approval to Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to the Proposed Rule Change by the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. Relating to Registration Requirements

May 18, 1998.

I. Introduction

On February 18, 1998, the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (''CHX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposal to amend its rules to clarify the persons required to register with the CHX. On March 18, 1998, the CHX filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposal.[3] The proposed rule change and Amendment No. 1 were published for comment in the **Federal Register** on April 1, 1998.[4] On May 7, 1998, the CHX filed Amendment No. 2 to the proposal.[5] On May 15, 1998, the CHX filed Amendment No. 3 to the proposal.[6] No comments were received regarding the proposal. This order approves the proposed rule change, as amended.

II. Description of the Proposal

CHX Article VI, ''Restriction and Requirements,'' Rule 2, ''Registration and Approval of Member and Member Organization Personnel,'' governs the registration and approval of member and member organization personnel and other associated persons. The CHX proposes to replace the current text to CHX Article VI, Rule 2 with new text in order to clarify those persons who are required to register with the Exchange. Specifically, new CHX Article VI, Rule 2(a), ''Registration,'' will require all registered persons, as defined in CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b), to register with the CHX.[7] The CHX may waive the registration requirement or permit a short-form registration or notification for an individual who is properly registered with another self-regulatory organization (''SRO'').

New CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b), ''Definition of Registered Persons,'' defines ''registered persons'' as all members and persons associated with a member or member organization who are engaged or will be engaged in the securities business of a member or

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Letter from Patricia L. Levy, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CHX, to Katherine A. England, Division of Market Regulation (''Division''), Commission, dated March 17, 1998 (''Amendment No. 1''). Amendment No. 1 revises CHX Article VI, Rule 2(a) to state that registered persons, as defined in CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b), must register with the CHX.

[4] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39804 (March 25, 1998), 63 FR 15906.

[5] *See* Letter from Patricia L. Levy, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CHX, to Yvonne Fraticelli, Attorney, Division, Commission, dated May 6, 1998 (''Amendment No. 2''). Amendment No. 2 revises CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) to include members in the CHX's definition of registered persons.

[6] *See* Letter from Patricia L. Levy, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CHX, to Yvonne Fraticelli, Division, Commission, dated May 15, 1998 (''Amendment No. 3''). Amendment No. 3 revises Interpretation and Policy .01 to CHX Article VI, Rule 2, to indicate that amendments to Form U–4 and Form BD regarding any registered person must be filed within 30 days after the registered person learns the facts or circumstances requiring the forms to be revised or, if the revision involves a statutory disqualification, as defined in the Act, within 10 days after the statutory disqualification occurs. The CHX's original proposal did not include the 10-day limit for the filing of amendments involving a statutory disqualification.

[7] *See* Amendment No. 1, *supra* note 3.

member organization, or the management of such securities business, including those persons whose functions include supervision, solicitation, conduct or business and the training of other persons associated with the member or member organization for any of these functions. CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) also enumerates, without limitation, specific persons who are within the definition of registered persons, including: (i) Sole proprietors; (ii) officers; (iii) partners; (iv) principal stockholders (as defined in CHX Article II, Rule 4); (v) directors; (vi) branch office managers; (vii) nominees; (viii) representatives (including any persons performing the duties customarily performed by a salesperson or registered representative); (ix) persons whose functions include (a) underwriting, trading or sales of securities; (b) research or investment advice, other than general economic information or advice, with respect to the activities described in the preceding clause (a); and (c) activities other than those specifically mentioned that involve communication, directly or indirectly, with public investors in securities in connection with the activities described in the preceding clauses (a) and (b); and (x) persons listed on Schedule A, B, or C of the member's or member organization's Form BD.[8]

With regard to independent contractors associated with members and member organizations, the CHX notes that it has been the long-standing policy of the Commission to characterize and treat independent contractors whose actions are controlled by a member or member organization as employees for purposes of the Act.[9] This characterization and treatment applies irrespective of whether such persons might be deemed employees in an unrelated statutory context (*e.g.*, for purposes of IRS regulations). Accordingly, an independent contractor, as well as any other person associated with a member or member organization, must register with the CHX if he or she falls within the definition of registered person.

New CHX Article VI, Rule 2(c), ''Persons Exempt from Registration,'' exempts from registration persons associated with a member or member organization (i) whose functions are solely and exclusively ministerial; or (ii) who are not actively engaged in the securities business.[10]

The sole new provision in CHX Article VI, Rule 2(d), ''Other Registration Requirements,'' prohibits members from making application for the registration of any associated person where there is no intent to employ such person in the member's securities business.[11] The CHX's proposal also amends Interpretation and Policy .01 to CHX Article VI, Rule 2 to state that amendments to Form U–4 and Form BD regarding any registered person must be filed within 30 days after the registered person learns the facts or circumstances requiring the forms to be amended or, if the amendment involves a statutory disqualification, as defined in the Act, within 10 days after the statutory disqualification occurs.[12]

III. Discussion

The Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange, and, in particular, the requirements of Section 6(b)(5)[13] in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and to protect investors and the public interest.[14] In addition, the Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with Section 6(c)(3)(B)[15] of the Act, which allows a national securities exchange to require that any person associated with a member, or any class of such persons, register with the exchange in accordance with procedures established by the rules of the exchange.

New CHX Artidle VI, Rule 2(a) will require all registered persons, as defined in CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b), to register with CHX.[16] New CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) generally defines registered persons as members and persons associated with a member who are engaged or will be engaged in the securities business of a member, or in the management of such business, including the functions of supervision, solicitation, conduct of business or the training of associated persons for any of these functions. New CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) also enumerates, without limitation, specific persons who are within the definition of registered person. In addition to the persons required to register under the CHS's current rule, new CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) also will require that the following persons register with the CHX: sole proprietors; principal stockholders (as defined in CHX Article III, Rule 4); persons listed on Schedules A, B, or C of a member's Form BD;[17] and persons engaged on behalf of a member in underwriting, trading, or sales of securities, research or investment advice, or other activities involving communication with the public in connection with underwriting, trading, sales of securities, or research or investment advice.

The Commission believes that new CHX Article VI, Rules 2(a) and 2(b) will clarify the persons who are required to register with the Exchange, thereby facilitating compliance with the CHX's registration requirements and helping to ensure that all persons who are or will be engaged in a member's securities business are registered with the CHX. Because register persons and persons seeking to register are subject to the

[8] Schedule A of Form BD requests information concerning direct owners and executive officers; Schedule B requests information concerning indirect owners; and Schedule C is used to amend Schedules A and B.

[9] *See* Letter from Douglas Scarff, Director, Division, Commission, to Gordon S. Macklin, President, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., dated June 18, 1982 (''1982 Letter''). In its 1982 Letter, the Division noted that the Act requires that a person selling securities be registered with the Commission as a broker-dealer under Section 15(a) unless he or she is an associated person as defined in Section 3(a)(18) of the Act. With regard to securities salespersons designated as independent contractors, the Division stated that unless an independent contractor's activities are subject to control by a broker-dealer within the scope of Section 3(a)(18) of the Act, the salesperson must be registered individually as a broker-dealer. The Division noted that an independent contractor salesperson whose activities are subject to control by a broker-dealer must be registered with an SRO and should be covered by the employer broker-dealer's fidelity bond. Finally, the Division stated that a firm is responsible for ensuring either that an independent contractor is registered as a broker-dealer or assuming the supervisory responsibilities attendant to a relationship with an associated person.

[10] Persons in this category may include, for example, senior officers in a division of a broker-dealer that does not participate in the member's securities business. Telephone conversation between Patricia L. Levy, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CHX, and Yvonne Fraticelli, Attorney, Division, Commission, on March 13, 1998 (''March 13 Conversation'').

[11] The current version of CHX Article VI, Rule 2 contains the other requirements listed in new CHX Article VI, Rule 2(d). In general, these provisions include the requirements that members: (1) terminate their relationship with an associated person for whom the CHX has withdrawn or withheld registration or approval; (2) obtain CHX approval before allowing a person subject to a statutory disqualification to become associated with the member; (3) take reasonable care to determine the existence of a statutory disqualification prior to employing an associated person; and (4) promptly notify the CHX if an associated person becomes subject to a statutory disqualification.

[12] *See* Amendment No. 3, *supra* note 6.

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5)(1998).

[14] In approving this rule, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78f(c)(3)(B).

[16] However, the CHX may waive the registration requirement or permit a short-form registration or notification for an individual who is properly registered with another SRO.

[17] *See* note 8, *supra*.

CHX's jurisdiction,[18] the proposal also will facilitate the CHX's oversight of such persons by ensuring that the CHX has the authority to enforce its rules and the federal securities laws against such persons.

The CHX's proposal also protests investors and the public interest by noting that a person characterized as an independent contractor must register with the CHX if he or she falls within the definition of registered person. This position is consistent with the 1982 Letter,[19] which stated, among other things, that an independent contractor salesperson whose activities are subject to control by a broker-dealer must be registered with a SRO. By providing a clear statement of the CHX's policy regarding the registration of independent contractors, the CHX's proposal should help to ensure that independent contractors who come within the CHX's definition of registered person register with the CHX.

CHX Article VI, Rule 2(c), ''Person Exempt from Registration,'' provides exemptions from registration for associated persons who functions are solely and exclusively clerical or ministerial or who are not actively engaged in the securities business.[20] The Commission notes that the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (''NASD'') also provide these exemptions from registration.[21] Accordingly, the Commission believes that these exemptions from registration are reasonable and raise no new regulatory issues.

New CHX Article VI, Rule 2(d), ''Other Registration Requirements,'' prohibits members from making application for the registration of any associated person when there is no intent to employ such person in the member's securities business. NASD Rule 1031(a) also contains this prohibition. Accordingly, the Commission believes that this provision of the CHX's proposal is reasonable and raises no new regulatory issues.

The Commission believes that it is reasonable for the CHX to amend Interpretation and Policy .01 to indicate that amendments to Forms U–4 and BDA regarding any registered person must be submitted to the CHX within 30 days after the registered person learns the facts or circumstances requiring the forms to be revised, or, if the amendment involves a statutory disqualification, as defined in the Act, within 10 days after the disqualification occurs.[22] The Commission notes that the rules of the NASD contain a similar provision.[23] Accordingly, the Commission believes that the CHX's amendment to Interpretation and Policy .01 is reasonable and raises no new regulatory issues.

The Commission finds good cause for approving Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to the proposal prior to the thirtieth day after the date of publication of notice of filing thereof in the **Federal Register**. Amendment No. 2 clarifies new CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b) by indicating that members, as well as associated persons, are registered persons under CHX Article VI, Rule 2(b). This change reflects the inclusion of sole proprietors within CHX Article VI, Rule 1(b)'s enumerated list of registered persons and eliminates an inconsistency that would arise if the CHX defined registered persons to include only persons associated with members and member organizations. Amendment No. 3 strengthens the CHX's proposal by requiring the filing of amendments to Forms U–4 and BD that involve a statutory disqualification within 10 days after the statutory disqualification occurs. Accordingly, the Commission believes that it is consistent with Sections 6 and 19(b) of the Act to approve Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 on an accelerated basis.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning Amendment Nos. 2 and 3, including whether Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 are consistent with the Act. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any persons, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the CHX. All submissions should refer to file number SR–CHX–98–06 and should be submitted by June 16, 1998.

V. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[24] that the proposed rule change (SR–CHX–98–06) is approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[25]

[FR Doc. 98–13816 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

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[18] Registered persons submit to the authority of the organizations or states to which they apply for registration on the Form U–4.

[19] *See* 1982 Letter, *supra* note 9.

[20] As noted above, persons in this category may include, for example, for example, senior officers in a division of a broker-dealer that does not participate in the member's securities business. *See* March 13 Conversation, *supra* note 10.

[21] *See* NASD Rule 1060(a)(1) and (2).

[22] *See* Amendment No. 3, *supra* note 6.

[23] See NASD By-Law Article V, Section 2(c).

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[25] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–40001; File No. SR–NASD–97–95]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Order Granting Approval of Proposed Rule Change By the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Relating to Amendments to the Free-Riding and Withholding Interpretation

May 18, 1998.

I. Introduction

On December 23, 1997,[1] the National Association of Securities Dealers Regulation, Inc. (''NASD Regulation'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') a proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[2] and Rule 194–b thereunder.[3] Notice of the proposal appeared in the **Federal Register** on February 11, 1998.[4] The Commission received one comment letter regarding the proposal.[5] The

[1] On March 12, 1998, NASD Regulation filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposal. Amendment No. 1 revised Paragraph (b)(9)(A)(ii) to include the shares of a member's parent that are publicly traded on an exchange or Nasdaq in the exemption granted for shares of members traded on an exchange or Nasdaq. Section III of this approval order contains a further discussion of this amendment. In brief, the technical amendment was necessary to reflect the fact that members are often part of a holding company structure wherein the parent of the member is the entity that actually trades on an exchange or Nasdaq. Amendment No. 1 also corrected a drafting error in the original proposal's Paragraph (d) of IM–2110–1 to clarify that both employees and directors may take advantage of an exemption for issuer directed securities programs. Because this amendment is technical the statute does not require that it be published for comment.

[2] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[3] 17 CFR 240–19b–4.

[4] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39620 (February 4, 1998), 63 FR 7026 (February 11, 1998).

[5] *See* letter from Sullivan & Cromwell to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, SEC, dated March 13, 1998.

commenter generally supported the proposed rule change with some modifications.[6]

The proposal amends Interpretative Material IM–2110–1 and Rule 2720 to revise certain aspects of the Free-Riding and Withholding Interpretation (''Interpretation''). The purpose of the Interpretation is to protect the integrity of the public offering system by ensuring that members make a bona fide public distribution of ''hot issue'' securities and do not withhold such securities for their own benefit or use the securities to reward other persons who are in a position to direct future business to the member. Hot issues are defined by the Interpretation as securities of a public offering that trade at a premium in the secondary market whenever such trading commences.

The Interpretation prohibits members from retaining the securities of hot issues in their own accounts and prohibits members from allocating such securities to directors, officers, employees and associated persons of such members and other broker-dealers. It also restricts member sales of hot issue securities to the accounts of specified categories of persons, including, among others, senior officers of banks, insurance companies, registered investment companies, registered investment advisory firms and any other person with such organizations whose activities influence or include the buying and selling of securities. These basic prohibitions and restrictions are also made applicable to sales by members of hot issue securities to accounts in which any such persons may have a beneficial interest and, with some exceptions, to members of the immediate family of those persons restricted by the Interpretation.

In March 1997, the NASD Regulation Board of Directors (''Board''), acting upon recommendation from the National Business Conduct Committee (''NBCC'')[7] considered various amendments to the Interpretation. The Board submitted a series of proposed rule amendments to the membership for comment in Notice to Members 97–30. NASD Regulation received 22 comment letters in response to Notice to Members 97–30. As described below, the proposal has been amended in response to these comments.

II. Summary Description of the Proposed Rule Change

A. Exemptive Authority

Previously, there has not been a provision in the Interpretation itself to allow the NBCC, the Board, or NASD Regulation staff to grant exemptive relief. In the past, the NBCC, relying on the NASD By-Law's grant of authority to the Board and its Committees, granted exemptions in certain unique circumstances. NASD Rule 9600 delegates exemptive authority in the Interpretation to the Office of General Counsel. The Interpretation previously provided for exemption relief solely in cases involving sales of issuer-directed securities to non-employee-director restricted persons pursuant to Paragraph (d)(2) of the Interpretation.

As revised, the Interpretation authorizes NASD Regulation staff, upon written request and taking into consideration all relevant factors, to provide an exemption either unconditionally or on specified terms from any or all of the provisions of the Interpretation, consistent with the purposes of the Interpretation, the protection of investors and the public interest. The proposed rule revisions also provide that persons may appeal decisions of NASD Regulation staff to the National Adjudicatory Council.

B. Treatment of Direct and Indirect Owner of Broker-Dealers

In 1994, the Interpretation's definition of ''associated person'' was amended to exempt certain passive investors in broker-dealers.[8] Among other things, the rule amendments approved in the instant filing address two limitations from the previous amendments. First, the definition of associated person as previously provided in the Interpretation did not include non-natural persons that have an ownership interest in or have contributed capital to a broker-dealer. Secondly, the Interpretation did not affirmatively specify any ownership levels at which a natural person becomes an associated person by reason of his or her ownership interest in a broker-dealer. Rather, the Interpretation only specified when a natural person is not an associated person.

In Notice to Members 97–30, NASD Regulation proposed creating a new definition of ''restricted person.'' Among other things, commenters advised the NASD that this approach would result in confusion because the term ''restricted person'' was already used throughout the Interpretation. Commenters also observed that when the proposed restricted persons provisions were read with other sections of the Interpretation, the Interpretation would appear to be so broad as to preclude purchases by any entity that owns 10 percent or more of a broker-dealer or any account in which such entity has a beneficial interest.

Having considered the potential problems with creating a new definition of ''restricted person,'' to clarify the application of the Interpretation to natural and non-natural persons, the Interpretation has been revised by NASD Regulation to create a new Paragraph (b)(9) of IM 2110–1. Paragraph (b)(9)(A) would exempt from the Interpretation's prohibitions purchases by any person who directly or indirectly owns any class of equity securities of, or who has made a contribution of capital to, a member, and whose ownership or capital interest is passive and is less than 10 percent of the equity or capital of a member, as long as such person purchases hot issues from a person other than the member in which it has such passive ownership and such person is not in a position by virtue of its passive ownership interest to direct the allocation of hot issues.

Alternatively, a second exemption embodied in Paragraph (b)(9)(A) would exclude purchases by any person who directly or indirectly owns any class of equity securities of, or who has made a contribution of capital to, a member, and whose ownership or capital interest is passive and is less than 10 percent of the equity or capital of a member, as long as such member's shares, or shares of a parent of such member, are traded on an exchange or Nasdaq.

In response to commenters' concerns that the rule revisions proposed in Notice to Members 97–30 would prohibit sales of hot issues to all entities within many insurance companies that own a broker-dealer, Paragraph (b)(9)(B) of the proposal exempts sales of hot issues to any account established for the benefit of bona fide public customers of a person restricted pursuant to Paragraph (b)(9). This exception expressly notes that such accounts would include, but are not limited to, an insurance company's general or separate accounts.

[6] On April 9, 1998. NASD Regulation filed Amendment No. 2 to the proposal. *See* letter to Katherine A. England, Assistant Director, Division of Market Regulation. Amendment No. 2 responds to the comment letter submitted by Sullivan and Cromwell regarding the proposed rule change. NASD Regulation's response to the comment letter is discussed in detail in Section III of this approval order. Because this amendment is technical the statute does not require that it be published for comment.

[7] The name of this committee has been changed to National Adjudicatory Council. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 39470 (December 19, 1997), 62 FR 67927 (December 30, 1997).

[8] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 35059 (December 7, 1994), 59 FR 64455, 64457 (December 14, 1994).

Finally, Paragraph (b)(9)(C) retains the indirect ownership provisions originally proposed in Notice to Members 97–30. Specifically, it provides that any person with an equity ownership or capital interest in an entity that maintains an investment in a member shall be deemed to have a percentage interest of the entity of the member multiplied by the percentage interest of such person in such entity.

C. Exception to the Public Offering Definition

Heretofore, debt offerings have been included in the Interpretation's definition of ''public offering.'' The proposed rule change would provide an exception from the Interpretation for debt securities other than debt securities convertible into common or preferred stock. This exclusion is based upon the rationale that such offerings do not raise the same issues as equity offerings inasmuch as the price for a particular debt security generally fluctuates based on interest rate movements rather than demand factors. The definition of public offering also would except financing instrument-backed securities that are rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization in one of the four highest generic rating categories. Lastly, NASD Regulation has reconsidered its earlier position and, in response to comment letters received regarding Notice to Members 97–30, revised the term public offering so as to exclude secondary offerings by an issuer whose securities are actively traded securities. The modified Interpretation defines actively traded securities to include securities that have a worldwide average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million and are issued by an issuer whose common equity securities have a public float value of at least $150 million.

D. Foreign Mutual Funds

Purchases of shares of investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 were previously exempt from the Interpretation based upon the rationale that the interest of any one restricted person in an investment company ordinarily is de minimis and because ownership of investment company shares generally is subject to frequent turnover. The proposed rule revisions would extend this rationale to the purchase of shares of foreign investment companies and thus exempt such shares from the Interpretation, subject to verification procedures designed, among other things, to ensure that the company is listed on a foreign exchange or authorized for sale to the policy by a foreign regulatory authority.

E. Issuer-Directed Share Exemption

In Notice to Members 97–30, NASD Regulation stated that persons have requested that the language of Paragraph (d) of the Interpretation be modified to clarify that the exemption is available to employees of the issuer who are materially supported by a restricted person and both employees and non-employee directors. Based upon the comments received and its own initiative to clarify and streamline the issuer-directed securities provisions more generally, the proposed rule change modifies Paragraph (d) of the Interpretation to permit persons associated with a member and their immediate family members to purchase hot issues. The amendments clarify that the exemptions apply to employees and directors of a parent or subsidiary of the issuer, consistent with NASD Regulation's past practice.

F. Accounts for Qualified Plans Under the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (''ERISA'')

The Interpretation has not previously expressly addressed the status of qualified employee benefit plans under ERISA. In direct response to the requests of commenters, the proposed rule change clarifies the status of such accounts. To that end, the proposal incorporates within the Interpretation itself a prior NBCC interpretation governing the matter. As a general rule, NASD Regulation believes qualified ERISA plans should not be deemed an ''investment partnership or corporation'' and should not be considered a ''restricted account'' for purposes of the Interpretation. The proposed amendments to the Interpretation provide guidance, however, in determining the factual circumstances wherein a qualified ERISA plan could be deemed restricted.

III. Comments Letters Received and Amendment No. 2 to the Proposal

As noted above, the Commission received one comment letter from Sullivan and Cromwell. Amendment No. 2 to the filing responds to the comment letter and, as discussed below, amends the proposal to address issues raised by the Sullivan and Cromwell letter.

A. Investment Grade Securities

The proposed rule change exempts from the Interpretation debt securities (other than debt securities convertible into common or preferred stock) and financing instrument backed-securities that are rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization in one of its four highest generic rating categories. Sullivan and Cromwell recommends that NASD Regulation exempt ''investment grade preferred securities,'' (*i.e.*, preferred equities) from the Interpretation based upon its understanding that prices for such securities are principally based on prevailing interest rates and that many investors view investment grade preferred securities of different issuers as being largely fungible.

NASD Regulation does not agree with Sullivan and Cromwell that ''investment grade preferred securities'' should be excluded from the Interpretation, because NASD Regulation does not believe that the prices of investment grade preferred securities are based on interest rate movements to the same extent as investment grade debt. NASD Regulation believes that demand-side factors play an important role in the price of many preferred securities. In addition, preferred securities generally differ from investment grade debt in that they are rarely collateralized. Moreover, purchasers of preferred securities often look to the issuer's business and management in determining whether to purchase the security. For these reasons, NASD Regulation believes that ''investment grade preferred securities'' should not be excluded from the Interpretation. Amendment No. 2 to the filing states, however, that NASD Regulation will evaluate the impact of excluding investment grade debt and investment grade financing-backed securities from the Interpretation and will consider in the future whether preferred equities should also be excluded.

B. Paragraph (b)(9) and Direct/Indirect Owners of Broker-Dealers

In Paragraph (b)(9) of the proposed rule change, NASD Regulation prohibits members from selling hot issues to any person or to a member of the immediate family of such person who owns or has contributed capital to a broker-dealer, other than solely a limited business broker-dealer as defined in Paragraph (c) of the Interpretation, or the account in which any such person has a beneficial interest, with certain exceptions for ownership interest of less than 10%. Importantly, however, Paragraph (b)(9) exempts sales to the account of a restricted person that is established for the benefit of bona fide public customers.

The Sullivan & Cromwell letter makes a number of particularized comments, which are discussed in detail below. The thrust of Sullivan & Cromwell

comments is that Paragraph (b)(9) should be revised to apply only to institutions that are ''principally engaged in the broker-dealer business.'' In responding to the suggestion, NASD Regulation notes that it has rejected this argument many times and continues to believe that such a narrow approach is inconsistent with the scope and intent of the Interpretation. As reiterated in Amendment No. 2 to the filing, NASD Regulation is of the opinion that the proposed revisions by Sullivan and Cromwell would leave open a substantial possibility of reciprocal self-dealing among broker-dealer and owners of broker-dealers.

NASD Regulation notes that the Interpretation protects the integrity of the public offering process by ensuring that members make a bona fide public distribution at the public offering price of hot issue securities and do not withhold such securities for their own benefit or use such securities to reward other persons in the financial services business who are in a position to direct future business to the member. NASD Regulation believes the Interpretation also ensures that members of the securities industry do not take advantage of their inside position in the industry to the detriment of public investors. In light of the foregoing rationales, NASD Regulation believes that persons who own a significant percentage of a broker-dealer, *i.e.*, 10% or more, should be restricted under the Interpretation.

NASD Regulation notes that it has provided an exemption from the interpretation for persons that own 10% or more of a broker-dealer by permitting such persons to purchase hot issues for the benefit of bona fide public customers, or for an ERISA account pursuant to Paragraph (f)(3). NASD Regulation does not believe that permitting such persons to purchase hot issues for proprietary accounts, even if such hot issues directly or indirectly benefit some public shareholder, is consistent with the purposes of the Interpretation.

1. Banks and Industrial Companies with Broker-Dealer Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Sullivan and Cromwell states in its letter that it is concerned that the proposed rule change would affect the public offering market by making hot issues unavailable to many institutional customers, and in particular, banks with broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates. Sullivan and Cromwell observes that proposed Paragraph (b)(9) generally would prohibit the sale of hot issues to banks with broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates. To the extent that these banks purchase hot issues on a proprietary basis, NASD Regulation believes that the Interpretation should apply. NASD Regulation notes, however, that banks with broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates may purchase hot issues on behalf of bona fide public customers, pursuant to the exemption set forth in Paragraph (b)(9).

The proposed rule change also would prohibit industrial companies that own broker-dealers, such as General Electric Company (''GE'') and Ford Motor Company (''Ford'') from purchasing hot issues for their own account. Here again, NASD Regulation believes that this is the correct result. However, companies such as GE and Ford would be able to purchase hot issues for an account in which they have a beneficial interest, provided that such account is established for the benefit of bona fide public customers.

2. Accounts Established for the Benefit of Bona Fide Public Customers

As stated above, Paragraph (b)(a) of the proposed rule change contains an exemption for sales to the account of any person restricted under this subparagraph that is established for the benefit of bona fide public customer. Specifically, Paragraph (b)(9) states that such accounts would include ''insurance company general and separate accounts.'' NASD Regulation included these examples because it understood that investments from such accounts are passed on directly to policy holders, *i.e.*, bona fide public customers.

The Sullivan and Cromwell letter suggests that the exemption for accounts established for the benefit of bona fide public customers applies solely to life insurance companies. As explained by NASD Regulation, it was not intended that the exemption described in Paragraph (b)(9) apply solely to life insurance companies. NASD Regulation intended that the exemption apply across all industries. Accordingly, Paragraph (b)(9)(B) of the proposed rule change has been amended. The revised language is set forth below. Additions to the provision are italicized. Language to be deleted appears in brackets.

This prohibition shall not apply to sales to the account of any person restricted under this paragraph established for the benefit of bona fide public customers, including [an] insurance company general [or] , separate *and investment* accounts *and bank trust accounts.*

3. Shares of a Member Traded as Part of a Holding Company

As originally proposed, Paragraph (b)(9) of the proposed rule change would exempt any person who owns any class of equity securities of, or who has made a contribution of capital to, a member, and whose ownership or capital interest is passive and is less than 10% of the equity or capital of a member, so long as such member's shares are publicly traded on an exchange or Nasdaq. Sullivan & Cromwell states that this exemption does not properly reflect the fact that many of the largest broker-dealers are subsidiaries of publicly traded holding companies and are not themselves publicly traded. NASD Regulation previously addressed this issue in Amendment No. 1 to the filing. Amendment No. 1 revises paragraph (b)(9)(A)(ii) to include within the exemption shares of a parent of a member firm that are publicly traded on an exchange or Nasdaq.

4. Immediate Family Members

Paragraph (b)(9) applies to ''any person, or to a member of the immediate family of such person.'' Sullivan and Cromwell states that Paragraph (b)(9) would require a member, for example Merrill Lynch, to confirm not only that its customer does not own any Merrill Lynch Parent stock, but also that none of his or her immediate family members owns any such stock. Sullivan and Cromwell also states that Paragraph (b)(9) does not exempt immediate family members who are not materially supported by the restricted person, as does Paragraph (b)(2) of the Interpretation. Sullivan and Cromwell maintains that it would be almost impossible for a broker-dealer owned by a publicly traded holding company to comply with Paragraph (b)(9) since, on its face, it would require the broker-dealer to obtain complete information regarding the securities portfolios of each of its customers' immediate family members. Proposed Paragraph (b)(9), however, is implicated only by persons who own 10% or more of a member. Nevertheless, NASD Regulation believes that the provisions regarding the immediate family members of restricted persons under proposed Paragraph (b)(9) should not be more restrictive than the provisions in Paragraph (b)(2), which pertain to associated persons of a member. NASD Regulation has therefore amended Paragraph (b)(9) so as to exclude immediate family members who are not materially supported by restricted persons. Revised

Paragraph (b)(9) is set forth below. New language is italicized.

Sell any of the securities to any person, or to a member of the immediate family of such person *who is supported directly or indirectly to a material extent by such person,* * * *.

5. Miscellaneous Changes to Paragraph (b)(9)

Pursuant to Amendment No. 2, NASD Regulation also corrected an inadvertent clerical error in Paragraph (b)(9)(C) of the proposed rule change that was identified by the Sullivan and Cromwell comment later. The missing language set forth below was contained in the proposed rule change as published in NASD Notice to Members 97–30, but was omitted from the rule filing. New language is italicized. Revised Paragraph (b)(9)(C) has been amended to read as follows:

For purposes of this paragraph, any person with an equity ownership or capital interest in an entity that maintains an investment in a member shall be deemed to have a percentage interest *in the member equal to the percentage interest* of the entity in the member multiplied by the percentage interest of such person in such entity.

C. Foreign Investment Companies

Paragraphs (f) and (1)(6) of the proposed rule change would exempt foreign investment companies *i.e.*, foreign mutual funds, organized under the laws of the foreign jurisdiction, that have provided to the member a written certification prepared by counsel or an independent certified public accountant, which states that: (1) The fund has 100 or more investors; (2) the fund is listed on a foreign exchange or authorized for sale to the public by a foreign regulatory authority, (3) no more than 5% of the fund assets are to be invested in the hot issue securities being offered, and (4) any person owning more than 5% of the shares of the fund is not a restricted person.

Sullivan and Cromwell states that while it agrees that an exemption should be provided for foreign investment companies, it opposes any requirement that NASD members obtain written certification from an attorney or accountant. Sullivan and Cromwell proposes instead that NASD Regulation exempt foreign investment companies based upon their ''status'' under foreign regulatory regimes, for example, any fund qualified for sale under the European Union's Directive on Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.

In response to comments received regarding Notice to Members 97–30, and to alleviate the burdens associated with the written certification requirement, NASD Regulation modified proposed Paragraph (1)(6) to permit foreign, and not just U.S., attorneys and accountants to provide written certifications. NASD Regulation continues to believe, however, that written certifications are an appropriate method of determining whether a particular foreign investment company meets the criteria for exemption from the Interpretation and does not agree that this requirement should be eliminated.

Sullivan and Cromwell states in its comment letter that if written certifications are to be required, it recommends two changes. First Sullivan and Cromwell states that foreign investment companies, like registered investment companies, do not investigate the status of their shareholders and thus will be unable to comply with the requirement to certify that ''any person owning more than 5% of the shares of the fund is not a person described in Paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of the Rule.''

NASD Regulation considered this issue in proposing the exemption for foreign investment companies but concluded that the concerns of the Interpretation that restricted persons do not indirectly purchase hot issues through foreign investment companies were paramount. Accordingly, if a foreign investment company is owned more than 5% by a person, an attorney or accountant must certify that such person is not a restricted person under the Interpretation. The attorney or accountant providing the written certification required pursuant to paragraph (1)(6) may rely upon information supplied by the foreign investment company and any shareholder that owns more than 5% of the foreign investment company. NASD Regulation is of the opinion that the shareholder is likely to cooperate with any request by the foreign investment company, or its counsel or accountant, regarding the shareholder's status under the Interpretation since the shareholder's cooperation may enhance the foreign investment company's investment opportunities by permitting it to invest in hot issues. As a practical matter, however, the requirement to determine whether a more than 5% shareholder is a restricted person is unlikely to affect many foreign investment companies because, as Sullivan and Cromwell concedes in its comment letter, each foreign investment company must have at least 100 shareholders and, consequently, it is unlikely that the interest of any one person will exceed the 5% threshold.

Second, Sullivan and Cromwell states that, as drafted, Paragraph (1)(6) of the Interpretation would require a member firm to obtain a written certification prior to each hot issue sale to a foreign investment company. Sullivan and Cromwell views this as unduly burdensome and recommends that NASD Regulation revise Paragraph (1)(6) to be consistent with Paragraph (f)(2), which states that ''a written representation shall be deemed to be current if it is based upon the status of the account as of a date more than 18 months prior to the date of the transaction.'' NASD Regulation agrees that members should not be required to obtain a written certification before each transaction and will adopt the same standard in effect for certifications made pursuant to Paragraph (f)(2). Accordingly, the final sentence of Paragraph (f)(2) of the Interpretation shall be amended as set forth below. New language is italicized.

For purposes of this paragraph (f) *and the certification required pursuant to paragraph (1)(6).* a list or written representation shall be deemed to be current if it is based upon the status of the account as of a date not more than 18 months prior to the date of the transaction.

In addition to responding to the Sullivan and Cromwell observations, Amendment No. 2 corrected proposed Paragraph (1)(6)(D) to make the paragraph clearer and more consistent with other parts of the Interpretation. The revised paragraph is set forth below. New language is italicized. Language to be deleted from the paragraph appears in brackets.

Any person owning more than 5% of the share of *the* fund is not a *restricted* person *as* described in paragraph (b)(1), (2), (3), [or] (4) *or (9)* of the [Rule] *interpretation.*

D. Secondary Distributions

The proposed rule change exempts from the Interpretation secondary distributions by an issuer whose securities are actively-traded securities. Sullivan and Cromwell supports the decision to exempt secondary offerings but objects to the provision in the definition of ''actively-traded securities'' that excludes securities issued by the distribution participant or an affiliate of the distribution participant. NASD Regulation's proposed rule change to exempt secondary offerings was drafted to track the exemption for actively-traded securities set forth in the SEC's Regulation M. In adopting the exemption for secondary distributions, NASD Regulation was focusing on the average daily trading value and public float value provisions of Regulation M exempt securities. NASD Regulation agrees with Sullivan and Cromwell concerning secondary offerings of

members or affiliates of members and proposes revising the definition of ''actively-traded securities'' to extend the exemption to securities issued by a distribution participant or an affiliate of the distribution participant. Paragraph (1)(7)(A), as amended, is set forth below. Language to be deleted from the paragraph appears in brackets.

Actively-traded securities means securities that have an ADTV value of at least $1 million and are issued by an issuer whose common equity securities have a public float value of at least $150 million[; provided, however, that such securities are not issued by the distribution participant or an affiliate of the distribution participant].

Finally, Sullivan Cromwell notes that Paragraph (l)(1) refers to secondary distributions ''by an issuer.'' Sullivan and Cromwell asks whether secondary distributions by an existing security holder are subject to the Interpretation. If not, Sullivan and Cromwell recommends amending the text of proposed Paragraph (l)(1) to extend the exemption to such distributions. NASD Regulation did not intend to exclude from the exemption secondary offerings by security holders. Accordingly, it has revised Paragraph (l)(1) as set forth below. New language is italicized. Language to be deleted from the paragraph appears in brackets.

The term public offering shall exclude secondary distributions by an issuer *or any security holder of the issuer, of* [whose securities are] actively-traded securities.

IV. Conclusion

The Commission has carefully considered the comments set forth in the Sullivan and Cromwell letter. As discussed in detail above, the NASD Regulation has made a number of technical amendments to the proposal in response to the Sullivan and Cromwell letter, which the Commission believes are consistent with the spirit of the Interpretation. Indeed, the Commission believes the changes to the proposal which were made pursuant to Amendment No. 1 and No. 2 will facilitate the ability of NASD member firms to comply with the Interpretation, because the amendments further clarify the intent of the proposed rule change. For example, in response to the Sullivan and Cromwell letter, the Interpretation was amended to clarify that the exemption in paragraph (b)(9)(B) for sales to the accounts of restricted persons established for the benefit of bona fide public customers was intended to apply across all industries, as opposed to life insurance companies exclusively. Similarly, Amendment No. 1 to the proposal facilitates member firm compliance by amending the paragraph (b)(9)(A)(ii) exemption for shares of a member traded on an exchange or Nasdaq to include an exemption for shares of a member traded as a part of a holding company. This amendment fosters member firm compliance with the Interpretation by recognizing that many of the largest broker-dealers are subsidiaries of publicly traded holding companies and are not themselves publicly traded.

NASD Regulation has determined not to revise the proposal in response to Sullivan and Cromwell's suggestion that paragraph (b)(9) of the Interpretation, which with certain exceptions, prohibits sales of hit issue securities to any person who owns or has contributed capital to a broker-dealer, be revised such that it only applies to institutions engaged ''principally in the broker-dealer business.'' The Commission agrees with NASD Regulation that such an amendment is inconsistent with the scope and intent of the proposal, because the modification would leave open a substantial possibility of self-dealing between broker-dealers and owners of broker-dealers. Accordingly, the Commission believes NASD Regulation has a sound investor protection basis for its decision not to narrow the scope of paragraph (b)(9) of the Interpretation as requested by Sullivan and Cromwell.

The Commission believes the proposed rule change, as amended, is consistent with the provisions of section 15(A)(b)(6) of the Act,[9] which provides in pertinent part that the rules of a national securities association be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts, promote just and equitable principles of trade and protect investors and the public interest. Specifically, the proposal preserves public confidence in the fairness of the investment banking and securities business by ensuring that members of the investment banking community do not unfairly benefit from public offerings by virtue of their positions as insiders, to the detriment of public investors. Preservation of investor confidence in the fairness of the markets is critical to the continued participation of all classes of securities marked participants. The Commission believes, moreover, that the proposed rule change is consistent with section 15A(b)((9)[10] in that it will alleviate certain inequities caused by the Interpretation, which imposed burdens on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

In approving this proposal, the Commission notes that it is has considered the proposal's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation.[11] The Commission believes the proposal will facilitate the capital raising process by removing restrictions and compliance burdens imposed by the Interpretation with respect to certain transactions where application of the Interpretation does not enhance investor protection or the public interest. For example, the proposal excludes from the definition of public offering secondary offerings by an issuer whose securities are actively traded securities. At the same time, the Interpretation continues to apply to those securities allocations that pose a risk of undercutting the Interpretation's objective of ensuring a bona fide distribution of hot issue securities to the public.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)[12] of the Act, that the proposed rule change SR–NASD–97–95 be and hereby is approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[13]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13850 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78*o*-3.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78o-3.

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[13] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Notice of Action Subject to Intergovernmental Review Under Executive Order 12372

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Action Subject to Intergovernmental Review Under Executive Order 12372.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) is notifying the public that it intends to grant the pending applications of 22 existing Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) for refunding on October 1, 1998, subject to the availability of funds. Four states do not participate in the EO 12372 process, therefore, their addresses are not included. A short description of the SBDC program follows in the supplementary information below.

The SBA is publishing this notice at least 90 days before the expected refunding date. The SBDCs and their mailing addresses are listed below in the addresses section. A copy of this notice also is being furnished to the

respective State single points of contact designated under the Executive Order. Each SBDC application must be consistent with any area-wide small business assistance plan adopted by a State-authorized agency.

DATES: A State single point of contact and other interested State or local entities may submit written comments regarding an SBDC refunding on or before June 25, 1998.

ADDRESSES:

Addresses of Relevant SBDC State Directors

Mr. Robert McKinley, Region Director, Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, 1222 North Main Street, San Antonio, TX 78212, (210) 458-2450

Mr. Dennis Gruell, State Director, University of Connecticut, 2 Bourn Place, U–94, Storrs, CT 06269-5094, (860) 486–4135

Dr. Elizabeth Gatewood, Region Director, University of Houston, 1100 Louisiana, Suite 500, Houston, TX 77002, (713) 752–8444

Ms. Hazel Kroesser Palmer, State Director, West Virginia Development Office, 950 Kanawha Boulevard, East, Charleston, WV 25301, (304) 558–2960

Mr. Clinton Tymes, State Director, University of Delaware, Suite 005—Purnell Hall, Newark, DE 19711, (302) 831–2747

Ms. Janet Holloway, State Director, University of Kentucky, 225 Business & Economics Bldg., Lexington, KY 40506–0034, (606) 257–7668

Ms. Liz Klimback, Region Director, Dallas Community College, 1402 Corinth Street, Dallas, TX 75212, (214) 860–5833

Mr. Craig Bean, Region Director, Texas Tech University, 2579 South Loop 289, Suite 114, Lubbock, TX 79423–1637, (806) 745–3973

Mr. Doug Gurley, State Director, University of Mississippi, Old Chemistry Building, University, MS 38677, (601) 232–5001

Mr. James L. King, State Director, State University of New York, SUNY Plaza, S–523, Albany, NY 12246, (518) 443–5398

Ms. Diane Wirth, Acting State Director, Univ. of Maryland/College Park, 7100 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 401, Baltimore, MD 20740, (301) 403–8163

Ms. Diane Wolverton, State Director, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3622, Laramie, WY 82071–3622, (307) 766–3505

Mr. Max Summers, State Director, University of Missouri, Suite 300, University Place, Columbia, MO 65211, (314) 882–0344

Ms. Holly Schick, State Director, Ohio Department of Development, 77 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43226–1001, (614) 466–2711

Mr. Donald L. Kelpinski, State Director, Vermont Technical College, P.O. Box 422, Randolph Center, VT 05060, (802) 728–9101

Ms. Carmen Marti, SBDC Director, Inter American University, Ponce de Leon Avenue, #416, Edificio Union Plaza, Suite 7–A, Hato Rey, PR 00918, (787) 763–6811

Mr. Chester Williams, SBDC Director, University of the Virgin Islands, 8000 Nisky Center, Suite 202, St. Thomas, US V. Islands 00802, (809) 776–3206

Mr. Ronald Manning, State Director, Iowa State University, 137 Lynn Avenue, Ames, IA 50010, (515) 292–6351

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Johnnie L. Albertson, Associate Administrator for SBDCs, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street, SW., Suite 4600, Washington, DC 20416.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description of the SBDC Program

A partnership exists between SBA and an SBDC. SBDCs offer training, counseling and other business development assistance to small businesses. Each SBDC provides services under a negotiated Cooperative Agreement with SBA, the general management and oversight of SBA, and a state plan initially approved by the Governor. Non-Federal funds must match Federal funds. An SBDC must operate according to law, the Cooperative Agreement, SBA's regulations, the annual Program Announcement, and program guidance.

Program Objectives

The SBDC program uses Federal funds to leverage the resources of states, academic institutions and the private sector to:

(a) Strengthen the small business community;

(b) Increase economic growth;

(c) Assist more small businesses; and

(d) Broaden the delivery system to more small businesses.

SBDC Program Organization

The lead SBDC operates a statewide or regional network of SBDC subcenters. An SBDC must have a full-time Director. SBDCs must use at least 80 percent of the Federal funds to provide services to small businesses. SBDCs use volunteers and other low cost resources as much as possible.

SBDC Services

An SBDC must have a full range of business development and technical assistance services in its area of operations, depending upon local needs, SBA priorities and SBDC program objectives. Services include training and counseling to existing and prospective small business owners in management, marketing, finance, operations, planning, taxes, and any other general or technical area of assistance that supports small business growth.

The SBA district office and the SBDC must agree upon the specific mix of services. They should give particular attention to SBA's priority and special emphasis groups, including veterans, women, exporters, the disabled, and minorities.

SBDC Program Requirements

An SBDC must meet programmatic and financial requirements imposed by statute, regulations or its Cooperative Agreement. The SBDC must:

(a) Locate subcenters so that they are as accessible as possible to small businesses;

(b) Open all subcenters at least 40 hours per week, or during the normal business hours of its state or academic Host Organization, throughout the year;

(c) Develop working relationships with financial institutions, the investment community, professional associations, private consultants and small business groups; and

(d) Maintain lists of private consultants at each subcenter.

Dated: May 18, 1998.

Johnnie L. Albertson,

Associate Administrator, for Small Business Development Centers.

[FR Doc. 98–13844 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Heartland States Regional Fairness Board; Public Hearing

The Heartland States Regional Fairness Board Hearing, to be held on June 8, 1998, starting at 10:00 a.m. at the Junior League, 10435 Clayton, Frontenac, Missouri, in space being provided by the Junior League, to receive comments from small businesses concerning regulatory enforcement or compliance taken by Federal agencies. Transcripts of these proceedings will be posted on the Internet. These transcripts are subject only to limited review by the National Ombudsman.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary P. Peele, telephone (312) 353–0880.

Shirl Thomas,

Director, Office of External Affairs.

[FR Doc. 98–13845 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Northwestern States Regional Fairness Board; Public Hearing

The Northwestern States Regional Fairness Board Hearing, to be held on June 25, 1998, starting at 1:30 p.m. at the Boise Area Chamber of Commerce, 300 North 6th Street, Boise, Idaho 83702, in space being provided by the Boise Area Chamber of Commerce, to receive comments from small businesses concerning regulatory enforcement or compliance taken by Federal agencies. Transcripts of these proceedings will be posted on the Internet. These transcripts are subject only to limited review by the National Ombudsman.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary P. Peele, telephone (312) 353–0880.

Shirl Thomas,

Director, Office of External Affairs.

[FR Doc. 98–13846 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Region I Advisory Council Meeting; Public Meeting

The U.S. Small Business Administration Region 1 Advisory Council, located in the geographical area of Augusta, will hold a public meeting at 1:30 p.m. on Monday, June 22, 1998, at the University of Maine at Augusta, 46 University Drive, Jewett Hall, Augusta, Maine, to discuss such matters as may be presented by members, staff of the U.S. Small Business Administration, or others present.

For further information, write or call Mr. Roy Perry, District Director, U.S. Small Business Administration, 40 Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine 04330, telephone 207–622–8242.

Shirl Thomas,

Director, Office of External Affairs.

[FR Doc. 98–13843 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice #2824]

Advisory Committee on International Law, Notice of Committee Renewal; Notice of Committee Meeting

I. Renewal of Advisory Committee

The Department of State has renewed the Charter of the Advisory Committee on International Law. This advisory committee will continue to obtain the views and advice of a cross-section of the country's outstanding members of the legal profession on significant issues of international law. The committee's consideration of legal issues in the conduct of our foreign affairs provides a unique contribution to the creation and promotion of U.S. foreign policy. The Under Secretary for Management has determined that the committee is necessary and in the public interest.

The committee consists of former Legal Advisers of the Department of State and not more than twenty individuals appointed by the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. The committee will follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). Meetings will be open to the public unless a determination is made in accordance with section 10(d) of the FACA, 5 U.S.C. §§ 552b(c) (1) and (4), that a meeting or a portion of the meeting should be closed to the public. Notice of each meeting will be provided for publication in the **Federal Register** as far in advance as possible prior to the meeting.

For further information, please call: John R. Crook, Assistant Legal Adviser for United States Affairs, (202) 647–2767.

II. Notice of Meeting

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on International Law will take place on Monday, June 15, 1998 from 9:00 a.m. to approximately 5:00 p.m., as necessary, in Room 140 of the United States Department of State, 2201 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. The meeting will be chaired by the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, David R. Andrews, and will be open to the public up to the capacity of the meeting room. The meeting will discuss developments involving the International Court of Justice, reform and funding of the United Nations, the proposed convention on enforcement of judgments, recent legal developments involving treaties and other international agreements, and other current topics.

Entry to the building is controlled and will be facilitated by advance arrangements. Members of the public desiring access to the session should, by Wednesday, June 10, 1998, notify the Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for United Nations Affairs (telephone (202) 647–2727) of their name, Social Security number, date of birth, professional affiliation, address and telephone number in order to arrange admittance. This includes both government and non-government admittance. All attendees must use the ''C'' Street entrance. One of the following valid IDs will be required for admittance: any U.S. driver's license and photo, a passport, or a U.S. Goverment agency ID.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

John R. Crook,

Assistant Legal Adviser for United Nations Affairs; Executive Director, Advisory Committee of International Law.

[FR Doc. 98–13841 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice #2821]

Shipping Coordinating Committee Subcommittee on Safety of Life at Sea, Working Group on Bulk Liquids and Gases; Notice of Meetings

The Working Group on Bulk Liquids and Gases (BLG) of the Subcommittee on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) will conduct an open meeting at 1:00 PM on Monday, June 15, 1998 in Room 6103, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20593–0001. The purpose of the meeting is to finalize preparations for the Third Session of the Subcommittee on Bulk Liquids and Gases of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) which will be held on July 6–10, 1998, at the IMO Headquarters in London.

The agenda items of particular interest:

a. Additional safety measures for tankers.

b. Tanker pump-room safety.

c. Revision of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78) regulations I/22 to 24 in the light of the probabilistic methodology for oil outflow analysis.

d. Review of Annexes I and II of MARPOL 73/78.

e. Revision of carriage requirements for carbon disulfide in the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

f. Requirements for personal protection involved in transportation of cargoes containing toxic substances in oil tankers.

g. Review of existing ships' safety standards: amendment to SOLAS regulations VII/9 and VII/12.

h. Review of specifications for crude oil washing systems.

i. Revision of chapter 8 of the IBC Code in the light of the revised SOLAS regulation II–2/59.

j. Evaluation of safety and pollution hazards of chemicals and preparation of consequential amendments.

In addition, a supplemental meeting, to discuss the possible revision of the environmental hazard evaluation and categorization mechanism of the IBC Code, will be held at 9:30 AM on Monday, June 15, 1998 in Room 1103, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20593–0001. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the ramifications of going from a five pollution category system to a three pollution category system and, specifically, to determine how this change might affect the chemical shipping industry.

Members of the public may attend both meetings up to the seating capacity of the rooms. Interested persons may seek information by writing: Commander K.S. Cook, U.S. Coast Guard (G–MSO–3), 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20593–0001 or by calling (202) 267–1577.

Dated: May 14, 1998.

Stephen M. Miller,

Executive Secretary, Shipping Coordinating Committee.

[FR Doc. 98–13840 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–07–M

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Tennessee Valley Authority (Meeting No. 1504).

TIME AND DATE: 9 a.m. (CDT), May 27, 1998.

PLACE: TVA Allen Fossil Plant Assembly Room, 2574 Plant Road, Memphis, Tennessee.

STATUS: Open.

Agenda

Approval of minutes of meeting held on April 8, 1998.

New Business

C—Energy

C1. Delegation of authority to the Senior Vice President, Procurement, or a designated representative, to enter into a uranium procurement contract with Global Nuclear Services and Supply Limited.

B—Purchase Award

B1. Supplement to Contract No. 97BYC–142392–001 with BTG, Inc., for personal computers, software, and related accessories.

E—Real Property Transactions

E1. Grant of a permanent easement to the City of Tupelo, Mississippi, affecting 1.49 acres in Lee County, Mississippi (Tract No. XTPCSC–7H), for the relocation of Brooks Road to accommodate the location of TVA's new Customer Service Center.

E2. Rescission of March 31, 1993, resolution directing payment of $398,217 annually to the City of Knoxville as mitigation payments associated with the purchase of the Knoxville TVA Office complex.

E3. Deed modification of certain deed provisions affecting approximately 0.22 acre of former TVA land on Watts Bar Lake (Tract No. XWBR–142) in Rhea County, Tennessee.

E4. Grant of a permanent easement to the City of Decatur, Alabama, for a waterline easement affecting 1.52 acres of land on Wheeler Lake in Morgan County, Alabama (Tract No. XTWR–107U).

E5. Sale of noncommercial, nonexclusive permanent easements to Hubert Helton and Steve Watson for construction and maintenance of recreational water-use facilities affecting a total of 0.29 acre of Tellico Lake shoreline in Monroe County, Tennessee (Tract Nos. XTELR–201RE and XTELR–202RE).

E6. Abandonment of certain easement rights affecting 0.7 acre of former TVA land on Norris Lake in Claiborne County, Tennessee (Tract No. XNR–468), to allow the property owner to construct a bridge and road to provide access to another section of currently inaccessible property.

Information Items

1. Approval of two 19-year commercial recreation leases at Possum Creek and Sale Creek recreation areas and amendments to the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan.

2. Approval of a 19-year commercial recreation lease and amendment to the reservoir plan for Agency Creek Recreation Area in Meigs County, Tennessee, and amendment to the Chickamauga Reservoir Land Management Plan.

3. Approval of a grant of easement to Greeneville Light and Power System affecting approximately 0.75 acre of TVA land on Nolichucky Lake in Greene County, Tennessee (Tract No. XTNOR–5SS).

4. Approval of a 19-year commercial recreation lease to Greenlee Campground, R.V. & Marine at Fall Creek Recreation Area on Cherokee Lake in Hamblen County, Tennessee.

5. Approval to file condemnation cases: The affected transmission lines are Oneida-McCreary, McCreary County, Kentucky; Tiptonville Switching Station, Tiptonville, Tennessee; Colbert-Tupelo primary tap to Belmont, Belmont, Mississippi; New Albany-Holly Springs tap to Martintown, Union County, Mississippi; Pickwick Dam-Memphis tap to Moscow, Fayette County, Tennessee; New Albany-Holly Springs tap to Martintown; and an access road to TVA's Martintown, Tennessee, substation site, Union County, Mississippi.

6. Approval to file condemnation cases. The affected transmission lines are Freeport-Miller tap to Mitchell's Corner, DeSoto County, Mississippi and Wolf Creek-Summer Shade tap to West Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky.

7. Approval of the sale of an easement for municipal governmental purposes to the City of Tupelo, Mississippi, affecting 3.07 acres of TVA's Tupelo Line Crew Headquarters property in Tupelo, Mississippi (Tract No. XTLCH–1E).

For more information: Please call TVA Public Relations at (423) 632–6000, Knoxville, Tennessee. Information is also available at TVA's Washington Office (202) 898–2999.

Dated: May 20, 1998.

Edward S. Christenbury,

General Counsel and Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–13951 Filed 5–21–98; 11:36 am]

BILLING CODE 8120–08–M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Trade Policy Staff Committee: Request for Comments Concerning Review of the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Understanding

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is soliciting public comments on the United States position in the upcoming review of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (Dispute Settlement Understanding, or DSU) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement. The

DSU provides the rules for settlement of disputes concerning rights and obligations under the Uruguay Round agreements administered by the WTO. Interested persons are invited to submit their comments by June 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amelia Porges, Senior Counsel for Dispute Settlement, Office of the USTR, (202) 395–7305, or William Kane, Associate General Counsel, Office of the USTR, (202) 395–6800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DSU provides a mechanism for the settlement of disputes between the governments which are members of the WTO, concerning rights and obligations under the Uruguay Round agreements. A panel of neutral experts conducts each dispute settlement proceeding and issues a report, which is considered by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) in which representatives of all WTO members participate. The DSB must adopt all panel reports within 60 days after they are circulated, unless one of the parties to the dispute notifies the DSB that it will appeal the decision (or the DSB decides by consensus to reject the report). Appeals are heard by the WTO Appellate Body (AB), which also issues a report. The DSB must adopt an appellate body report within 30 days after circulation (unless there is a consensus not to do so).

When it finds a measure is inconsistent with one of the covered agreements, a panel or the AB must recommend that the government concerned bring that measure into conformity with the agreement. At a DSB meeting held within 30 days after the panel or AB report is adopted, that government must state its compliance plans. The ''reasonable period'' for compliance can be determined by obtaining DSB approval of a time period proposed by that government, or by agreement between the disputing parties, or by binding arbitration. If a government does not comply with the recommendation to bring a measure into conformity with its WTO obligations, it must negotiate with the complaining government(s) on compensation, and the negotiations must start by the end of the ''reasonable period''. If there is no agreement on compensation by 20 days after the end of the ''reasonable period'', a complaining government may ask the DSB to authorize it to suspend trade benefits with respect to the non-complying party. By 30 days after the end of the ''reasonable period'', the DSB must grant such a request to suspend benefits (unless there is consensus otherwise). Such a suspension must be equivalent to the benefits the defending country is impairing by its WTO-inconsistent actions.

A Decision of trade ministers agreed on April 15, 1994, at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, invites the WTO Ministerial Conference to complete a ''full review'' of WTO dispute settlement rules and procedures within four years after the entry into force of the WTO Agreement and ''to take a decision on the occasion of its first meeting after the completion of the review, whether to continue, modify or terminate'' those rules and procedures. Under the WTO Agreement, this work may be carried out by the WTO's General Council. Discussions have begun on the organization of the review. A principal objective of the United States in the WTO, including in this review, is to enhance the openness and transparency of WTO meetings, decisions and dispute settlement proceedings.

Detailed information on the WTO and dispute settlement is available on the Internet at http://www.ustr.gov/reports/tpa/1998/iv.pdf; the text of the DSU is available on the Internet at http:www.wto.org/wto/dispute/dsu.htm.

Interested persons are invited to submit their comments on whether the WTO should continue, modify or terminate the DSU; on specific modifications which should be made to WTO dispute settlement rules and procedures; and on specific policies which the United States should pursue in this review. Comments should be filed no later than June 25, 1998. Comments must be in English and provided in 20 copies to Gloria Blue, Executive Secretary, Trade Policy Staff Committee, Office of the United States Trade Representative, Room 501, 600 17th Street, Washington, DC 20508. Commenters are requested to submit only non-confidential information and not to submit business confidential information. Non-confidential information received will be available for public inspection by appointment, in the USTR Reading Room, Room 101, Monday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. For an appointment call Brenda Webb on 202–395–6186.

Frederick L. Montgomery,

Chairman, Trade Policy Staff Committee.

[FR Doc. 98–13880 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190–01–M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Initiation of Section 302 Investigation and Request for Public Comment: Mexican Practices Affecting High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS)

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice of initiation of investigation and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The United States Trade Representative (USTR) has initiated a Section 301 investigation with respect to certain acts, policies and practices of the Government of Mexico that affect access to the Mexican market for High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS). The USTR invites written comments from the public on the matters being investigated and the determinations to be made at the end of that investigation.

DATES: This investigation was initiated on May 15, 1998. Written comments from the public are due on or before noon on Friday, June 19, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Melle, Senior Director, North American Affairs, (202) 395–3412 or Audrey Winter, Associate General Counsel, (202) 395–7305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 2, 1998, the Corn Refiners Association, Inc., filed a petition pursuant to section 302(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2411) alleging that certain acts, policies and practices of the Government of Mexico affecting HFCS are unreasonable, deny fair and equitable market opportunities for U.S. exporters of HFCS and are actionable under section 301. In particular, the petition alleges the following: In September 1997, with the support and encouragement of the Government of Mexico, representatives of the Mexican sugar industry and the Mexican soft drink bottling industry entered into an agreement to limit the soft drink industry's consumption of HFCS. The purpose and effect of this agreement are to restrict both the volume of HFCS imports from the United States and the manufacture of HFCS by the U.S. companies that have made investments in Mexican production facilities. In exchange for the soft drink industry's limitation of HFCS consumption, the Mexican sugar industry agreed to supply sugar to the soft drink bottlers at discounted, below-market prices. The Government of Mexico is actively

supporting this restraint agreement. The agreement has reduced U.S. exports of HFCS to Mexico and therefore burdened and restricted U.S. commerce.

Section 302(a) of the Trade Act authorizes the USTR to initiate an investigation under chapter 1 of Title III of the Trade Act (commonly referred to as ''section 301'') in response to the filing of a petition pursuant to section 302(a)(1). Matters actionable under section 301 include, *inter alia,* acts, policies, and practices of a foreign country that are unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminatory and burden or restrict U.S. commerce. An act, policy or practice is unjustifiable if it is in violation of, or inconsistent with the international legal rights of the United States. An act, policy or practice is unreasonable if the act, policy or practice, while not necessarily in violation of, or inconsistent with, the international legal rights of the United States, is otherwise unfair or inequitable. Unreasonable acts, policies or practices include, *inter alia,* denial of fair and equitable market opportunities.

Initiation of Investigation and Consultations

On May 15, 1998, the USTR determined that an investigation should be initiated to determine whether certain acts, policies or practices of the Government of Mexico affecting access to the Mexican market for HFCS are unreasonable and burden or restrict U.S. commerce and are, therefore, actionable under section 301.

Pursuant to section 303(a) of the Trade Act, the USTR has requested consultations with the Government of Mexico concerning the issues under investigation. USTR will seek information and advice from the appropriate representatives provided for under section 135 of the Trade Act in preparing the U.S. presentations for such consultations.

Public Comment: Requirements for Submissions

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning the issues raised in the petition and any other submissions to USTR in this investigation. In particular, comments are invited regarding (i) the acts, policies and practices of the Government of Mexico that are the subject of this investigation; (ii) the amount of burden or restriction on U.S. commerce caused by these act, policies and practices; (iii) the determinations required under section 304 of the Trade Act; and (iv) appropriate action under section 301 which could be taken in response.

Comments must be filed in accordance with the requirements set forth in 15 CFR 2006.8(b) (55 FR 20593) and must be filed on or before noon on Friday, June 19, 1998. Comments must be in English and provided in twenty copies to: Sybia Harrison, Staff Assistant to the Section 301 Committee, Room 223, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20508.

Comments will be placed in a file (Docket 301–118) open to public inspection pursuant to 15 CFR 2006.13, except confidential business information exempt from public inspection in accordance with 15 CFR 2006.15. Confidential business information submitted in accordance with 15 CFR 2006.15 must be clearly marked ''BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL'' in a contrasting color ink at the top of each page on each of 20 copies, and must be accompanied by a nonconfidential summary of the confidential information. The nonconfidential summary shall be placed in the file that is open to public inspection. Copies of the public version of the petition and other relevant documents are available for public inspection in the USTR Reading Room. An appointment to review the docket (Docket No. 301–118) may be made by calling Brenda Webb (202) 395–6186. The USTR Reading Room is open to the public from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and is located in Room 101.

Irving A. Williamson,

Chairman, Section 301 Committee.

[FR Doc. 98–13885 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. OST–96–1436]

Filing Procedures for the DOT Docket; Electronic Submission

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary (OST), DOT.

ACTION: Notice requesting comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Transportation (DOT) is requesting the public to comment on its plan to revise its document filing requirements to provide for electronic submission of information to its central dockets management system (DMS). Electronic submission would provide more convenience than the current requirement to submit paper, by allowing DOT customers to file documents from their desktop computers. It also would streamline docket processing to accommodate the anticipated increases in volume.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to the Central Docket Management Facility, (CDMF) SVC–124.1, PL–401, Docket No. OST–96–1436, Department of Transportation, 400 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Any person wishing acknowledgment that his/her comments have been received should include a self-addressed stamped postcard. Comments received will be available for public inspection and copying in the CDMF, Room PL–401, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Dorothy W. Walker, Chief Dockets, SVC–124, (202) 366–9329.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOT consolidated its nine separate docket facilities into a central DMS and is continuing the conversion from a paper-based system to an optical imaging system for more efficient receipt, storage, management, and retrieval of docketed information. In order to complete this phased transition to an electronic docket system, DOT plans to develop an Electronic Submission (ES) enhancement for its DMS that would allow customers to submit documents electronically from their desktops into the Docket. Currently all filings must be submitted as a paper hard copy to the DMS. The paper documents are then processed into the DMS by entering a document database record, scanning the paper, and performing quality assurance (QA) on the document images and data to resolve any errors.

DOT also plans to revise its document filing requirements to provide for ES. ES is not intended to replace the current paper-based submission process since not all filers will have access to computers. DMS will retain the paper-based filing process and continue to accept paper. DOT also is considering a direct dial-in capability for those without Internet access and to provide a backup capability in the event Internet access is temporarily unavailable. All documents that are electronically submitted would be stored in a separate database for ES waiting to be processed by DMS staff. DMS staff would need to perform QA review of ES filings prior to saving the documents into the production DMS.

For the sake of simplicity, the Office of the Secretary is issuing this notice on behalf of all of DOT's constituent

agencies. Ultimately, we envision that ES would be available for all of the constituent DOT agencies; although at this time, not all have fully consolidated into the DMS. To ensure the quality of the product developed, DOT is evaluating its internal needs as well as those of the general public. Substantial changes to the DMS business processes and procedures and to agency filing requirements may be needed.

This notice is intended to inform the public about, and to solicit public comment on, electronic submission and any necessary changes to our filing requirements. It may be downloaded from the DMS Web Site News Page located at http://dms.dot.gov by clicking on the News Link. The questions are intended only to elicit any thoughts and ideas you may have on the ES enhancement to DMS.

User-System Interaction

1. What is your current use of DMS?
2. What capabilities would you like to see in the ES system?
3. Are there any other systems that you use now or are aware of that we should look at in developing ES?
4. What method should DMS use to send/receive information using ES? For example, e-mail, dial-in, Netscape, Internet Explorer, etc.
5. Should the DMS notify you that your document has: (1) arrived; and (2) been accepted?
6. In case the document is rejected, what information should the DMS send back to the submitter? (e.g., time of submission, reason for rejection).
7. Should the DMS provide submitters with an electronic submission form to fill out with information such as organization, docket id, name and address, point of contact, etc.? Filling out such a form could take some time, but could ensure better accuracy. The DMS staff would file the submitter's information as submitted rather than entering it into a record upon receipt, possibly incorrectly.

Document Size and Format

1. How many pages are in the largest documents you have ever submitted?
2. How many documents do you submit on average each day? Each month?
3. What word processing software do you use to prepare your documents? (e.g., Word Perfect (WP), Microsoft Word, etc.)
4. What charts or graphics software does the DMS need to accommodate? (e.g., Power Point, Harvard Graphics, Corel Draw, Freelance.)

Document Date and Time

1. Would you find it useful if you were able to submit documents outside normal business hours?

Security

1. Should the DMS require a unique login id/password to submit a document electronically?
2. Do you have a need to submit comments anonymously?
3. If so, how could the DMS staff contact you in case your submission is incomplete or additional information is needed?
4. Is it important that the DMS validate the identity of the sender of a document?
5. Should ES allow for encryption in order to protect the contents of a document during submission?

General

1. Are there any other special needs that we should consider?
2. Are there any additional capabilities the ES system should have?

Issued in Washington, DC on May 20, 1998.

Neil R. Eisner,

Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 98–13913 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

Reports, Forms and Recordkeeping Requirements Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection(ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on the above collection of information was published on March 9, 1998, [63 FR 11472].

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith Street, ABC–100; Federal Aviation Administration; 800 Independence Avenue, SW.; Washington, DC 20591; Telephone number (202) 267–9895.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Title: Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, and Project Status Request.

OMB Control Number: 2120–0001.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Persons or businesses planning to construct or alter a structure that may affect air safety.

Abstract: Federal Regulations (CFR Part 77 of Title 14)require all persons to report proposed or actual construction/alternation of structures affecting air safety in order to promote safety in air commerce and the efficient use and preservation of the navigable airspace and of airport traffic capacity at public-use airports.

Annual Estimated Burden Hours: 8,820 hours.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725–17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503, Attention FAA Desk Officer.

Comments are Invited on: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the Department's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on May 15,1998.

Vanester M. Williams,

Clearance Officer, United States Department of Transportation.

[FR Doc. 98–13827 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Aviation Proceedings, Agreements filed During the Week Ending May 15, 1998

The following Agreements were filed with the Department of Transportation under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 412 and 414. Answers may be filed within 21 days of date of filing.

Docket Number: OST–98–3845.

Date Filed: May 12, 1998.

Parties: Members of the International Air Transport Association.

Subject: PTC2 EUR 0165 dated May 8, 1998, r1–14; PTC2 EUR 0166 dated May 8, 1998, r15–21; PTC2 EUR 0167 dated May 8, 1998, r22–26; Expedited Within Europe Resos; Intended Effective date: June 1, 1998.

Dorothy W. Walker,

Federal Register Liaison.

[FR Doc. 98–13857 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Notice of Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits Filed Under Subpart Q During the Week Ending May 15, 1998

The following Applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and Foreign Air Carrier Permits were filed under Subpart Q of the Department of Transportation's Procedural Regulations (See 14 CFR 302.1701 et. seq.). The due date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motions to Modify Scope are set forth below for each application. Following the Answer period DOT may process the application by expedited procedures. Such procedures may consist of the adoption of a show-cause order, a tentative order, or in appropriate cases a final order without further proceedings.

Docket Number: OST–98–3853.

Date Filed: May 13, 1998.

Due Date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motions to Modify Scope: June 10, 1998.

Description: Application of United Air Lines, Inc. pursuant to 49 U.S.C. Section 41101 and Subpart Q of the Regulations, applies for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to provide scheduled foreign air transportation of persons, property and mail between any point or points in the United States directly and via any intermediate point or points and any point or points in France and beyond France to any point or points in third countries.

Docket Number: OST–98–3854.

Date Filed: May 14, 1998.

Due Date for Answers, Conforming Applications, or Motions to Modify Scope: June 11, 1998.

Description: Application of Air Transat A.T., Inc. pursuant to 49 U.S.C. Section 40109 and Subpart Q of the Regulations, requests to amend its foreign air carrier permit to include scheduled air transportation of persons, property and mail between a point or points in Canada, on the one hand, and a point or points in the United States, on the other hand. Air Transat also requests authority to operate fifth freedom charter flights from or via a point or points in the United States to a point or points in third countries.

Dorothy W. Walker,

Federal Register Liaison.

[FR Doc. 98–13898 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

RTCA, Inc.; Certification Task Force

Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92–463, 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2), notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the RTCA, Inc., Certification Task Force will be held June 11–12, 1998, at the Army & Navy Club, 901 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC, 2006, starting at 8:30 a.m. on June 11. This task force will review the ''end-to-end'' certification of advanced avionics systems, then, keeping safety as a first priority, develop recommendations for improving the timeliness and reducing the costs of certification.

The meeting agenda will include: (1) Welcome and Introductory Remarks; (2) A Presentation by Task Force Co-chairs Mr. Tony Broderick (former FAA associate administrator and now consultant to Airbus) and Mr. Ed Stimpson (General Aviation Manufacturers Association); (3) Presentations by the leaders of the four task force working groups focusing on the task force objectives, organization, and planned milestones in areas such as demonstrated performance of current systems, human factors considerations, the certification process, and certification services; (4) Open Discussion.

Concurrent working group sessions will take place at RTCA, Inc., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Suite 1020, Washington, DC 20036, commencing at 1:00 p.m. on June 11 and 8:30 a.m. on June 12. A summary plenary session will be held at 11:30 a.m. at RTCA, Inc., on June 12.

Attendance is open to the interested public but limited to space availability. With the approval of the co-chairmen, members of the public may present oral statements at the meeting. Persons wishing to present statements or obtain information should contact RTCA at (202) 833–9339 (phone), (202) 833–9434 (fax), or dclarke@rtca.org (e-mail). Members of the public may present a written statement to the committee at any time.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 18, 1998.

Janice L. Peters,

Designated Official.

[FR Doc. 98–13900 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–98–3807]

Notice of Request for Renewal of a Currently Approved Information Collection: Indian Reservation Roads Program Administration Survey

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the FHWA to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to renew its clearance of the currently approved information collection identified below under Supplementary Information. This information collection provides for surveying Indian tribal governments regarding their satisfaction with the FHWA's Indian Reservation Roads Program.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: All signed, written comments should refer to the docket number that appears in the heading of this document and must be submitted to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. All comments received will be available for examination at the above address between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Those desiring notification of receipt of comments must include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Francine Shaw-Whitson, HFL–11, Room 4206, (202) 366–9483, Federal Lands Highway Office, or Mr. Wilbert Baccus, HCC–10, Room 4230, (202) 366–0780, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Indian Reservation Roads Program Administration Survey.

OMB Number: 2125–0565.

Background: Title 23, United States Code, Section 204(f) provides the authority for the FHWA and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to jointly administer the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program. In accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act, the FHWA is required to establish performance measures consistent with the overall program goals and outcomes. In addition, Executive Order 12862 provides for surveying customers to determine the kind and quality of services they want and the level of satisfaction with existing services. Tribal governments are the IRR program customers.

The information collected is used by the FHWA and the BIA to improve the administration of the IRR program. This survey gathers information from the tribes to assess, (1) their overall levels of understanding of the IRR program; (2) their involvement in the IRR program; and (3) their satisfaction with the IRR program administration and accomplishments. In addition, the survey allows tribes to propose recommendations for improving the operation and administration of the IRR program.

Respondents: 558 Indian tribal governments.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 0.5 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 279 hours.

Frequency: Biennial.

Public Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to send comments regarding any aspect of this information collection, including, but not limited to: (1) the necessity and utility of the information collection for the proper performance of the functions of the FHWA; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways to minimize the collection burden without reducing the quality of the collected information. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB's clearance for a renewal of this information collection.

Electronic Availability

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the **Federal Register** electronic bulletin board service (telephone number: 202–512–1661). Internet users may reach the **Federal Register**'s WWW site at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su__docs.

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 141(d); 23 CFR 669.

Issued on: May 13, 1998.

George S. Moore, Jr.,

Associate Administrator for Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–13905 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[Docket No. FHWA–98–3808]

Notice of Request for Renewal of a Currently Approved Information Collection: Financial Responsibility, Trucking and Freight Forwarding

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the FHWA to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to renew its clearance of the currently approved information collection identified below under Supplementary Information. This information collection provides registered motor carriers, property brokers, and freight forwarders a means of meeting financial security documentation requirements.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: All signed, written comments should refer to the docket number that appears in the heading of this document and must be submitted to the Docket Clerk, U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590–0001. All comments received will be available for examination at the above address between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Those desiring notification of receipt of comments must include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or postcard.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Marian Lee, Office of Motor Carrier Information Analysis, (202) 358–7051, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Financial Responsibility, Trucking and Freight Forwarding.

OMB Number: 2125–0570.

Background: The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to register for-hire motor carriers of regulated commodities under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 13902, surface freight forwarders under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 13903, and property brokers under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 13904. These persons may conduct transportation services only if they are registered pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 13901. The Secretary has delegated authority pertaining to these registrations to the FHWA. Registration remains valid only as long as the transportation entities maintain, on file with the FHWA, evidence of the required levels of insurance coverage pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 13906. Regulations governing financial responsibility requirements are found at 49 CFR 387.

Forms BMC–91, 91x and 82 provide evidence of the required coverage for bodily injury and property damage (BI&PD) liability. Forms BMC–34 and 83 establish compliance with cargo liability requirements. Forms BMC–84 and 85 are filed by brokers to comply with the requirement for a $10,000 surety bond or trust fund agreement. Forms BMC–35, 36, and 85 cancel prior filings. Forms BMC–90 and 32 are endorsements which must be attached to BI&PD and cargo insurance policies, respectively, but are not filed with the FHWA.

Motor carriers can also apply to self-insure BI&PD and/or cargo liability in lieu of filing certificates of insurance or surety bonds with the FHWA. Form BMC–40 is the application used to apply for self-insurance authority.

Respondents: Motor carriers, freight forwarders, and brokers.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: The estimated average burden per response for the BMC–40 is 40 hours. The estimated average burden per response for each of the other forms is 10 minutes per form.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: The estimated total annual burden is 200 hours for the BMC–40 based on 5 filings per year. The estimated total annual burden for all of the other forms is 30,000 hours based on 180,000 filings per year.

Frequency: Certificates of insurance, surety bonds and trust fund agreements are required when the transportation entity first registers with the FHWA and then when such coverages are replaced. Notices of cancellation are required only when such certificates of insurance, surety bonds or trust fund agreements are canceled. Form BMC–40 is generally

filed only once when a carrier seeks approval to self-insure its BI&PD and/or cargo liability.

Public Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to send comments regarding any aspect of this information collection, including but not limited to: (1) the necessity and utility of the information collection for the proper performance of the functions of the FHWA; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways to minimize the collection burden without reducing the quality of the collected information. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB's clearance for a renewal of this information collection.

Electronic Availability

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the **Federal Register** electronic bulletin board service (telephone number: 202–512–1661). Internet users may reach the **Federal Register**'s WWW site at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su__docs.

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 315 and 49 CFR 1.48.
Issued on: May 13, 1998.

George S. Moore, Jr.,

Associate Administrator for Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–13906 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

[FRA Docket No. RSGC–7]

Environmental Impact Statement: FRA Regulation of the Use of Locomotive Horns at Highway-Rail Grade Crossings Nationwide

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: FRA is issuing this notice to advise the public that an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared for the proposed regulation covering the sounding of locomotive horns at highway-rail grade crossings and to solicit input into the development of the scope of that EIS.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Regarding the environmental review contact David Valenstein, Environmental Specialist, Office of Railroad Development, Federal Railroad Administration (RDV 13), 400 Seventh Street, SW (Mail Stop 20), Washington, D.C. 20590, (telephone 202 632–3268). For information regarding the rule making process contact Bruce F. George, Staff Director, Highway Rail Crossing and Trespasser Programs, Office of Safety, FRA, 400 Seventh Street, SW (Mail Stop 25), Washington, D.C. 20590 (telephone 202 632–3312), or Mark H. Tessler, Office of Chief Counsel, FRA, 400 Seventh Street, SW (Mail Stop 10), Washington, D.C. 20590 (telephone 202 632–3171).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background 0

The Swift Rail Development Act (Pub. L. 103–440, November 2, 1994) added Section 20153 to title 49, United States Code. That section directs the Secretary of Transportation (delegated to the Federal Railroad Administrator) to prescribe regulations requiring that a locomotive horn be sounded while each train is approaching and entering upon each public highway-rail grade crossing. In addition, 49 U.S.C. 20153 provides FRA the authority to except from this requirement, categories of rail operations or categories of grade crossings that: (1) Are determined not to present significant risk with respect to loss of life or serious personal injury; (2) for which the use of a locomotive horn is impractical; or (3) for which supplementary safety measures fully compensate for the absence of the warning provided by the locomotive horn.

The sounding of locomotive horns at highway-rail grade crossings is recognized by FRA and the railroad industry as contributing to railroad and highway safety. Studies conducted by FRA of circumstances where the sounding of horns had been restricted in eastern Florida (so-called ''whistle bans'') have indicated an increased incidence of collisions involving trains and highway users where locomotive horns were not sounded. Although the sounding of locomotive horns at highway-rail grade crossings is the normal practice at most of the 162,000 public grade crossings in the U.S., FRA is aware of approximately 2,200 crossings in 200 communities where locomotive horns are not routinely sounded.

In preparing for the rulemaking process required by 49 U.S.C. 20153, FRA established a public docket to enable local officials and citizens to offer their insight into the issues surrounding whistle bans and to comment on how FRA might best implement 49 U.S.C. 20153. FRA also undertook extensive research into locomotive horns and their relationship to grade crossing safety through the Department of Transportation's John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center. Some of the comments offered by the public expressed concerns that any regulation requiring the sounding of locomotive horns could create adverse environmental impacts in the form of significantly higher community noise levels in the vicinity of those highway-rail grade crossings where horns are presently not sounded. Based upon a review of these comments, and ongoing research, FRA has concluded that the promulgation of the regulation required by 49 U.S.C. 20153 is a major Federal action as this term is used in section 102(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) As a consequence, FRA is initiating the preparation of an EIS as required under NEPA and the regulations of the President's Council on Environmental Quality implementing NEPA (40 CFR S 1502).

Alternatives

FRA currently plans to analyze two alternatives in this environmental review, the proposed action and the ''no-action'' alternative. The proposed action is to comply with the statutory mandate and issue a regulation requiring the sounding of locomotive horns at every public highway-rail grade crossing in the U.S., including those where locomotive horns are presently not sounded. Such a rule would effectively preempt any State or local law or regulation to the contrary. The regulation encompassed in the proposed action would also identify a number of measures which the States and communities can undertake to provide improved safety at public highway-rail grade crossings. In such situations regular sounding of railroad horns would then become unnecessary from a safety perspective and could cease. The regulation would also establish a procedure for consideration by FRA of proposals by States, communities or other interested persons for approval of new supplementary safety measures that would permit designation of a quiet zone. The environmental impacts of requiring the sounding of locomotive horns at public highway-rail crossings where the horns are not presently sounded and a consideration of the environmental impacts associated with the implementation of supplementary safety measures would be a part of the proposed action analysis.

The no-action alternative would involve maintenance of the status quo with respect to the sounding of locomotive horns. This would require

alternative amendments to existing legislation.

Areas of Significant Environmental Concern

FRA's review of the current practice of sounding locomotive horns at highway-rail grade crossings and the comments received thus far in the public docket of this rulemaking have identified two primary areas of environmental concern associated with the proposed regulation, noise (and related impacts) and safety.

Scoping and Comments

FRA encourages broad participation in the EIS process during scoping and review of the resulting environmental documentation. Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested agencies and the public at large to insure the full range of issues related to the proposed action and all reasonable alternatives are addressed and all significant issues are identified. In particular, FRA is interested in determining whether there are any other reasonable alternatives consistent with the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 20153 and whether there are other areas of environmental concern where there might be the potential for significant impacts, either adverse or favorable, as a result of promulgating the proposed rule.

Due to the national scope of the proposed regulation, FRA does not plan to hold public scoping meetings. Notices soliciting comments have been and will be sent to appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, private organizations and citizens who have expressed an interest in this rulemaking and made available to the media in areas that have been identified to date as currently subject to whistle bans or where whistle bans have been preempted by FRA order. Persons interested in providing comments on the scope of this environmental document should do so by June 19, 1998. Comments can be sent in writing to Mr. David Valenstein at the address identified above. Comments can also be sent via the Internet at: FRAEIS@fra.dot.gov.

The Remaining Environmental Review Process

Comments received on the scope and methodology to be used in preparation of the EIS will be reviewed by FRA to develop the final scope of the environmental review. A summary of the comments received will be provided to agencies and members of the public expressing an interest in this environmental review. FRA and its consultants will then undertake preparation of a draft EIS which will be made available to the public for comment. This is presently scheduled for the late fall 1998. It is FRA's intention that the comment period for the draft EIS will occur during the comment period associated with the proposed rule so that interested agencies and the public can combine their comments and that the environmental issues can be fully considered as FRA develops the final rule. After reviewing comments on the draft EIS, FRA will prepare a final EIS that addresses these comments and incorporates any additional analyses and material deemed necessary. The final EIS will be made available for public review for not less than 30 days before FRA takes any final action on the proposed rule.

Internet

This notice and all subsequent documents prepared as part of this environmental review will be available in the environmental pages of the FRA Internet website, located at: *http://www.fra.dot.gov*

Issued in Washington, D.C. on: May 19, 1998.

Donald M. Itzkoff,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–13804 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

Application for Approval of Discontinuance or Modification of a Railroad Signal System or Relief from the Requirements of Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 236

Pursuant to Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 235 and 49 U.S.C. App. 26, the following railroads have petitioned the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) seeking approval for the discontinuance or modification of the signal system or relief from the requirements of 49 CFR Part 236 as detailed below.

Block Signal Application (BS–AP)-No. 3463

Applicants: Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company, Mr. J. B. Mathis, General Manager, 501 Crawford, Room 515, Houston, Texas 77002–2192.

Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company, Mr. William G. Peterson, Director Signal Engineering, 4515 Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66106.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Bruce E. Williams, Director Signal Design, 1416 Dodge Street, Room 1000, Omaha, Nebraska 68179–1000.

The Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company, and Union Pacific Railroad Company, jointly seek approval of the proposed discontinuance and removal of the traffic control system, on the East Main Track, between Control Point 169, milepost 9.6 and Control Point 183, milepost 10.9, on the West Belt Subdivision, in Houston, Texas, including removal of Control Points 175 and 178, and associated signals, power-operated switch machines, and track circuits.

The reasons given for the proposed changes are that the track serves yards and the signal system is no longer required.

BS–AP–No. 3464

Applicants: Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Mr. David Solow, Deputy Executive Director, 700 South Flower Street, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, California 90017–4101.

Santa Clarita Railroad, Mr. James Clark, Manager of Operations, 25135 Anza, Santa Clarita, California 91355.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Bruce E. Williams, Director Signal Design, 1416 Dodge Street, Room 1000, Omaha, Nebraska 68179–1000.

The Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Santa Clarita Railroad, and Union Pacific Railroad Company jointly seek approval of the proposed reduction to the interlocking limits of CP Saugus, milepost 32.4, Saugus, California, Valley Subdivision, consisting of the conversion of the No. 3 power-operated switch to hand operation, conversion of interlocked signal ''2WC'' to absolute signal ''3240,'' in lieu of an electric lock, removal of signal ''2WA,'' and installation of a new interlocked signal ''W,'' 642 feet west of the 2WA location.

The reason given for the proposed changes is to modify the interlocking to reflect change in operating practices.

BS–AP–No. 3465

Applicant: Long Island Rail Road, Mr. Frederick E. Smith, P.E., Chief Engineer, Hillside Maintenance Complex, 93–59 183 Street, Hollis, New York 11423.

The Long Island Rail Road seeks approval of the proposed temporary discontinuance of Cabin ''M'' Interlocking, on the Montauk Branch, in Queens County, New York, until June 1999, and govern train movements through the interlocking by issuance of a Clearance Card Form C, Rule 331 of

Long Island Rail Road's ''Rules of The Operating Department.''

The reason given for the proposed changes is that the location was destroyed by fire and is currently being redesigned. Upon completion of the design work, the signal enclosure will be wired by a third party vendor, with installation, testing, and completion expected during the first half of 1999.

BS–AP–No. 3466

Applicant: Central Michigan Railway Company, Mr. James P. Pitz, Chief Operating Officer, 1410 S. Valley Center Drive, Bay City, Michigan 48706–9998.

The Central Michigan Railway Company seeks approval of the proposed modification of the signal system, on the single main track, near Carrollton, Michigan, on the Saginaw Subdivision, consisting of the relocation of the southbound approach signal from milepost 41.9 to milepost 41.3. The proposed changes are associated with the replacement of the existing pole line with polarized track circuits, and installation of a new signal to govern movements from the Old GT Spur Track to the Saginaw Subdivision Main Track.

The reason given for the proposed changes is the elimination of a pole line for signal control circuits and relocation of the approach signal for improved visibility.

BS–AP–No. 3467

Applicant: CSX Transportation, Incorporated, Mr. R. M. Kadlick, Chief Engineer Train Control, 500 Water Street (S/C J–350), Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

CSX Transportation, Incorporated seeks approval of the proposed modification of the signal system, on all tracks, between milepost CA–520.7 and milepost CA–527.7, near Russell, Kentucky, on the Kanawha and Russell Subdivisions, Huntington Division, consisting of the following:

1. Discontinuance and removal of absolute controlled signals 2L and 2R at West End ''RU,'' milepost CA–524.3;

2. Discontinuance and removal of absolute controlled signals 14RA, 14RB, 16R, 16L, 18L, 20RA, 20RB, 20RC, 20RD, 20L, 22L, 24RA, 24RB, 24RC, and 24L at ''RU'' Tower, milepost CA–524.3 to CA–524.0; and

3. Discontinuance and removal of absolute controlled signals 50R, 50L, 52R, 52L, and power crossover 51 at East End ''RU,'' milepost CA–523.2.

The reason given for the proposed changes is to eliminate facilities no longer needed in present day operation and increase operating efficiency.

BS–AP–No. 3468

Applicant: CSX Transportation, Incorporated, Mr. R. M. Kadlick, Chief Engineer Train Control, 500 Water Street (S/C J–350), Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

CSX Transportation, Incorporated seeks approval of the proposed modification of the traffic control system, on the single main track, milepost BA–81.44, near Harpers Ferry Interlocking, West Virginia, Cumberland Subdivision, Baltimore Service Lane, consisting of the discontinuance and removal of the interconnected, single wire loop, bridge fire detection system.

The reason given for the proposed changes is the poor reliability of this type of system, along with the advances in communication systems in today's environment, renders this type of system obsolete.

BS–AP–No. 3469

Applicants: CSX Transportation, Incorporated, Mr. R. M. Kadlick, Chief Engineer Train Control, 500 Water Street (S/C J–350), Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

Norfolk Southern Corporation, Mr. W. C. Johnson, Chief Engineer S&E Engineering, 99 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

CSX Transportation, Incorporated (CSXT) and Norfolk Southern Corporation (NS) jointly seek approval of the proposed discontinuance and removal of the power-operated derails, on the NS single main track, at Wilson North Carolina, where two main tracks of CSXT cross at grade the NS single main track, on the CSXT Florence Service Lane, South End Subdivision, milepost A–136.5, and on the NS Piedmont Division, NS District, milepost NS–182.3.

The reason given for the proposed changes is to improve operations and increase efficiency.

BS–AP–No. 3470

Applicant: Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway, Mr. William G. Peterson, Director Signal Engineering, 4515 Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66106.

The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway seeks approval of the proposed modification of the signal system, on Main Track No. 1, at Stockton, California, milepost 1121.8, Northern California Division, consisting of the conversion of power-operated switch No. 73 to hand operation, equipped with an electric lock, and removal of associated signals No.'s 73, 76A, and 76B.

The reason given for the proposed changes is that the power-operated switch is no longer needed for operations and removal would accommodate and simplify the replacement of Stockton Tower.

BS–AP–No. 3471

Applicant: Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. P. M. Abaray, Chief Engineer-Signals, 1416 Dodge Street, Room 1000, Omaha, Nebraska 68179–1000.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company (UP) seeks approval of the proposed temporary discontinuance of signal system, on the main track between Littleton, milepost 727.1 and South Denver, milepost 733.4, at Denver, Colorado, on the Colorado Springs Subdivision, for the duration of the track and signal construction project, and operate trains by track warrant control. The proposal involves the removal of all signals and remote controlled switches on the UP trackage between Signal 1E at Littleton and Signal 9 at South Denver, execution of the major track construction, installation of two new control points, and restoration of the signal system to service.

The reason given for the proposed changes is to perform major track construction.

Rules, Standards, and Instructions Application (RS&I–AP)–No. 1103

Applicants: Consolidated Rail Corporation, Mr. J. F. Noffsinger, Chief Engineer—C&S Assets, 2001 Market Street, P.O. Box 41410, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101–1410.

Connecticut Southern Railroad, Mr. Louis J. Szabo, Assistant General Manager, 191 Park Avenue, East Hartford, Connecticut 06108.

Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Connecticut Southern Railroad jointly seek relief from section 236.566 of the Rules, Standards, and Instructions (49 CFR, Part 236) to the extent that the Connecticut Southern Railroad be permitted to operate non-equipped locomotives, in automatic cab signal territory, between ''CP 96'', milepost 96.1 and ''CP 100.0'', milepost 100.0, on the Boston Line, Albany Division of Conrail, near Springfield, Massachusetts, for the following operations:

1. Work trains, wreck trains, and ballast cleaners;

2. Engines moving to and from shops; and

3. Engines used in switching and transfer service, with or without cars, not exceeding 20 mph.

The justification for relief is the acquisition of track by the Connecticut Southern Railroad, and an exemption is

already authorized for the operation of Guilford Transportation Industries non-equipped locomotives over the exact same trackage.

Any interested party desiring to protest the granting of an application shall set forth specifically the grounds upon which the protest is made, and contain a concise statement of the interest of the Protestant in the proceeding. The original and two copies of the protest shall be filed with the Associate Administrator for Safety, FRA, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Mail Stop 25, Washington, D.C. 20590 within 45 calendar days of the date of publication of this notice. Additionally, one copy of the protest shall be furnished to the applicant at the address listed above.

FRA expects to be able to determine these matters without an oral hearing. However, if a specific request for an oral hearing is accompanied by a showing that the party is unable to adequately present his or her position by written statements, an application may be set for public hearing.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on May 19, 1998.

Grady C. Cothen, Jr.,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety Standards and Program Development.

[FR Doc. 98–13890 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission to OMB for Review; Comment Request

May 13, 1998.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before June 25, 1998 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545–1586.

Revenue Procedure Number: Revenue Procedure 98–17.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Contributions to Foreign Partnerships Under Section 6038B.

Description: This notice provides simplified reporting for transfers by U.S. persons to foreign partnerships under section 6038B, as amended by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. These reporting requirements can be relied on by transferors not subject to section 6038B to avoid a penalty under section 1494(c).

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, Individuals or households, Not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 250 hours.

OMB Number: 1545–1591.

Revenue Procedure Number: Revenue Procedure 98–23.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Qualified Subchapter S Trust Conversions to Electing Small Business Trusts.

Description: This revenue procedure provides a method for taxpayers to obtain the Secretary's consent to convert a Qualified Subchapter S Trust (QSST) to an Electing Small Business Trust (ESBT) as well as to convert an ESBT to a QSST.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,500.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 1 hour.

Frequency of Response: Other (once).

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 2,500 hours.

OMB Number: 1545–1595.

Revenue Procedure Number: Revenue Procedure 98–25.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Automatic Data Processing.

Description: Revenue Procedure 98–25 specifies the basic requirements that the IRS considers to be essential in cases where a taxpayer's records are maintained within an Automatic Data Processing System (ADP).

If machine—sensible records are lost, stolen, destroyed, or materially inaccurate, the Revenue Procedure requires that a taxpayer promptly notify its District Director and submit a plan to replace the affected records. The District Director will notify the taxpayer of any objection(s) to the taxpayer's plan. Also, the Revenue Procedure provides that a taxpayer who maintains machine-sensible records may request to enter into a Record Retention Limitation Agreement (RRLA) with its District Director. The taxpayer's request must identify and describe those records the taxpayer proposes not to retain and explain why those records will not become material to the administration of any internal revenue law. The District Director will notify the taxpayer whether or not the District Director will enter into an RRLA.

Finally, Revenue Procedure 98–25 provides that the District Director may conduct an evaluation of a taxpayer's machine-sensible records and may initiate testing to establish the authenticity, readability, completeness, and integrity of such records.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, Individuals or households, Not-for-profit institutions, Farms, Federal Government, State, Local or Tribal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 3,000.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 40 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 120,000 hours.

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear (202) 622–3869, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5571, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.

OMB Reviewer: Alexander T. Hunt (202) 395–7860, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10226, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dale A. Morgan,

Departmental Reports Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 98–13824 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

May 14, 1998.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before June 25, 1998 to be assured of consideration.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF)

OMB Number: 1512–0007.

Form Number: ATF F 3310.6.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Interstate Firearms Shipment Report of Theft/Loss.

Description: This form is part of a voluntary program in which the common carrier and/or shipper report losses or thefts of firearms from interstate shipments. ATF uses this information to ensure that the firearms are entered into the National Crime Information Center, to initiate investigations, and to perfect criminal cases.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,014.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 20 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 338 hours.

OMB Number: 1512–0035.

Form Number: ATF F 5000.21.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Referral of Information.

Description: Information services organizations by Federal agencies, State governments. ATF asks the Federal agency or State or local regulatory compliance agency to respond as to any action that will be taken and if so the action planned on referrals of potential violations of Federal, State or local law discovered by ATF personnel during investigations. It is also used to evaluate effectiveness of these referrals.

Respondents: Federal Government, State, Local or Tribal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 1 hour.

Frequency of Response: Other (as necessary).

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 500 hours.

OMB Number: 1512–0221.

Form Number: ATF F 5640.1.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Offer in Compromise of Liability Incurred Under the Provisions of Title 26 U.S.C. Enforced and Administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Description: ATF F 5640.1 is used by persons who wish to compromise criminal and/or civil penalties for violations to the Internal Revenue Code. If accepted, the offer in compromise is a settlement between the government and the party in violation in lieu of legal proceedings or prosecution. The form identifies the party making the offer, violations, amount of offer and circumstances concerning the violations.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 40.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 2 hours.

Frequency of Response: Other (as necessary).

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 80 hours.

OMB Number: 1512–0242.

Form Number: ATF F 5400.6.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: User-Limited (Explosives).

Description: The user-limited permit is useful to the person making a one-time purchase from out-of-state. It is used one time only and is nonrenewable. The explosives distributor makes entries on the form and returns the form to the permittee to prevent reuse of the $2 permit.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,092.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent: 12 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Other (5 years).

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 22 hours.

Clearance Officer: Robert N. Hogarth (202) 927–8930, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Room 3200, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20226.

OMB Reviewer: Alexander T. Hunt (202) 395–7860, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dale A. Morgan,

Departmental Reports Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 98–13825 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–31–P

Corrections

Federal Register

Vol. 63, No. 100

Tuesday, May 26, 1998

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Proposed Findings Document, Environmental Assessment, and Finding of No Significant Impact

Correction

In notice document 98–13021 beginning on page 27053 in the issue of Friday, May 15, 1998, make the following corrections:

1. On page 27053, under the heading ''**SUMMARY**'', in the third column, in the third line ''Nonprofit'' should read ''Nonpoint'' and in the seventh line ''nonprofit'' should read ''nonpoint''.

2. On the same page, under the heading **Introduction**, in the first line ''Nonprofit'' should read ''Nonpoint''.

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 5994–8; Docket No. A–97–05]

Source Category Listing for Section 112(d)(2) Rulemaking Pursuant to Section 112(c)(6) Requirements

Correction

In notice document 98–9557 beginning on page 17838, in the issue of Friday, April 10, 1998, make the following correction:

On pages 17847 and 17848, several typesetting errors occurred in Table 1. The affected entries are corrected below:

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF 1990 EMISSION INVENTORY DATA FOR SECTION 112(C)(6) POLLUTANTS (TONS/YR)

Source category	POM			2,3,7,8-TCDD TEQ	Mercury	PCB	HCB	Alkylated lead
	7–PAH	16–PAH	EOM					
Dental Preparation and Use					8.00e – 01			
Public Building and Related Furniture		1.16e+01						
Pulp and Paper—Kraft Recovery Furnaces	3.74e+00	6.49e+02		3.42e – 07	1.90e+00			
Pulp and Paper—Sulfite Recovery Furnaces		6.17e+00						
Scrap or Waste Tire Combustion	2.17e – 05	5.18e – 03		3.00e – 07		1.04e – 03		
Secondary Aluminum Smelting				1.90e – 04				
Secondary Copper Smelting				6.80e – 06				
Secondary Lead Smelting	1.90e – 02	6.99e+01		4.25e – 06	1.13e – 02			
Secondary Mercury Production					7.52e – 01			
Sewage Sludge Incineration	8.67e – 03	1.64e+00		2.65e – 05	1.80e+00	5.12e – 03		
Ship Building and Repair (Surface Coating)		1.44e+01						
Surface Active Agents Manufacturing		7.41e+00						
Textiles (SICs Combined)		9.68e+00						
Tire Manufacturing		7.00e+00					4.35e – 01	
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (SICs combined)		5.16e+01						
Utility Coal Combustion	2.10e – 01	7.55e+00	3.86e+04	1.10e – 04	5.10e+01		6.80e – 01	
Utility Natural Gas Combustion		6.90e – 01	1.00e+03		1.60e – 03			
Utility Turbines—Diesel Fired					3.00e – 02			
Wildfires and Prescribed Burning	9.64e+02	2.54e+03		9.50e – 05				
Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing		1.13e+01						
Wood Treatment/Wood Preserving		9.04e+01		3.80e – 05				

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federal register

Tuesday
May 26, 1998

Part II

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Parts 148, 261, 266, 268, and 271

Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Final Rule Promulgating Treatment Standards for Metal Wastes and Mineral Processing Wastes; Mineral Processing Secondary Materials and Bevill Exclusion Issues; Treatment Standards for Hazardous Soils, and Exclusion of Recycled Wood Preserving Wastewaters; Final Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 148, 261, 266, 268, and 271

[EPA–F–98–2P4F–FFFFF; FRL–6010–5]

RIN 2050 AE05

Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Final Rule Promulgating Treatment Standards for Metal Wastes and Mineral Processing Wastes; Mineral Processing Secondary Materials and Bevill Exclusion Issues; Treatment Standards for Hazardous Soils, and Exclusion of Recycled Wood Preserving Wastewaters

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule promulgates Land Disposal Restrictions treatment standards for metal-bearing wastes, including toxicity characteristic metal wastes, and hazardous wastes from mineral processing. The set of standards being applied to these wastes is the universal treatment standards. These standards are based upon the performance of the Best Demonstrated Available technologies for treating these, or similar, wastes. This rule also revises the universal treatment standards for twelve metal constituents, which means that listed and characteristic wastes containing one or more of these constituents may have to meet different standards than they currently do.

In a related section regarding wastes and secondary materials from mineral processing, EPA is amending the rules to define which secondary materials from mineral processing are considered to be wastes and potentially subject to Land Disposal Restrictions. The intended effect is to encourage safe recycling of mineral processing secondary materials by reducing regulatory obstacles to recycling, while ensuring that hazardous wastes are properly treated and disposed. EPA also is finalizing decisions on a set of mineral processing issues wastes which courts have been remanded to EPA. These include retaining the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure as the test for identifying the toxicity characteristic for mineral processing wastes, and readdressing the regulatory status of a number of miscellaneous mineral processing wastes.

This rule also amends the LDR treatment standards for soil contaminated with hazardous waste. The purpose of this revision is to create standards which are more technically and environmentally appropriate to contaminated soils than those which currently apply.

Finally, this rule excludes from the definition of solid waste certain shredded circuit boards in recycling operations, as well as certain materials reused in wood preserving operations.

EFFECTIVE DATES: This final rule is effective on August 24, 1998.

Compliance dates:

—For prohibition on underground injection of certain wastes at 40 CFR 148.18: May 26, 2000;

—For definition of solid waste provisions at 40 CFR 261.2, 261.4(a)(15), and 261.4(b): November 27, 1998;

—For exclusion of recycled wood preserving wastewaters at 40 CFR 261.4(a)(9): May 26, 1998;

—For prohibition on land disposal of wastes from elemental phosphorus processing and on mixed radioactive wastes at 40 CFR 268.34(b): May 26, 2000; and

—For land Disposal Restrictions treatment standards at 40 CFR 268.49 for soil contaminated with previously prohibited wastes: May 26, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Supporting materials are available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC), located at Crystal Gateway I, First Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia. The docket information number is F–98–2P4F–FFFFF. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, it is recommended that the public make an appointment by calling (703) 603–9230. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost $0.15/page. The index and some supporting materials are available electronically. See the ''Supplementary Information'' section for information on accessing them.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424–9346 or TDD (800) 553–7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, call (703) 412–9810 or TDD (703) 412–3323.

For more detailed information on specific aspects of this rulemaking, contact the Waste Treatment Branch (5302W), Office of Solid Waste (OSW), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; phone (703) 308–8434. For information on the issue of treatment standards for metal-bearing wastes, contact Elaine Eby (703) 308–8449 or Anita Cummings at (703) 308–8303. For questions on land disposal restrictions (LDR) treatment standards for mineral processing wastes, radioactive mixed wastes, and grab versus composite sampling methods, contact Anita Cummings at (703) 308–8303. For information on treatment standards for manufactured gas plant wastes, contact Rita Chow at (703) 308–6158. Contact Rhonda Minnick at (703) 308–8771 for information on improvements and corrections to the Land Disposal Restrictions. For information on secondary mineral processing materials and Bevill issues, call Ashley Allen at 703–308–8419 or Stephen Hoffman of the Industrial and Extractive Wastes Branch at (703) 308–8413. For questions on treatment standards for hazardous soil, contact Elizabeth McManus of the Permits and State Programs Division at (703) 308–8657. Contact Stephen Bergman of the Hazardous Waste Identification Division at (703) 308–7262 for questions on the exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters. For information on the capacity analyses, contact Bill Kline at (703) 308–8440 or C. Pan Lee at (703) 308–8478. For questions on the regulatory impact analyses, contact Paul Borst at (703) 308–0481. For other questions, call Sue Slotnick at (703) 308–8462.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Rule on the Internet: Please follow these instructions to access the rule: From the World Wide Web (WWW), type http://www.epa.gov/rules and regulations. In addition, several technical background documents contained in the docket supporting this rule will be available on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/offices and regions/oswer.

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I. Introduction to the Phase IV Rule

In the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Congress specified that land disposal of hazardous waste is prohibited unless the waste first meets

treatment standards established by EPA or is disposed in units from which there will be no migration of hazardous constituents for as long as the waste remains hazardous. The HSWA amendments require that treatment standards must substantially diminish the toxicity or mobility of hazardous waste, so that short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment are minimized.

Today's Phase IV final rule is the latest in a series of LDR rules that establish treatment standards for wastes identified or listed as hazardous after the date of the 1984 amendments. (See RCRA § 3004(g)(4)). EPA proposed the Phase IV rule in four **Federal Register** notices, and issued three NODAs setting out additional data relevant to this proceeding. In two **Federal Register** notices prior to today's, EPA promulgated various rules proposed in the Phase IV proposals: treatment standards for wood preserving wastes, paperwork reduction, and clarification of treatability variances. Today's final rule promulgates regulations addressing most of the remaining issues discussed in Phase IV proposals and NODAs. The table at the end of this introduction lists references for all the Phase IV Notices, plus others cited frequently in the preamble.

This final Phase IV preamble contains five major, interrelated sections. The first section explains the new land disposal restrictions treatment standards for wastes identified as hazardous because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic for metals (referred to as ''TC metal wastes''). The section also revises the universal treatment standards (UTS) for 12 metal constituents in all hazardous wastes. The TC metal wastes will now be required to meet the universal treatment standards as do most other hazardous wastes. The second major preamble section establishes the prohibition on land disposal plus treatment standards for a particular type of newly identified hazardous waste: mineral processing waste that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. The third section addresses additional issues affecting both TC metal wastes and characteristic mineral processing wastes. The fourth section amends the rules defining when secondary materials being recycled are solid wastes. It states that secondary materials from mineral processing which are generated and reclaimed within that industry are not solid wastes unless they are managed in land disposal units before being reclaimed. Such materials are not subject to regulation as hazardous wastes. That part of the preamble also addresses other issues related to mineral processing. The final major preamble section promulgates amended treatment standards for soil that contains hazardous waste or which exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste.

Today's rule also includes two brief sections on hazardous waste issues unrelated to the major sections. One clarifies that a previously-promulgated exclusion from hazardous waste regulation for recycled shredded circuit boards also applies to whole circuit boards under certain conditions. The other section promulgates an exclusion from RCRA jurisdiction for certain wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions when recycled.

TABLE OF SELECTED LDR FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

Common name	Title of rule in FEDERAL REGISTER	Date	Citation
Third Third LDR Final Rule	Land Disposal Restrictions for Third Third Scheduled Wastes; Rule.	June 1, 1990	55 FR 22520.
Phase II LDR Proposal	Land Disposal Restrictions for Newly Identified and Listed hazardous Waste and hazardous soil; Proposed Rule.	September 14, 1993	58 FR 48092.
Phase III LDR Proposal	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III: Decharacterized Wastewaters, Carbamate and Organobromine Wastes, and Spent Potliners; Proposed Rule.	March 2, 1995	60 FR 11702.
Phase IV Original Proposal	Land Disposal Restrictions—Phase IV: Issues Associated With Clean Water Act Treatment Equivalency, and Treatment Standards for Wood Preserving Wastes and Toxicity Characteristic Metal Wastes; Proposed Rule.	August 22, 1995	60 FR 43654.
Phase IV First Supplemental Proposal.	Land Disposal Restrictions—Clarification of Bevill Exclusion for Mining Wastes, to the Definition of Solid Waste for Mineral Processing Wastes, Treatment Standards for Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes, and Associated Issues.	January 25, 1996	61 FR 2338.
HWIR Media Proposal	Requirements for Management of Hazardous Contaminated Media.	April 29, 1996	61 FR 11804.
Phase IV NODA #1	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV Proposed Rule—Issues Associated With Clean Water Act Treatment Equivalency, and Treatment Standards for Wood Preserving Wastes and Toxicity Characteristic Metal Wastes; Notice of Data Availability.	May 10, 1996	61 FR 21417.
Phase IV NODA #2	Land Disposal Restrictions—Phase IV: Treatment Standards for Characteristic Metal Wastes; Notice of Data Availability.	March 5, 1997	FR 62 10004.
Phase IV LDR Wood Preserving Final Rule.	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Treatment Standards for Wood Preserving Waste, Paperwork Reduction and Streamlining, Exemptions from RCRA for Certain Processed Materials; and Miscellaneous Hazardous Waste Provisions; Final Rule.	May 12, 1997	62 FR 25998.
Phase IV Second Supplemental Proposal.	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Second Supplemental Proposal on Treatment Standards for Metal Wastes and Mineral Processing Wastes, Mineral Processing and Bevill Exclusion Issues, and the Use of Hazardous Waste as Fill.	May 12, 1997	62 FR 26041.

TABLE OF SELECTED LDR FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES—Continued

Common name	Title of rule in FEDERAL REGISTER	Date	Citation
Phase IV NODA #3	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Second Supplemental Proposal on Treatment Standards for Metal Wastes and Mineral Processing Wastes, Mineral Processing and Bevill Exclusion Issues, and the Use of Hazardous Waste as Fill; Notice of Data Availability.	November 10, 1997	62 FR 60465.
Treatability Variance Final Rule	Clarification of Standards for Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Restriction Treatment Variances.	December 5, 1997	62 FR 64504.

II. Potentially Regulated Entities

Entities potentially regulated by this final rule vary according to the section of the rule. The following table shows the industry categories that may be regulated according to each major section of the rule. The table is not intended to be exhaustive or definitive with respect to every case-specific circumstance. Rather, it is a general guide for readers regarding entities that EPA is now aware could potentially be regulated by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be regulated, and failure to mention them in the table should not be taken as any type of regulatory determination on the part of the Agency.

TABLE OF ENTITIES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PHASE IV FINAL RULE

Section of the rule	Category	Examples of entities potentially affected
LDR treatment standards for TC metal hazardous wastes, characteristic mineral processing wastes, and other metal-bearing wastes.	Generators of Toxicity Characteristic (TC) metal hazardous wastes (D004—D011), characteristic mineral processing waste, or any hazardous waste required to meet the LDR treatment standard for antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, or zinc.	Facilities in the following industries: primary mineral processing, chemical manufacturers, pharmaceutical producers, paint producers, manufacturers of motor vehicle parts, blast furnaces and steel mills, metal plating and polishing, and aircraft parts and equipment.
	Facilities that treat and/or dispose of TC metal hazardous wastes, characteristic mineral processing wastes, and other metal-bearing hazardous wastes.	Hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.
LDR treatment standards for hazardous soil.	Entities managing hazardous soil	Private or public parties remediating sites containing hazardous soil
Mineral Processing Secondary Materials	Facilities that generate, store, and/or recycle secondary materials from primary mineral processing.	Copper smelters, gold refiners, and other primary metals producers that return wastestreams to units for additional recovery
Exclusion for Recycled Wood Preserving Process Wastewaters.	Wood Preserving Facilities	Facilities that generate and reclaim drippage and wastewaters on-site from the wood processing industry.

III. Revised Land Disposal Restrictions (i.e., Universal Treatment Standards) for Metal Constituents in all Hazardous Wastes, Including Toxic Characteristic Metals

Summary

There are two purposes to today's new treatment standards for metal-containing wastes. First, EPA is revising the numerical standards because new data are available on which to base more accurate standards. Second, EPA is including a new set of wastes in the current treatment standard regime, continuing EPA's efforts to apply the same LDR treatment standards when technically and legally possible. (In a subsequent section of this rule, EPA is expanding the treatment standard regime to include yet another set of wastes. These are characteristic mineral processing wastes that are not currently subject to land disposal restrictions.)

The numerical standards that EPA is revising are the universal treatment standards (UTS) for 12 metal constituents. The new UTS will apply to nonwastewater forms of any listed or characteristic hazardous waste that is already required to meet the UTS for those constituents in the waste. The revised UTS are less stringent for 7 constituents, and more stringent for 5. The rule does not affect the UTS for wastewater forms of these wastes, and does not change the UTS for any other constituents, including any of the organics.

The new set of wastes that EPA is bringing into the current LDR regime is the group of 8 wastes known as TC metal wastes—wastes identified as hazardous because they exhibit the toxicity characteristic due to the presence of the metals enumerated in 261.24 (Waste codes D004–D011). These are wastes that exhibit the toxicity characteristic because of high toxic metal content. By today's rule, that key metal must be treated to the UTS for that metal. Furthermore, any underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) must be treated to UTS levels as well, whether these UHCs are organics or metals. Both wastewater and nonwastewater forms of the TC metal wastes are affected by today's rule, except for arsenic, for which only the wastewater forms are affected.

Hazardous wastes that exhibit both the TC for metals and the predecessor characteristic based on the Extraction Procedure (EP) are presently only required to be treated to reduce metal levels to below the characteristic level. Today's rule, for the most part, will require additional treatment of these metal constituents before land disposal can occur.

The Agency also finds that the treatment standards established in

today's rule are not established below levels at which threats to human health and the environment are minimized. See *Hazardous Waste Treatment Council v. EPA*, 886 F.2d 355, 362 (D.C. Cir. 1990). That case held that the statute can be read to allow either technology-based or risk-based LDR treatment standards, and further held that technology-based standards are permissible so long as they are not established ''beyond the point at which there is no 'threat' to human health or the environment.'' *Id*. at 362. EPA's finding that today's standards are not below a ''minimize threat'' level is based on the Agency's inability at the present time to establish concentration levels for hazardous constituents which represent levels at which threats to human health and the environment are minimized. As the Agency has explained a number of times, determining these levels on a national basis—which requires determination of relevant exposure pathways and potential receptors for all hazardous constituents in hazardous wastes, with all the attendant uncertainties involved in such a national determination—has not yet proven possible. See, *e.g.*, 55 FR at 6642 (February 26, 1990). Thus, the Agency continues to find that technology-based standards remain the best approach for the national treatment standards since such standards eliminate as much of the inherent uncertainty of hazardous waste land disposal and so fulfill the Congressional intent in promulgating the land disposal restrictions provisions. *Id*. However, the Agency believes that it may be possible to make valid determinations that threats to human health and the environment are minimized on an individualized basis in the context of certain site-specific remediations, and accordingly has provided in this rule a variance from technology-based treatment requirements for contaminated soils generated in certain remediations. See section VII below.

A. History of Metal Treatment Standards

Land disposal of hazardous wastes is largely prohibited by statute, unless the wastes meet the applicable treatment standards established by EPA prior to land disposal. See RCRA sections 3004(d)–(g), (m); (the exception for no-migration units is not relevant to today's rule). Until today's rule, metals that were characteristic because they failed the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) and also failed the Extraction Procedure (EP)—which preceded the use of the TCLP as a means of identifying whether a waste exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste—were subject to treatment standards at levels equal to the TC levels (55 FR 22520, June 1, 1990). (Note that wastes that were characteristic according to the TCLP but did not fail the EP were considered, until promulgation of today's rule, to be newly identified wastes, and were not subject to the LDR requirements. Today's rule makes these wastes subject to LDR). However, the TC levels are typically higher than those treatment levels for which threats posed by land disposal of the wastes are minimized. (*Waste Management v. EPA*, 976 F.2d 2, 13–14, 26–27, 32 (D.C. Cir. 1992). Consequently, treatment to levels lower than the characteristic levels normally is required. *Id*.

In an effort to make treatment standards as uniform as possible while adhering to the fundamental requirement that the standards must minimize threats to human health and the environment, EPA developed the UTS. Under the UTS, whenever technically and legally possible, the Agency adopts the same technology-based numerical limit for a hazardous constituent regardless of the type of hazardous waste in which the constituent is present (see 40 CFR 268.40; and 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994). In the original Phase IV proposal, EPA proposed to apply the metal UTS, as measured by the TCLP (60 FR 43582, August 22, 1995; see 40 CFR 261.24), to all TC metal wastes. The TCLP measures the possibility that a waste may leach toxic metals above a designated concentration level under certain assumed disposal conditions, and so is a measure of the potential mobility of toxic metals in a waste.

Commenters in response to the original proposal took issue with the Agency's use of data previously used to establish metal UTS as a basis for establishing the treatment standards for characteristic metal wastes. The commenters raised three basic issues with regard to the data transfer. First, they said that characteristic metal wastes are extremely variable and the data used to calculate the treatment standards were not representative of the diversity of TC metal wastes. Second, the commenters said that although two treatment technologies—high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) and stabilization—were determined to be Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT), the current metals UTS were based solely on HTMR, a technology not commercially available for many TC metal wastes. Finally, commenters asserted that individual metal UTS values were not uniformly achievable when waste streams with multiple toxic metals were being treated. In light of these concerns, the commenters urged the Agency to obtain additional data that would demonstrate the effectiveness of stabilization on TC metal waste streams and more fully characterize the diversity of treatment of these nonwastewaters. The following commenters provided the Agency with stabilization performance data: Battery Council International, American Foundrymen's Association, Chemical Waste Management, and the Environmental Treatment Council. While extensive, the data unfortunately was based on composite samples and could not be used as the basis for treatment standards (see USEPA, Final Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Quality Assurance/ Quality Control Procedures and Methodology, Office of Solid Waste, October 23, 1991 and 62 FR 26041 for a discussion of grab and composite sampling).

The Agency, however, was convinced that additional data were needed to further assess the treatment of TC metal nonwastewaters. During September 1996, EPA conducted site visits at three hazardous waste treatment facilities and collected additional treatment performance data. One facility was a large commercial TSDF that employed conventional stabilization techniques to treat a wide array of inorganic metal wastes. Another was an on-site treatment facility that focused on the stabilization of inorganic metal slag. A third facility was commercial and focused on stabilization of inorganic materials using non-conventional stabilization techniques. During these site visits, the Agency either gathered performance data from company records or requested the collection of actual treatment performance data through sampling and analysis.

Treatment data were collected for the following types of hazardous waste: mineral processing waste, baghouse dust, battery slag, soils, pot solids, recycling by-products, and sludge. See the memorandum, Final Revised Calculation of Treatment Standards Using Data Obtained From Rollins Environmental's Highway 36 Commercial Waste Treatment Facility and GNB's Frisco, Texas Waste Treatment Facility, March 10, 1997 and the memorandum, Transferability of UTS to Mineral Processing Wastes, January 28, 1997 for a complete description of the waste constituents and concentrations. Most of the wastes contained multiple metals in various concentrations while some had

significant concentrations of typically two metal combinations, including lead and cadmium, barium and lead, and chromium and antimony. In addition, between October 1994 and December 1995, the Agency obtained performance data from one HTMR facility; (other HTMR data became available very late in 1997). The assessment of the new data sets began with the calculation of treatment standards for each of the two data sets representing stabilization and HTMR. The same methodology, sometimes called ''C 99,'' and used in past LDR rulemakings, was used to calculate the treatment levels (see 56 FR 41164, August 18, 1991, and the BDAT Background Document for K061, dated August, 1991). Next, the Agency compared the treatment levels for stabilization verses HTMR. Based on this comparison, the Agency selected the highest level for each metal as the proposed UTS to allow for waste and process variability and detection limit difficulties. This approach is consistent with the legislative goal of providing substantial treatment through standards that are achievable by an array of well-performing, available treatment technologies. See 130 Cong. Rec. S 9184 (Daily ed., July 25, 1984) (statement of Senator Chafee).

As a result, the Agency issued a Second Supplemental Proposal on May 12, 1997 (62 FR 26041). In it, EPA proposed to change the numerical limits for all nonwastewater wastes containing the following metal constituents: antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, and thallium. (62 FR at 26047, May 12, 1997). The Agency also reproposed to change the numerical limits for vanadium in P119 and P120 nonwastewaters, and for zinc in K061 nonwastewaters. (62 FR at 26047, May 12, 1997). EPA also proposed these same UTS treatment standards for TC metal wastes identified as hazardous due to concentrations of barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium and silver.

The Agency would like to correct in today's rule a prior error that was discovered in calculating the metals treatment levels using the HTMR treatment data. As previously stated, in the Second Supplemental and in today's preamble, in determining the treatment levels for each metal constituent, the Agency compared the treatment standards calculated with data from HTMR and stabilization. Based on this comparison, the highest level for each metal was chosen as the treatment standard. In reviewing the calculations from the HTMR data set, the Agency discovered an error in the calculations. When applying the methodology presented in USEPA, ''Final Best Demonstrated Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures and Methodology,'' dated October 23, 1991, it was discovered that the Agency failed to conduct a ''Z-score test'' to remove any outliers—data that is either so high or so low that it is not considered to be representative of the population from which the data are drawn. EPA uses this statistical method to confirm that certain data do not represent treatment by a well-operated system, or reflect anomalously low levels which are not typically achievable. This error was found to have occurred only in the calculation of the treatment standards based on the performance of HTMR; the treatment standards based on the performance of stabilization were properly calculated. The proposed treatment standards for cadmium, chromium, nickel, and silver were affected. The application of the Z-score outlier test resulted in 2 data points out of 40 being eliminated as outliers for both cadmium and chromium. For nickel, 5 out of 122 data points were identified as outliers.

For silver, 3 out of 114 data points were identified as outliers. Three of the resulting, calculated treatment standards changed slightly and are slightly more stringent than the proposed standards: cadmium from proposed 0.20 to corrected 0.11 mg/L TCLP; chromium from proposed 0.85 to corrected 0.60 mg/L TCLP; and nickel from proposed 13.6 to corrected 11 mg/L TCLP. Silver, on the other hand, changed from the proposed 0.11 mg/L TCLP to a corrected, slightly less stringent 0.14 mg/L TCLP. (Note: In re-calculating this standard, the Agency added an additional 74 data points which were submitted by the INMETCO Company (a high temperature metal reclaimer) in their comments to the May 12 supplemental proposal.) The Agency believes that these re-calculations are not significant because these four revised standards are each still achievable. See Memorandum, ''Calculation of Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for HTMR Residues Using Data Submitted by Horsehead Research Development (HRD) Co., Inc. And INMETCO,'' December 17, 1997.

B. Applicability of Metal Treatment Standards

As noted earlier, today's rule finalizes LDR treatment standards in two ways. First, it revises the UTS levels for 10 metal constituents in nonwastewater forms of hazardous wastes. The 10 include antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, and thallium. These treatment standards will replace the existing UTS values. In addition, EPA is applying UTS for the first time to 8 TC metal wastes: arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver. The UTS apply to both wastewater and nonwastewater forms of the wastes (except for TC arsenic wastes, for which the UTS apply to wastewater forms only), and to both organic and metal underlying hazardous constituents in them. No TC metal wastes have had to meet standards for underlying hazardous constituents before today, and wastes exhibiting only the TC and not the EP were not yet prohibited. (Note, some subcategories of mercury and arsenic TC metal wastes have treatment methods requiring use of a specified technology, and are not affected by today's rule.) The Agency is also adjusting the treatment standards for vanadium in P019 and P020 nonwastewaters as well as zinc in K061 nonwastewaters.

The metal treatment standards being promulgated today have broad applicability. They apply to the following metal-containing hazardous wastes: (1) characteristic metal wastes, including both the newly identified wastes that, heretofore, were not prohibited from land disposal; and metal wastes that were identified as hazardous under the predecessor leaching protocol, the Extraction Procedure (EP), which remain hazardous because they also exhibit the TC by the TCLP; (2) mineral processing wastes which exhibit the toxicity characteristic for metal (this is actually a subset of wastes in (1) above); (3) listed hazardous wastes which have metal constituents; (4) underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) that are metals in any characteristic hazardous waste (including mineral processing waste which exhibit a characteristic) that is disposed in other than a Clean Water Act (CWA) or CWA-equivalent wastewater treatment system (see 40 CFR 268.2(i); 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994); and (5) radioactive wastes mixed with the wastes mentioned in (1)–(4) above.

C. Development of New Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes Containing Metals

1. Measuring Compliance by Grab or Composite Sampling

As explained in the May 12, 1997 Second Supplemental Phase IV proposal, EPA establishes treatment standards using data obtained by grab sampling, not composite sampling, and

likewise assesses compliance with these standards using grab sampling. 62 FR at 26047. This approach was sustained by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals in *Chemical Waste Management v. EPA*, 976 F. 2d at 34, and EPA did not and is not reopening the issue in this proceeding. The Agency has now obtained requisite grab sampling data. As a result, the treatment standards promulgated in this rule are all based upon treatment performance that was measured through the use of grab sampling. All compliance likewise will be based on grab sampling.

2. Development of Treatment Standards for Metal Wastes

All of the metals described below are on the UTS list and some are also TC metals. This section discusses development of both the TC and UTS treatment standard levels. The Agency is presenting the metal treatment standards alphabetically by constituent. Depending on the constituent, one or more treatment standards is discussed. For example in the section entitled, ''Treatment Standards for Barium Waste,'' the Agency discusses the promulgation of three treatment standards: (1) 21 mg/L TCLP for nonwastewater forms of D005 waste (based on the UTS); (2) 1.2 mg/L for wastewater forms of D005 waste (also based on the UTS); and (3) a revised UTS of 21 mg/L TCLP for barium nonwastewaters. If a metal constituent is not one of the TC metals, its presence cannot be the basis for determining if a waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic—but it could be an underlying hazardous constituent in the waste, in which case that constituent would need to meet the standard for that metal in today's rule before the waste could be land disposed.

a. Final Universal Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Antimony. The Agency proposed in the Second Supplemental (62 FR 26041, May 12, 1997), to change the UTS for nonwastewaters containing antimony from 2.1 mg/L TCLP to 0.07 mg/L TCLP. This proposed change was a result of new data collection efforts conducted by the Agency to gather performance data that was representative of the diversity of metal-containing wastes.

In response, the Agency received several comments. Two commenters supported the proposed change; however the remaining commenters argued against the proposed level for antimony of 0.07 mg/L TCLP for a number of reasons. One commercial waste management facility stated that very few of the waste streams they treat using conventional stabilization techniques, including furnace ash, incinerator ash, scrubber brine sludge, furnace baghouse dust, and stripper rinse waters, would meet the proposed standard. The commenter submitted 48 data points supporting its claim. A third commenter stated that meeting the standard would significantly increase their compliance costs. Another stated that commercial stabilization techniques were not capable of meeting the proposed UTS for antimony. In general, these commenters suggested a higher UTS for antimony in the range of 1.3 mg/L TCLP to 2.98 mg/L TCLP.

In response to the commenters' concerns regarding the difficulty in treating antimony wastes, the Agency has conducted a thorough review of its BDAT data set and has determined that while it represents a diverse collection of waste streams containing metals, the concentration of antimony in the 9 data points used to calculate the proposed standard may not be representative of the most difficult to treat antimony waste. The data used by the Agency to calculate the proposed UTS of 0.07 mg/L TCLP, showed a range of antimony concentrations in the untreated waste of between 0.2440 mg/L TCLP and 16.1 mg/L TCLP. While the Agency, at the time, believed that these data were sufficient to establish a treatment standard, new data submitted by a commercial hazardous waste treatment facility provide a compelling argument to amend this standard. The new data consist of 48 additional data points representing various multiple metal waste streams, including incinerator or furnace ash, scrubber brine sludge, lab pack waste, stripper rinse water and baghouse dust. These wastes have all been treated with conventional stabilization techniques and meet the proposed UTS values for all metal constituents except for antimony. The Agency has reviewed the data, the treatment technology, and the QA/QC information submitted by the commenter and believes that the data should be incorporated into the existing BDAT data set. After doing so, the Agency recalculated the treatment standard for antimony nonwastewaters and is today promulgating a revised standard of 1.15 mg/L TCLP. All data available to the Agency indicate that the revised treatment standard for antimony nonwastewaters can be achieved by either stabilization or HTMR processes and addresses the commenter's concerns.

*b. Treatment Standard for Wastewater Forms of Arsenic Waste.*The Agency proposed in the original Phase IV proposal (60 FR 43683, August 22, 1995), to change the treatment standard for wastewater forms of toxicity characteristic arsenic (D004) waste from the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L established in the Third Third rule (55 FR 22520 June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for arsenic wastewaters of 1.4 mg/L. The Agency did not propose to change the treatment standard for nonwastewater forms of toxicity characteristic arsenic (D004) waste in that the UTS of 5.0 mg/L TCLP was the same as the TC level. The Agency received no comment on the proposed change to D004 wastewaters. Therefore, the Agency is today promulgating as proposed the UTS standard of 1.4 mg/L for D004 wastewaters.

c. Treatment Standards for Barium Waste. (i) Treatment standards for TC Barium (D005) Waste. In 60 FR 43684 (August 22, 1995), EPA proposed to change the treatment standards for wastewater forms of TC metal barium waste (D005) from the characteristic level of 100 mg/L (established in the Third Third rule, 55 FR 22520, June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for barium of 1.2 mg/L. Likewise, EPA proposed for D005 nonwastewaters a change from the characteristic level of 100 mg/L TCLP (55 FR 22520, June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS of 7.6 mg/L TCLP. In support of these revised treatment standards, the Agency had performed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the available treatment performance data from wastes containing significant concentrations of barium.

For D005 wastewaters, the Agency determined that the existing UTS level for barium (1.2 mg/L) was appropriate, based on the performance of lime conditioning followed by sedimentation and filtration as BDAT. For D005 nonwastewaters, the Agency determined that the existing UTS level of 7.6 mg/L TCLP, based on treatment of barium in K061 (electric arc furnace dust) using HTMR was also appropriate. The Agency believed that these treatment standards could be routinely met by industry. Additionally, the Agency reviewed stabilization data and determined that the treatment standards for barium could be achieved by stabilization for a wide variety of waste matrices. (See Proposed Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Toxicity Characteristic Metal Wastes D004–D011, July 26, 1995.)

The Agency received no significant comment on the proposed change to the wastewater standard for D005. However, as previously discussed in Section III.A of today's rule, new data collection efforts and new analysis of BDAT data

for nonwastewaters resulted in a reproposal of the barium treatment standard in the Phase IV Second Supplement (62 FR 26047) . In this notice, the Agency proposed to revise the treatment standard for barium nonwastewaters to 21 mg/L TCLP based on stabilization. The Agency received no comments in response to the reproposal. Therefore, the Agency today is promulgating a nonwastewater treatment standard of 21 mg/L TCLP as proposed in 62 FR 26041. In addition, the treatment standard of 1.2 mg/L for wastewater forms of D005 is promulgated as proposed in 60 FR 43654.

(ii) Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Barium Nonwastewaters. (Please refer to the discussion above about the development of the treatment standard for D005 for additional information on the development of the barium UTS levels.) The Agency proposed to change the UTS for barium nonwastewaters from 7.6 mg/L to 21 mg/L TCLP (see 62 FR 26041). It was proposed that such a treatment standard would better reflect the diversity of metal-containing waste streams and their treatment.

The Agency received no significant comment in response to the reproposal. Therefore, the Agency is today promulgating a nonwastewater UTS of 21 mg/L TCLP, as proposed.

d. Final Universal Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Beryllium Waste. The Agency proposed in the original Phase IV proposal (60 FR 43683, August 22, 1995), to revise the UTS for nonwastewaters containing beryllium from 0.014 mg/L TCLP to 0.04 mg/L TCLP. As previously discussed, new data collection efforts and new analysis of BDAT data resulted in a reproposal of the beryllium treatment standard to 0.02 mg/L TCLP in the Phase IV Second Supplemental (62 FR 26041, May 12, 1997).

The Agency received numerous comments on the proposed revision. One commenter supported the proposed treatment level for beryllium, but stated that current stabilization technologies could achieve lower treatment levels. Several other commenters stated that while the proposed standard for beryllium was consistent with the data considered by the Agency, the stabilization data for beryllium were quite limited and reflected the treatment of wastes having very low beryllium content. Commenters further questioned whether the proposed standard of 0.02 mg/L TCLP could be met by conventional stabilization techniques if higher concentrations of beryllium were treated. Other commenters stated that they could not support the treatment standards because EPA has not demonstrated that existing commercial technologies were capable of achieving the proposed standards or that technologies were otherwise available.

In light of the comments received, the Agency conducted a review of the data set used to calculate the proposed standard. The review indicated that, consistent with the commenter's concerns, the data used by the Agency to calculate the standard were based on wastes containing low concentrations of beryllium (between 0.0050 and 0.5 mg/L TCLP). These concentration levels and the subsequent treatment standard developed from them does not appear to adequately account for the difficulty in treating wastes containing higher concentrations of beryllium. Data generated and submitted by Brush Wellman, Inc., consisting of seven data points, showed characteristic wastes (D008) with concentrations of beryllium ranging from 32 to 95 mg/L TCLP. When treated with conventional stabilization techniques, treatment resulted in beryllium levels ranging from 0.05 mg/L to 0.31 mg/L TCLP. As a result of these data, the proposed UTS for beryllium must be revised to reflect a more difficult-to-treat or high-concentration beryllium waste. Accordingly, the Agency is today promulgating a revised UTS for beryllium nonwastewaters of 1.22 mg/L based on this newly acquired data. All treatment performance data available to the Agency indicates that this revised treatment standard can be met, thereby addressing concerns raised by the commenters to the proposal. It should be noted that the UTS for beryllium wastewaters remains unchanged at 0.82 mg/L.

e. Treatment Standards for Cadmium Wastes. (i) Treatment standards for TC Cadmium (D006) Waste. The Agency proposed to change the treatment standards for wastewater forms of TC cadmium (D006) waste from the characteristic level of 1.0 mg/L (established in the Third Third rule (55 FR 22520. June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for cadmium wastewaters of 0.69 mg/L. EPA also proposed to change the treatment standard for D006 nonwastewaters from the characteristic level of 1.0 mg/L TCLP (55 FR 22520 (June 1,1990)) to the previously promulgated UTS for cadmium nonwastewaters of 0.19 mg/L TCLP. In support of these revised treatment standards, the Agency had performed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the available treatment performance data from wastes containing significant concentrations of cadmium.

For D006 wastewaters, the Agency determined that the existing UTS for cadmium (0.69 mg/L) based on a BDAT of lime conditioning followed by sedimentation was appropriate. The treatment standard for nonwastewater forms of D006 wastes was based on a transfer from the UTS for cadmium of 0.19 mg/L TCLP based on the K061–HTMR treatment standard data. The Agency chose to use these data because they represented performance of an HTMR treatment unit. The UTS based on K061–HTMR could be routinely met by industry. Additionally the Agency reviewed stabilization performance data and determined that the UTS for cadmium could be achieved by stabilization for a wide variety of waste matrices. See Proposed Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Toxicity Characteristic Metal Waste D004–D011 (July 26, 1995).

The Agency received no comments on the proposed change to the wastewater standard for D006. However, for reasons previously discussed in Section III.A of today's preamble, the Agency in the Phase IV Second Supplemental proposed to revise the treatment standard for cadmium nonwastewaters to 0.20 mg/L TCLP based on HTMR.

All comments received in response to the revised standard for cadmium supported the change. However, as discussed earlier in Section III.A of today's preamble, the Agency discovered an error in the calculation of the treatment standard. In applying the LDR methodology for calculating a treatment standard, the Agency failed to conduct a ''Z-score'' outlier test. With the application of this test, 2 out of the 40 data points were determined to be outliers, resulting in a revised treatment standard for cadmium nonwastewaters of 0.11 mg/L TCLP. (The proposed treatment standard of 0.20 mg/L TCLP was based on all 40 data points.) The Agency has reviewed the comments in light of this amended treatment standard and believes that it can be achieved by both HTMR and stabilization treatment. Data submitted by commenters in support of this rule does clearly indicate that the standard can be achieved. See supporting information contained in docket for this rule. Therefore, the Agency is today promulgating a nonwastewater treatment standard of 0.11 mg/L TCLP for D006. In addition, the treatment standard of 0.69 mg/L for wastewater forms of D006 waste is being promulgated as proposed in 60 FR 43654.

(ii) Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Nonwastewaters Containing Cadmium. The reader is referred to the above discussion about the development of the treatment standard for D006 nonwastewaters for additional information of the development of the UTS level for cadmium nonwastewaters. EPA is promulgating an UTS of 0.11 mg/L TCLP for nonwastewaters containing cadmium. No change was proposed for the cadmium wastewater UTS; therefore it remains at 0.69 mg/L.

f. Treatment Standards for Chromium Wastes. (i) Treatment Standards for TC Chromium Wastes (D007). In 60 FR 43654 (August 22, 1995), the Agency proposed to change the treatment standards for wastewater forms of toxicity characteristic chromium (D007) waste from the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L (established in the Third Third rule (55 FR 22520. June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for chromium (total) wastewaters of 2.77 mg/L. EPA also proposed to change the treatment standards for D007 nonwastewaters from the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L TCLP (55 FR 22520, June 1,1990) (a standard remanded by the D.C. Circuit as insufficiently stringent in *Chemical Waste Management v. EPA*, 976 F. 2d at 32) to the previously promulgated UTS for nonwastewater forms of chromium (total) of 0.86 mg/L TCLP. In support of these revised standards, the Agency had performed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the available treatment performance data from wastes containing significant concentrations of chromium.

For D007 wastewaters, the Agency determined that the existing UTS (2.77 mg/L) based on a BDAT of lime conditioning followed by sedimentation was appropriate. The treatment standard for D007 nonwastewaters was based on a transfer from the UTS for chromium (total) of 0.86 mg/L TCLP based on the K061–HTMR treatment standard data. In addition, the Agency reviewed stabilization performance data and determined that the UTS for chromium (total) could be achieved by stabilization for a wide variety of waste matrices. See Proposed Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Toxicity Characteristic Wastes D004–D011, July 26, 1995.

The Agency received no comments on the proposed change to the wastewater standard for D007. However, as previously discussed in Section III.A of today's preamble, new data collection efforts and further analysis of BDAT data, resulted in a proposed revision to the treatment standard for nonwastewater containing chromium to 0.85 mg/L TCLP based on a BDAT of stabilization (62 FR 26041).

In response to the reproposal, the Agency received no significant comments. However, as discussed earlier in Section III.A of today's preamble, the Agency discovered an error in the calculation of the treatment standard. In applying the LDR methodology for calculating a treatment standard, the Agency failed to conduct a ''Z-score'' outlier test. With the application of this test, 2 out of the 40 data points, originally used to calculate the standard, were determined to be outliers, resulting in a revised treatment standard for chromium nonwastewaters of 0.60 mg/L TCLP. The Agency has reviewed the comments in light of this amended standard and believes that it can be achieved by both HTMR and stabilization technologies. Data submitted by commenters in response to this proposal also support this conclusion. See supporting information contained in the docket for this rule. Therefore, the Agency is today promulgating an amended nonwastewater treatment standard of 0.60 mg/L TCLP. In addition, EPA is also promulgating a treatment standard of 2.77 mg/L for wastewater forms of D007 as proposed in 60 FR 43654.

(ii) Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Chromium Nonwastewaters. (Please refer to the discussion above about the development of the treatment standard for D007 for additional information on the development of the chromium UTS levels.) The Agency proposed to change the UTS for chromium (total) nonwastewaters to 0.85 mg/L TCLP to better reflect the diversity of metal-containing waste streams and their treatment (see 62 FR 26041). No change was proposed for the chromium wastewater UTS.

The Agency received no significant comments on the reproposal. However, as a result of an error in the calculation of the proposed treatment standard, as previously discussed, the Agency is today promulgating a revised chromium nonwastewater UTS of 0.60 mg/L TCLP. The chromium wastewater UTS remains unchanged at 2.77 mg/L.

g. Final Treatment Standards for Lead Wastes. (i) Treatment standards for TC Lead Wastes (D008). In 60 FR 43654 (August 22, 1995), the Agency proposed to change the treatment standards for wastewater forms of toxicity characteristic lead (D008) waste from the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L established in the Third Third rule (55 FR 22520, June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for lead wastewaters of 0.69 mg/L. EPA also proposed to change the treatment standard for D008 nonwastewaters from the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L TCLP (55 FR 22520, June 1, 1990) (a standard remanded by the D.C. Circuit as insufficiently stringent in *Chemical Waste Management v. EPA*, 976 F. 2d at 27) to the previously promulgated UTS for lead nonwastewaters of 0.37 mg/L TCLP. In support of these revised treatment standards, the Agency had performed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the available treatment performance data from wastes containing significant concentrations of lead.

For D008 wastewaters, the Agency determined that the existing UTS for lead (0.69 mg/L) based on a BDAT of lime conditioning followed by sedimentation was appropriate. The treatment standard for nonwastewater forms of D008 waste was based on a transfer from the UTS for lead of 0.37 mg/L TCLP, which in turn, was based on K061–HTMR treatment standard data. The Agency believed that the UTS could be routinely met by industry using HTMR. Additionally, the Agency reviewed stabilization performance data and determined that the UTS for lead could also be achieved by stabilization for a wide variety of waste matrices. See Proposed Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) Background Document for Toxicity Characteristic Metal Wastes D004–D011, July 26, 1995.

The Agency did not receive any comments on the proposed change for D008 wastewaters. However as previously discussed in today's preamble, numerous comments on the proposed nonwastewater treatment standard were submitted. As a result, the Agency in the Phase IV Second Supplemental proposed to change the D008 nonwastewater standard to 0.75 mg/L TCLP based on new BDAT stabilization data (62 FR 26047) collected by the Agency. The Agency felt that these data better reflected the diversity of lead-containing waste streams and their treatment.

Numerous commenters concurred with the Agency's reproposal. However, other commenters, specifically those representing various sectors of the secondary lead industry, argued that EPA's proposed treatment standard for lead was not achievable. In particular, comments from Battery Council International (BCI) and the Association of Battery Recyclers (ABR) argued that new data developed by their association members showed that no facility in the secondary lead industry could meet EPA's proposed treatment standard for lead. Instead, they supported setting a treatment standard of 8.39 mg/L TCLP for D008 nonwastewaters based on

stabilization. The commenters argued that smelter slag has chemical and physical characteristics distinctly different from the wastes used to develop the treatment standard and that because of its physical variability, treatment of secondary smelter slag through stabilization was much less effective than other types of D008 wastes. The commenter further questioned EPA's decision to ignore data submitted by BCI, ABR and others in response to the original Phase IV proposal, stating that these data were much more comprehensive and representative. The commenter stated that these data contained 276 composite data points for lead from secondary smelter slag, with a 99th percentile confidence interval for stabilized slag of 2.97 mg/L TCLP. Another commenter, which uses a chemical fixation process on the generated blast furnace slag, argued that they could only meet a 2.0 mg/L TCLP for lead, based on composite rather than grab sampling.

In response to the commenters' concerns, the Agency would first like to respond to the commenters' statement that data previously submitted to the Agency was ignored. The Agency is careful to review and analyze all data that are submitted in support or response to its rulemakings. In fact, the referenced data were analyzed extensively, but were found to be so seriously lacking in form and quality assurance/quality control prerequisites that it was impossible to use them for BDAT development. (In the docket for this rule see the documents, ''Draft—Overview of Five Data Sets Submitted in Response to the Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV Proposed Rule: Treatment of Metals,'' November 1996; and correspondence from Michael Petruska, USEPA to David B. Weinberg, Battery Council International Re: Request for Additional Data in Support of the Previous Submitted Data in Response to the Land Disposal Restriction Phase IV,'' July 22, 1996). Specifically, the data submitted to the Agency were (1) based on composite samples rather than grab samples, the latter being the only type used to develop treatment standards; (2) lacking in any quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) documentation; and (3) not accompanied with specific treatment information, or any indication that performance of the treatment process was in fact optimized. As such, the Agency was unable to utilize these data.

Other additional data were subsequently submitted by the commenter in response to the ''Second Supplemental'' and analyzed by the Agency. These data were based on grab sampling, but there were no specifics on the type of stabilization treatment conducted on the waste. The data does indicate that secondary smelter slags can be treated to meet today's treatment standards for all metals except lead and thallium. With respect to lead, approximately 24 out of 83 samples have treated lead values greater than 0.75 mg/L TCLP, but less than the characteristic level of 5.0 mg/L TCLP. No information was provided for the majority of the thallium data sets. Based on these data, the commenter proposed a treatment standard of 8.39 mg/L TCLP for lead nonwastewaters and 0.79 mg/L TCLP for thallium nonwastewaters. However, these data failed to show effective treatment of the thallium and lead constituents. (In the docket for this rule, see memorandum to Nick Vizzone, USEPA from Howard Finkel of ICF, ''Calculation of Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Stabilized Secondary Lead Slag Using Data Submitted by the Battery Council International and Association of Battery Recyclers,'' December 5, 1997).

Commenters have failed to provide reliable and convincing data or information to persuade the Agency that stabilization can not meet the proposed treatment standard of 0.75 mg/L TCLP for lead slags. While the physical variability of the slag may indeed affect treatment performance, the Agency is unconvinced that the commenter's data were the result of optimized treatment conditions and, therefore, are not indicative of true treatment difficulties. EPA's own performance data from treatment of D008 battery slags (which were used in part for the calculation of the treatment standard) clearly support the view that slags from secondary battery recyclers can be treated to meet the nonwastewater standard of 0.75 mg/L TCLP. These data indicate that slags with lead concentrations ranging from 5 to 846 mg/L TCLP (a range similar to that associated with the data submitted in response to the May 12 Second Supplemental proposal and which are discussed above) can be treated with stabilization techniques to levels less than 0.01 mg/L to 0.3 mg/L TCLP. Furthermore, data and information available to the Agency suggest that with optimized treatment these standards should be achievable regardless of the waste matrix. (See ''Treatment Technology Background Document'', January 1991, for a discussion of Waste Characteristics Affecting Performance (WCAPS and other pertinent material). As such, the Agency is unpersuaded by the commenter's arguments and is today promulgating as proposed a treatment standard of 0.75 mg/L TCLP for D008 nonwastewaters and a standard of 0.69 mg/L for D008 wastewaters. The Agency notes that if a particular waste is unique or possesses properties making it unusually difficult to treat by the treatment technologies whose performance was used to develop the treatment standard, the affected party may petition the Agency, on a case-by-case basis, for a treatment variance as provided in 40 CFR 268.44.

(ii) Final Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Nonwastewaters Containing Lead. (Please refer to the discussion above about the development of the treatment standard for D008 for additional information on the development of the lead UTS levels.) The Agency proposed to change the UTS for lead nonwastewaters from 0.37 mg/L TCLP to 0.75 mg/L TCLP to better reflect the diversity of metal-containing waste streams and their treatment (see 62 FR 26041). In response to the proposed revision, the Agency did receive a number of comments on the nonwastewater level, discussed above. For reasons also discussed above, the Agency is today promulgating a lead nonwastewater UTS of 0.75 mg/L TCLP as proposed.

(iii) Secondary Smelter Battery Slag—Additional Issue. EPA published a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) on May 10, 1996 (61 FR 21419) that discussed, among other things, an issue regarding application of the LDR standards to slags resulting from the smelting of lead acid batteries. The LDR treatment standard, established in the Third Third Rule in 1990, for lead acid batteries is RLEAD (see 40 CFR 268.40 and 268.42, Table 1), which means recovery of lead. The NODA stated that ''[o]nce the batteries are smelted, the LDR requirements have been satisfied, and, therefore, the slag resulting from this smelting need not be treated further. The standards proposed under Phase IV (i.e., compliance with UTS) would not apply to this slag, even if the slag exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste (i.e., contains lead in amounts greater than 5.0 mg/L).'' This position was based on EPA's usual interpretation that ''when EPA specifies a treatment method as the treatment standard, residues resulting from the required treatment method are no longer prohibited from land disposal *unless EPA should otherwise specify*.'' (emphasis added) 55 FR at 22538 (June 1, 1990).

After the publication of the May 10, 1996 NODA, EPA realized that it had, in fact, ''otherwise specified'' that lead slags resulting from the smelting of lead

acid batteries would be a separate treatability group in the Third Third rule, and they would indeed require further treatment if the slags exceeded the TC for lead (5.0 mg/L) as generated. See 55 FR at 22568 (June 1, 1990). The Third Third rule states that ''The residuals from the recovery process are a new treatability group (i.e., the residues are not lead acid batteries) and, therefore, their status as prohibited or nonprohibited is determined at the point the residues are generated. Such residues would thus only be prohibited and therefore require further treatment if they exhibit a characteristic.'' This point was clarified both in person and in a letter, dated July 31, 1996, sent to representatives of Battery Council International. The letter explained that the Agency had mischaracterized the status of lead slags in the May 10, 1996 NODA and requested comment on the appropriate treatment standard for these lead slags.

EPA published the Phase IV Second Supplemental Proposed Rule on May 12, 1997, and among other things, used new data from the treatment of lead slags in revising the treatment standards for lead. In response to this issue, one commenter stated that EPA was prohibited under RCRA 3004(m) from requiring further treatment for residuals that resulted from a treatment process that was determined to be BDAT (such as RLEAD). The commenter believes RCRA 3004(m) states that once threats are minimized, EPA cannot require further treatment of the residuals after the specified BDAT treatment has been performed on the waste, or the BDAT numerical level has been achieved. Because the Agency's data on lead slag residuals show concentrations of 283 mg/L TCLP lead are not uncommon, potential threats from treated lead slag (using RLEAD only) are clearly not minimized. In fact, the concentrations of lead in these residuals resulting from RLEAD of lead acid batteries are among the most concentrated TC lead wastes for which the Agency has data. The Agency only is requiring further treatment of slag residuals which exhibit the characteristic for lead (i.e., contain lead in amounts greater than the TC level of 5.0 mg/l). Those residuals, by definition, are still hazardous and potential threats posed by their land disposal have not been minimized.

Another commenter raised the issue of whether there had been adequate notice and comment given regarding the status of lead slag residuals. The Agency believes that adequate notice and opportunity to comment were given in light of the facts recited. We note also that all comments received on the Phase IV second supplemental rule regarding lead slag residuals took issue with the treatment standard for lead and the data used to develop the standard, but did not question that the slags could be required to be treated further. Commenters appeared to clearly understand that slags are covered by the Phase IV rule establishing standards for TC lead wastes.

Therefore, lead slag residuals resulting from the smelting of lead acid batteries are included under today's rulemaking. If such residuals exhibit a lead toxicity characteristic (i.e., have lead levels exceeding 5.0 mg/L) after RLEAD is employed, they would have to be treated again for lead and any other underlying hazardous constituents present in waste until the treatment standards are achieved. For a discussion on the development of these numerical standards being promulgated today; see the discussion in section (i) above.

(iv) Addition of Iron Filings to Stabilize Lead-Containing Wastes. Today, the Agency is codifying the principle that the addition of iron metal, in the form of fines, filings, or dust, for the purpose of ostensibly achieving a treatment standard for lead is ''impermissible dilution'' under 40 CFR 268.3. The Agency has determined that this waste management practice does not minimize threats posed by land disposal of lead-containing hazardous waste because the practice essentially ''blinds'' the analytic method but would not in fact prevent lead from leaching under actual disposal conditions. Affected wastes include: toxic characteristic lead wastes (D008), any characteristic waste containing lead as an underlying hazardous constituent, and listed wastes for which lead is regulated.

On March 2, 1995, EPA published the LDR Phase III proposal (60 FR 11702). Among other things EPA proposed that the addition of iron dust to stabilize lead in characteristic hazardous waste constituted impermissible dilution, rather than treatment legitimately meeting the LDR treatment standards (60 FR 11731). In the proposal, the Agency stated that certain industries were adding iron dust or iron fines to some characteristic hazardous waste (nonwastewaters) as an ostensible form of treatment for lead. As an example, the Agency noted that foundries were known to mix iron dust or filings with the D008 sand generated from their spent casting molds, viewing this practice as a form of stabilization. In the proposal, the Agency stated that such stabilization practices were inadequate to minimize threats posed by land disposal of metal-containing hazardous waste, and proposed to clarify that waste management practice as ''impermissible dilution'' under 40 CFR 268.3.

In response to the proposal, the Agency received numerous comments. Commenters in support of the ''impermissible dilution'' designation agreed with EPA's discussion in the preamble that no chemical or pozzolanic reaction was possible from iron dust or filings and that standard chemistry showed that metals such as lead were not bound in a non-leachable matrix when using iron dust or filings as a stabilizing agent. One commenter further mentioned many instances where generators have avoided treatment costs by adding iron to their metal and cyanide-bearing waste streams, thus providing the short-term ability to, as the commenter stated, ''fool'' the test for both amenable cyanide and leachable metals. The commenter pointed out that EPA's adoption of a total cyanide treatment standard had essentially solved the issue of ineffective treatment of cyanide using iron, but the issue of metals treatment still remained. The commenter concluded that the prohibition on the use of iron dust and filings would promote more treatment of toxic metal-bearing wastes.

Other commenters discussed analytical concerns with the TCLP test when used on iron-treated wastes. One commenter stated that the addition of iron to D008 waste sand may mask the presence of lead in two ways: first, iron is more easily oxidized than lead so that under the conditions of the TCLP test, iron may be preferentially leached out into solution, leaving the lead in an insoluble, undetectable state. A second problem with the presence of iron in the TCLP test is spectral interference with the analysis of lead, which could result in positive interference and a raised detection limit for lead.

Numerous commenters representing the foundry industry, however, argued extensively against the ''impermissible dilution'' designation for iron treatment of characteristic metal wastes. The commenters stated that EPA's position was neither justified nor supported by any technical documentation. The commenters further stated that: (1) iron added to lead bearing waste foundry sand effectively immobilizes the lead and yields a treatment residue that consistently passes the TCLP; (2) TCLP tests, run on foundry sand that was treated with iron and landfilled 8–10 years ago, yielded lead results below the 5 ppm level; (3) analytical results for total iron from landfill samples clearly show the iron has not oxidized after

several years; and (4) iron treatment has long-term stability. The commenters further stated that no evidence either from leaching tests or from real-world experience showed that iron treatment is not a successful long-term treatment for brass foundry sand when the treatment is conducted in an appropriate manner. On March 5, 1997, the Agency addressed the issue and industry arguments in Land Disposal Restriction—Phase IV Treatment Standards for Characteristic Metal Wastes; Notice of Data Availability (NODA) (62 FR 10004). In this NODA, new studies and data were presented on the issue of the treatment adequacy of adding iron to characteristic metal wastes as a method of treatment. As explained in the Phase III proposed rule (60 FR 11702), and again in the NODA of March 5, 1997, the addition of iron seems to temporarily retard the leachability of lead in spent foundry sand, thus allowing the waste to pass the TCLP test, but not to be permanently treated. At the time of the Phase III final rule, EPA decided not to finalize a determination that the practice was a form of impermissible dilution in the Phase III final rule without studying the issue further. See 61 FR 15569, April 8, 1996. In the March 5, 1997 NODA, two studies were noticed that had recently been completed.

One study was developed by Dr. John Drexler of the University of Colorado and the other by Dr. Douglas Kendall of the National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC). The results of these studies indicated that the addition of iron filings or iron dust to spent foundry sands (D008) did not constitute adequate treatment of the waste because high concentrations of lead remained available to the environment and indeed have been shown to leach in actual field testing of units receiving the spent foundry wastes. (The reader is referred to 62 FR 10004, March 5, 1997 for a full discussion of the studies).

Specifically, Dr. Drexler's study concluded: (1) the spent foundry wastes placed in Nacodoches Municipal Landfill remained hazardous; (2) the addition of iron filings to spent foundry sand does not cause chemical reduction (i.e., the hazardous lead remains oxidized); (3) the addition of iron filings to the spent foundry sand promoted a physicochemical dilution of the sample during the TCLP by producing significant increases in surface area sorption sites; (4) the addition of iron filings to the waste artificially altered the environmental character of the TCLP test by increasing pH and lowering Eh (redox potential) and DO (dissolved oxygen); and (5) in-vitro testing shows that these ''treated'' wastes maintain a high bioavailability of lead.

Dr. Kendall's study concluded that the addition of iron is not a permanent way to treat lead-contaminated waste. Specifically, he concluded that: (1) no reaction occurs when metallic iron is mixed with lead-contaminated foundry sand (D008); (2) during the TCLP process, lead begins to leach into the solution and if metallic iron is present, the lead concentration in solution will decrease by an oxidation/reduction reaction to levels below the lead characteristic; (3) only if fresh metallic iron is regularly introduced into the mixture, can soluble lead be kept at low levels; and (4) upon placement of the waste in a landfill and left alone, the iron will oxidize, losing its ability to reduce lead ions.

Peer review of the studies concurred with the findings that the addition of iron filings to spent foundry sand is not treatment of hazardous waste and that the scientific data presented in the studies were based on sound scientific research and support the conclusions made. (See ''Peer Review Report, September 3, 1996, submitted by A.T. Kearney, Inc., Dallas, Texas to Rena McClurg, Regional Project Officer, USEPA, Dallas, Texas.)

The Agency received several comments in response to the NODA. One State agency commented that based on the evidence gathered by the EPA, the addition of iron fines as treatment of lead containing wastes appears to be unacceptable under most disposal criteria. Furthermore, it was the commenter's contention that the method in question should be rejected where disposal of wastes so treated may be subjected to acid leaching and chemical oxidation, in particular disposing of wastes in a municipal solid waste landfill. The commenter did note however that data exist to support the contention that the treatment may be acceptable for brass foundries under specified monofill disposal criteria. Another commenter requested clarification as to whether iron-bearing lead waste products, i.e., from the steel bridge blast cleaning and painting industry, would be impacted. The commenter recommended that all waste debris from any lead abatement project be deemed hazardous and treated appropriately regardless of the type of abrasive blast media used.

Two commenters argued that the conclusions drawn from the studies conducted by Drs. Kendall and Drexler were erroneous or misplaced from a regulatory standpoint. In particular the commenters argued, among other things, that given the biased sampling, i.e., sampling of only ''hot spots'' in the landfill and disregard for SW–846 statistical analysis, EPA should reconsider its view on the treatment of foundry sands with iron filings. (The reader is referred to the ''Comment Response Document'' for this final rule for a more complete discussion of the comments received on this issue.)

EPA has evaluated all the comments on the subject studies and on the issue of iron filings as a treatment method for lead nonwastewaters. The regulatory issue at hand—and the focus of the studies—is whether or not adding iron metal is adequate treatment for LDR purposes. Several commenters have elected to take issue with points that are not the central focus of the two studies. While a statistical evaluation is used to determine if a waste is hazardous, all parts of the waste must be treated to meet the applicable standards, not just a representative sample. Thus, if results show that ''hot spots'' remain, this is presumptive evidence that treatment was not effective and there is noncompliance with the LDR treatment requirements. In the preceding determination of whether a waste is hazardous, the Agency guidance in SW–846 provides basic sampling strategies for simple and stratified random sampling of the waste as a whole. However, in application of the land disposal treatment standards, all portions of the waste must meet the applicable treatment standards, i.e., no portion may exceed the regulatory limit. See 40 CFR 268.40. Hence, commenters that focused on the SW–846 sampling issue largely misconstrued the central findings of the studies.

In response to comments pointing to the disposal of a waste in a monofill, while data may suggest that disposal of iron treated waste in this type of controlled environment may be protective in some scenarios, RCRA section 3004(m)(1) requires treatment to substantially diminish the toxicity of the waste or substantially reduce the likelihood of migration of hazardous constituents from the waste so that short-term and long-term threats to human health and the environment are minimized. This statutory requirement has not been met with iron addition plus placement in a monofill since ultimate placement of the waste in a monofill is not germane to the key issue at hand—is the treatment prior to land placement effective.

With respect to this key issue, the Agency's determination that the addition of elemental iron in the form of fines, filings, etc., constitutes impermissible dilution is predicated on the fact that the adsorption of soluble

lead on to the iron surface is a reversible reaction and once the iron surfaces oxidize (which naturally occurs when the treated waste is exposed to air), the ability of the additive (iron) to scavenge soluble metals is diminished. Therefore, the treatment is not permanent. In addition, adsorption alone is not a reliable method of permanently immobilizing lead which both studies conclude. The authors have also concluded, and the Agency agrees, that the prohibition should apply to any lead-containing waste. As stated by Dr. Kendall in his response to comments, ''Lead-contaminated foundry sand is no different from any other waste which fails the TCLP test because of excessive amount of extractable lead. The addition of iron metal (zero valence iron) is not a permanent treatment because iron oxidizes. Since iron addition is not a permanent treatment, it should not be allowed for hazardous wastes which are to be land disposed, regardless of their origin.'' (See memorandum from Samuel Coleman, USEPA to James R. Berlow, USEPA Re: ''Reply to Comments Concerning Prohibition of Land Disposal of Iron Treated Lead Contaminated Wastes''. November 17, 1997.)

As indicated above, the addition of iron metal is not a permanent treatment because the iron inevitably oxidizes and loses its adsorptivity for soluble lead ions. After oxidation of the iron surfaces, surface adsorption of lead ions ceases and the lead-bearing waste returns to its original state; all pretext of treatment is lost. Since iron addition is not effective, it cannot be allowed for hazardous lead-containing hazardous wastes that are to be land disposed, regardless of their origin (i.e., all lead-bearing wastes, not just foundry sands).

The Agency concludes that addition of iron metal, in the form of fines, filings, or dust, fails to provide long-term treatment for lead-containing hazardous wastes. EPA is codifying this determination by calling the practice impermissible dilution, and so invalidating it as a means of treating lead in lead-containing hazardous wastes. It can also be simply viewed as a type of treatment that fails to minimize the threats to human health and the environment posed by disposal of lead-containing hazardous wastes, because lead mobility is not substantially reduced when the waste is disposed.

In response to comments whether use of iron-containing abrasives to remove lead-based paint, for example from the steel bridge blast cleaning and painting industry, may be a type of impermissible dilution, the Agency notes that the dilution prohibition does not apply to processes which generate a waste, only to processes that treat a waste which already has been generated. See S. Rep. No. 284, 98th Cong. 2d Sess. 17 (1984). As such, it would not appear that abrasive blasting is impermissible dilution since it is part of the process generating the waste, i.e., the removed paint. If generators added iron filings/dust or discarded, off specification steel shots to lead-based paint waste (similar to the current foundry practices), it is analogous to impermissible dilution and this rule bans such practice. However, addition of iron filing/dust to a hazardous waste (before the hazardous waste determination) is a lot different from using steel pellets/shots, silica-containing products, and other abrasive materials for paint removal.

The Agency has been pursuing several specific efforts to evaluate the environmental hazards caused by disposal of lead-containing wastes, including evaluation of damage case information included in the 1996 Hazardous Waste Characteristic Scoping Study, re-examination of the risk modeling used for the 1995-proposed Hazardous Waste Identification rule, and evaluation of fate and transport in other environmental media from industrial nonhazardous solid waste disposal facilities. Upon completion of these activities, the Agency will be in a better position to decide whether disposal of lead-containing waste is a health and environmental concern warranting listing or whether revising the TC regulatory limit would be more appropriate.

In addition, the Agency notes that a determination that a waste is not hazardous (here because addition of iron during a generating process results in a determination that paint waste does not exhibit a characteristic) may not be a shield against future liability, if the disposal results in environmental damage. Note that under CERCLA, not just generators are liable for any environmental damage caused by the release of hazardous material into the environment. CERCLA liability is independent of any hazardous waste determination that previously may have been made. EPA believes that in light of CERCLA liability and the available environmental contamination data, it would be prudent for generators to examine their waste generation and management practices with an eye toward segregation of lead-based paint waste and iron dust/flakes or steel shots, and potential re-smelting of the lead-bearing residuals.

As a final matter, it has been argued to the Agency that the proposed (and now final) action regarding addition of iron filings is analogous to treatment of fluoride in a process for treating aluminum spent potliner waste (K088) operated by Reynolds Metals Company. See generally Docket P33F–S0069 p. 6 (July 7, 1997) and 62 FR 37694, 37697 (July 14, 1997) (responding to comment and establishing October 8, 1997 as the date prohibition of land disposal of K088 wastes takes effect). The argument goes that in the Reynolds treatment process, reagents are added to the process that only allow the fluoride to meet the LDR treatment standard by blinding the analytical method (the TCLP), but do not result in permanent reduction of fluoride mobility in the treated wastes. See 62 FR at 37695, noting that levels of fluoride in the leachate from actual disposal are well in excess of the levels established in the treatment standard (as measured by the TCLP). Hence, it is asserted, this process must be an example of impermissible dilution.

The Agency disagrees. First, EPA calculated that the process did reduce fluoride mobility on the order of 28%. Docket P33F–S0064. This estimate may in fact understate the extent of treatment. The maximum amount of fluoride detected in actual leachate from the disposed treatment residue is 2228 mg/L. 62 FR 37695. However, untreated potliners leached fluoride at concentrations ranging from 7730–8860 mg/L when exposed to the same type of leaching medium (simulated monofill leaching medium). Docket P33F–S0049 data set J. Thus, EPA finds that the process is resulting in non-dilutive treatment of fluoride. In addition, the reagent used for fluoride treatment serves another legitimate function in the process—as a fluxing agent to prevent agglomeration of material in the rotary kiln. 62 FR at 37695. Dilution which is a necessary part of a treatment process is normally permissible. 51 FR at 40592 (November 7, 1986); 62 FR at 37697. Consequently, EPA does not regard the treatment of fluoride in the Reynolds K088 treatment process to be a form of impermissible dilution.

h. Treatment Standards for Wastewater and Nonwastewater Forms of Mercury Waste. The Agency, in the original Phase IV rule, proposed to change the treatment standard for one subcategory of TC mercury wastewaters (D009—All Others) from the characteristic level of 0.20 mg/L (established in the Third Third rule (55 FR 22520. June 1, 1990) to the previously promulgated UTS for mercury wastewaters (Mercury—All

Others) of 0.15 mg/L. (60 FR 43654, August 22, 1995.) The Agency received no comments on this proposed change. As such, the Agency is promulgating a treatment standard of 0.15 mg/L for wastewater forms of D009—All Others.

The Agency also proposed to revise the treatment standard for TC mercury nonwastewaters (D009—All Others) from the characteristic level of 0.20 mg/L TCLP to 0.025 mg/L TCLP. The nonwastewater UTS for mercury is based on the mercury standard developed from K071 waste treatment data. The only comments received on the achievability of this proposed change were regarding the application of this treatment standard to TC mercury soil. TC soils are subject to specific treatment standards being finalized elsewhere in today's rule. More detail can be found on the mercury soil comments in the Response to Comments Background Document. Therefore, the Agency is promulgating a treatment standard of 0.025 mg/L TCLP for nonwastewater forms of D009—All Others in today's rule.

With respect to the broader issue of mercury treatment, the Agency plans to conduct an intensive review of traditional and innovative technologies over the next year or so. Outreach to various industry, academic, and other groups is also being investigated as to its feasibility. Key information, when available, on this effort can be obtained from the RCRA Hotline, and notices of significant public events will be placed in the **Federal Register** and on EPA's Internet home page.

i. Final Universal Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Nickel. The Agency proposed in the Phase IV Second Supplemental to change the UTS for nonwastewaters containing nickel from 5.0 mg/L TCLP to 13.6 mg/L TCLP. This revision to the UTS was based on new performance data obtained by the Agency and presented in that notice. The Agency did not receive any significant comments on this issue. However, as discussed in an earlier section of today's preamble, the Agency discovered an error in the calculation of the treatment standard. In applying the LDR methodology for calculation of a treatment standard, the Agency failed to conduct a ''Z-score'' outlier test. With the application of this test, 5 out of the 122 data points originally used in the calculation of the standard, were determined to be outliers. This error resulted in a revised treatment standard for nickel nonwastewaters of 11.0 mg/L TCLP. In light of this amended standard, the Agency has reviewed all of the comments and data submittals, and has determined that all the treatment data for nickel is below 11.0 mg/L TCLP. Accordingly, the Agency is today promulgating a final UTS for nickel nonwastewaters of 11.0 mg/L TCLP. No change was proposed for nickel wastewater; therefore, the UTS remains at 3.98 mg/L for these wastes.

j. Final Treatment Standards for Selenium Wastes. (i) Treatment standards for TC Selenium Wastes (D010). The majority of commenters supported the Agency proposal to maintain the 5.7 mg/L TCLP level for D010 nonwastewaters. They strongly agreed with the Agency's reasoning, and urged EPA to adopt the proposed treatment standard.

One commenter, however, maintains that the Agency should establish a ''High Selenium Greater Than 200 ppm'' subcategory for nonwastewaters, with a corresponding treatment standard of 10 mg/L TCLP. The commenter has cited technical problems in achieving the proposed treatment standard level for highly contaminated selenium wastes. The commenter states that, since 1995, they have consistently experienced problems treating waste streams from glass manufacturing companies with wastes that contain high concentrations of selenium. The commenter provided treatability testing data from a selenium waste stream, containing 80 mg/L TCLP, which showed that 16 different treatment recipes were tested prior to finding one that would treat a selenium waste to below 5.7 mg/L TCLP. The other data, from three different generators of selenium waste, suggest TCLP values of untreated waste of between 465–1064 ppm TCLP, with treated wastes achieving between 2.5 and 45.6 mg/L TCLP.

The Agency has reviewed all the treatment data and, for the most part, waste streams containing selenium exist either in relatively low concentrations (0.1–0.13 mg/L TCLP) or in extremely high concentrations (greater than 450 mg/L TCLP). Because of the highly divergent nature of these wastes and the difficulty in treating selenium with multiple metals at almost any concentration, it seems unreasonable to mandate that one treatment standard could be applicable to both. Calculations of a revised treatment standard, based only on the newly submitted treatment data for the high selenium concentration wastes, would yield a standard of 77.0 mg/L TCLP for selenium nonwastewaters. If a calculation is done after pooling all selenium data (including low concentration selenium data), a standard of 261 mg/L TCLP would result. The Agency is reluctant to establish a treatment standard for selenium nonwastewaters of either 77.0 mg/L or 261 mg/L TCLP on a national level. Earlier data suggest and commenters concur that for the majority of selenium wastes the proposed standard of 5.7 mg/L TCLP for selenium nonwastewaters is appropriate. Furthermore, only three high selenium concentration waste streams that could apparently not be treated to this level. Therefore, there is little reason to pool all treatment data or to engage in bifurcation of the selenium standard.

Accordingly, the Agency is promulgating a treatment standard of 5.7 mg/L TCLP for nonwastewaters containing selenium. The Agency, however, is convinced that the high-level selenium waste streams for which data were submitted to EPA will be unable to be treated to achieve the 5.7 mg/L TCLP standard. Therefore, in a **Federal Register** notice that will be published shortly, the Agency will be requesting comment on a proposal to grant a site-specific treatment variance for Waste Management, Inc. for the treatment of some D010 wastes containing high concentrations of selenium.

The Agency also is promulgating as proposed a wastewater treatment standard of 0.82 mg/L for D010 wastewaters. No comments were received on this issue.

(ii) Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Selenium. As noted above, in the May 12, l997 reproposal of the Phase IV rule, the Agency proposed to change the UTS for selenium nonwastewaters from 0.16 mg/L to 5.7 mg/L TCLP. For the reasons discussed above for D010 nonwastewaters, 5.7 mg/L TCLP is a better reflection of treatability of difficult-to-treat selenium waste streams than 0.16 mg/L TCLP. This is the level being promulgated today for the selenium nonwastewater UTS. (It should be noted that because the UTS is above the TC level for selenium, selenium is not considered an ''underlying hazardous constituent'' (UHC) in characteristic waste, according to the definition at 268.2(i)). The wastewater UTS for selenium remains unchanged at 0.82 mg/L.

k. Final Treatment Standards for Silver Wastes. (i) Treatment standards for TC Silver Wastes (D011). In today's final rule, EPA is promulgating a nonwastewater treatment standard of 0.14 mg/L TCLP for characteristic silver (D011). For wastewaters, EPA is promulgating a treatment standard of 0.43 mg/L as proposed in the original Phase IV proposal on August 22, 1995 (60 FR 43684). EPA is in the process of determining whether silver should

remain on the TC list at 40 CFR 261.24(b) Table 1 or whether the current TC level should be altered. If EPA alters the status of silver on that TC list, EPA will revisit the treatment standards for silver.

(ii) Proposals, Comments, and Responses. Until today's notice, the treatment standards for wastewater and nonwastewater forms of D011 have both been 5.0 mg/L TCLP, which is the TC level. In 1995, EPA proposed a treatment standard of 0.43 for wastewaters and 0.30 mg/L for nonwastewater, based on the best treatment data in EPA's possession at that time (60 FR 43684). EPA received comments urging the Agency to refrain from setting a treatment standard lower than the TC level and instead suggesting that EPA remove silver from the TC list altogether due to new information on the low risk of silver to human health.

In a 1996 Notice of Data Availability (NODA), EPA presented the option of retaining the 5.0 mg/L treatment standard for D011 wastes (61 FR 21420, May 10, 1996). Comments were divided in two groups: those which supported the option, and those which stated that EPA had no firm basis for such a decision, given the potential toxicity of silver to aquatic life.

Since receipt of the comments on the NODA, EPA acquired more recent treatment data on TC metals, including silver. Based on these data, EPA learned that D011 nonwastewaters could be successfully treated to a level of 0.11 mg/L using HTMR, and EPA proposed revising the UTS for silver in its Phase IV Second Supplemental proposal. The grab data used to establish this treatment standard was submitted to the Agency by an HTMR facility (62 FR 26041) (Background Documents from Second Supplemental proposal). Commenters on the Second Supplemental reiterated that silver should not be on the TC list. However, the commenters continued, if silver remains on the list for now, EPA should not set a more stringent standard than the current one of 5.0 mg/L, but rather it should choose a risk-based standard. Commenters explained further that little D011 is disposed, because silver is generally recovered from silver wastes.

In response to the reproposal, the Agency received no significant comment on the technical aspects of achieving the proposed treatment standard; however the Agency did receive from International Metals Company (INMETCO) an additional 74 grab data points on the treatment of silver using HTMR. (See memorandum from Howard Finkel, ICF, Inc., to Nick Vizzone, USEPA Re: ''Calculation of Universal Treatment Standards (UTS) for HTMR Residues Using Data Submitted by Horsehead Research Development Company, Inc. and INMETCO,'' December 17, 1997.) The Agency used INMETCO data for the calculation of the proposed treatment standard and determined that this additional data should be included in the data pool. As previously discussed in Section III.A. of today's preamble, the Agency discovered an error in the calculation of the treatment standard. In applying the LDR methodology for calculating a treatment standard, the Agency failed to conduct a ''Z-score'' outlier test. With the application of this test and the inclusion of the 74 additional data points, 3 out of the 114 data points, were determined to be outliers, resulting in a revised treatment standard for silver nonwastewaters of 0.14 mg/L TCLP. The Agency has reviewed the comments in light of this amended standard and believes that it can be achieved by both HTMR and stabilization technologies. Data submitted by commenters in response to this proposal also support this conclusion. See supporting information contained in the docket for this rule.

The Agency does not have an adequate basis for taking the actions recommended by some commenters, i.e. to remove silver from the TC list, or regulate it at a less stringent level than the proposed technology-based treatment standard. EPA is in the process of determining whether silver should remain on the TC list at 40 CFR 261.24(b) Table 1, or whether the current TC level should be altered. In addition, EPA continues its work on the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR) to establish risk-based exit levels for hazardous wastes. The Agency is not yet able to establish a nationally-applicable risk-based level for silver that fulfills the statutory charge of minimizing threats of hazardous waste to human health and the environment.

The process of establishing such a level is technically complex; EPA is currently modeling the ecological and human health effects of exposure to silver through numerous pathways. Several issues remain unresolved concerning human health and environmental risk. EPA is continuing to investigate these issues. The Agency recently acquired studies indicating that silver may be connected to central nervous system and other non-cancer effects in humans. The draft Reference Dose for these effects have not been finalized by the Agency for use in risk assessments. (A Reference Dose is a benchmark level for chronic toxicity that is protective of human health.) In addition to potential adverse human health effects, uncertainties and concerns also remain for potential adverse environmental effects. Although EPA removed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for silver in drinking water, the Ambient Water Quality Criteria remain in effect due to potential aquatic toxicity. Further areas of uncertainty are how silver speciates after release (i.e. which valence state of silver would be present). The issue could be important since potential toxic effects differ depending on the species of silver present. In short, EPA's work on understanding risks from disposal of silver-containing hazardous wastes is ongoing, and it would be premature to establish a treatment standard based on risk at this time.

In the absence of such ''minimize threat'' levels for hazardous constituents, the Agency establishes standards based on Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT). (See full explanation in the preamble of the Phase II Final LDR rule at 59 FR 47986, September 19, 1994.) The fact that the UTS for nonwastewater forms of silver is being lowered (made more stringent) from the existing level of 0.30mg/L to 0.14 mg/L is due to new data on what treatment technology achieves. As explained in the summary of this preamble section (Section III: Revised Land Disposal Restrictions for Metal Constituents in All Hazardous Wastes, Including Toxic Characteristic Metals), technology-based standards are the best assurance that threat is minimized, given the uncertainty as to the level at which threats of hazardous waste disposal are minimized.

EPA expects that the new treatment standard for silver wastes will have little, if any impact on the regulated community. As stated by commenters, high-silver wastes are generally recycled due to their economic value and are covered by the special streamlined standards for recyclable materials utilized for precious metal recovery at 40 CFR Part 266.70 Subpart F. Moreover, the Regulatory Impact Analysis for this rule estimated that the new, more stringent UTS levels for metal constituents, including silver, will not increase compliance costs. This is because the current treatment methods already achieve the new standard of 0.14 mg/L in silver nonwastewaters. (Achievability of the UTS for TC silver wastewaters is not an issue; EPA received no comments nor data on its proposal to apply the existing UTS of 0.43 mg/L.)

Thus, the Agency is promulgating the wastewater standard of 0.43 mg/L as proposed and the nonwastewater

standard of 0.14 mg/L. If EPA changes the status of silver on the TC list, EPA will revisit the treatment standards for silver wastes.

(iii) Universal Treatment Standard (UTS) for Silver Nonwastewaters. (Please refer to the discussion above about the development of the treatment standard for characteristic silver for information on the development of the UTS levels.) In today's final rule, EPA is promulgating a nonwastewater UTS of 0.14 mg/L TCLP for silver.

l. Final Universal Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Thallium. The Agency proposed in the Second Supplemental Proposed Rule to change the UTS for thallium-containing nonwastewaters from 0.078 mg/L TCLP to 0.20 mg/L. (The original standard was based on composite sampling from an HTMR facility). This proposal was based on new data obtained by the Agency and presented in that notice. Several commenters supported the change. However, two commenters argued that EPA had not demonstrated that existing commercial technologies were capable of achieving the proposed standards or that technologies were otherwise available. The Agency remains unconvinced by the arguments of the commenters and notes that they supplied no treatment data in support of their contentions. Accordingly, the Agency is today promulgating as proposed a revised UTS for nonwastewaters containing thallium of 0.20 mg/L TCLP. No change was proposed for wastewater containing thallium; therefore the UTS remains 1.4 mg/L.

m. Final Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Vanadium in P119 and P120 Wastes. The Agency proposed in the Second Supplemental Proposed rule to change the UTS for nonwastewaters containing vanadium in P119 and P120 wastes from 0.23 mg/L TCLP to 1.6 mg/L TCLP. This proposal was based on new data obtained by the Agency and presented in that notice. Commenters were supportive of the change. The treatment standard of 1.6 mg/L TCLP is being promulgated as proposed. No change was proposed for wastewater containing vanadium in P119 and P120 wastes, therefore, the UTS remains 4.3 mg/L. The Agency would like to point out that vanadium is not an ''underlying hazardous constituent'' in characteristic waste, according to the definition at 268.2(i).

n. Final Treatment Standard for Nonwastewater Forms of Zinc in K061 Waste. The Agency proposed in the Second Supplemental Proposed rule to change the treatment standard for zinc nonwastewaters in K061 waste from 5.3 mg/L to 4.3 mg/L . This proposal was based on new data obtained by the Agency and presented in that notice. One commenter was supportive of the change, while two other commenters were concerned with zinc being identified as an UHC. Still another commenter, a major HTMR facility, submitted data (152 data points) showing 100% compliance with the standard after 6 high statistical outliers were removed. Indeed, the great majority of these data showed zinc at levels an order of magnitude below the promulgated standards. EPA believes these data confirm the achievability of today's standard. Therefore, the Agency is today promulgating a revised nonwastewater treatment standard of 4.3 mg/L TCLP for K061 waste. No change was proposed for wastewater containing zinc in K061; therefore the UTS remains 2.61 mg/L. In response to the comments regarding zinc as an UHC, the Agency would like to point out that zinc is only regulated in K061 waste; it is not defined as an ''underlying hazardous constituent'' in characteristic waste, according to the definition at 268.(i).

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR TWELVE METAL CONSTITUENTS

[Affecting Nonwastewater TC Metal Wastes and Nonwastewater Metal Constituents in All Wastes]

Waste code	Constituent	TC level (mg/L)	Existing UTS level (mg/L TCLP)	2nd supplemental proposed UTS level (mg/L TCLP)	Final UTS level (mg/L TCLP)
D005	Barium	100	7.6	21.0	21.0
D006	Cadmium	1.0	0.19	0.20	0.11
D007	Chromium	5.0	0.86	0.85	0.60
D008	Lead	5.0	0.37	0.75	0.75
D009- all others	Mercury	0.2	0.025	0.025	0.025
D010	Selenium	1.0	0.16	5.7	5.7
D011	Silver	5.0	0.30	0.11	0.14
	Antimony		2.1	*0.07	1.15
	Beryllium		0.014	*0.02	1.22
	Nickel		5.0	13.6	11.0
	Thallium		0.078	0.20	0.20
	Vanadium**		0.23	1.6	1.6
	Zinc**		5.3	4.3	4.3

*The proposed UTS levels for antimony and beryllium were rounded up to the nearest 0.01 mg/L TCLP.
**Vanadium and zinc are not underlying hazardous constituents.
Note: Treatment standards for TC metal wastewaters have also been revised in today's rule, but are not reflected in this table.

D. Use of TCLP to Evaluate Performance of Treatment Technology for Treating Hazardous Metal Constituents

Commenters did not question the appropriateness of using the TCLP as a means of evaluating the performance of the treatment technology used to treat metal hazardous constituents in hazardous wastes. EPA is addressing the issue *sua sponte* to set out why the recent opinion of the D.C. Circuit in *Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.* v. *EPA* (No. 96–1234, April 3, 1998) does not affect use of the TCLP for this purpose.

Columbia Falls presented an unusual set of facts. EPA had established treatment standards for spent aluminum liners (waste K088), which standards used the TCLP to measure performance of the treatment technology for several hazardous constituents, including arsenic and fluoride. All of the commercial treatment capacity for this waste was provided by a single facility, and all of the treatment residue from this single process was disposed at a single location. Slip op. at p. 6; 62 FR

at 1993 (Jan. 14, 1997). Notwithstanding that the treatment process was able to achieve the treatment standards for arsenic and fluoride as measured by the TCLP (i.e., the treatment residue, when tested with the TCLP, never exceeded the regulatory levels), actual *leachate* from the disposal site contained significantly higher levels of these constituents. *Id.* EPA also had not offered any substantive explanation for continued use of the TCLP to measure performance of the treatment process for these constituents after the extreme disparities in actual performance in the field became known. *Id.* p. 18. Under these circumstances, the court held that it was arbitrary and capricious to continue to use the TCLP because it bore no rational relationship to what was actually occurring. *Id.* p. 19.

None of these circumstances are present here. The TCLP has not been shown here to be underpredictive of performance of treatment technology for key hazardous constituents for any wastes, much less, as in *Columbia Falls,* to be drastically underpredictive (for two constituents) for 100 % of the wastes to which the test applied. Moreover, the wastes affected by the standard in today's rule will not uniformly be going to a single disposal environment where actual leaching of key constituents is shown to be higher than the regulatory level. Rather, the wastes will be decharacterized and so can be disposed in any landfill: municipal, subtitle D or subtitle C. Given the enormous diversity of characteristic wastes and the diversity of likely disposal environments, the TCLP will not pervasively underpredict as was the case with spent potliners. Unlike the situation in *Columbia Falls,* therefore, there is no argument that application of the TCLP to measure treatment performance will fail to minimize threats posed by these wastes' land disposal.[1]

EPA also emphasizes that the LDR treatment standards are technology-based, not risk-based. A key role of the TCLP in the treatment standard is to measure whether the best demonstrated treatment technology has been properly applied to the waste. Thus, unlike the situation when the test is used as a means of identifying whether or not wastes are hazardous, the TCLP is not principally serving a predictive function when it is used as a component of an LDR treatment standard. The test is normally a good measure of evaluating the performance of treatment technology both because it is a widely-available test for metal mobility, and also because it is typically somewhat aggressive (*Edison Electric,* 2 F.3d at 445). Thus, it is a useful tool for measuring whether metal mobility has been substantially reduced in order that threats posed by land disposal be minimized (as required by section 3004 (m)). In the Agency's view, therefore, questions as to the validity of the TCLP as a component of LDR treatment standards are raised only under the extreme circumstances present in *Columbia Falls,* where, for all wastes and all disposal scenarios affected by the standard, large disparities between actual environmental field results and the treatment standard raise significant questions as to whether treatment is minimizing threats. These questions are not present for the metal-containing wastes here.

IV. Application of Land Disposal Restrictions to Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes

Summary

EPA is today finalizing its proposal to apply the Universal Treatment Standards (UTS), as revised in part today, to the newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes. In earlier rules and a Report to Congress, EPA has determined which mineral processing wastes are not excluded in the Bevill Amendment and are thus considered ''newly identified'' wastes subject to RCRA regulations. (See 54 FR 36592, September 1, 1989; 55 FR 2322, January 23, 1990; and Report to Congress on Special Wastes from Mineral Processing, USEPA, July 31, 1990.) The treatment standards being promulgated today are located in the table ''Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes'' at 268.40 in the regulatory language for today's rule. The wastes are identified by characteristic waste code (e.g. D002 corrosive waste, or D008 TC lead waste); there is no separate section in that table for characteristic mineral processing wastes.

A. Proposal, Comments, and Responses

In the original Phase IV, EPA proposed to apply the metal UTS, as measured by the TCLP (60 FR 43582, August 22, 1995) to all TC metal wastes. On January 25, 1996, EPA further proposed to apply the existing UTS to the newly identified mineral processing wastes, i.e., mineral processing wastes that exhibit a characteristic and do not have Bevill status and are not excluded from being a solid wastes due to recycling. The Agency stated in this proposal that existing data showed that these ''newly identified'' mineral processing wastes were similar to those wastes for which the UTS was achievable, and consequently the UTS fairly reflected the performance of Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT) for these wastes. (See 61 FR 2338 for a complete discussion of the Agency's rationale for extending the UTS to both wastewater and nonwastewater forms of ''newly identified'' mineral processing wastes.)

Many commenters in response to this proposal took issue with the Agency's conclusions that the existing data demonstrated that the UTS was achievable for the newly identified mineral processing wastes and stated that the record for the rulemaking reflected no such showing. The commenters further argued that to develop representative treatment standards for mineral processing wastes, the Agency must: (1) Collect and analyze a representative mineral processing waste characterization and treatability data set; (2) analyze that data using well-reasoned and documented methods for determining the treatability of the subject wastes; (3) make a determination as to whether the UTS or some other LDR treatment standards are appropriately applied to mineral processing wastes; and (4) provide notice and an opportunity to comment on that determination prior to imposing any LDR treatment standards on such wastes. Several other commenters took issue with the Agency's use of only HTMR data to develop the treatment standards.

As a result of these comments and others received in response to the original Phase IV rule, the Agency decided to further assess the treatment of TC metal wastes and mineral processing wastes. As previously discussed in today's preamble, the Agency collected actual stabilization performance data during three site visits conducted in September 1997. In particular, treatment data were collected for the following primary mineral processing wastes: cadmium sponge residue, cupel and crucibles from fire assay laboratories, slag from fire assay laboratory, soil and debris contaminated with sulfuric acid, blast furnace slag, baghouse dust, lead/bromide residue, and gold ore leach tailings. In addition, treatment data from the following secondary mineral processing wastes

[1] Nor is there a legitimate argument that the TCLP is impermissibly overpredictive. Indeed, since the TCLP has already been upheld as a means of identifying many of these metal-containing wastes as hazardous, *Edison Electric Inst.* v. *EPA,* 2 F.3d 438, 444–45 (D.C. Cir. 1993), and since the 'minimize threat' requirement in section 3004(m) is a more stringent test, *HWTC III,* 886 F.2d at 363, *a fortiorari* it is reasonable to use the TCLP as part of the process of assuring that threats posed by land disposal of these wastes are minimized.

were also collected: lead slag waste, lead-bearing assay laboratory wastes, lead contaminated wastes, cupels, and debris; blast furnace slag, lead recycling by-products, lead contaminated soils, and lead battery recycling slag waste. Many of these wastes were particularly difficult to treat due to high total and leachable levels of metals, extreme Ph, and presence of multiple hazardous metal constituents.

As previously discussed in an earlier section of today's preamble, the Agency assessed two data sets representing performance of stabilization and HTMR for the treatment of metal-containing waste streams. This assessment began with the calculation of treatment standards for each of the two data sets. Next, the Agency compared the treatment levels for stabilization versus HTMR. Based on this comparison, the Agency selected the highest level for each metal as the proposed UTS to allow for process variability and detection limit difficulties. As noted earlier, this approach is consistent with the legislative goal of providing substantial treatment through standards that are achievable by an array of well-performing available treatment technologies.

On May 12, 1997, the Agency issued a Second Supplemental Proposal (62 FR 26041). In it, EPA proposed to change the numerical limits for all nonwastewater wastes containing the following metal constituents: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc. EPA also proposed these same UTS treatment standards for TC metal wastes identified as hazardous due to the concentration of barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, selenium, or silver. Based on the data collection efforts, the methodology used to develop these revised standards, and the preponderance of mineral processing treatment data used to calculate the standards, the Agency was convinced that the transferability of the universal treatment standards to mineral processing wastes was well supported.

In response to these revised treatment standards and their application to mineral processing wastes, the Agency received few comments. Several commenters supported the Agency's decision to apply the LDR treatment standards to mineral processing wastes. A limited few, however, continued to argue that EPA's application of the LDR program to mineral processing wastes was not supported by the record. The commenters' position is unsubstantiated, relying entirely upon assertions that the standards are not achievable. No data was submitted to support the commenters' position. Conversely, the data in hand (some of which reflect successful treatment of hard-to-treat mineral processing wastes) show that the treatment standards are achievable using either stabilization or HTMR for mineral processing wastes. As a result, the Agency is today finalizing the applicability of the existing UTS to the newly identified mineral processing wastes.

The reader is referred to an earlier section of today's preamble for a complete discussion of treatment standards for metal wastes being promulgated today.

B. Clarification That Universal Treatment Standards Apply to Ignitable, Corrosive, and Reactive Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes

As discussed above, the treatment standards promulgated in this rule will apply to all the newly identified characteristic wastes from mineral processing operations. This includes not only the mineral processing wastes exhibiting the toxicity characteristic (TC), but also wastes that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability (D001); corrosivity (D002); or reactivity (D003). (See definitions of these characteristics at 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.23.) The treatment standards found in 40 CFR 268.40 require removal of the characteristic as well as meeting the treatment standards for all underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) reasonably expected to be present at levels above the UTS. The Agency received no comment on this issue at proposal (see 61 FR 2338, January 25, 1996). Therefore, the Agency has no reason to believe that the UTS are not achievable for mineral processing wastes also exhibiting the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity and/or reactivity. As such, the Agency is today promulgating the application of UTS to D001, D002, and D003 mineral processing wastes.

C. Use of TCLP to Evaluate Performance of Treatment Technology for Treating Hazardous Metal Constituents in Mineral Processing Wastes

Part of this rulemaking involves consideration of what the appropriate regulatory test is to determine if mineral processing wastes exhibit the toxicity characteristic. The Agency addresses this issue in detail later in this preamble when discussing retention of the TCLP for this purpose. Here, we confirm that the Agency will also continue to use the TCLP as part of the LDR treatment standard for these wastes. Although commenters did not raise this issue, the Agency feels that addressing it is appropriate in light of the D.C. Circuit's recent decision in *Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.* v. *EPA* (No. 96–1234, April 3, 1998).

The critical component in making waste identification determinations (i.e., to determine whether a waste should be regulated) is ascertaining a plausible mismanagement scenario for the waste if unregulated, and finding a predictive model that can reasonably evaluate whether the waste is capable of posing substantial present or potential harm to human health and the environment under those conditions. *Edison Electric Inst.*, 2 F. 3d at 444. This issue simply does not arise in the LDR context since the wastes subject to LDR are regulated hazardous wastes, and the issue of where and how they would have been managed absent Subtitle C regulation is irrelevant.

In the LDR context, all land disposal (except that occurring in no-migration units) is defined as being unprotective (see, e.g. RCRA section 3004(d)(1)), largely due to the ''long-term uncertainties associated with land disposal'' (*id.*). For this reason, treatment standards reflecting performance of Best Demonstrated Available Technology provide an objective means of removing as much of this inherent ''long-term uncertainty'' as possible, and so permissibly achieve the ultimate requirement of minimizing threats posed by land disposal of hazardous wastes. *HWTC III*, 886 F. 2d at 362–65; 55 FR at 6642 (Feb. 26, 1990). The principal role of the TCLP in these treatment standards is assuring the performance levels achievable from use of these best treatment technologies, not predicting environmental fate in the disposal environment.

As discussed earlier, the TCLP is historically accepted as being well-suited for evaluating performance of treatment technology for metals given its availability and general aggressiveness for mobilizing metals. Also, we note that since the TCLP serves a different purpose in the LDR treatment standards than it serves for identifying wastes as hazardous, and since it is well-suited for that purpose, there would be no contradiction in using it as part of the LDR standard even if a different test were to be used (presumably in the future) for waste identification.

Nor does the *Columbia Falls* opinion undercut use of the TCLP as a component of treatment standards for mineral processing wastes. As noted earlier with respect to other toxic metal-containing wastes, EPA does not view *Columbia Falls* as requiring a change in

use of the TCLP as part of the LDR treatment standards. The TCLP has not been shown generally to be underpredictive of performance of treatment technology for key hazardous constituents for any wastes, much less, as in *Columbia Falls*, to be drastically underpredictive (for two constituents) for 100% of the wastes to which the test applied. For all mineral processing wastes to which it was applied, the TCLP test has not been shown to be underpredictive either, and so would be part of the mechanism for assuring that treatment minimizes threats posed by land disposal of these wastes. Moreover, it should be noted that mineral processing wastes can be and are treated commercially, and the treatment residues are then disposed along with other wastes in different types of disposal units. See, e.g. the document entitled, ''Background Documents Supporting the Phase IV Final Rule: Metal Treatment Standards'' in the RCRA Docket (commercial treatment company treating mineral processing wastes along with other metal-containing wastes and disposing of commingled treatment residues). These units certainly can generate mildly acidic leachate. 51 FR at 40594 (Nov. 7, 1986). Given these circumstances, the TCLP is an appropriate part of a standard which minimizes threats posed by land disposal of these wastes.

V. Other LDR Issues That May Affect Both Toxic Characteristic Metal Wastes and Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes

A. Treatment Standards for Soil Contaminated With TC Metal Wastes or Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes

1. Summary

EPA has decided that the LDR treatment standards (i.e., UTS) for toxicity characteristic metals (D004–D011) and newly identified mineral processing wastes being promulgated in today's rulemaking will not apply to soils contaminated with these hazardous wastes. Instead, these contaminated soils will be subject to the treatment standards for soil originally proposed in a separate rulemaking entitled the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Contaminated Media (''HWIR-Media'') (61 FR 11804, April 29, 1996). These treatment standards are being finalized in a separate section of today's rule. However, because of their impacts on TC metal and mineral processing wastes, a brief introductory discussion is warranted at this point.

2. Discussion of Today's Approach

In the Phase IV proposed rule (60 FR 43682, August 22, 1995), the Agency did not specifically exempt soil contaminated with TC metal wastes from the newly proposed LDR standards; thus, the UTS standards for metals would have applied to TC metal soils. In the Phase IV First Supplemental Proposal (61 FR 2338, January 25, 1996), the Agency proposed applying existing universal treatment standards to newly identified mineral processing wastes, i.e., to mineral processing wastes that exhibit a characteristic, do not have Bevill status, and are not excluded from being solid wastes due to recycling. As a consequence, soils contaminated with these newly identified mineral processing wastes would also have been subject to UTS.

In today's rule, the Agency is finalizing alternative treatment standards for contaminated soil reproposed in the HWIR-Media rulemaking. (See the section of this preamble on treatment standards for contaminated soil.) These treatment standards for hazardous contaminated soils are being finalized for all hazardous wastes, including TC metal and newly identified mineral processing wastes.

B. LDR Treatment Standards for Manufactured Gas Plant Waste (MGP)

1. Summary

Today, the Agency is promulgating treatment standards for hazardous MGP wastes and soils, i.e., wastes and contaminated soils that resulted from processing coal to produce gas and that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Typically these operations were conducted at manufactured gas plants until the 1950s, and wastes remain at those closed MGP sites. MGP wastes are among the mineral processing wastes which the Agency determined in 1989 and 1990 to be subject to RCRA jurisdiction because they are not excluded from RCRA by the Bevill Amendment. See 54 FR 36592 (September 1, 1989). Hence, they are a subset of the newly identified mineral processing wastes covered by the prohibitions and treatment standards promulgated in this rule.

On January 25, 1996, EPA proposed to apply LDR treatment standards to MGP wastes (61 FR 2360). MGP wastes are no longer being produced, since manufactured gas plants are no longer in operation. The Agency notes that the LDRs only apply at closed MGP sites that are excavated and managed in a way that constitutes placement in a land disposal unit (See 61 FR 18805, April 29, 1996.) The LDRs would require that actively managed MGP wastes be treated to eliminate any characteristics and to achieve the UTS for any underlying hazardous constituents prior to land disposal. Today's rule finalizes the UTS for MGP wastes that exhibit the toxicity characteristic. However, for soils contaminated with MGP wastes, EPA is today promulgating treatment standards specifically for hazardous soil. These soil standards, generally, require treatment to achieve 90 percent reduction of hazardous constituent levels, or 10 times the UTS levels. See Section VII of this preamble.

Today's rule does not alter the Agency's 1993 memorandum that interpreted existing rules to say that the ash that results from burning MGP remediation wastes along with coal in utility boilers remains covered by the Bevill amendment and hence is not regulated under Subtitle C rules. (See memorandum, dated April 26, 1993, entitled ''Remediation of Historic Manufactured Gas Plant Sites'', from Sylvia K. Lowrance, Director of the Office of Solid Waste, to EPA Regional Waste Management Division Directors. The memorandum is located in the RCRA docket for the Phase IV Supplemental Proposal dated January 25, 1996; 61 FR 2338.) Such residuals are considered to be covered by the Bevill amendment because they result primarily from the combustion of coal (assuming, if the MGP remediation wastes that are co-burned are hazardous, the residues are not significantly affected by burning the MGP wastes, within the meaning of 40 CFR section 266.112).

2. Background

Manufactured gas plants were designed to generate gas from coal. The coal tar residuals generated from the process remain at these historic MGP sites. Many of these sites have soils contaminated with these coal tar residuals. The majority of these contaminated soils will come from the cleanup of historic MGP sites. A significant portion of the soil is nonhazardous, but approximately 15 percent of the soils fail the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test for benzene. These toxicity characteristic (TC) soils also typically contain PAHs, heavy metals, inorganics, volatile aromatics, and phenolics. At certain closed MGP sites, there can be non-soil hazardous wastes, e.g., coal tars in tar holders, which may need to be treated to UTS levels if they are actively managed and land disposed.

3. Public Comments and EPA Responses

Commenters expressed several major concerns about the Phase IV proposal to apply UTS to MGP wastes. First, they urged the Agency to delay implementing the soil standards until the final HWIR-media rule becomes effective. In addition, commenters requested that EPA re-affirm the Agency's 1993 co-burning memorandum for MGP wastes. Finally, commenters urged the Agency to establish specified treatment methods for those MGP wastes that will not be managed according to the Agency's 1993 co-burning memorandum, rather than making the wastes subject to the UTS concentration levels as proposed. One commenter identified several methods of management that could be specified: ''recycling technologies including the use of coal tar residuals to manufacture asphalt, bricks, and cement; and combustion technologies that include utility boiler co-burning, incineration and thermal desorption.'' The commenter stated that specified methods would preserve flexibility for managing MGP site remediations and remove regulatory barriers to expeditious site cleanups.

Regarding the commenter's concern about the coordination of Phase IV standards and the HWIR-media rule, the Agency is finalizing treatment standards for hazardous contaminated soils in a separate section of today's rule. Also, although the Agency did not reopen the issue, the Agency confirms that the 1993 co-burning interpretation remains in effect.

The Agency has studied carefully the comment urging the Agency to specify incorporation of MGP waste into asphalt, bricks, or concrete as a designated method of treatment, which would have the effect of making wastes so treated not subject to meeting numerical treatment standards for hazardous constituents. The recycling of hazardous waste-contaminated soil in asphalt, brick, or cement manufacturing produces products that potentially could be applied or placed on the land. These recycling practices incorporate the contaminated soils into the products, and, thus, are considered to be a ''use constituting disposal'' (see section 261.2 (c) (1)). The use constituting disposal practice (assuming legitimate recycling is occurring) is regulated per the provisions of 40 CFR sections 266.20 through 266.23. This issue is discussed in more detail in section VII of the preamble.

At this time, the Agency does not have adequate information on asphalt, brick, or cement produced from MGP hazardous waste to determine whether these waste-derived products minimize threats posed by land disposal of MGP wastes. (See also response to USWAG comment #00035 in ''Phase IV Response to Comments'' in the docket to this rule.) Until the Agency can further study the issue, it is not designating production of these materials from MGP soils as a specified method of treatment. Existing 266.23 (a) continues to apply. And, as noted earlier, for MGP sites in particular, the Bevill exclusion still applies for MGP wastes co-burned in coal-fired utility boilers.

EPA is aware that the regulated community has requested various types of flexibility from LDR treatment standards in managing their site-specific cleanup, remediation, and/or removal activities of these wastes and contaminated soils. With the possible exception of use consituting disposal scenarios, the Agency continues to believe that more complete relief for remediation wastes is needed, particularly with respect to the land disposal restrictions and is best provided by targeted statutory change. Thus, the Agency will continue to participate in discussion of potential legislative solutions on this important issue.

Please refer to the Phase IV response to comments document that is available at the RCRA docket for responses to other issues raised by commenters.

C. Treatment Standards for Debris Contaminated With Phase IV wastes

The Agency is clarifying that debris contaminated with TC metal or characteristic mineral processing wastes can be disposed if it meets the treatment standards established in this rule, but also can be disposed if it meets the standards for debris set out at 40 CFR 268.45.

D. Treatment Standards for Radioactive Mixed Waste

1. Background

Radioactive mixed wastes are wastes which satisfy the definition of radioactive waste subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) 10 CFR Part 61 and also contain waste that is either listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 261, or that exhibits any of the hazardous characteristics identified in Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 261. Since the hazardous portions of the mixed waste are subject to RCRA, the land disposal restrictions apply to the mixed waste. Today's rule promulgates revised treatment standards for radioactive wastes that are mixed with metal characteristic wastes and do not currently have a method of treatment (i.e. HLVIT) specified as BDAT.

Treatment standards for radioactive waste mixed with metal-bearing waste were first promulgated in the Third Third rule at 55 FR 22626 (June 1, 1990). That rule established a subcategory of mixed wastes for a specific high level wastestream at the Savannah River site, for which a specified method of treatment is currently required. This method is HLVIT (vitrification of high-level radioactive waste) for radioactive high-level wastes generated during the reprocessing of fuel rods mixed with characteristic metal wastes. This was done because of the human health hazards associated with sampling that would be required if numerical standards were applied. The Third Third rule stated that all the promulgated treatment standards in that rule for RCRA listed and characteristic wastes apply to the RCRA hazardous portion of mixed radioactive (high-level, TRU, and low-level) wastes, unless EPA has specifically established a separate treatability group for a specific category of mixed waste. Thus, that rule required that radioactive waste mixed with metal characteristic waste would have to comply with the LDR treatment standard for the metal characteristic waste, as well as any requirements set forth by the NRC for the radioactive component of the mixed waste.

Because today's rule revises the treatment standards for metal characteristic wastes (i.e., revising certain metal numeric treatment standards, and applying UTS levels to underlying hazardous constituents in the characteristic waste), the treatment standards for radioactive waste mixed with metal characteristic waste that were not specifically subcategorized in the Third Third rule are also affected. Today's rule also revises treatment standards for twelve metal constituents in all wastes, including radioactive mixed wastes. In conclusion, unless specifically noted in Section 268, the treatment standards promulgated today apply to all mixed wastes.

2. Proposal and Issues Discussed by Comments

In addition to revising metal characteristic treatment standards that apply to mixed waste, the Phase IV proposal also discussed mixed radioactive and characteristic metal wastes which have been previously stabilized to meet the LDR requirements, and are now being stored until disposal capacity becomes available. The rule proposed to allow this particular category of stabilized

characteristic metal mixed wastes to comply with the LDR metal standards that were in effect at the time the waste was stabilized. More simply, they would require no further treatment to comply with the newly promulgated TC metal standards. The proposal stated that mixed radioactive/characteristic metal wastes that are stabilized after the effective date of Phase IV would be subject to the metal treatment standards promulgated in the Phase IV rulemaking.

The majority of commenters agreed with this approach. The Agency believes that requiring facilities to re-treat the wastes could pose significant threats to human health and the environment (worker exposure, environmental releases). Essentially, requiring these wastes to meet the newly promulgated treatment standards could necessitate treaters opening sealed drums of stabilized mixed waste, grinding the stabilized material, and re-treating to comply with the treatment standards for the few constituents for which EPA is lowering the standards. One commenter wanted the exemption to be broadened to include wastes that were treated by methods other than stabilization. Because the exposure concerns of re-treating the previously stabilized waste primarily center around the idea of first grinding up the stabilized material to retreat it and the potential added radiological exposures attendant thereto, the broadening of this exemption without more specific information is not warranted at this point. Of course, if any wastes already meet the applicable treatment standards, for example macroencapsulation, then there is no need to initiate further treatment. It is important to emphasize that the Agency does not want any more handling of this material than is necessary, and we will entertain site-specific treatment variances to ensure that the appropriate balance is struck to ensure minimization of threats.

As noted, the majority of commenters agreed that hazards from added worker radiation exposure associated with re-treatment (i.e., opening drums, grinding already treated masses of mixed waste) would probably offset any gain in protection of human health and the environment resulting from compliance with the new metal treatment standards proposed in Phase IV. It was pointed out by one commenter that this is consistent with the Storage Prohibition (40 CFR 268.50(e)), where wastes that have met the applicable treatment standards are excluded from the storage prohibition. In addition, one commenter stated that these wastes have been treated to meet the LDR standards in place at the time of treatment, and the only reason they have not already been land disposed is that capacity has not been available. The one commenter who disagreed with the proposal stated that neither retreatment nor an exemption from the new standards are reasonable options, but prefers retreatment. The commenter did not provide support, and the Agency is not persuaded that retreatment is environmentally preferable. Thus, the Agency is promulgating the exemption as proposed. In response to comments, EPA is also indicating that the same principle applies with regard to listed wastes stabilized to meet a previous treatment standard, which standard is affected by this rule because the metal UTS have changed. Again, retreating these wastes would likely create new threats, not minimize them.

One DOE facility requested that the Agency clarify whether a waste required to be treated by a specific technology (i.e., HLVIT) would be required to be further treated for any UHCs present in the waste above UTS levels. The Agency is not imposing additional treatment requirements on those wastes for which a method of treatment (HLVIT) is specified.

Four facilities are concerned that uranium mills tailings will not remain exempt under RCRA. These wastes are by-product materials from uranium mining (i.e., waste acids from solvent extractions, barren lixiviants, slimes from solvent extraction and waste solvents generated in the beneficiation process during the extraction of uranium ore) and, therefore, are excluded from the treatment standards being promulgated today for TC metal wastes. With respect to the radioactive mineral processing wastes, RCRA Section 1004 (27) as codified in 40 CFR 261.4(a)(4) states that ''...source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2100 *et seq*...'' are not solid wastes. Therefore, such excluded materials are not subject to this rule. However, all other wastes not excluded under 40 CFR 261.4 are subject to today's rulemaking (assuming the waste is otherwise subject to today's rule).

Therefore, the Agency is today finalizing as proposed numerical treatment standards for radioactive waste mixed with metal-bearing characteristic waste for which no method of treatment has been established as the treatment standard.

E. Underlying Hazardous Constituents in TC Metal Wastes and Characteristic Mineral Processing Wastes

Summary: As with other characteristic wastes, TC metal wastes (D004—D011) and newly identified mineral processing wastes cannot be land disposed until the characteristic is removed and any underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) are below universal treatment standards.

1. Background

In 1993, EPA began requiring that, in addition to removing the characteristic in the characteristic wastes, treatment must ensure that UHCs are below their UTS levels. (58 FR 29860; see also 59 FR 47982. See also *Chemical Waste Management* v. *EPA*, 976 F. 2d at 13–14, 16–18 (treatment standards may be lower than the level at which waste is identified as hazardous, and underlying hazardous constituents must be treated to minimize threats posed by land disposal)). UHCs are any constituents in 40 CFR 268.48 that are reasonably expected to be present at levels above the UTS at the point of generation of the characteristic waste. See 40 CFR 268.2(i). EPA's review of the treatment data on TC metal and mineral processing wastes shows that these wastes often contain underlying hazardous constituents, and that UTS are achievable for the UHCs.

2. Discussion of Today's Approach

In the August 22, 1995 Phase IV proposed rule, EPA proposed to apply treatment standards to all TC metal wastes, and on January 25, 1996, EPA further proposed the same for characteristic mineral processing wastes. See 60 FR 43654 and 61 FR 2338. Furthermore, EPA proposed that when the new treatment standards were promulgated, all of those newly identified wastes would have to be treated not only to meet the proposed treatment standards, but also to meet treatment standards for any UHCs reasonably expected to be present (at levels above UTS) in those wastes at the wastes' point of generation. See 60 FR 43654.

One commenter disagreed with the Agency's proposal, stating that the TC metal wastes that also contain organic UHCs would have to be treated by combustion technologies to achieve the organic UTS levels. The Agency disagrees. The organic UTS levels were based on the performance of combustion as well as other removal and destruction technologies. These other removal and destruction technologies can be used to treat organic UHCs to UTS levels in TC

metal wastes. Thus, pretreatment of the waste can be used to achieve the organic UTS levels. In addition, the commenter believed there would be difficulties in stabilizing incinerator ash to meet the finalized UTS levels for the metals. The Agency does not agree. In determining the UTS numbers for each metal, the wastes with the most difficult to treat metal constituents were treated by HTMR and stabilization technologies. The higher value between the two technologies was selected as the treatment standard. Thus, treatment using either HTMR or stabilization is expected to achieve the final metal UTS levels. It should be noted that selenium is not being regarded as a UHC since its treatment standard is above its characteristic level. Thus, a selenium characteristic waste will always be hazardous unless the selenium concentration is below the characteristic level of 1 mg/L TCLP. Fluoride, vanadium, and zinc are other metals not considered UHCs in characteristic wastes because these three metals are not on the Hazardous Constituents Table, 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII (i.e., they are not ''hazardous constituents''). (See Background Document for Phase IV Second Supplemental Proposed Rule.)

VI. Issues Relating to Newly-Identified Mineral Processing Wastes

As explained above, EPA considers mineral processing hazardous wastes to be newly identified or listed for purposes of determining when LDR prohibitions apply, since their status as hazardous wastes was not established until after 1984. Today's rule establishes prohibitions and treatment standards for these wastes, pursuant to RCRA section 3004(g)(4).

However, there are a series of important threshold issues in determining what these prohibitions and treatment standards apply to, generally involving the issues of whether primary mineral processing secondary materials are solid and hazardous wastes. There are three main issues. A fundamental first issue is whether, if a mineral processing secondary material (which would otherwise be a hazardous waste) is recycled within the mineral processing industry sector, it is a solid waste. Of particular importance in assessing applicability of the LDR program, is a second issue: whether there is land placement of the mineral processing secondary material before recycling, or during the recycling process. If the material is a waste, a third issue is relevant: is the waste a beneficiation/extraction waste or one of 20 mineral processing wastes that are excluded from subtitle C regulation under the Bevill exclusion (see RCRA 3001 (b)(3)(A)(ii)).

In this rulemaking, EPA also is addressing certain sub-issues that are related to determining whether a particular mining waste is subject to the Bevill exclusion, including whether a waste is ''uniquely associated'' with mining, how the introduction of non-exempt, mineral processing feedstocks into a Bevill process may affect the Bevill status of the waste generated from the process, and how the mixture of Bevill wastes with other hazardous wastes affects the Bevill status of the resulting wastes when disposed.

As stated in the January 1996 proposal, EPA is not reopening in any respect the Bevill determinations previously made by the Agency, including the Agency's articulation in 1989 of the functional distinctions between beneficiation and mineral processing. *See* 61 Fed. Reg. 2354. Some commenters misinterpreted EPA's statements in the proposal generally describing the beneficiation/processing distinction as somehow reinterpreting the scope of the Bevill amendment. That discussion was intended, however, merely to restate principles articulated by EPA in 1989 (see 54 Fed. Reg. 36619), not to reopen in any way the distinctions as articulated previously by the Agency. Whether a particular waste is from beneficiation or mineral processing will continue to be determined based on 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7) and criteria articulated by EPA in the 1989 preamble.

The following sections of the preamble discuss these threshold issues.

A. Introduction

In July of 1988, the U.S. Court of Appeals, for the D.C. Circuit in *Environmental Defense Fund* v. *EPA (EDF II)*, 852 F.2d 1316 (D.C. Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1011(1989), ordered EPA to restrict the scope of the Bevill mining waste exclusion, as it applied to mineral processing wastes, to include only ''large volume, low hazard'' wastes. In response, the Agency promulgated several rules that delineated the scope of the Bevill exemption for extraction/beneficiation and mineral processing wastes. In these rulemakings, the Agency applied high-volume/low toxicity criteria for determining whether a particular waste was subject to the Bevill exemption. The Agency also described the general characteristics that would distinguish extraction/beneficiation wastes from mineral processing wastes. The rules also evaluated which specific mineral processing wastes were in conformance with these high volume/low toxicity criteria and thus were eligible for the exclusion provided by RCRA 3001(b)(3)(A)(ii) (the ''Bevill exclusion'').

These rules were promulgated on September 1, 1989 (54 FR 36592) and on January 23, 1990 (55 FR 2322). EPA was required to prepare a *Report to Congress* which further studied mineral processing wastes identified in the 1990 rule to determine their regulatory status under the Bevill exclusion. This report was issued on July 31, 1990 (*Report to Congress on Wastes from Mineral Processing*). EPA fully considered information from, and comments on, the *Report to Congress* in a regulatory determination published on June 13, 1991(56 FR 27300). The list of Bevill exempt activities and wastes is set out at 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7).

Many mineral processing wastes that EPA determined did not fall within the Bevill exclusion as a result of the 1991 rule appear to exhibit the toxicity characteristic due to metal content (D004–D011), and also exhibit corrosivity (D002), and/or reactivity (D003). For purposes of LDR applicability, these wastes are ''newly identified'' because they were brought into the RCRA Subtitle C system after the date of enactment of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act Amendments on November 8, 1984. (See 55 FR at 22667 (June 1, 1990). Hence, their land disposal has not been prohibited until today's rule.

The Agency is currently required by a court approved consent decree (*EDF* v. *Browner*, No. 89–0598 (D.D.C.)) to promulgate LDR restrictions for characteristic and listed mineral processing wastes, and metal wastes hazardous under the revised toxicity characteristic, by April 15, 1998. On April 14, 1998, EPA filed an unopposed motion requesting the Court to extend the deadline to April 30, 1998 to establish Land Disposal Restrictions for newly identified mineral processing wastes by April, 1998. The legal obligation to establish prohibitions on land disposal and treatment standards for newly identified mineral processing wastes is established by statute. RCRA section 3004(g)(4).

B. Overview of Today's Rule

1. Issues Related to Which Mineral Processing Secondary Materials are Subject to LDRs

As noted above, a threshold question when considering whether wastes are prohibited from land disposal is whether the mineral processing secondary materials are ''solid wastes''

under RCRA. The issue is of importance with respect to land disposal prohibitions for the mineral processing industry because this industry recycles mineral processing secondary materials that exhibit hazardous waste characteristics, and sometimes uses land-based units—piles and impoundments—to store these materials before recycling. Thus, there is an issue as to whether such materials are solid wastes subject to the land disposal prohibition (as well as to the rest of Subtitle C). The Agency issued two proposals (61 FR 2338, January 25, 1996, and 62 FR 26041, May 12, 1997) which discussed potential RCRA jurisdiction over secondary materials from mineral processing that are reclaimed within the industry sector and sought comment on a proposed conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

We now further summarize how today's rule deals with issues raised by whether and when mineral processing secondary materials, when placed in land-based storage units, are subject to the LDR standards and other Subtitle C controls. The rationale for the Agency's decisions are described below.

To be a hazardous waste, a material must first be a solid waste. RCRA section 1004 (5). To be a ''solid waste'' a material must in some sense be ''discarded.'' RCRA section 1004 (27). A material is not ''discarded'' if it is ''destined for immediate reuse in another phase of the industry's ongoing production process and [has] not yet become part of the waste disposal problem.'' *American Mining Congress* v. *EPA*, 907 F. 2d 1179, 1186 (D.C. Cir. 1990).

This rule amends the current RCRA rules (existing 40 CFR 261.2(c)(3)) defining which ''secondary materials''—sludges, by-products and spent materials—being generated by and reclaimed by mineral processing or beneficiation facilities are solid wastes. The rule does so by creating a conditional exclusion to the regulatory definition of solid waste, so that:

(a) Mineral processing secondary materials may not be stored on the land before they are reclaimed. The rule provides a partial exception to this principle: if the pile is placed on a pad which has been approved as protective by an EPA Region or a State with an authorized program, the pile would not be considered to be storing solid or hazardous waste, and so would be outside RCRA jurisdiction. Thus, if storage is used prior to reentry into a mineral processing reclamation process, to be excluded, all mineral processing secondary materials must be placed in tanks, containers, buildings, or approved piles resting on pads;

(b) Mineral processing secondary materials must be legitimately recycled to recover metal, acid, cyanide, water, or other values:

(c) Mineral processing secondary materials cannot be accumulated speculatively; and

(d) Facilities utilizing this conditional exclusion must submit a one-time notification of their recycling activities to EPA or the authorized State describing: the materials being recycled and the processes into which they are recycled; where storage units are located and their design. Facilities must update the notification if their recycling activities change.

EPA is thus essentially disclaiming authority over mineral processing secondary materials that are reclaimed within the mineral processing or mining/beneficiation industry sector, so long as there is no land-based storage preceding reclamation. Further, potential jurisdiction affects only *storage.* EPA is not asserting authority over any mineral processing production unit, even if the unit is land-based.

2. Issues Related to Whether Materials are Within the Scope of the Bevill Exclusion

a. Use of Non-Bevill Materials as Feedstocks to Operations Whose Waste is Bevill Exempt. Today's rule also allows secondary materials from mineral processing to be co-processed with normal raw materials in beneficiation operations which generate Bevill exempt wastes, without changing the exempt status of the resulting Bevill waste, provided that legitimate recovery of the mineral processing secondary material is occurring, and provided that primary ores and minerals account for at least 50 percent of the feedstock. The Agency voiced concern at proposal that the addition of mineral processing secondary materials into a Bevill exempt extraction/beneficiation process could have the potential to increase the risk of the resulting wastes. The Agency proposed adding a condition—the use of a significantly affected test (similar to the existing test used in the Burning in Industrial Furnaces (BIF) Rule (see 40 CFR 266.112))—as a means of assuring that resultant Bevill wastes were not adversely impacted by co-processing. EPA also considered simply limiting eligibility for Bevill status to situations where Bevill raw materials comprised the sole feedstock to the process.

After considering public comments, the Agency has decided to adopt the general approach proposed in January 1996, with one change. The Agency now does not believe that the use of the ''significantly affected'' test would appreciably reduce risks posed by the resulting wastes, and the Agency is concerned that it would severely disrupt legitimate recycling practices within beneficiation and mineral processing industries. Even in situations where a constituent may increase due to recycling, the increase may not be environmentally significant, may be balanced by the lowering of other constituents, or may be off-set by having to dispose of the material and utilize additional raw material feedstocks.

b. Uniquely Associated. The Bevill exclusion for the primary metal sector is limited to extraction/beneficiation wastes and 20 mineral processing wastes. Under Section 3001(b)(3)(A)(ii) of RCRA, the Bevill exclusion is available for ''solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals.'' Under the Agency's longstanding interpretation, a waste must be ''uniquely associated'' with mining and processing of ores and minerals to be subject to the Bevill exclusion. The Agency currently uses a qualitative approach (see 45 FR 76619 and 54 FR 36623) to determine if a waste is uniquely associated. Because of public interest in how the Agency makes these determinations, the Agency sought comment on alternative approaches for making ''uniquely associated'' determinations.

The Agency is retaining and clarifying in this rule its use of its qualitative approach. The Agency recognizes that determining whether a particular waste is uniquely associated with extraction, beneficiation, and processing involves an evaluation of the specific facts of each case. While the Agency discussed, in the May 1997 proposal, several options that would establish a bright line for making this determination, the Agency is concerned that any of these tests could potentially be either over- or under-inclusive of the wastes that, in EPA's view, are best viewed as uniquely associated.

In the Agency's view the following qualitative criteria should be used to make such determinations on a case-by-case basis:

(1) Any waste from ancillary operations are not ''uniquely associated'' because they are not properly viewed as being ''from'' mining or mineral processing.

(2) In evaluating wastes from non-ancillary operations, one must consider the extent to which the waste originates or derives from processes that serve to remove mineral values from the ground, concentrate or otherwise enhance their characteristics to remove impurities,

and the extent to which the mineral recovery process imparts its chemical characteristics to the waste.

c. Bevill Mixtures. EPA first addressed mixing of hazardous wastes with Bevill wastes in 1989 (see 54 FR 36622–23). That rule provided that mixtures of Bevill wastes and listed wastes would be considered a hazardous waste unless and until the mixture was delisted. A mixture of Bevill waste and non-excluded characteristic hazardous waste, however, would be considered hazardous if it exhibited a characteristic of the non-excluded waste, but not if it exhibited a characteristic imparted to it by the Bevill waste. As explained in the proposal, this Bevill mixture rule was remanded to the Agency in *Solite Corp* v. *EPA*, 952 F.2d 472, 493–94 (D.C. Cir. 1991), and an emergency reinstatement of that rule was vacated on procedural grounds in *Mobil Oil* v. *EPA*, 35 F.3d 579 (D.C. Cir. 1994). Today EPA is reinstating the 1989 Bevill mixture rule. Under this 1989 rule, a mixture of a Bevill-exempt waste and a characteristic hazardous waste (or a waste listed solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic) is a hazardous waste if it continues to exhibit the characteristic of the non-excluded waste. Mixtures of Bevill wastes and other listed wastes are hazardous wastes unless and until delisted. In addition, the act of mixing Bevill and and non-Bevill wastes is subject to all normal Subtitle C consequences (i.e., requires a permit if it constitutes treatment, storage of disposal of hazardous wastes). EPA is adopting this approach because it preserves the Bevill exclusion for mixtures that are characteristically hazardous due to Bevill wastes, but nonetheless ensures that the Bevill Amendment is not used to allow Bevill wastes to shield/immunize non-Bevill hazardous wastes from regulatory controls that would otherwise apply to those wastes.

d. Response to Court Remands Dealing with Other Issues Relating to Mineral Processing and to Scope of Bevill Exclusion. (i) Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) The applicability of the TCLP test to mineral processing wastes was challenged in *Edison Electric Institute* v. *EPA*, 2 F.3d 438 (D.C. Cir. 1993). In that case the Court held that the Agency must provide at least some factual support that the mismanagement scenario assumed in developing the TCLP is plausible when applied to mineral processing wastes or, alternatively, that mining wastes are exposed to conditions similar to those simulated by the TCLP, namely ''contact with some form of acidic leaching media''. 2 F. 3d at 447. EPA prepared a technical background document in support of the January, 1996 proposal, which presented data on this issue. This report concluded that mineral processing wastes had in the past been co-disposed with municipal wastes, and due to the location of mineral processing plants near large urban areas, it was plausible that these wastes could be mismanaged with municipal wastes. EPA also solicited information from the public that would help the Agency evaluate industry comments that the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) would provide a more accurate measure of how mineral processing wastes behave in the environment. EPA received extremely limited data from the public on this issue.

EPA has concluded, based on the information available to the Agency and review of public comments, that co-disposal of mineral processing wastes with municipal wastes is a plausible mismanagement scenario and that, therefore, application of the TCLP to these wastes continues to be appropriate. Moreover, comments from industry during the rulemaking stated that certain facilities co-manage mineral processing wastes with extraction and beneficiation wastes. Given the well-documented, acidic nature of some extraction and beneficiation wastes, mineral processing wastes disposed of in this manner may be subject to the kinds of low pH conditions that are reflected in the TCLP. For this additional reason, EPA finds that, under the plausible mismanagement standard articulated in *Edison Electric*, application of the TCLP to mineral processing wastes is appropriate in light of the information at the Agency's disposal. While the Agency has received comments seeking to compare the TCLP and the SPLP, the Agency has concluded, for reasons discussed later in this preamble, that this information is not sufficient to support adopting the SPLP as the appropriate test for mineral processing wastes at this time.

The Agency recognizes that the methodology underlying the TCLP may not reflect the variety of conditions under which some types of mineral processing wastes are disposed. As a result, the Agency will undertake, and within three to five years, conclude a review of the appropriateness of using the TCLP and other leaching protocols in this and other contexts.

(ii) Listed Hazardous Wastes. In *American Mining Congress* v. *EPA*, 907 F.2d 1179 (D.C. Cir. 1990), the Court found that the Agency's record regarding the listings of five waste streams (K064, K065, K066, K090, K091) did not adequately address certain issues raised in comments. EPA indicated its intent not to list these five waste streams in the January, 1996 proposal and placed a technical background document in the docket enumerating the reasons for those decisions. Many of these wastes are either no longer generated, or managed in a fashion not warranting listing. EPA did not receive any comments challenging those proposed decisions. Therefore, in this rule, EPA is not listing these five smelting wastes as hazardous wastes. Instead, EPA will rely on the RCRA hazardous waste characteristics to identify those portions of the wastes requiring management as hazardous wastes.

(iii) Titanium Tetrachloride. In 1989, EPA determined that wastes from the production of titanium tetrachloride were mineral processing wastes. DuPont challenged this decision, and the Court remanded EPA's decision for further consideration on grounds that the Agency's decision was unclear (see *Solite Corporation* v. *EPA*, 952 F.2d at 494–95 (D.C. Cir. 1991)). EPA reevaluated data on wastes from the production of titanium tetrachloride, and placed results of this reevaluation in the docket in support of the January 1996 proposal. EPA also has met with representatives of DuPont to discuss their process further. Based on the Agency's reevaluation of this issue, EPA, in this rule, concludes that iron chloride waste acid generated from the chloride-ilmenite process of titanium tetrachloride production should be classified as a mineral processing waste. The Agency has reached this decision because this process significantly affects the physical/chemical structure of the raw feedstock through chlorination and this reaction creates new chemicals (iron chloride and titanium tetrachloride gases). This meets the definition of mineral processing rather than beneficiation.

(iv) Air Pollution Control Dust and Sludges Generated From Lightweight Aggregate Production. Finally, since 1995, the Agency has conducted reviews of air pollution control dust and sludges generated from lightweight aggregate production, and has met with representatives of this industry sector. The Agency also has issued a Report *to Congress* and a regulatory determination on Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) (59 FR at 709, January 6, 1994 and 60 FR at 7366, February 7, 1995). EPA has found that some aggregate kilns and cement kilns use hazardous waste fuels to fire their units. Both types of facilities generate dusts which may be either reintroduced

into the kiln or blended into the final product. While these dusts rarely exhibit any of the RCRA hazardous waste characteristics, the resultant product could be classified as hazardous waste due to the ''derived from'' rule if listed hazardous wastes are combusted. The Agency is seeking a way to encourage the legitimate and environmentally sound reuse of dusts, from both cement and lightweight aggregate manufacture. In an effort to develop a consistent regulatory approach, EPA, therefore, has decided to defer any decision on the Bevill status of air pollution control dust and sludges generated from lightweight aggregate production until evaluation of issues related to CKD and lightweight aggregate dust handling, use, and disposal can be completed.

e. Reexamination of Bevill Exempt Wastes. The May 12 proposal sought general comment on whether a reexamination of some Bevill waste is warranted given that additional risk assessment techniques and additional information are available since making the 1986 Bevill regulatory determination (51 FR at 24496, July 3, 1986) on mining and the 1991 Bevill regulatory determination on mineral processing (56 FR 27300, June 13, 1991). EPA presented information from Superfund sites and other sources which indicate that some Bevill wastes continue to cause environmental damage (see environmental damage and risk technical background documents placed in the January 1996, and April, 1997 dockets). The Agency also posed the question of whether some waste streams require additional study or regulatory controls. Today's rule is not making any changes to the status of Bevill exempt extraction and beneficiation wastes or the 20 exempt mineral processing wastes.

C. Analysis of and Response to Public Comments

1. Jurisdiction

a. EPA Authority to Regulate Mineral Processing Secondary Materials Reclaimed Within the Industry. Many industry commenters maintained that EPA lacks jurisdiction over mineral processing secondary materials reclaimed within the industry because such materials cannot be ''solid wastes.'' The argument is straight-forward: a solid waste regulated under RCRA must be a ''discarded material,'' RCRA section 1004 (27), and these materials are not discarded. The comments suggest that, under the case law, (in particular *American Mining Congress* v. *EPA,* 824 F. 2d 1177 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (''*AMC I*'')), these materials are part of an on-going production process within the generating industry, and so cannot be ''discarded.''

EPA disagrees that there is an absolute jurisdictional barrier to regulating any management of mineral processing secondary materials which are reclaimed within the industry. Although the *AMC I* court found that, in some respects EPA's 1985 rules exceeded the statutory grant of authority, subsequent judicial opinions have sharply limited the scope of *AMC I.* The only absolute bar on the Agency's authority to define recycled mineral processing secondary materials as solid wastes is for ''materials that are 'destined for *immediate reuse* in another phase of the industry's ongoing production process' and that 'have not yet become part of the waste disposal problem.''' *American Mining Congress* v. *EPA,* 907 F. 2d 1179, 1186 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (''*AMC II*'') quoting *AMC I,* 824 F. 2d at 1186.[2]) The case law likewise makes clear that ''discarded'' is an ambiguous term, within EPA's discretion to interpret, consistent with RCRA's overall goals and purposes. *AMC II,* 907 F.2d at 1179; *American Petroleum Inst.* v. *EPA,* 906 F.2d 726, 741(D.C. Cir. 1990).

Applying this test, today's rule states that any mineral processing secondary materials which are being reclaimed immediately within the mineral processing industry (or within beneficiation) are not a solid waste. However, as explained below, EPA does not view mineral processing secondary materials which have been removed from a production process for storage as being ''immediately reused,'' and so such materials are not automatically excluded from jurisdiction. EPA reiterates that there is a jurisdictional bar against regulating the actual production process (see *Steel Manufacturers Association* v. *EPA,* 27 F.3d 642, 647 (D.C. Cir. 1994); EPA also interprets the holding of *AMC I* to mandate this result), so today's rule does not assert authority over mineral processing production units. However, if production units are also used to dispose of hazardous wastes, those units are subject to RCRA Subtitle C.

With respect to mineral processing secondary materials which are stored before being reclaimed at mineral processing or beneficiation facilities—i.e. that are not being immediately reused—the Agency has established a conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste, the conditions being designed to assure that management of these materials are not ''part of the waste disposal problem.'' The main condition is that mineral processing secondary materials not be stored on the land (except for storage on approved pads) and not be stored in disposal units.

In considering the question of scope of jurisdiction, it is useful to remember that this rule applies to a continuum of potential recovery practices. At the one end of the continuum, where EPA's authority is most certain, would be the situation where mineral processing company A sends its secondary materials to unrelated mineral processing company B processing a different metal than company A. The case law indicates that EPA retains discretion to classify the material as a solid waste. *API,* 906 F.2d at 741 (transfer of steel industry dust to a metal reclaimer processing exclusively steel industry secondary materials can involve a RCRA solid waste). It should be remembered that EPA views ''mineral processing'' broadly in this rule to include all primary mineral processing sectors (see, e.g., the Agency's 1996 *Identification and Description of Mineral Processing Sectors and Waste Streams*). This document identified 41 different sectors involved in primary mineral processing. Primary mineral processing involves changing the physical and chemical structure of ores and minerals. For example, mineral processing includes the production of steel and the production of gold. These sectors generate very different types of wastes and recycle them under different conditions. Thus, the *API* principle of no absolute jurisdictional bar applies.

Points further in on the continuum would be if companies A and B process the same metal but are unrelated companies (also potentially within the *API* framework), and where companies A and B are under common ownership but not at the same site. The point on the continuum closest to on-going production is where secondary materials are reclaimed at the generating site, but where the process is non-continuous due to storage of materials. Immediate recovery on-site without storage would then mark the other end of the continuum, and would illustrate when materials are immediately reused within a continuous process, and so

[2]The other cases which have similarly stressed this narrow reading of *AMC I* are *American Petroleum Inst.* v. *EPA,* 906 F. 2d 726, 741 (D.C. Cir. 1990); *Shell Oil* v. *EPA,* 950 F. 2d 741, 755–56 (D.C. Cir. 1991); *Chemical Waste Management* v. *EPA,* 976 F. 2d 2, 14 (D.C. Cir. 1992); *United States* v. *Ilco, Inc.,* 996 F. 2d 1126, 1131 (5th Cir. 1993); and *Owen Electric Steel Co.* v. *Browner.* 37 F. 3d 146, 149–50 (4th Cir. 1994).

absolutely outside Subtitle C jurisdiction.[3]

EPA believes that it has discretion to consider whether any of these situations short of immediate reuse involve solid wastes, this discretion being limited by the second part of the Court's articulated test: is the non-continuous management of the mineral processing secondary materials part of the waste disposal problem. Thus, EPA in today's rule has focused on the storage of these materials. The leading authority for this approach is *AMC II,* where the Court found that secondary materials generated and reclaimed on-site could be classified as solid wastes because they were stored in surface impoundments. 907 F. 2d at 1186. The case involved a single plant which stored its secondary materials —sludges—in an impoundment before reclaiming all of the accumulated sludges in its own smelting process. 50 FR at 40292, 40296 (October 1985). Several comenters argued that *AMC II* involved only specutlative accumulation. This is not the case. The wastes generated in the impoundment were actually recycled 100 percent, not stored with expectation of recycling. 50 FR at 40292, 40296; Brief of Petitioner Amercian Mining Congress in *AMC II* (filed March 30, 1990) pp. 18, 29. The Court nonetheless held that the sludges were discarded, stressing the special sensitivity in RCRA to land-based units such as surface impoundments, and explaining how storage of secondary materials in such units can be part of the waste disposal problem (907 F. 2d at 1186–87). Thus, EPA believes that mineral processing secondary materials stored on the land are discarded.

Land-based storage of mineral processing sludges, spent materials, and by-products can be viewed by EPA as being part of the waste disposal problem. There is no dispute that a considerable amount of mineral processing secondary materials contain hazardous constituents that can threaten human health and the environment (see U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste, *Human Health and Environmental Damages from Mining and Mineral Processing Wastes,* 1995, and *Damage Cases and Environmental Releases,* 1997). Land-based units, and impoundments in particular, have certain inherent indicia of discard due to their inability to prevent releases of contained materials. RCRA section 1002(b)(7); *AMC II,* 907 F.2d at 1187; 53 FR at 521, 525 (Jan. 8, 1988). Surface impoundments pose essentially inherent risks of groundwater contamination due to the hydraulic pressure created by the contained liquids. *Chemical Waste Management* v. *EPA,* 919 F. 2d 158, 166 (D.C. Cir. 1992). There are many damage incidents which involve storage of mineral processing wastes in piles and surface impoundments, some of which involve mineral processing secondary materials stored in land-based units before eventual reclamation. These damage incidents confirm that this potential harm is not hypothetical.

It should be noted that there is Agency precedent for the limitation on land based storage as part of within-industry recycling practices. The Agency established the principle of encouraging recycling without allowing land-based storage at 40 CFR 261.4(a)(10). Any wastes from coke by-product production are not solid wastes if recycled to coke ovens conditioned on there being no land disposal from the point of generation to the point of recycling. The Agency also has promulgated a rule where recovered oil generated by any facet of petroleum exploration, production, and retailing is not a solid waste conditioned on no management of these materials in land-based units (see 59 FR 58936, July 28, 1994). The Agency has also proposed to extend this principle to a wider range of oil-bearing secondary materials (see 60 FR 57747, 57753, November 20, 1995). The condition likewise appears in current rules at 40 CFR 261.2(e)(iii) where it qualifies the exclusion for materials returned for reclamation in the process from which they are generated. The application of a no land placement condition in today's rule is, therefore, building on an established policy of encouraging recycling conditioned on no land placement.

Putting this together, the Agency reads the statute as creating an absolute jurisdictional bar in two situations: where mineral processing or beneficiation is occurring, and where reclamation is continuous in the sense that there is no interdiction in time—i.e. materials moving from one step of a recovery process to another without a break in the process, as for storage. As one moves back along the continuum, EPA has discretion to interpret whether secondary materials may be considered discarded. The Agency is exercising that discretion here by putting its focus on whether the reclamation, or more precisely, the storage which precedes reclamation, is part of the waste disposal problem because it involves storage which can be and has been part of that problem.

b. Are There Limits on Jurisdiction? (Response to Public Interest Group Position). In contrast, representatives of public interest groups argued that the Agency's authority was essentially unlimited. They believe that the authority should be extended, at a minimum, to all land-based units because such units are a type of disposal unit. With respect to mineral processing secondary materials that are managed in tanks, containers, or buildings (i.e. in other than land-based units), EPA sees no principle that compels the materials to be designated as solid wastes. As explained above, case law indicates that EPA has discretion to interpret which materials are ''discarded'' consistent with the overall statutory objective, *API,* 906 F.2d at 742. These objectives include not only assuring safe management of hazardous wastes, but also ''encouraging . . . materials recovery, [and] properly conducted recycling and reuse . . . .'' RCRA section 1003(a)(6). EPA's construction in today's rule, which rests largely on the distinction between land-based storage and more environmentally protective storage of secondary materials, is consistent with this object by encouraging ''properly conducted recycling. . . .'' In addition, EPA reads the case law as allowing the Agency to make reasonable distinctions among secondary material handling practices in determining when a particular recycling practice may be considered to be ''part of the waste disposal problem.'' Finally, as EPA explained at proposal, there are potential jurisdictional constraints given that the mineral processing industry exists to recover mineral values from an initial raw material, and some aspects of recovery of mineral values from secondary materials can be like sequential processing of an initial raw material. 61 FR at 2342. Where there is no obvious element of discard present, such as land-based storage, the Agency does not believe that it should exercise its interpretive discretion to assert authority.

With respect to intra-industry reclamation practices involving land-based units, EPA largely is asserting authority. EPA proposed a series of conditions that would have allowed land-based storage units on the idea that there were certain unique necessities within this industry compelling use of such units. 61 FR at 2341. However, as the rulemaking progressed, it became

[3] The Agency indicated in its January 1996 proposal that some lower value mineral processing secondary materials are from ancillary production operations and that those materials were often placed in land-based storage units. 61 FR at 2340. Industry comments challenged this discussion as over broad and misplaced. Upon review, the Agency acknowledges that mineral processing facilities generate a wide range of secondary materials, which also have a wide range of values to the facility owner.

apparent that there are no such production-related necessities. Agency reevaluation of mineral processing secondary material volumes indicated that, in addition to volumes being lower than EPA initially believed, comparison to volumes of other industrial hazardous wastes indicated that these wastes were often higher in volume than mineral processing secondary materials and were being stored off the land. Consequently, the Agency is claiming authority over most land-based storage units.

The Agency is not, however, asserting authority over piles resting on pads determined by a state or EPA to be protective. The reasoning is similar to that for not claiming authority over within-industry secondary materials stored in tanks, containers or buildings. Such materials need not be viewed as ''part of the waste disposal problem,'' and so, given the intra-industry recycling, need not be considered ''discarded.'' The practice also can be viewed as a type of ''properly conducted recycling'' which should be encouraged. Again, EPA views this determination to be within its interpretive discretion.

EPA also disagrees that it is compelled to assert control over land-based units that are actual production units, i.e. that actually recover product. The Agency is aware of only two land-based units which recover metals: gold heap leach piles and copper dump leach piles. Under prior rulemakings (54 FR 36592 and 55 FR 2322), the Agency has defined these land-based units as extraction/beneficiation activities. The Agency is unaware of any other land based process units which actually recover metals. The Agency believes that regulating such units could pose the possibility of interdicting actual production steps which was the particular focus of the *AMC I* court. EPA notes, however, that storage units which also make secondary materials more suitable for actual recovery, such as equalization basins, can remain within Subtitle C jurisdiction. These units, in the Agency's view, are not the part of the process which actually produces an end product (such as the smelter at a smelting facility). At most, they facilitate eventual recovery. The Agency does not read the case law to say that such storage units are in all cases outside the authority of Subtitle C.

EPA also is not asserting authority over mineral processing secondary materials once they are removed from approved storage for reclamation. Thus, should a mineral processing plant reclaim mineral processing secondary materials after those materials are stored in land-based units (i.e. the materials defined as hazardous wastes in today's rule), they would no longer be solid and hazardous wastes. EPA believes it would be counterproductive to retain the hazardous waste status for mineral processing secondary materials entering reclamation. If the materials remain hazardous wastes, for example, the smelting process itself could be subject to Subtitle C regulation. EPA believes that it retains discretion to classify the removed materials as no longer being solid and hazardous wastes.

The Agency believes it has discretion to adopt this classification notwithstanding the court's decision in *American Petroleum Institute.* v. *EPA,* 906 F.2d 726 (D.C. Cir. 1990). In that case, the Court held that EPA had adopted the so-called indigenous principle, whereby secondary materials stopped being wastes at the point they were utilized as feedstock in a production process related to the one that generated it, without sufficient justification. 906 F.2d at 741–42. However, in that case, EPA had made no attempt to determine which materials were part of the waste disposal problem, and which were not. Here, the Agency is making clear that storage on the land of mineral processing secondary materials is the environmental concern, and that reclaiming mineral processing secondary materials within the industry is ordinarily a form of proper recycling which may permissibly be encouraged. RCRA section 1003(a)(6).

EPA also notes that it is possible that no mineral processing secondary materials will be placed in impoundments or in unapproved piles. Under today's rule, if a facility wishes to use a pile for storage (assuming the pile has not been adjudicated to be protective), the wastes would first have to be treated to meet Land Disposal Restrictions standards, probably rendering them unrecoverable. If an impoundment is utilized, wastes need not be pretreated, but the impoundment would have to meet minimum technology design standards and be dredged annually (RCRA section 3005(j)(11) and 40 CFR section 268.5) and, of course, ultimately obtain a RCRA permit. The Agency anticipates that facilities will use a non land-based form of storage instead.

c. Immediate Reuse.[4] In the May 1997 proposal, EPA suggested a different way of defining absolute jurisdictional limits, namely to say that secondary minerals generated by and ''immediately reused'' within the mineral processing industry, were not solid wastes. The reference to ''immediate'' was suggested as a means of interpreting the ''immediate reuse in another phase of the industry's ongoing process'' standard articulated in the case law. *AMC I,* at 824 F. 2d at 1185. The Agency proposed that secondary materials that were legitimately recycled within 48 hours would be outside RCRA jurisdiction, regardless of whether they were stored between process steps (including storage in land-based units). See 62 FR at 26051.

Industry and public interest groups both opposed the use of the 48-hour time limit included in the January 1996 proposal to define immediate reuse. Industry renewed its categorical objections based on *AMC I,* and noted that many secondary materials are legitimately reclaimed long after they are generated and the time period between generation and reclamation in no way affected their value. For example, commenters stated that the gold industry generates retort slags which contain gold values. Comments stated that these slags are stored off the ground for periods up to six months after which they are reintroduced into their recovery process.[5]

Public interest groups objected to the 48-hour limit on the basis that an absolute waiver of RCRA jurisdiction based on time does not translate to any reduction of environmental risk. Public interest groups also noted that the Court in *AMC II* granted jurisdiction to units holding secondary materials with the propensity to leak, and that the Court's opinion would extend to all land placement, since the continuous placement of materials on piles or other land-based units would result in the same ''discard'' underlying the Court's opinion.

Although the Agency necessarily accepts that materials immediately reused in another phase of the industry's ongoing production process are beyond EPA's jurisdiction, *AMC I,* 824 F.2d at 1185, the Agency is not adopting in today's rule the proposed 48-hour approach to define immediate reuse. The Agency is defining ''immediate reuse'' as the continuous recirculation of secondary materials

[4] It should be noted that EPA is not using ''reuse'' as a term of art in this section of the preamble (i.e. is not using the term as defined in 40 CFR 261.1(a)(5)), but rather is referring to immediate reclamation of materials (i.e. material recovery) at a mineral processing facility. The key concept here is actually ''immediate,'' which EPA is using to interpret the phrase ''continuous process'' used in the case law.

[5] It should be noted that since no land-based storage is involved, these gold slags are not solid wastes under the final rule in any case (assuming that the recovery is legitimate and that the other conditions in the rule are satisfied).

back into recovery processes without prior storage. The plain reading of the words ''continuous,'' 824 F.2d at 1193, and ''immediate'' preclude storage. Storage by its very nature means that processes are not continuous; rather, storage means that materials are generated which must be held apart for some period of time prior to reentry into a process. Storage, therefore, breaks the continuous and immediate nature of production and reentry. In addition, land-based storage units have inherent elements of discard. *AMC II*, 907 F. 2d at 1186–87.

The definition of ''immediate reuse'' in today's rule does not bar storage prior to recycling. Mineral processing industries will be able to store and recycle their mineral processing secondary materials outside RCRA Subtitle C requirements if they do so while meeting the conditions of the exclusion from the definition of solid waste contained in today's rule.

In the May 1997 proposal, the Agency discussed the possibility that some molten metals that spill onto the ground could be classified as materials undergoing immediate reuse (see 62 FR at 26051). The Agency noted that copper reverts (refined copper material) can be spilled in the process of being transferred from one part of the smelting process to another. Such reverts are picked up as soon as they can be safely handled and are placed directly back into the smelting process. The Agency has reviewed smelting processes in other metal sectors and finds that spillage from ladles is common and that these materials are routinely picked up within a short time and placed back into the process. The Agency thus concludes that molten metal spilled onto smelter floors is not a solid waste if it is picked up as practical (given heat and worker safety factors) and is then placed back into the smelting process. Such a material is not a secondary material (i.e. sludge, by-product, or spent material), but rather remains in process. This interpretation parallels existing rules, which say that a spilled commercial chemical product is not a solid waste if it is recycled within a reasonable amount of time (see 40 CFR 261.33 and 55 FR at 22671).

Industry commenters stated that spent smelter brick was similar to reverts since they are often returned back into recovery processes. If such spent bricks are stored before being recycled, they are not being immediately reused (nor are they still in process, since they are spent and physically removed). As noted in the Agency's May 1997 proposal, copper flue dusts, also are stored sometimes and not immediately recycled. Flue dusts not meeting the immediate reuse definition are defined as mineral processing secondary materials (usually a sludge, since these dusts are usually air pollution control residue) and would be eligible for the conditional exclusion to the definition of solid waste.

d. Relation to the Current Regulatory Definition of Solid Waste. (i) Distinctions among Sludges, By-products, and Spent Materials. The existing regulatory definition of solid waste classifies metal recovery operations as a type of reclamation activity, and then states that certain secondary materials being reclaimed are, or are not, solid wastes depending on the type of material being reclaimed. Spent materials being reclaimed are solid wastes, while characteristic sludges and by-products being reclaimed are not solid wastes. See, generally, 40 CFR 261.2(c)(3) and 50 FR at 633–34, 639–41 (January 4, 1985).

As EPA noted at proposal, these distinctions among types of secondary materials being reclaimed are not needed because they are not directly based on environmental distinctions. 61 FR at 2342. In this industry, at least, the distinctions do not relate to which of these materials may be part of the waste disposal problem.[6] The more environmentally meaningful distinction, and the one adopted here, is between land-based storage and storage in tanks, containers, and buildings.

In this rule, the Agency is, therefore, eliminating the regulatory distinctions between by-products, sludges and spent materials from mineral processing when these materials are reclaimed. Thus, under the amended rule, if any secondary material—sludge, by-product, or spent material—is legitimately reclaimed within the mineral processing industry, it is not a solid waste as long as all other conditions to the exclusion to the definition of solid waste are satisfied. EPA believes that this principle not only should encourage properly conducted recycling within the industry, but also fulfills an Agency objective of reducing some of the complexity in the existing regulatory definition of solid waste.[7]

(ii) Other existing regulatory exclusions. The existing regulatory definition of solid waste also contains a series of exclusions in 40 CFR 261.2(e), two of which could apply to the mineral processing industry. Section 261.2(e)(1)(ii) excludes from the definition of solid waste sludges, by-products and spent materials (i.e. secondary materials) which are ''used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products.'' An example could be mineral processing acid plant blowdown substituting for commercial acid in another process (either mineral processing or a process in a different industrial category).[8] Commenters from industry questioned whether this provision is affected by the amendments relating to mineral processing secondary materials being reclaimed. The answer is that the provision remains as an independent basis for excluding secondary materials from Subtitle C. EPA did not propose to change it, and the issues involved, in any case, would be broader than the present proceeding since the basis for the exclusion does not rest on the notion of a continued process within an industry, but on comparability of secondary and virgin materials (see 50 FR at 619–20 and 637–41 (Jan. 4, 1985)).

The second existing exclusion, found at 261.2(e)(1)(iii), does overlap with the present rule. The exclusion is for secondary materials ''returned [as a substitute for feedstock materials] to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed.'' An example could be an emission control dust from primary smelting which is returned directly to the smelter for metal recovery without any interim land disposal.

This provision is essentially consistent with, but also subsumed by, today's final rule (with respect to the mineral processing industry). It is subsumed because the activity involved, return as a feedstock to a smelter, is a type of reclamation activity (see 50 FR at 639–40), the subject of this final rule.[9] The existing rule also contains a ''no

[6] Put another way, the fact that a mineral processing secondary material is a sludge, rather than a spent material or by-product, does not convey any meaningful information as to the types of risks the material might pose if reclaimed.

[7] EPA does note the potential anomaly that non-mineral processing secondary materials, at least for the moment, will be regulated in some cases stringently than those generated and reclaimed within the mineral processing industry. This could come about because non-mineral processing industry sludges and by-products would still not be solid wastes if reclaimed, and so could be stored in land-based units before reclamation without being solid wastes. EPA has chosen, however, to address the broader issues regarding the regulatory definition of solid waste in a different rulemaking effort, which is proceeding on a different schedule from this rule. EPA believes that if may legitimately proceed one step at a time on these issues, and so is not precluded from making needed changes to the regulatory definition that affect only discrete industry segments, in this case, the mineral processing industry.

[8] This example assumes that legitimate recycling is occurring.

[9] The exclusion for return of secondary materials as feedstock was in fact adopted largely in order to exclude certain direct reclamation practices in the mineral processing industry. 50 FR at 639–40.

land disposal'' condition similar to the conditions in this final rule (although today's rule excludes storage in piles in some circumstances, and so is more flexible than the current 261.2(e)(1)(iii) in this respect).

In light of this overlap, EPA is adding language to 261.2(e)(1)(iii) to indicate that there are special provisions relating to reclamation within the mineral processing industry (namely those adopted in today's final rule), and that these provisions define the scope of the exclusion for mineral processing secondary materials generated and reclaimed within the industry, including those which are returned to a mineral processing operation from which they are generated without first being reclaimed.

Today's rule also does not alter the regulatory status of recyclable materials that are reclaimed to recover economically significant amounts of gold, silver, platinum, iridium, osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, or any combination of them. 40 CFR 266.70. This rule was established to encourage recycling of precious metals. Commenters from the gold industry questioned whether this provision is affected by the amendments relating to mineral processing secondary materials being reclaimed. The answer is that today's rule redefines which secondary materials generated and reclaimed within the mineral processing industry are wastes, and so could exclude certain materials reclaimed within the precious metal industry which are now defined as solid wastes. However, to the extent any precious metal recovery operations remain subject to regulation after today's rule, the tailored regulatory provisions in 266.70 continue to apply.

e. Otherwise Excluded Mineral Processing Units Which Serve as Disposal Units. As the Agency noted in the original proposal, land-based units in the mineral processing industry not only can be related to a recovery process but also can serve as repositories of conventional wastes. 61 FR at 2340, 2342, 2347. That is, unusable solids settle in surface impoundments or are left in piles and in many cases these units become the ultimate repositories for these wastes. *Id.*

Under current rules, when an operating product storage unit that is a tank also contains a hazardous waste, the waste is not subject to regulation until it exits the unit. 40 CFR section 261.4 (c). An example would be a listed distillation column bottom remaining within the distillation column.

Section 261.4(c) does not apply to hazardous wastes which accumulate in land-based units. Thus, if wastes accumulate in piles or impoundments, if those wastes are hazardous (i.e. are listed or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste), and the wastes are not legitimately recycled, then the units are Subtitle C regulated units because they are being used to store or dispose of hazardous waste. The Agency is not altering this long-standing principle in the present rule (particularly given the central statutory finding that land-based units, and especially surface impoundments, ''should be the least favored method for managing hazardous wastes'; RCRA section 1002(b)(7)). Consequently, any process impoundment that holds un-recycled hazardous accumulated solids, the impoundment is a regulated unit (i.e. subject to Subtitle C) because it is disposing of a hazardous waste. In addition, the same principle would apply to storage or process piles, which likewise are ineligible for the 261.4(c) exemption.

2. Scope of This Rule

This section of the preamble addresses the issue of which secondary materials come from ''mineral processing'' operations, and so are potentially within the scope of the conditional exclusion for mineral processing wastes being reclaimed within the mineral processing industry sector or in extraction/beneficiation operations. Newly identified wastes from mineral processing also are subject to the LDR prohibitions and treatment standards adopted today, and so this preamble section also clarifies the applicability of these LDR provisions.

a. Mineral Processing Wastes Covered by This Rule. The Agency's 1989 rule (see 54 FR 36592) applied the high volume/low toxicity criteria to determine which primary mineral processing wastes would retain the Bevill exclusion. This rule also clarified the Bevill status of beneficiation operations. Those mineral processing waste streams not meeting the high volume/low toxicity criteria are no longer Bevill exempt wastes and are subject to regulation under Subtitle C (except 20 mineral processing waste streams noted at 40 CFR 261.4). Non-exempt Bevill mineral processing wastes are ''newly identified,'' and are now subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions, when land disposed. Therefore, only ''newly identified'' characteristic hazardous mineral processing wastes are potentially eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

EPA established in the 1989 rulemaking the factors it would use to determine whether a waste is generated from extraction/beneficiation versus mineral processing (see 54 FR 36592, 36616–20). The Agency has not and is not reopening this standard. However, EPA prepared and noticed a report—*Identification and Description of Mineral Processing Sectors and Waste Streams*—which tentatively applied this existing test on a waste-by-waste basis to wastes from 41 mineral sectors (62 FR at 2354).

There are two principal issues raised by this report: its legal status and its accuracy. First, the Agency has decided that the *Identification and Description of Mineral Processing Sectors and Waste Streams* report should be a guidance document. Thus, the Report is not a rule, and it, therefore, cannot be invoked as a definitive determination as to whether or not a particular waste is to be classified as being from mineral processing or from extraction/beneficiation. In addition, this report should not be viewed as an exclusive list of mineral processing and associated waste streams: other mineral processing waste streams may exist. Mineral processing facilities are obligated to determine the Bevill status of their wastes by utilizing applicable regulatory provisions, as clarified by the criteria articulated in 1989 in the **Federal Register** preamble cited above. Thus, because the document is guidance, no party could rely upon that document as the definitive basis for a regulatory determination.

The Agency has fully evaluated comments suggesting that the report contains factual inaccuracies, and believes that the Report, as now revised after review of public comments, is accurate and should therefore, provide useful guidance to the public. EPA disagrees with comments contenting that the Agency adopted new criteria in reaching the tentative conclusions set out in the Report. This is not the case—the same general approach used in 1989 was applied in the Report, and would have to be applied in making any actual regulatory determination.

One commenter argued that considering these determinations to be advisory would violate EPA's duty under section 3001(b)(3) of RCRA, as construed by the Court in *EDF V. EPA*, 852 F.2d 1316, 1331 (D.C. CIR 1988) to have made final determinations as to which mining wastes are subject to the Bevill exclusion. According to this commenter, reaching one conclusion at headquarters and a potentially different conclusion at EPA regions or States would undermine the intent of the Court's order in *EDF*. This commenter also asserted that such an approach would effectively allow States to

regulate less stringently than EPA, in violation of sections 3006 and 3009 of RCRA.

EPA believes that these comments are erroneous. EPA fulfilled some time ago its obligations under section 3001(b)(3) generally, and under the *EDF* decision in particular, to define the scope of the Bevill exclusion as it applied to mining wastes. See 51 Fed. Reg. 24496 (July 3, 1986); 54 Fed. Reg. 36592 (Sept. 1, 1989); 55 Fed. Reg. 2322 (Jan. 23, 1990); 56 Fed. Reg. 27300 (June 13, 1991). As discussed in those notices and rules, EPA's regulatory determination did not obviate the need to evaluate whether a particular waste was from mineral processing which, unless one of the 20 identified special mineral processing wastes, would not be exempt from Subtitle C under Bevill. Indeed, the Agency has extensively discussed the distinctions between beneficiation and mineral processing precisely to assist industry, EPA and the States in making such case-specific determinations. See 54 Fed. Reg. 36618–36619 (Sept. 1, 1989). Issuance of the Identification document in the record for this rulemaking is simply intended to aid the industry and regulators in making these decisions.

EPA acknowledges that the potential for inconsistent determinations exist; for this reason, EPA headquarters has assisted regional offices and States in making these determinations over the past decade. Section 3001(b)(3) does not, however, require the Agency to use rulemaking to make each and every decision. Those decisions that are very fact-specific may need to be made on a case-by-case basis using general criteria articulated nationally by EPA. It is precisely because of the fact-specific nature of such inquiries that EPA believes adopting the guidance document as ''binding'' would not be appropriate. Finally, nothing in EPA's approach is inconsistent with the RCRA requirement that authorized State programs be at least equivalent to and no less stringent than the federal program (see RCRA 3006 (b)).

b. Wastewater Treatment Surface Impoundments. EPA indicated at proposal that wastes managed in wastewater treatment surface impoundments would never be eligible for a conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste. 62 FR at 2348. (A wastewater treatment surface impoundment is one whose ultimate discharge is regulated by the Clean Water Act, and can include zero discharge facilities.) This remains EPA's position, although the issue is no longer directly relevant to the final rule because no impoundments are eligible for exclusion. As the Agency noted at proposal, the essential purpose of these units is waste management rather than production. 62 FR at 2348. See also *AMC II*, where the D.C. Circuit held that wastewater treatment surface impoundments can be classified as waste management units, notwithstanding that all of the entrained solids in the unit were eventually recycled as feedstock at the generating plant. 907 F. 2d at 1186–87.18 [10]

c. Materials Outside the Scope. This rule limits the use of the conditional exclusion to the definition of solid waste to only those secondary mineral processing materials generated within primary mineral processing. The Agency identified over 40 mineral sectors which potentially generate mineral processing secondary materials subject to this rule. The scope of this rule is therefore quite broad. The Agency did not receive comments opposed to the Agency including them in this rule.

This rule also restricts the use of the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste to characteristically hazardous mineral processing materials. Thus, no listed hazardous wastes can qualify for the conditional exclusion.

The National Mining Association (NMA) and the Metals Industry Recycling Coalition submitted comments urging the Agency to broaden the scope of the rule to include metal-bearing wastes generated outside of primary mineral processing as well as allowing the reprocessing of listed hazardous wastes. The Agency is not extending the exclusion contained in this rule because the Agency did not propose addressing wastes generated outside of primary mineral processing, since at the time of proposal the Agency indicated that these wastes would be addressed under a different rulemaking. While metal-bearing wastes generated outside of primary mineral processing, and listed hazardous wastes are not within the scope of this rule, the Agency will continue to assess how best to encourage their legitimate recycling.

Commenters indicated they were unsure how this rule would affect the application of 40 CFR 261.2 to secondary materials generated from outside the mineral processing industry sector. As discussed earlier in the preamble, today's rule does not amend § 261.2 for any secondary materials other than those generated within the mineral processing sector. Thus, when fully implemented, a mineral processing facility can use the conditional exclusion to the definition of solid wastes and can utilize § 261.2 to recycle other wastes.

3. Mineral Processing Secondary Material Volumes and Environmental Damages

a. Volume of Secondary Materials and Large Volume Exemption. In the Agency's May 1997 proposal, land placement of secondary mineral processing materials would be prohibited except for materials exceeding the high volume criteria (45,000 tons per facility waste stream per year for solid wastes and one million tons per facility per waste stream per year for liquids). The May 1997 proposal would have allowed high volume secondary materials to be placed in land-based units if those units meet the integrity standards noted in the January proposal and meet other proposed conditions. In today's rule, the Agency is adopting a no land placement condition for mineral processing secondary materials without any volume exemption.

As noted in the May 1997 proposal (see 62 FR at 26049), the Agency reevaluated the volumes of mineral processing secondary materials as a result of comments submitted by public interest groups which asserted that volumes of these materials were considerably less than EPA originally believed (see *Characterization of Mineral Processing Wastes and Materials*, U.S. EPA, 1998). Based on this reevaluation, the Agency finds that mineral processing wastes are not generated in the high volumes that we previously believed to be the case. EPA found that of the 119 hazardous wastes streams it studied, 117 were generated in volumes lower than the proposed high volume cutoff. Further, comments from public interest groups on the Agency's May 1997 proposal indicate that two remaining waste streams that

[10] Waters in these impoundments are often recycled back into processes for their value as water. Recycling of wastewaters may be currently allowed under the effective substitute clause in the regulatory definition of solid waste (see 40 CFR 261.2(e)(1)(ii)), a provision unaffected by today's amendments. However, EPA reads *AMC II* and its regulations to state that impoundments where some wastewaters are returned to a process as an effective substitute for a commercial product, but which also function as wastewater treatment impoundments, would be regulated units (assuming there are hazardous wastes in the unit). This is because the unit would necessarily be functioning at least partially as a disposal unit (since wastewaters are ultimately discharged). In addition, the product storage regulatory exemption at 40 CFR 261.4(c) does not apply to surface impoundments. Notwithstanding industry comments that recycling of wastewater should be encouraged, the Agency notes the stronger policy in RCRA to assure that surface impoundments managing hazardous waste are managed so as to operate protectively. *AMC II*, 907 F.2d at 1187 and sources there cited.

the Agency had classified as high volume may not in fact meet the high volume cutoff. The Agency reassessed how it estimated the volumes of these waste streams and acknowledges that it used very conservative approaches to estimate these volumes. It is, therefore, possible that none of the 119 waste streams studied meet the high volume cutoff. The Agency proposed using the high volume cutoff as an indicator that land storage may be an economic necessity because when volumes are high, alternatives to land placement are costly and not practical. In fact, the Agency now finds that mineral processing secondary materials are generated at volumes where there is no reason that they cannot be managed in non-land based units (except for solids placed on approved pads).

Industry comments maintained that it is impractical to place mineral processing secondary materials in tanks, containers, and buildings. Based on the storage of similar volumes and types of hazardous wastes generated in other industries, the Agency does not agree. The Agency presented its analyses of volumes in its report entitled, *Characterization of Mineral Processing Wastes and Materials*, 1997. This report noted that listed hazardous wastes, such as spent potliners, and electric arc furnace dusts, are generated at volumes which generally exceed that of mineral processing secondary materials yet are stored in tanks and buildings. Further, this report noted that the volumes generated by other industries that use tanks, containers, and buildings to store hazardous wastes are not substantially different than volumes generated by the mineral processing industry.

b. Reliability of Damage and Environmental Release Reports. Industry commenters to the May 12, 1997 proposal sought to refute or minimize the degree of contamination caused by the land storage of mineral processing secondary materials. Despite these objections, the Agency still finds that land-based storage and management practices of mineral processing secondary materials and wastes can or may create or exacerbate soil and ground water contamination.

The Agency issued two separate reports in 1995 and 1997 (Office of Solid Waste, U.S. EPA, *Human Health and Environmental Damages from Mining and Mineral Processing Wastes* (1995), and Office of Solid Waste, U.S. EPA, *Damage Cases and Environmental Releases* (1997)) which presented information on damage cases and environmental releases of mineral processing and mining wastes. The data tended to fall into two general classes: (1) information that illustrates that environmental damages have occurred, and (2) information that discusses the types and magnitude of mineral processing materials that have been released into the environment. In some cases, a combination of feedstock, in-process materials, secondary materials, and wastes contribute to ground water, surface water, or soil contamination. Also, in some cases, contamination occurred through episodic or continuing mismanagement of hazardous and other solid wastes (e.g., commercial chemical spills). Industry commenters objected to the use of these damage cases contending that they reflect historic practices and not current operations.

The Agency disagrees that storage of mineral processing wastes, and in some cases secondary materials, on the ground, which was reflected in these reports, no longer occurs. After careful reevaluation, the Agency finds that the record and, in particular, these reports, clearly indicate that the storage on the ground of mineral processing wastes and secondary materials continues as a management practice and has caused environmental damage or has the potential to do so. These reports identify cases where mineral processing wastes and secondary materials were eroded by rain, were carried by wind, or, in the case of surface impoundments, migrated to contaminate ground water. The vast majority of newly identified mineral processing wastes are liquids and their placement in impoundments presents actual or potential threats to the environment. The Agency concludes that placement of secondary mineral processing materials in impoundments may contribute to the waste management problem.[11]

EPA is also not impressed by comments stating that most of the damage incidents involved wastes no longer utilized within a process, not secondary materials awaiting reclamation, and therefore are irrelevant to this rule. The damage incidents certainly show that when hazardous mining and mineral processing wastes and mineral processing secondary materials are stored in piles or in surface impoundments, hazardous constituent releases and consequent damage has occurred in this industry. Piles and impoundments do not automatically become safer if the materials stored in them are secondary materials awaiting recycling rather than wastes. Rather, the risk comes from the nature of the storage unit.

The Agency compared the toxic and hazardous properties of newly identified mineral processing wastes with a limited number of RCRA listed hazardous wastes in the 1997 technical background document, *Characterization of Mineral Processing Wastes and Materials*. This report was used to support the May 1997 proposal. In order to easily compare the listed waste leachate concentrations with the leachate concentrations of the newly identified mineral processing wastes, a combined mean and maximum range of chromium, cadmium, and lead concentrations for the seven listed wastes were calculated. The mean leachate concentrations for chromium, cadmium, and lead range from 6.03 mg/l to 273.23 mg/l, <0.01 mg/l to 117.5 mg/l, and 1.47 mg/l to 259.83 mg/l, respectively. Likewise, the maximum leachate concentrations for chromium, cadmium, and lead range from 12 mg/l to 4250 mg/l, <0.01 mg/l to 268 mg/l, and 2.10 mg/l to 1550 mg/l, respectively. The report then compared the ranges in constituent concentrations exhibited by the listed wastes and the newly identified mineral processing wastes. The report states that 15 of the 23 mineral processing wastes exhibit leachate concentrations of chromium, cadmium, and lead at levels that are equal to or greater than those levels exhibited by the seven listed wastes. Therefore, the Agency has concluded that some mineral processing secondary materials exhibit hazardous properties similar to listed hazardous wastes, and have the same or greater potential of leaching metals into the environment when they are improperly placed on the land.

In addition, mineral processing secondary materials often contain metal compounds and other constituents which, due to processing steps, become more mobile in the environment (see 54 FR 36614–36619, September 1, 1989). By the very nature of mineral processing, heavy metals are continuously concentrated and waste streams tend to contain higher metal loadings than those found in raw ore. Since the resultant wastes have higher concentrations of metals, they likewise have a higher potential to leach higher concentrations of metals into the environment if they are not adequately stored. Finally, the record also shows that a wide range of mineral processing secondary materials are released into the environment. Such releases do not necessarily mean that environmental

[11] Of course, those mineral processing facilities that have in fact improved their storage practices for mineral processing secondary materials being reclaimed by using tanks, containers, or buildings instead of impoundments to store secondary materials would be essentially unaffected by this rule, since such units would be excluded from regulations.

damage has occurred; however, the Agency believes it must take appropriate steps to minimize such releases to reduce the potential for damage to occur, just as the Agency does with other hazardous wastes. RCRA is a preventive statute, designed to assure safe management of hazardous waste from cradle to grave to prevent the need for remediating releases. Based on the information noted above, the Agency therefore has finalized in today's rule a ''no land placement'' condition for the storage of mineral processing secondary materials.

Comments from public interest groups pointed out that a considerable amount of information shows that releases result from fugitive dusts and that control of dusts was not adequately addressed in the proposals. The Agency agrees that the release of fugitive dust should be addressed and believes that placement in tanks, containers or buildings will adequately address this concern. Mineral processing secondary materials stored in tanks or containers must be stored in a manner which effectively manages fugitive emissions. Moreover, as at proposal, if the site-specific pile approval process is utilized, the possibility of harm via an air exposure must be considered, and, if necessary, controlled. See 62 FR at 2372 (proposed 261.4(a)(15)(iv)(A)(3)).

4. Conditions to the Exclusion

In the January 1996 and May 1997 proposals, the Agency sought comment on how to establish a conditional exclusion to the definition of solid waste which would encourage recycling of mineral processing secondary materials and be protective. In today's rule the Agency is establishing a conditional exclusion to the definition of solid waste. The conditions relate to legitimacy of recycling, land placement, speculative accumulation, and notification, and are discussed below.

a. Legitimacy. It goes virtually without saying that only mineral processing secondary materials which are reclaimed legitimately would be excluded under today's rule. This is because sham recycling is simply waste treatment or disposal conducted under the guise of recycling. *See U.S. v. Self,* 2 F. 3d 1071, 1079 (10th Cir. 1993).

The Agency currently uses a qualitative approach for determining whether a material is being legitimately recycled. Factors the Agency considers typically relevant in making such determinations are found at 50 FR 638 (Jan. 4, 1985); 53 FR 522(Jan. 8, 1988); 56 FR 7145, 7185 (Feb. 21. 1991). Use of these factors to assess whether a particular activity is to be viewed as recycling rather than treatment or disposal was emphatically sustained by the Court in *Marine Shale Processors v. EPA*, 81 F. 3d 1371, 1381–83 (5th Cir. 1996) and *United States v. Marine Shale Processors*, 81 F. 3d 1361, 1366(5th Cir. 1996).

The main issue in this rulemaking was whether the Agency should develop quantified criteria for use in assessing legitimacy of reclamation activities within the mineral processing industry. The Agency proposed quantitative criteria including the potential use of an ore grade cut-off, normal operating range, efficiency standard, and an economic test. 62 FR at 2342–44. In addition to metal values, the Agency also solicited comment on legitimate recycling of acid, water, and other values.

The mineral processing industry noted in their comments that their products must meet international quality standards and they would not risk affecting product quality by introducing materials which would adversely affect that quality, and therefore that legitimacy can be assumed in essentially all cases. They also opposed the proposed quantified criteria.

While the Agency agrees that market forces generally may limit the introduction of materials which could adversely affect product quality, mineral processing facilities by their nature process large volumes of materials, EPA is concerned that small volumes of wastes could be placed into processes without contributing mineral values in order to treat or dispose of them. Obviously, this is not recycling, as noted by the Court in *U.S. v. Marine Shale Processors*, 81 F. 3d at 1366. The Agency, therefore, does not agree that there is no need to apply some type of reasonable legitimacy criteria.

Industry commenters also noted that application of quantitative criteria would be burdensome, are not necessary, and could not be effectively implemented. The Agency agrees that implementation of the proposed quantitative tests would have required significant testing of materials (and resultant costs) and that due to uncertainty in evaluating test results, companies may decide not to recycle any materials to protect the Bevill status of their resultant wastes. Application of an ore grade cutoff criteria could restrict the gold industry's ability to recover gold values from secondary materials that contain gold at levels below those found in ore. Such recovery could nevertheless be cost effective. Industry commenters stated that the application of a normal operating range test would be difficult to implement since operating parameters at large mineral processing facilities change often related to differences in feed. There also was little support from industry for the proposed efficiency test because such facilities may be recovering a specific metal at one recovery rate while they are recovering other metals at a different rates. Industry commenters also rejected the proposed use of an economic test because recycling need not be profitable to be legitimate. They specifically pointed out the cases where recycling was economical only relative to disposal, and yet, the company was legitimately reusing the recycled materials.

For these reasons the Agency has declined to adopt any of the proposed quantitative tests. In today's rule, the Agency is not adopting quantitative criteria and will continue to use the qualitative approach for evaluating whether an activity is legitimate recycling. In addition, the Agency believes that legitimate recycling may occur for reasons other than to recover metal values— recovery of acids, cyanide, or water, for example. With no quantitative tests for such recycling, the Agency believes the qualitative criteria best cover the broad array of situations being addressed. Situations most likely to be deemed sham recycling would, thus, be those involving low amounts of recoverable material plus the presence of non-contributing hazardous constituents in the waste (particularly hazardous constituents not otherwise present in the normal feedstock of the process). See generally, 53 FR at 522(January 8, 1988).

b. Design and Construction Standards. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency assumed that land-based storage of mineral processing secondary materials was a necessity within the mineral processing sector, and proposed three different types of conditional mechanisms whereby these land-based units could be deemed ''process units'' that would be excluded from Subtitle C jurisdiction. 62 FR at 2345–48. More specifically, these alternative conditions were an environmental performance standard, a design and operating standard, or an ad hoc, site-specific standard developed by an EPA Region or authorized State. The environmental performance standard would have used a ground water protection standard as a determinant of whether a land-based unit was involved in discard. If ground water monitoring determined that there was an exceedance of the MCL (background levels if background exceeded the MCL) at a designated point of compliance,

then the unit would be required to implement unit-specific corrective action. 62 FR at 2345–46.

The Agency also proposed, in lieu of compliance with the ground water standard, design and construction standards. EPA proposed that surface impoundments be constructed with a transmissivity equivalent to a 40 mil geomembrane liner placed on top of 12 inches of a material with a 10–5 hydraulic conductivity. Piles could be constructed on concrete, asphalt, or soil any of which would have to have the equivalent transmissivity of three feet of clay with 10–7 cm/sec hydraulic conductivity. *Id.* at 2346.

The final alternative allowed for an authorized State or EPA Region to make a site-specific determination that the unit can be operated in a manner that is protective. The Agency proposed this option to allow for flexibility because there are a range of site-specific characteristics, such as depth to groundwater and rainfall, which can affect the design of a unit and affect the risks posed by such units. *Id.* at 2347.

EPA finds now, however, that the premise of volumetric necessity was mistaken (see the earlier section of this preamble). As such, the Agency is adopting its traditional jurisdictional demarcation point of not allowing exclusions for land-based storage units. As discussed earlier, land-based storage units are so fraught with indicia of discard—including elements of outright disposal via both air and groundwater exposure pathways (borne out by damage cases as well), plus no longer being part of the actual production operation—that EPA views this demarcation as strongly justified once it is clear that there is no necessity to use such units. The sole exception in the final rule which allows for conditional exclusion for a land-based storage unit is for piles resting on pads which are approved by an authorized State or EPA Region, as discussed in the section below.

c. Units Eligible for Conditional Exclusion and Conditions Attached to Such Units. (i) Tanks, Containers and Buildings. Today's rule states that mineral processing secondary materials reclaimed within the industry can be excluded if they are stored in any of the following: tanks, containers, buildings, or piles resting on pads when such piles are evaluated and approved on a site-specific basis by an authorized State or EPA Region. (As noted in the May 12, 1997 proposal, this is conceptually the same as the rule EPA proposed for the oil-bearing secondary materials generated by and recycled within the petroleum industry. See 62 FR at 26048 (May 12, 1997) and 60 FR 57753 (November 20, 1995)). Tanks, containers, building, and approved pads do not have to meet the design and operating standards for units storing RCRA Subtitle C wastes.

EPA also is adopting certain minimal conditions on these units' design to assure basic unit integrity and so assure that tanks, containers, and buildings do not serve as conduits for massive material release (i.e. disposal units). An acceptable tank must be free standing and not be a surface impoundment, and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. An acceptable container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. An acceptable building must be a man-made structure and have floors constructed from non-earthen materials, have walls, and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation. A building may also have doors or removable sections to enable trucks or machines access. The Agency's technical report *Non-RCRA Tanks, Containers, and Buildings,* U.S. EPA, 1998, provides examples of acceptable units for the storage of mineral processing secondary materials.

EPA disagrees with comments from public interest groups stating that nothing short of RCRA Subtitle C standards could assure protectiveness and so demonstrate that these non-land-based storage units were not part of the waste management problem. The plenary conditions urged by the public interest group commenters are indeed those necessary for protective management of hazardous wastes, but the Agency's task here is different. It is to delineate discard from non-discard (i.e. wastes from non-wastes), and, as noted at proposal, not only is this a different test than determining protective waste management conditions, but there are jurisdictional constraints on the types of conditions EPA can impose when considering the situation presented here, i.e., secondary materials generated and reclaimed within a single industry sector. 62 FR at 2342. Thus, the conditions EPA is adopting are designed to assure that these units are not essentially sieves functioning as means of disposal.

The Agency discussed its definition of non-RCRA tanks, containers and buildings in its Technical Background Document (See 62 FR at 26050, *Non-RCRA Tanks Containers, and Buildings,* 1997). *Industry* commenters requested clarification on whether their smelter or refiner buildings would meet the definition of ''building'' if tanks, containers or buildings were required. As set out in the final rule, a building is a structure with four walls, a roof, and floor constructed of non-earthen materials. Smelter and refinery buildings are quite large and include floor areas which, in part, use earthen materials. As long as mineral processing secondary materials (i.e. those sludges, by-products, and spent materials which would otherwise be identified as hazardous wastes) are stored in those sections of the smelter and refinery building that do have floors constructed of non-earthen materials, these structures would qualify for the exclusion included in today's rule as non-RCRA buildings.

Industry commenters also noted that the Agency made reference to tanks and containers having to meet applicable industry standards for their construction and operation, such as those established by the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) or the American Petroleum Institute (API)(See 62 FR at 26050). They pointed out that API standards deal specifically with tanks, while ASTM standards relate more specifically to testing procedures. The commenters argued that units storing mineral processing secondary materials do not need to comply with these standards to be safe. The Agency agrees that the references to applicable industry standards such as ASTM and API were overly broad and has not included them in today's rule. Industry commenters requested clarification on whether tanks and containers needed covers to meet the condition of ''no land placement.'' The Agency expects that the storage of mineral processing secondary materials will prevent uncontrolled fugitive emissions. Tanks and containers do not need covers as long as the materials stored in them are managed to reduce fugitive emissions. The facility operator will therefore need to determine if covers are needed to effectively control fugitive emissions. For example, tanks and containers placed inside buildings may not need covers.

The gold and copper industries stated that their secondary materials would meet legitimacy conditions and that they do not need to store these materials prior to placement back onto gold heap leaches or copper dump leaches. The final rule indicates that process units, as opposed to storage units, are excluded from RCRA Subtitle C. EPA believes that the heap and dump leach units are process units, notwithstanding the fact that they are land-based. This is because dump and heap leach piles simultaneously produce products and waste. The issue is also academic with respect to these units. This is because

the Agency determined that these units are extraction/beneficiation activities in 1986 and reiterated that position in 1989 (see 51 FR 24496 and 54 FR 36592), and their Bevill regulatory status is unchanged by today's rule. Thus, if the heap leach pile becomes a disposal unit because wastes remain there permanently, those wastes presently have Bevill status. The Agency continues to be concerned that there may be environmental risks related to dump and heap leaching, but has determined that this rule is not the appropriate means to address those concerns.

Industry commenters also raised concern that under the ''no land placement'' option, described in the May 1997 proposal, they would no longer be able to place slags on the ground. This is an incorrect reading of the regulations and the proposals since at 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7), iron and steel, copper, lead, zinc, and elemental phosphorus slags are all classified as Bevill exempt mineral processing wastes and would not be affected by this rule. The management of these slags on the ground can continue as long as they meet other applicable federal and state regulations.

(ii) Solid Mineral Processing Secondary Materials Resting On Pads. As noted, EPA proposed at 61 FR 2346 to allow land-based units which had been approved as protective on a site-specific basis by an authorized State or EPA Region. The Agency is retaining a portion of that proposal in the final rule in order to allow solid mineral processing secondary materials resting on pads to be used for storage of mineral processing secondary materials being reclaimed within the industry. The Agency defines ''solid mineral processing secondary materials'' as those mineral processing secondary materials containing no free liquids. The provision functions effectively as a variance to allow conditionally excluded storage using pads to occur.

Industry comments pointed out that there are materials which can be placed on concrete or asphalt pads in a manner that provides the equivalent protection of a tank, container, or building. The Agency is aware that in the arid Southwest, the copper industry places materials on pads to dry them prior to their reentry into processes. The Agency agrees with industry comments that a degree of flexibility is needed regarding the storage of solid mineral processing secondary materials in this sector, particularly given the number of such storage units presently used in arid conditions, and (to a lesser degree of importance) given the number of existing piles used by this industry which conceivably could be upgraded to operate protectively and for which a more flexible approach could be warranted.[12]

In today's rule EPA is adopting a provision whereby persons storing only solid mineral processing secondary materials (those mineral processing secondary materials containing no free liquids) on pads prior to legitimate reclamation in a mineral processing process may seek a determination from an authorized State or (if the pile is located in an unauthorized State) EPA Region such that the unit is approved as protective and materials stored in the unit are conditionally excluded from the regulatory definition of solid waste provided that the pad is not serving as a mode of discard.

Minimum design criteria for pads are as follows; (1) Pads must be designed of non-earthen materials which are compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing secondary material being stored, (2) Pads must be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal, (3) Pads must have run on/runoff controls, (4) Pads must be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust, and (5) Owner/operators must conduct inspections and maintenance programs to ensure the integrity of the pads.

The decision-maker would evaluate the application for storage on pads against a general environmental performance standard: whether the pad is located, designed, constructed and operated so as to be protective of human health and the environment and is not used for disposal. A broad benchmark of performance would be that the approved pad must afford the same degree of protectiveness as non-RCRA tanks, containers and buildings eligible for exclusion.

The decision-maker would have to consider potential releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, air exposure pathways are:

—The volume and physical and chemical properties of the secondary material, including its potential for migration off the pad;

—The potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway, and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.[13]

Thus, under this regime, a State could approve placement of solid mineral processing secondary materials (those materials containing no free liquids) on a pad where, after consideration of relevant exposure pathways, a determination is made that the mode of storage will not adversely affect human health and the environment, and where the operator has demonstrated compliance with the minimum design and operating criteria. Approval would be more problematic if a pad was located in an area which experiences flooding, or in an area where ground water was close to the surface and used for drinking water purposes.

The Agency is confident that site-specific determinations can be accomplished as part of existing State regulatory programs. The situations eligible for this variance are considerably more circumscribed than at proposal, and the decision criteria consequently more focused, meeting some of the objections in comments from public interest groups on the proposals. Today's rule only allows the placement of mineral processing secondary materials that are physical solids, and the rule also specifies certain minimum conditions such pads must meet to be approved. Further, the rule identifies the factors a State must consider prior to making such determinations. The Agency will review a State's regulatory authorities it intends to use in implementing this determination to assure that an authorized state can effectively implement this element of the rule.

As proposed, EPA is requiring that there be opportunity for public participation in the evaluation and approval process of pads storing solid mineral processing secondary materials. 62 FR at 2366. The Agency believes it is important that those citizens who may be directly affected by these determinations be notified of them and

[12] EPA has not provided for this type of site-specific approval of land-based storage units in other rules providing for conditioned exclusion from the regulatory definition of solid waste. In some cases, this is because management of solids was not at issue (proposed petroleum listing rule and rules on recovered oil), or the industry sector did not use piles for solids management (steel industry coke-byproducts listing rule). As noted in the text above, EPA believes that there are certain factors peculiar to the mineral processing industry that have persuaded EPA to allow for a site-specific authorization process, but this provision should not be considered to be a precedent for any other industry sector.

[13] As proposed, these general decision factors are drawn from the environmental performance standard in the row-revoked 40 CFR 267.10.62 FR at 2347. Commenters noted correctly that Part 267 is no longer codified, so that these requirements should not be placed in regulatory language (or preamble) by means of a cross-reference to the revoked provisions.

participate in the process, and notes further that this requirement is fully consistent with RCRA's strong preference for public participation. See RCRA section 7004(b).

On the other hand, EPA is not adopting any site-specific approval process for storage of mineral processing secondary materials in surface impoundments. The Agency has concluded that storage in impoundments would likely lead to their contributing to the waste management problem. Many damage incidents in this industry involve the use of impoundments (see damage case on phosphorus impoundments in Idaho). Furthermore, the Agency has determined that there are no engineering or economic constraints on requiring liquid mineral processing secondary materials to be placed in tanks.

d. Speculative Accumulation. In this rule, the Agency is establishing a condition that mineral processing secondary materials cannot be accumulated speculatively as defined in 40 CFR 261.1(c)(8). EPA proposed this condition, 61 FR at 2372, and indeed, this condition already applies to every other secondary material being recycled which is excluded from being a solid waste. See, e.g., 261.2 (e). Industry comments noted that the 12-month limit on speculative accumulation was overly restrictive and that many mineral processing secondary materials need to be stored until economic conditions warrant their recycling. The Agency rejects these comments because no data were presented that would indicate that the volumes of materials being generated could not be efficiently recycled within a 12-month period. In the 12 years the speculative accumulation provision has been in effect, the Agency is unaware of other industries suffering economic burdens by complying with the limits placed on speculative accumulation. Nor is EPA aware of any mineral processing facility which has applied, pursuant to the variance provision in 40 CFR 260.30(a) and 260.31(a) (which allow an extension of the 12-month speculative accumulation period), to extend the existing 12-month requirement for currently excluded mineral processing secondary materials (like unlisted sludges and by-products). The Agency infers that the existing 12-month requirement is not imposing any type of significant constraint on this industry.

e. One Time Notification. EPA proposed that mineral processing plants generating mineral processing secondary materials and utilizing the conditional exclusion to the definition of solid waste provide EPA (or an authorized State) with a one-time notification which describes the mineral processing materials to be recycled and the recycling processes being used. (See 61 FR at 2345). The Agency is finalizing this provision in today's rule. It applies to any facility utilizing the conditional exclusion.

Today's rule requires that the one time notification must specify the types and amounts of mineral processing secondary materials to be recycled and the location and type of unit storing mineral processing secondary material. The notice should be submitted to the appropriate EPA regional office or authorized State. An amended notification would not be required unless the facility has significant process changes affecting the generation, location, or recovery of mineral processing secondary materials.

The reason the provision is needed is to assure that the conditioned-exclusion approach in today's rule can be feasibly implemented. To do so, EPA or States must know what secondary materials are being stored, and where storage is occurring, in order to determine whether the other conditions in the rule are being satisfied. As described above, these other conditions are necessary to assure that secondary material storage within the industry does not become part of the waste management problem. In this very real sense, the notification condition is likewise necessary to assure that the storage is not part of the waste management problem, since notification is necessary to successfully implement the other conditions.

Industry comments opposed this condition, not so much on grounds of unreasonable burden, but based on the argument that the Agency lacks legal authority over non-waste activities. Since EPA finds that the notification condition is an integral part of a group of conditions necessary to assure that storage of these hazardous secondary materials does not become part of the waste management problem, EPA has legal authority to adopt it. In addition, the Agency notes that RCRA section 3007(a) provides authority to enter facilities and obtain information needed to assist in the enforcing of provisions of Subtitle C. This provision can reasonably be read to apply to gathering information to determine whether or not a particular hazardous secondary material is a waste. The notification condition obtains this same type of information by regulatory condition. The Agency thus believes that section 3007(a) (implemented here by rule, pursuant to the Agency's general rulemaking authority under RCRA section 2002(a)) likewise provides authority to adopt this condition.

In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency solicited comment on whether a Facility Operating Plan should be required for facilities that generate, store, or process hazardous mineral processing secondary materials. (See 61 FR at 2345) Under this approach, a Facility Operating Plan would include: a spill prevention plan and procedures; types, quantities, and analysis of recycled materials; product specifications; speculative accumulation and storage requirements; closure plan; and record keeping and reporting for off-site shipments. In today's rule, the Agency is not requiring the preparation of such a plan. This requirement is not necessary given the burden of proof under existing 40 CFR section 261.2(f) that a facility must meet to comply with the conditions of legitimacy, containment, and speculative accumulation. The Agency does, however, strongly encourage facilities to develop a plan or at least components of a plan as part of responsible environmental management.

5. Bevill Related Issues

a. Uniquely Associated. Under the Agency's longstanding interpretation of the Act, the Bevill amendment applies to special wastes that are uniquely associated with extraction/beneficiation and certain mineral processing activities. Because the decision whether a particular waste is uniquely associated may determine whether a particular waste is subject to Subtitle C controls, the Agency believed that it was important and useful to receive public input regarding the manner in which EPA and authorized States apply this principle and solicited comment regarding the criterion for determining whether a waste is uniquely associated with mineral operations. The Agency has described non-uniquely associated wastes at 45 FR 76619, November 19, 1980 and 54 FR 36623, September 1, 1989. In the May 1997 proposal, the Agency noted examples of non-uniquely associated wastes, which include spent solvents, pesticide wastes, and discarded commercial chemicals. As stated in the May 1997 proposal, in the Agency's view, these wastes are logically viewed as not being ''from'' extraction, beneficiation, or mineral processing, and, therefore, are not subject to the Bevill exclusion. (See 62 FR 26054–56, May 12, 1997).

In May 1997, the Agency proposed several alternative approaches to determining whether a waste was uniquely associated. One option to determine if a waste is uniquely

associated was the simple application of the high volume threshold used in the Agency's 1989 rulemaking. Under this option, the volume criterion would obviate the need to consider the uniquely associated principle further.

The Agency based this option on the fact that Congress and the courts have established that only large volume special wastes should be eligible for the Bevill exclusion (62 FR 26041, May 12, 1991; *Environmental Defense Fund* v. *EPA*, 852 F.2d 1316 (D.C. Cir 1988), *cert. denied* 489 U.S. 1011, *Solite Corporation* v. *EPA*, 952 F.2d 473, 494–495 (D.C. Cir 1991)). The Agency reasoned that a large volume criterion is simple to apply and is consistent with the broad parameters of Congressional intent. Further, this approach would help prevent additional toxic constituents from being disposed with Bevill wastes, potentially encouraging recycling, and may result in reduction of cleanup costs.

Industry commenters voiced strong opposition to the use of a volume criterion to determine whether a waste was uniquely associated. Commenters stated that the Bevill exclusion was intended to exempt all mining wastes, regardless of their volume or toxicity. As the regulatory history of EPA's implementation of the Bevill exemption makes clear, however, this is not the case. (see 54 FR 36592, September 1, 1989).

Nonetheless, while the Agency has used volume to make certain Bevill determinations, it has not in the past used the high volume criterion to make uniquely associated determinations. The Agency assessed the impact of applying a high volume criteria in making uniquely associated determinations and found that such an application would make virtually all such wastes non-uniquely associated and subject to Subtitle C controls, regardless of the extent to which the waste was, in fact, associated with mining and mineral processing. EPA does not believe that it would be appropriate to ignore altogether the extent to which a particular waste is associated with mining and mineral processing activities that are subject to the Bevill exclusion, since that exclusion on its face applies to wastes *from* those processes. In addition, the Agency believes that a certain degree of flexibility is needed for making uniquely associated determinations due to the complex and varied mineral operations and site-specific factors that must be considered in making these decisions. In today's rule, the Agency is, therefore, not adopting the use of a volume criterion to determine whether a waste is uniquely associated.

The Agency also proposed an option where a waste would be uniquely associated if it came into direct contact with an ore or mineral or wastes from the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of ores and minerals. Several commenters expressed the view that, while contact can be one useful indicator of whether a waste is uniquely associated with mining, such contact should not be required in all cases. These commenters believed that the test should be whether the conduct of mining and mineral processing necessitates the generation of a particular waste; if so, then the waste should be considered uniquely associated. Other commenters believed that the ''contact'' principle was potentially overly broad, since it would have the potential to sweep into Bevill wastes that typically would not be considered uniquely associated. As proposed, however, the contact option would consider only contact that occurred as part of a processing operation.

After consideration of public comments, the Agency has concluded that a strict application of the ''contact'' principle, while appealing because of its simplicity, would not provide the best means of determining whether a waste is uniquely associated with mining or mineral processing. The Agency is concerned that, while contact may be one indicator of when a waste is associated with the mineral recovery process where, for example, the contact with the process imparts chemical characteristics to the waste, EPA agrees with commenters that simple application of the contact principle has the potential to be over-inclusive of wastes that are properly viewed as ''uniquely associated.'' The Agency has not, therefore, adopted that criterion as being determinative of whether a waste is uniquely associated.

The other option in the May 1997 proposal would modify the contact principle to exclude, as non-uniquely associated, wastes that only exhibit the same hazardous characteristic both before and after contact with the Bevill waste, feedstock, or product. This ''modified contact'' approach may reduce the potential for Bevill wastes to be dumping grounds for non-Bevill hazardous wastes. Under this approach, wastes that are inherently hazardous prior to contact with a Bevill waste, and which retain the same hazardous characteristic after contact, would be subject to Subtitle C regulation when discarded.

Commenters pointed out that the Agency had never before proposed to use the hazardous characteristic to determine whether a waste was uniquely associated, nor had the Agency used this criterion in making uniquely associated determinations since 1980. They also pointed out that the Agency had already studied the hazardous characteristics of uniquely associated wastes but nevertheless stated that these wastes should not be subject to RCRA Subtitle C (51 FR 24496).

Some commenters also contended that the real issue is whether the waste is indigenous to the mining and mineral recovery process—i.e., whether it is necessary to generate the waste in order to conduct the process—and that the hazardousness of a material prior to its use in the process is, therefore, irrelevant.

EPA agrees, in part, with these commenters that the characteristics of a material (i.e., whether it is hazardous) prior to use in mineral recovery processes should not be solely determinative of whether the wastes are ''uniquely associated.'' As a general matter, the closer the nexus between a particular waste and the mineral recovery process, the more likely it is ''uniquely associated'' within the meaning of Bevill. The Agency recognizes, however, that one fact that might help evaluate the relationship between a particular waste and the mineral recovery process is the extent to which the properties of a particular waste can be attributed to the process itself. Thus, while the Agency does not believe that hazardousness of a material prior to use in the mineral recovery process should be determinative of its Bevill status after use, the extent to which the material has acquired attributes through its involvement in that process is relevant.

Based on consideration of all the public comments, the Agency believes that it is appropriate to evaluate whether a particular waste is uniquely associated with mining and mineral processing as follows. First, any waste from ancillary operations are not ''uniquely associated'' because they are not properly viewed as being ''from'' mining or mineral processing. In evaluating wastes from non-ancillary operations, one must consider the extent to which the waste originates or derives from processes that serve to remove mineral values from the ground, concentrate or otherwise enhance their characteristics or remove impurities, and the extent to which the mineral recovery process imparts its chemical characteristics to the waste. Under this test, the greater the extent to which the

waste results from the mineral recovery process itself, and the more the process imparts to the waste its chemical characteristics, the more likely the waste is ''uniquely associated.''

The Agency believes that this approach provides a reasonable basis to determine whether a waste is ''uniquely associated.'' The Agency believes that these factors touch on the full range of facts that are likely to be relevant in any particular case. As is evident from the criteria summarized above, judgment must be exercised where the question is whether a waste from a non-ancillary operation is uniquely associated. EPA believes that this is appropriate because of the fact-specific nature of this determination and the myriad circumstances that can arise. However, as noted above, the Agency believes that wastes generated from ancillary operations (such as truck maintenance shops at a mine and not from the mining or mineral recovery process itself), are not uniquely associated. Such circumstances would likely present the most readily identifiable cases of non-uniquely associated wastes.

The approach noted above reflects the longstanding principle, based on the clear language in Section 3001 of RCRA, that uniquely associated wastes must result from mining and mineral processes themselves. This approach also is generally consistent with industry's underlying contention that the uniquely associated concept should exempt wastes that are ''indigenous'' to mining. EPA disagrees, however, with industry's contention that uniquely associated wastes are any wastes that are unavoidably generated by mining operations. For example, arguably, it is unavoidably necessary to conduct maintenance on machinery that supports mining at a site (e.g., used to transport ores and minerals among processes); however, such maintenance is not necessarily part of the mining or mineral recovery process itself. EPA believes that the proper focus should be the extent to which a waste is generated as part of the mining and mineral recovery process, not the extent to which a facility must conduct an activity as part of its operation.

The elements of the ''contact'' options discussed in the preamble to the proposal, as well as regulatory language contained in the May 1997 proposed rule (see proposed 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7) (stating that exempt extraction and beneficiation wastes must ''originate from the extracted ore or mineral'')) may affect uniquely associated determinations. While, as discussed above, the Agency believes that sole reliance on a contact principle would be unjustifiably rigid, consideration of the extent to which the mineral recovery imparts to the waste its chemical characteristics provides a useful means of evaluating whether a waste is uniquely associated. The greater the extent to which the waste acquires its chemical characteristics from the process from the processing of an ore or mineral, the more likely that waste would be uniquely associated with the Bevill process. Conversely, the less a particular waste originated from or acquired its characteristics from such processes, the less likely it is uniquely associated.

Some commenters asserted that the Agency's proposal represented a sharp departure from past Agency practice under the uniquely associated principle and would constitute, in effect, a revision of prior Bevill regulatory determinations. Neither contention is correct. While the Agency has articulated here its approach to the uniquely associated principle in more detail than previously, the Agency believes that the approach is fundamentally the same as how the Agency has applied the uniquely associated principle in the past. Second, the Agency is not, through the uniquely associated principle, seeking to revise past regulatory determinations that exempted extraction and beneficiation wastes and certain mineral processing wastes from Subtitle C regulation. The list of exempt extraction/beneficiation processes and mineral processing wastes in section 261.4(b)(7) is not altered by this approach. Even under these existing regulatory provisions, it was necessary to determine in certain cases whether a particular waste stream was, in fact, ''from'' (i.e., ''uniquely associated'' with) one of the enumerated Bevill processes. EPA's past regulatory determinations did not, therefore, obviate the need for determining the applicability of Bevill to particular waste streams. In this rule, EPA is simply ensuring that the uniquely associated criteria have the benefit of full public notice and comment; we have not, however, altered the scope of prior regulatory determinations through this process.

Industry commenters nonetheless had concerns about certain applications of the uniquely associated principle articulated in the mineral processing identification document contained in the docket at proposal. In particular, commenters expressed concerns that the document concluded that spent kerosene in copper solvent extraction, crud from electrowinning, crucibles and cupels, and acid cleaning solutions from gold heap leaches are not uniquely associated. All of the wastes just noted are generated as a result of beneficiation. It should be noted that all wastes generated after the commencement of mineral processing are mineral processing wastes. As a result of the Agency's 1989 rule (54 FR 2322), all mineral processing wastes, except those noted in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7), are subject to RCRA Subtitle C, if they exhibit a hazardous characteristic. Therefore, the effect of the uniquely associated principle is of less import than at beneficiation facilities.

The Agency received numerous comments challenging the Agency's position that these wastes were not uniquely associated. Comments from the copper industry noted that slimes/muds, crud, and spent kerosene generated from copper solvent extraction and electrowinning were uniquely associated because these wastes had been determined by the Agency in 1989 (see 54 FR 36592) to be wastes from extraction and beneficiation. Based on these comments, the Agency has reassessed its prior conclusions regarding these wastes and agrees with the copper industry that slimes/muds, crud, and spent kerosene generated from copper solvent extraction and electrowinning are uniquely associated. 40 CFR 261.4 states that wastes from solvent extraction and electrowinning are extraction/beneficiation wastes and are not subject to regulation under Subtitle C. Applying the approach described above, it is clear that solvent extraction and electrowinning are clearly not ancillary activities since their sole purpose is to concentrate copper values out of pregnant leach solution. The ''uniquely associated'' nature of these wastes is also supported by the degree to which the wastes originate and derive from the mineral recovery process. Thus, the Agency's view is that these wastes are ''uniquely associated'' with beneficiation.

Comments received from the gold industry noted that acid wash solutions are generated solely from processes used to concentrate gold values from cyanide leach solutions. Again, the Agency has reassessed its earlier interpretation and now believes that acid wash solutions from gold heap leaching are uniquely associated. The Agency came to this conclusion in light of the non-ancillary nature of the process generating these wastes (carbon columns must be kept ''clean'' for the gold to be effectively recovered), the extent to which the wastes originate and derive from this mineral recovery process, as well as the fact that the process imparts some

chemical characteristics to the waste (i.e., the ore material that is cleaned from the carbon).

Based on the approach articulated above, the Agency now believes that other wastes are best viewed as non-uniquely associated. For example, the Agency believes that lead anodes used in the electrowinning process are not non-uniquely associated wastes. While lead anodes are used in the mineral recovery process and thus could be viewed as uniquely associated based on this consideration in isolation, a countervailing consideration is that the mineral recovery process imparts virtually no characteristics to these materials. Lead anodes are virtually identical both before and after being used in the process. On balance, the Agency concludes that lead anodes are not uniquely associated with mining and mineral processing.

The Agency also reassessed the status of cupels and crucibles and finds that they remain non-uniquely associated wastes. These wastes are the result of laboratory testing. Cupels and crucibles are also used in other industries (e.g., jewelry companies test the precious metal content of metals using cupels). These wastes are from an ancillary operation, laboratory analyses, and are not generated due to the direct recovery of gold and, therefore, fail to meet the Agency's uniquely associated criteria. It should also be noted that the Agency has consistently found that laboratory wastes are generally non-uniquely associated.

As stated previously, the applications of the ''uniquely associated'' principle articulated here reflect the Agency's interpretation of the criteria as applied to those particular wastes based on the best current information available to EPA. Like the positions articulated in the Identification Document, these calls represent the Agency's current best evaluation of whether these wastes are ''uniquely associated,'' based on available information. However, the discussion above and in the Identification Document simply provides guidance on these issues, and therefore, the determinations are not legally binding on decisionmakers, the public, or the courts.

Finally, one commenter argued that the uniquely associated principle as discussed by EPA is an impermissible reading of the Act to the extent it would authorize EPA to consider factors other than high volume/low toxicity in making Bevill determinations. The Agency disagrees with this position. The Court in *EDF II* directed the Agency to apply a high volume/low toxicity criteria to determine if a mineral processing waste would retain the Bevill exclusion. The uniquely associated inquiry is somewhat different. The question here is the threshold issue whether a particular waste is ''from'' extraction, beneficiation or mineral processing in the first place. The Agency does not believe that the decision in *EDF II* spoke to that inquiry. Rather, *EDF II* was concerned solely with the circumstances under which a waste that is ''from'' these processes qualifies for the Bevill exclusion. Stated another way, a waste is only subject to the Bevill exclusion if it is, in fact, ''uniquely associated'' with extraction/beneficiation or one of the 20 exempt mineral processing wastes. Thus, the uniquely associated principle does not expand the scope of the Bevill exemption, and the Agency's approach is, therefore, entirely consistent with the decision in *EDF II.*

b. Addition of Mineral Processing Secondary Materials to Units Processing Bevill Raw Materials. The question addressed in this section is: if a Bevill extraction/beneficiation process uses as feedstock a mineral processing secondary material which otherwise would be a hazardous waste, would the resulting wastes still be considered to be from extraction/beneficiation and hence Bevill exempt?

There are two bases for potential environmental concern prompting this question. The narrower issue is that if otherwise-hazardous wastes are used as partial feedstocks, could they change the resulting wastes' character in a manner such that the existing exclusion should no longer apply, or, put another way, is the Bevill exemption being used to shield disposal of non-exempt hazardous wastes? The broader issue is whether the Bevill amendment, which creates an exemption from rules designed to protect the public and the environment from unsafe hazardous waste disposal practices, should be interpreted any more broadly than necessary given that the effect is to exempt more waste from protective controls.

EPA proposed two different answers to these questions. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed to apply the same ''significantly affected'' test used in the partially analogous context of a Bevill device which co-processes hazardous waste along with normal raw material feedstock. 61 FR at 2351 and 40 CFR section 266.112. So long as resulting wastes from the extraction/beneficiation process were not ''significantly affected'' by the addition of hazardous secondary materials, resulting wastes would remain exempt. Id. Significantly affected meant either that the resulting wastes reflecting co-processing were statistically different over the non-waste baseline, or that there was an environmentally significant increase in hazardous constituents over the non-waste baseline. Id.

The May 1997 proposal would have gone further and interpreted the Bevill amendment narrowly (a common rule of construction when construing exceptions to plenary protective regulatory schemes to apply only to situations when extraction/beneficiation raw material feedstocks are utilized) to apply only to situations when extraction/beneficiation raw material feedstocks are utilized (see 62 FR at 26052).

After reviewing the public comments, the Agency has decided not to adopt either of these alternatives. As explained below, EPA ultimately has decided that the likely result of either proposal would be unwarranted disruption to legitimate (and desirable) recovery practices within the industry. Nonetheless, as discussed in the final subsection of this part of the preamble, the Agency retains concerns that the Bevill amendment not be used as a means of shielding disposal of non-Bevill hazardous wastes, and therefore cautions that the Agency intends to scrutinize especially carefully claims of legitimate recycling when hazardous secondary materials are co-processed in extraction/beneficiation operations.

(i) Should the Bevill amendment apply only when virgin materials are processed in extraction/beneficiation operations? In the Agency's May 1997 proposal, EPA sought comment on whether a narrow reading of the Bevill exclusion should be implemented which would limit the availability of the Bevill exemption to wastes generated exclusively from the use of Bevill raw materials, namely ores and minerals. Under this approach only virgin ores used as a feedstock to a beneficiation operation and only concentrates derived from beneficiation and then used as a feedstock to mineral processing would be eligible for the Bevill exclusion. If any alternative materials were used as feedstocks, the resulting waste would not be eligible for the Bevill exclusion. 62 FR at 26052.

In today's rule, the Agency is declining to pursue this option. Industry comments were uniformly opposed. Industry noted that since 1989, the Agency has established a clear use of the 50 percent rule and was well aware that the co-processing of a range of materials was occurring at both extraction/beneficiation and mineral processing facilities when it finalized its

1989 rulemaking (see 54 FR 33620, September 1, 1989). Industry further pointed out that in the 1989 rulemaking the Agency found that 20 mineral processing wastes (see 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7)) would retain their Bevill exempt status even though co-processing was occurring. Industry also noted that the Agency had not presented any data to confirm that the co-processing of virgin and non-virgin materials would actually increase risks to the environment. Public interest groups on the other hand indicated that the proposed option more closely follows the intent of Congress to limit the Bevill exemption to high volume, low toxicity wastes.

The Agency has reviewed the data on co-processing of non-virgin and virgin material and finds that it did evaluate co-processing issues in its 1990 Report to Congress on Wastes from Mineral Processing (EPA Office of Solid Waste, July 31, 1990). This review, as it relates to the 20 mineral processing waste streams that are still exempt, found that co-processing had not significantly changed the hazardous properties of the resultant wastes.

The Agency noted in its proposal that it was unaware of the extent of co-processing at extraction/beneficiation facilities, particularly after 1985. Industry comments noted that background reports to the Agency's 1985 ''Report to Congress on Extraction and Beneficiation Wastes'' (EPA Office of Solid Waste, December 31, 1985) discussed this co-processing issue. Agency review of these documents indicates that while some references to feedstocks are discussed, the Agency was not aware of the extent of this practice until it began to restudy mining and mineral waste management practices in 1989 and initiated a series of visits to mines and mineral processing facilities in 1991–92.

Industry also submitted comments indicating that implementing this option would have significant adverse impacts on the mining and mineral processing industries. The Agency assessed industry comments and conducted its own economic analysis. The Agency found that implementation of this option may reduce current recycling in the copper and lead sectors, and could cause potentially serious economic disruption to industry. (See EPA's Regulatory Risk Impact Analyses.) Both the gold and copper sectors pointed out that they routinely reintroduce mineral-bearing streams from their processing activities into their beneficiation plants to further recover metal values. Such practices would diminish if this option were implemented, since affected extraction/beneficiation operations would not recycle secondary materials if the result is to lose Bevill status of the resulting wastes. It makes little sense for the Agency to implement a program which may reduce recycling where its knowledge of the environmental benefit of the approach is limited.

(ii) Significantly Affected. Under the Agency's January 1996 proposal, mineral processing secondary materials could be introduced into beneficiation units generating Bevill-exempt wastes (without affecting the wastes' Bevill status) if they were legitimately recycled, secondary materials comprised less than 50% of the total feed to the unit, and the resulting wastes were not ''significantly affected'' by the recycling practice.

EPA has decided to adopt the proposed approach except the Agency has decided not to adopt the proposed ''significantly affected'' test in today's final rule. It should be pointed out that small volumes of mineral processing secondary materials likely to be recycled at beneficiation facilities would be processed along with enormous quantities of raw ore. Therefore, the probability that the introduction of such materials would affect the characteristic of the resultant wastes is very low.

Given the likelihood of minimal environmental effect, the Agency must therefore judge whether the benefits of encouraging recycling these materials outweigh the potential additive risks that, however unlikely, could potentially occur in unusual cases. The Agency has decided that, from both an implementation and an overall environmental perspective, not requiring a ''significantly affected'' evaluation makes sense. While it is possible that adoption of a ''significantly affected'' test might catch the unusual circumstance where addition of secondary materials substantially changes the characteristics of the resultant wastes, imposing such a requirement could potentially have a chilling effect on the amount of secondary material that the industry recycles. This is because industry would not risk imperilling Bevill status, since a consequence could be RCRA permitting and facility-wide corrective action potentially affecting areas of historic contamination. From an environmental perspective, EPA believes that the benefits of recycling such materials are substantial, and far outweigh the largely marginal benefits that could be associated with requiring a ''significantly affected'' analysis on a waste stream by waste stream basis.

EPA originally viewed the situation presented here as analogous to when hazardous wastes are co-processed in Bevill units, and so proposed the identical test for resulting residues. 61 FR at 2351. On reflection, there are important distinctions between the two fact patterns. EPA applies the ''significantly affected'' tests when what are admittedly hazardous wastes are co-processed. The usual case is when a hazardous waste fuel is burned in a Bevill unit (like a cement kiln) which also processes normal raw materials. The hazardous wastes can contribute more and different hazardous constituents not normally found in the raw materials. In the extraction/beneficiation example, however, the mineral processing secondary materials are being used as feedstock precisely because those materials share attributes found in raw materials (i.e., recoverable amounts of metals). Because the rule limits co-processing to mineral processing secondary materials, such materials would typically be similar in nature to the raw materials being processed, making it far less likely that co-processing would significantly alter the attributes of resulting wastes. In addition, unlike the burning in furnaces example noted above, the mineral processing secondary materials being recycled are not hazardous wastes. Although they are secondary materials, the Agency has decided to exclude them from the regulatory definition of solid waste (assuming legitimate recycling) because the activity resembles normal reclamation practices within the industry. Put another way, since the mineral processing secondary materials are from the same industry sector and are being reclaimed within the same industry, they can be viewed as secondary materials which are not wastes. It is, thus, less appropriate to apply a significantly affected test to these non-waste feedstocks.

EPA also was unable to apply the ''significantly affected'' test in a manner that would focus on those secondary materials that actually could cause significantly increased environmental risks. The proposed test was the Burning in Furnaces (BIF) 2-part test, which would function in a different manner in this rule. Under the BIF rule, the concern was with the use of hazardous wastes from outside industries, and residuals rarely fail the second part of the test, exceeding the hazardous characteristic. Here, we are dealing with materials from within the industry, metal values are reclaimed, and wastes typically exhibit a hazardous characteristic. Since mineral processing

secondary materials often contain other metals in them, the resultant wastes from co-processing may show statistical increases or decreases in the metals content of the resultant wastes. The increases or decreases in metal constituents, however, does not necessarily mean that risk has increased. An increase in one constituent may be offset by a decrease in another constituent or by additional volumes of raw material feedstocks that would be needed to replace the mineral processing secondary materials. The application of the proposed test therefore could not be effectively used to determine if risks would increase if secondary materials are co-processed at beneficiation facilities.

(iii) Conclusion. For these reasons, the Agency has decided to retain as a condition for retaining Bevill status the standard requirement that an extraction/beneficiation unit processes at least 50 percent raw material. 54 FR at 33620 (Sept. 1, 1989); 50 FR at 49190 (Nov. 25, 1985); and 56 FR at 7198 (Feb. 21, 1991) (previous instances where EPA has used this test); 61 FR at 2351 (proposal of that test here). If the 50 percent criterion is met, the resulting waste would still be from extraction/beneficiation and hence exempt. Raw materials can be mineral processing secondary materials and be placed into units generating Bevill-exempt wastes provided that the facility legitimately recycles these materials.

The proviso is important. EPA repeats that the Bevill amendment is not to serve as a means of disposing of non-Bevill hazardous wastes. As explained later in the preamble, if a hazardous waste is mixed with a Bevill waste, the mixing is regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, and the mixed wastes may be Subtitle C hazardous wastes. While the mixture rule does not apply when materials are placed in a beneficiation unit for legitimate recycling, it would apply if a hazardous secondary material is not being recycled legitimately. See *U.S.* v. *Self*, 2 F.3d at 1071, 1079 (10th Cir. 1993)(sham recycling is simply hazardous waste disposal or treatment).

It should also be pointed out that today's rule prohibits the storage on the ground of any characteristically hazardous mineral processing secondary material. Should a beneficiation facility wish to legitimately reclaim such materials, it should be aware that placement of these materials in raw material piles may change the RCRA status of the pile.

c. Bevill Mixture Rule and Disposal. Disposal of waste mixtures is the focus of this section. The Agency promulgated the Bevill mixture rule in 1989 (see 54 FR 36592). That rule was remanded to the Agency in *Solite Corp* v. *EPA*, 952 F.2d 473, 493–94 (D.C. Cir. 1991). EPA reinstated the mixture rule in 1992; however, this reinstatement was found to be procedurally defective in *Mobil Oil* v. *EPA*, 35 F. 3d 579 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed that if any mineral processing hazardous waste, or indeed any hazardous waste, is mixed with and disposed with a Bevill waste, the resulting waste is, under certain circumstances, regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. The Agency further stated that the mixture of Bevill wastes and hazardous wastes would normally be regulated as a form of treatment subject to regulation under Subtitle C. The Agency stated its concern about the potential human health and environmental risks due to increased hazardous constituents resulting from the disposal of mixtures of hazardous waste with Bevill-exempt wastes. The Agency based the proposal on the policy that Bevill wastes not be allowed to serve as an unregulated dumping ground for hazardous wastes. Cf. *Horsehead Resource Development Co.* v. *Browner*, 16 F. 3d at 1258.

The rule being adopted today is a reinstatement of the mixture rule promulgated in 1989. The Agency continues to believe that the approach adopted in 1989 is sound, and properly balances the objectives of the Bevill amendment with those of RCRA as a whole. While commenters criticized EPA on the grounds that the prior mixture rule has twice been struck down by the courts, those decisions did not address the merits of the Bevill mixture rule.

One clarification of statements in the 1996 proposal is in order. The Agency stated that the proposed rule differed from the 1989 Bevill mixture rule in that the earlier rule had exempted mixtures of Bevill wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes from requirements pertaining to treatment. *See* 61 Fed. Reg. 2352. This statement was, however, in error. The Agency stated in the 1989 rulemaking that such mixing would, in fact, constitute treatment of a hazardous waste, and would be subject to the appropriate regulation for treatment storage and disposal of hazardous wastes, including obtaining a permit. 54 Fed. Reg. 36622. Thus, the Agency is not taking a more stringent approach to regulating mixtures than was taken in 1989. As in 1989, moreover, the Agency is not amending in any way the definition of treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes; nor is the Agency promulgating any specific provisions related to how those definitions apply to mineral processing wastes. The Agency is simply stating that mixtures of Bevill and non-Bevill wastes can, depending upon the particular facts, constitute treatment, storage or disposal under the existing regulatory program.

Industry commenters generally opposed the proposed mixture rule. Several commenters argued that the proposed rule was contrary to the Act because it undermined the protection that the Bevill amendment was intended to provide the industry. These commenters argued that the legislative history indicates Congress intended the Bevill amendment to be read broadly, to incorporate waste products generated in the ''real world,'' and that Congress recognized co-management of wastes practiced by the industry occurred in the ''real world.'' According to these commenters, integrated facilities conducting extraction, beneficiation and processing operations at a single location have historically co-managed wastes from these operations, including certain newly identified mineral processing wastes, and the proposed rule would effectively undermine the protections of the Bevill amendment for these operations. One commenter contended that the mixture rule would subject ''high volume/low hazard'' waste mixtures from the mining and mineral processing industry to Subtitle C regulation without having conducted the special study and regulatory determination process set forth in section 3001 of RCRA. Since such mixtures of wastes are ''high volume/low hazard,'' these commenters argued that section 3001, as construed by the Court in *EDF v. EPA*, 852 F.2d 1316 (D.C. Cir. 1988), mandates exclusion of those wastes from regulation under Subtitle C.

After careful consideration of these comments, EPA has concluded that they misconstrue the scope of the Bevill amendment, and that the proposed approach to Bevill mixtures is a reasonable one. First, the Agency disagrees with these commenters' interpretation of the Bevill amendment as applying to not only to ''special wastes'' themselves, but also to any other hazardous waste that may be co-managed with them. Congress simply provided that ''solid waste from extraction, beneficiation and processing of ores and minerals'' are not subject to Subtitle C. RCRA § 3001(b)(3)(A). Congress did not, as these commenters suggested, apply this exclusion to such wastes ''and other hazardous wastes that may be co-managed'' with them. Rather, Congress endorsed EPA's conclusion that high volume/low toxicity ''special wastes'' deserved special treatment

under the Act by virtue of the difficulties that would be associated with managing these wastes under the Subtitle C program. Moreover, EPA's decade-long effort to demarcate the line between special wastes and non-excluded wastes was premised on the notion that the line between them is of some significance. If any hazardous waste can come within the scope of the Bevill amendment simply by being mixed with Bevill waste, that line becomes blurred, potentially creating a universe of excluded wastes far beyond that envisioned by Congress when it enacted the Bevill amendment.

The Court in *EDF II* indicated that those mineral processing wastes which did not meet the high volume/low toxicity criteria should be fully subject to Subtitle C. The Agency, in today's rule, has taken prudent steps to encourage the legitimate recycling of hazardous secondary materials. If hazardous mineral processing wastes can not be recycled and must be disposed, the Agency finds nothing in *EDF II* which precludes the Agency from treating these hazardous wastes like any other hazardous wastes. It should also be pointed out that today's rule does not affect the disposal of extraction/beneficiation wastes as long as there is no mixing of non-exempt hazardous wastes with them. EPA believes that this rule is consistent with the scope of the Bevill amendment because it maintains the Bevill exclusion for mixtures that are hazardous due solely to any hazardous constituents of the Bevill waste. The fact that these resulting wastes retain their Bevill status does not mean, however, that the act of storing, treating, or disposing of hazardous wastes with Bevill wastes should be exempted from normal Subtitle C controls.

EPA also disagrees with the notion advanced by some commenters that EPA is required by section 3001 to conduct a study to determine whether mixtures of Bevill and other wastes meet the high volume/low toxicity test and thereby merit being covered by the Bevill amendment. EPA reads section 3001 as mandating that EPA study wastes generated by the mining and mineral processing industry for purposes of determining whether particular waste streams are subject to the Bevill amendment. EPA has done so and determined that mineral processing wastes that do not meet the high volume/low toxicity threshold are not subject to Bevill. EPA's orderly decision-making (see 54 FR 36592 and 55 FR 2322), would be undermined if the Agency were then required to revisit these determinations based upon how facilities happen to manage their wastes.

Stated another way, EPA reasonably based its Bevill regulatory determinations on the volumes of each type of mineral processing waste *generated* within the industry; the Agency does not believe it is reasonable to interpret section 3001 as mandating that EPA disregard the volumes in which wastes are generated and instead base its determinations on the vagaries of how those waste streams may be aggregated through industry's disposal practices. Such a result would be counter to EPA's special waste concept, and ignore the fact that mineral processing wastes streams that are not generated above Bevill's high volume/low toxicity threshold would, in fact, be amenable to management under Subtitle C. Thus, the commenter's interpretation would effectively allow the mining and mineral processing industry to ''bootstrap'' smaller volume wastes into Bevill simply by co-disposing them with Bevill wastes. The Agency and the courts have never interpreted Bevill in such an awkward fashion, and the Agency declines to follow such an approach here.

The Agency does not agree with comments that any change to the Bevill mixture rule would effectively eliminate Bevill for integrated facilities. Today's rule does not change the Bevill status of extraction/beneficiation wastes nor does it alter the Bevill status of 20 mineral processing wastes (see 40 CFR 261.4). Since a large number of ''newly identified'' mineral processing waste streams become subject to the LDR, the Agency took steps to clarify the status of non-exempt ''Bevill'' wastes (i.e. mineral processing wastes not within the scope of the Bevill amendment) in this rulemaking. The Identification report, placed in the docket in January 1996, was developed by the Agency to assist companies in determining if wastes were or were not exempt. The Agency sought comment on the draft Identification document and has finalized this report. This report is, however, guidance. Mineral processing companies now have the ability to identify the status of each waste stream and to cease mixing non-exempt hazardous wastes with exempt waste streams.

Regarding commenters' critique of the concerns expressed by EPA in the proposal justifying the proposed mixture rule, the Agency continues to be concerned about the mixture of hazardous wastes with Bevill exempt wastes for treatment, storage or disposal. The Agency has noted earlier that it is not imposing the significantly affected option because the mixture of hazardous secondary materials with feedstocks does not appear to adversely affect risk. This is so because the mixtures are destined for legitimate recovery of metal, acid, water or cyanide, or other values. Mixtures destined for disposal will not have any of their hazardous constituents removed or other values utilized and may contribute to the waste disposal problem. Nor is there the slightest indication in law that normal Subtitle C rules should not apply to disposal of normal Subtitle C hazardous wastes.

Commenters did point out several errors made by EPA in the proposed rule language. Many commenters noted that there was an inconsistency between the preamble of the January proposal and its proposed regulatory language. The proposed regulatory language inadvertently omitted language in the general mixture rule stating that mixture of a solid waste with a hazardous wasted listed solely because it exhibits a characteristic identified in Part 261 subpart C is a hazardous waste ''unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste. . . '' 40 C.F.R. 261.3(a)(2)(iii). It was not EPA's intent to propose deleting this language, and it therefore is included in the final rule.

In addition, as pointed out by commenters, the proposed language failed to track the preamble discussion of mixtures of Bevill wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes (as well as wastes that are listed because they exhibit a hazardous characteristic). Under the proposed rule language, mixtures of Bevill wastes and hazardous wastes would be a hazardous waste whenever it exhibited a hazardous waste characteristic, even where that characteristic was imparted to it solely from the Bevill waste. (See proposed section 261.3(i).) As shown by the preamble, this was clearly not EPA's intent, which was to preserve the Bevill exclusion for mixtures that are hazardous solely because of the Bevill component of the mixture. See 61 FR 2352–53.

Conversely, the preamble, although ambiguous in spots on this issue, did say at one point that mixtures of characteristic hazardous waste and Bevill wastes would be considered hazardous waste only if the mixture continued to be hazardous due to characteristics imparted to it by the non-Bevill waste. 61 FR at 2352. If the mixture exhibited a hazardous characteristic due solely to the Bevill waste, the Agency did not intend to designate the mixture as a hazardous waste.

Consistent with that discussion, under today's rule, the Agency has decided that if Subtitle C hazardous waste exhibiting a characteristic is mixed with Bevill-exempt waste exhibiting the same characteristic and the mixture continues to exhibit that common characteristic, then the entire mixture should be considered to be non-exempt hazardous waste. This result is consistent with normal rules on when wastes are hazardous, which state that if a waste exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic, it remains a hazardous waste unless and until it no longer exhibits a characteristic. 40 CFR 261.3(d)(1). In addition, such a principle will make this rule easier to administer (should this situation actually occur), since enforcement officials will not have to parse out which portion of the waste mixture is imparting the characteristic property. Finally, the result is consistent with the overall object of today's rule: not to let Bevill wastes be used as a means of allowing unregulated management of normal Subtitle C hazardous wastes.

Several commenters noted concern that existing exemptions to the Agency's mixture rule, such as that given to totally enclosed treatment facilities and elementary neutralization units, would be eliminated under this rule. The Agency reiterates that this rule does not alter in any way the current Agency mixture rule. The purpose of this rulemaking is to place the mixing of hazardous wastes that may occur at mineral processing plants on the same status as all other hazardous waste management.

(i) Illustrations of how today's rule operates. Although the regulatory parlance for today's rule has always been the ''Bevill mixture rule'', the greatest practical consequence of the rule is probably on the units where mixing occurs. This is because units (i.e. tanks, impoundments, piles, landfills, etc.) where hazardous wastes are placed will (absent some exemption or exclusion other than that provided by the Bevill amendment) be regulated units, i.e. units subject to Subtitle C standards for treatment, storage, and/or disposal. This point is illustrated by the following examples, which also illustrate the effect of the rule on the resulting mixtures:

Example 1. Facility A generates F 001 listed spent solvents which it mixes with a solid waste that has Bevill exempt-status. The mixing occurs in a landfill.

The landfill is a regulated unit because hazardous waste—F 001—is being disposed in it. (Among other things, this means that the F 001 wastes could not be placed in the landfill until the LDR treatment standard is satisfied.) In addition, all of the wastes with which the F 001 wastes are mixed are hazardous wastes carrying the F 001 waste code by application of the mixture rule.

Example 1a. Same facts as in example 1, except that the waste being mixed is F 003 spent solvent, a waste listed only because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste.

The landfill becomes a regulated unit for the same reason as in example 1. (See *Chemical Waste Management v. EPA,* 976 F.2d at 20 n.4 and 24 n. 10 (placement of waste which is hazardous for any amount of time in a unit subject that unit to Subtitle C regulation); 61 FR at 2352 (same). However, the status of the resulting waste mixture is determined by the principles for characteristic hazardous wastes, illustrated below.

Example 2. Facility B generates a characteristic ignitable solvent which it adds to a surface impoundment containing a Bevill-exempt waste that would exhibit the TC for lead. The resulting mixture exhibits TC for lead but is no longer ignitable.

The surface impoundment is a regulated unit, since it is engaged in treatment (elimination of the ignitability characteristic) and disposal (the placement of the ignitable waste). The remaining wastes in the unit retain their Bevill-exempt status because they do not exhibit the characteristic property of the non-Bevill hazardous waste. Thus, if the waste were to be removed from the impoundment and disposed elsewhere, disposal need not occur in a regulated unit.

Example 3. Facility C generates a characteristic hazardous waste exhibiting TC for lead which it mixes in a tank with Bevill-exempt wastes which also would exhibit the TC for lead. The resulting mixture continues to be TC for lead.

The tank is engaged at least in storage of hazardous waste, and possibly treatment (depending on how the D008 hazardous waste is affected by the mixing). If waste is removed from the tank, it remains subject to Subtitle C because it continues to exhibit the characteristic of the non-exempt hazardous waste.

d. Remining. The Agency clarified in its January 1996 proposal that the removal of historically land placed mineral processing wastes for the purposes of mineral recovery would not constitute disposal for purposes of triggering Subtitle C. Moreover, removal of wastes would not render the historic disposal unit subject to RCRA hazardous waste requirements (see 53 FR at 51444, December 21, 1988). The Agency is today again clarifying that removal of waste from a unit does not constitute disposal for the purposes of triggering Subtitle C regulation.

Commenters noted that the proposed mixture rule would in effect eliminate opportunities for remining. The Agency disagrees. As noted previously, the mixture restrictions in today's rule deals primarily with disposal of mixtures. The mixture rule therefore, will not affect the co-processing of historically disposed mineral processing secondary materials with other feedstocks.

6. Responses to Court Remands

a. Applicability of the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to Mineral Processing Wastes. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed to continue using the TCLP (SW–846 Test Method 1311) as the basis for determining whether mineral processing wastes and manufactured gas plant wastes exhibit the toxicity characteristic (TC) of hazardous wastes, and developed a record supporting this position. When the Agency promulgated the TCLP method for testing whether wastes exhibit the toxicity characteristic, the applicability of the TCLP test to mineral processing wastes was challenged in *Edison Electric Institute* v. *EPA,* 2 F.3d 438 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (''*Edison*''). The Court held that the information in the record at the time was insufficient to show a rational relationship between the TCLP and a likely mismanagement scenario for mineral processing wastes.

Under the Court's holding, the Agency must at least provide some factual support that such a mismanagement scenario is plausible (2 F.3d at 446–47). The Agency is addressing this remand in today's final rule because any applicable land disposal restrictions would have little meaning unless the Agency has a basis for determining whether these mineral processing wastes are hazardous, and, therefore, subject to the restrictions.

Under the Court's ruling in *Edison,* the application of the TCLP test to mineral processing wastes is appropriate if the evidence available to EPA shows that disposal of such wastes in municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLF) is a ''plausible'' mismanagement scenario (not necessarily requiring that it be typical or common) 2 F.3d at 446. Moreover, it is sufficient if there is ''evidence or explanation on the record to justify a conclusion that mineral wastes ever come into contact with any form of acidic leaching medium.'' *Id.* at 447.

In considering the plausibility of this mismanagement scenario, the Agency has first carefully evaluated those circumstances that industry has argued make such mismanagement implausible. Industry has argued that co-disposal with municipal solid waste is not plausible because the huge volumes in which the wastes are generated could simply not be handled by an MSWLF. EPA has, however, conducted a comprehensive review of such wastes and concluded that many wastestreams are generated at low volumes. (See

Characterization of Mining and Mineral Processing Wastestreams, USEPA, 1998.) Thus, the volumes in which mineral processing wastes are generated do not render disposal in an MSWLF implausible.

Industry comments also indicated that the location of its facilities were remote and not close to municipal landfills. Based on physical location alone, industry suggested that disposal of their wastes in municipal landfills was very unlikely. This contention is not, however, supported by the facts. The Agency evaluated the location of mineral processing facilities and found that a considerable number of them are located east of the Mississippi River and some are located in or near urban areas. (see *Population Studies of Mines and Mineral Processing Sites,* 1998, U.S. EPA.) This report indicates that there is factual information which rebuts the industry's position that the location of mineral processing facilities is routinely so remote so as to make co-disposal with municipal solid waste implausible. Thus, based on the Agency's population study noted above, the Agency concludes that some mineral processing facilities are in fact located in or near urban areas and their location in such urban areas means that it is plausible that their wastes could be disposed of in urban landfills.

Factual information collected by the Agency (made available for public comment) supports the conclusion that mineral processing wastes may plausibly be disposed of with municipal solid wastes. Industry comments contested EPA's factual basis for the landfill disposal cases found in *Applicability of the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure to Mineral Processing Waste,* U.S. EPA, 1998. Industry commenters contended that the cases presented by the Agency do not reflect current waste management practices (which primarily involve on-site disposal). Industry commenters also argued that the facts of particular cases did not, in fact, support the conclusion that co-disposal had occurred. EPA has reviewed the information and concluded some of these comments had merit, and EPA has deleted from the final document those cases for which there was not sufficient information to be relied upon by the Agency. However, even after a careful sifting of the case studies, there continues to be evidence to support the conclusion that co-disposal of mineral processing wastes with municipal solid waste is plausible. While most mineral processing wastes are generated in large volumes and disposed on-site as industry contends, the Agency has found that some mineral processing wastes are placed in dumpsters, or similar containers, and shipped off-site for commercial disposal.

These cases include, but are not limited to, co-disposal of mineral processing wastes from the refining of alumina, copper, gold, ferrous metals, lead, silver, and zinc. Such wastes have been disposed in MSWLFs in various states throughout the United States. The Agency also found several cases where manufactured gas plant wastes were disposed in MSWLFs. (See *Applicability of the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure to Mineral Processing Waste,* U.S. EPA, 1998.)

EPA acknowledges that the information obtained by the Agency does not show that the mismanagement scenario is either typical or common, but such a level of proof is not required. *Edison,* 2 F.3d at 446. It is, moreover, not surprising that the practice does not appear to be widespread because, since 1989, disposal of any non-Bevill hazardous mineral processing wastes in a municipal solid waste landfill has been illegal. Nonetheless, since some mineral processing facilities are located near urban areas and generate low volume wastes, and some of these facilities appear to have, in fact, co-disposed of these wastes in this manner, EPA believes it is reasonable to conclude that application of its mismanagement scenario to mineral processing wastes is reasonable; that is, if these wastes were no longer identified as hazardous by means of the TCLP, then the type of improper disposal which occurred in the past could resume.

Industry commenters further contend that an alternative test, the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP), is more appropriate for mineral processing wastes. The National Mining Association (NMA) noted in its comments that the leach solution used in the SPLP test protocol would more accurately reflect the environmental exposure of mineral processing wastes. The SPLP test uses a leach solution which mimics acid rain, while the TCLP uses a leach solution which mimics acids formed in municipal landfills. The TCLP test therefore uses a leach solution which is more acidic that the SPLP test. However, ''[n]othing in [RCRA] requires EPA to tailor the TCLP to the conditions to which mineral wastes are typically exposed.'' *Edison,* 2 F.3d at 443. If that were the case, it would not have been appropriate for EPA to even have adopted a generic mismanagement scenario as the basis for establishing its approach for testing for the hazardous characteristic. This approach has, however, been upheld as a reasonable exercise of the Agency's discretion. *Id.*

Industry commenters supplied data indicating that the TCLP is more aggressive than the SPLP for most metals and especially lead. Certain states supported use of the test under all or limited circumstances. EPA received very limited data comparing the leach tests. Because these data were extremely limited, the Agency still does not have data broadly comparing TCLP results to SPLP results for a range of mineral processing waste streams. Industry-supplied data appear to indicate that the SPLP test generates results which show lower levels of lead than comparable results using the TCLP. Thus, due to the limited amount of data, the Agency is unable to determine if the SPLP would routinely show lower levels of lead, or how the two tests compare when analyzing other metals or whether such lower levels would, in fact, better reflect actual field conditions than would the TCLP. At bottom, the fundamental issue is not whether one test is more conservative than the other. Rather, the issue is whether it is plausible that mineral processing wastes may be disposed of in environments reflected by the conditions mimicked in the TCLP.

Aside from the plausibility of the Agency's mismanagement scenario, application of the TCLP to mineral processing wastes is supported by comments from industry submitted during the rulemaking regarding disposal practices that are taking place or advantageous at integrated mineral processing/beneficiation facilities in the industry. The proposed (and now final) rule regarding mixtures of Bevill wastes with non-Bevill hazardous wastes (including mineral processing hazardous wastes) effectively prohibits such mixing. Some commenters opposed the proposed mixture rule on the grounds that integrated facilities typically co-dispose of hazardous mineral processing wastes (including those exhibiting the TC) with extraction and beneficiation wastes, and desired to continue this practice or to have mixing available as a management option for these mineral processing hazardous wastes. It is well-documented that extraction and beneficiation wastes can often generate highly acidic environments. (See Acid Rock Drainage Prediction, U.S. EPA, 1994) Disposal of mineral processing wastes with such wastes means that the mineral processing wastes would be subject to acidic conditions that, in some cases, may be comparable to the acidic leacheate medium utilized in the TCLP (if not somewhat more aggressive). This

is because water contacting the acidic waste would thereupon become acidic itself (an example being acid mine drainage). EPA's concern is that if the mineral processing wastes are no longer identified as hazardous because a test other than the TCLP is used, then these wastes could be disposed with the acidic extraction/beneficiation wastes and be exposed to metal-mobilizing acidic leaching conditions as water percolates through the mixture. Given the evident economies noted in the public comments in disposing of mineral processing wastes along with extraction/beneficiation wastes, such a scenario is at least plausible. Such a disposal scenario, which industry states is not only plausible, but is typical of some facilities, provides an additional justification for the application of the acidic leachate approach reflected in the TCLP.

EPA recognizes that the TCLP utilizes organic acids, while the disposal scenario discussed above would involve exposure to mineral acids. In part because of this difference, EPA utilized the SPLP in screening low hazard wastes as part of its 1989 Bevill determination. See 54 FR 36592 (Sept 1, 1989). Commenters have pointed to this statement as undercutting any application of TCLP to mineral processing wastes.

EPA made clear in 1989, however, that the TCLP was still the appropriate test for determining whether a particular mineral processing waste is a hazardous waste subject to Subtitle C. Morever, EPA believes that the general statement contained in the 1989 preamble arguably swept too broadly in its conclusions. Notwithstanding that statement, standard chemistry texts establish that certain metals are highly soluble in acidic environments, including inorganic acids. Numerous factors can affect the precise solubility of a particular metal, and it is generally not possible to generalize whether organic or inorganic acids would cause more or less of a particular metal compound to solubilize. Based on generally accepted chemistry principles, however, a highly acidic environment, whether organic or mineral in nature, can be aggressive towards certain metals typically found in mineral processing wastes. Given that acidic leaching media can result when mineral processing wastes are co-disposed with extraction/beneficiation wastes, EPA believes that the acidic leachate procedure utilized in the TCLP can be appropriate for characterizing mineral processing wastes.

EPA also notes a further policy justification in its choice of the TCLP. The final rule seeks to encourage properly conducted recycling of mineral processing secondary materials, and the scheme in the final rule (whereby recovery can occur provided facilities do not utilize land-based storage units) can be implemented at reasonable cost. (See the Regulatory Impact Analysis for the final rule, summarized later in this preamble.) However, the Agency is concerned that if integrated facilities have a lower cost option of simply disposing these mineral processing secondary materials with extraction/beneficiation wastes, facilities will choose this alternative. Thus, not only will the mineral processing wastes be potentially exposed to acidic leaching conditions, but properly conducted metal recovery will be foregone. (See RCRA section 1003 (a) (6) noting the statutory goal to encourage properly conducted recycling of hazardous wastes.)

In addition to questioning the choice of a leaching medium, commenters questioned certain other features of the test, notably a particle size feature which mirrors freeze/thaw cycles, and a dilution/attenuation factor which is premised on human receptors potentially living relatively proximate to the disposal site. These issues are addressed in greater detail in responses to comments and technical background documents. However, the Agency has documented in the record that many mineral processing facilities are located in parts of the country where freeze/thaw cycles which reduce particle size occur, and are also located near populations reflecting the degree of dilution and attenuation used in the model. (See *Population Studies of Mines and Mineral Processing Sites,* 1998, U.S. EPA)

Finally, EPA notes that nothing in the recent decision *Columbia Falls Aluminum Co. v. EPA* (no. 96–1234) (April 3, 1998) is contrary to this determination. *Columbia Falls* does not stand for the proposition that EPA must customize a test for particular wastes to reflect individual or even typical disposal circumstances, a proposition expressly rejected in *Edison,* 2 F. 3d at 445. Rather, *Columbia Falls* approvingly cites *Edison* for the proposition that ''the TCLP must bear some rational relationship to mineral wastes in order for the Agency to justify the application of the toxicity test to those wastes.'' *Columbia Falls,* slip op. at 18; see also *Huls America Inc.* v. *Browner,* 83 F. 3d 445, 454 (*Edison* involved an instance ''where the record was barren of any rational relationship between the methodology used by the EPA to set regulatory levels and the known behavior of the substance to which this methodology was applied''). EPA has rectified the record deficiencies noted in *Edison,* showing how the TCLP ''bears a rational relationship to the reality it purports to represent.'' *Columbia Falls,* slip op. at 18. Today's action is thus consistent with both *Edison* and *Columbia Falls.*

EPA is making the decision to retain the TCLP as the test for identifying mineral processing wastes effective within 90 days, co-extensive with the LDR prohibition effective date. This effective date can be complied with feasibly within 90 days since the TCLP is already the applicable test for mineral processing wastes (since it was remanded, not vacated, by the *Edison* ruling). Thus, the regulated community does not need six months to come into compliance. See RCRA section 3010(b)(1).

b. Remanded Mineral Processing Wastes. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed to revoke the current hazardous waste listings for five court-remanded smelting wastes. The Agency also proposed not to re-list them as hazardous stating that these wastes would be regulated as hazardous wastes if they exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste.

In 1980, the Agency listed as hazardous eight wastes generated by primary metal smelters (45 FR 33066, 33124, 47832–34, (1980)). The Agency listed the wastes pursuant to 40 CFR 261.11(a)(3) because they contained one or more of the hazardous constituents listed in 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII. The eight wastes are described as follows:

K064—Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production.

K065—Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities.

K066—Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production.

K067—Electrolytic anode slimes/sludges from primary zinc production.

K068—Cadmium plant leach residue (from oxide) from primary zinc production.

K088—Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.

K090—Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium-silicon production.

K091—Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.

In October of 1980, in response to Congressional enactment of the Bevill Exclusion, the Agency suspended its listing of the eight wastes (46 FR 4614–15, 27473 October, 1980). In 1985, EPA proposed a new rule that would relist

six of the eight wastes (50 FR 40292, 40295, October 2, 1985). (The Agency chose not to propose to re-list two of the original eight waste streams (electrolytic anode slimes/sludges, K067, and cadmium plant leach residue, K068, from primary zinc production) because it found that industry was routinely recycling these secondary materials in an environmentally sound manner.) However, the Agency withdrew its 1985 proposal on October 9, 1986 (51 FR 36233).

In *Environmental Defense Fund v. EPA,* 852 F.2d 1316 (D.C. Cir. 1988) EPA was ordered to make a final decision regarding whether to re-list the six metal smelting wastes that it had proposed to list in 1985, and to reduce the scope of the Bevill exemption as it applies to mineral processing wastes. The Agency complied with this order when it re-listed the six wastes.

The American Mining Congress (AMC) challenged these listings. In *American Mining Congress v. EPA,* 907 F.2d 1179 (D.C. Cir., 1990) the Court upheld the Agency's decision to re-list waste K088, spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction, but found that the Agency's record for the five remaining waste streams did not adequately address certain issues raised in comments during the rulemaking. Since the Court did not vacate the listings, they technically remain in effect.

In today's rule, the Agency is revoking the five remanded waste listings. The Agency has found that several of these wastes are still generated and in some cases land disposed, but there is a lack of information demonstrating threats to human health or the environment that would justify a listing at this time. The Agency believe that some wastes, specifically copper acid plant blowdown (K064) and surface impoundment solids at primary lead smelters (K065), are inherently hazardous due to the presence of arsenic and lead, respectively. These wastes can be effectively regulated under RCRA Subtitle C if they exhibit a hazardous characteristic.

The Agency received no comments opposing the proposed rule. To summarize, the Agency is revoking the listing for, and is not re-listing: copper acid plant blowdown (K064); surface impoundment solids at primary lead smelters (K065); acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production (K066); emission control dust and sludge from ferrochromium-silicon production (K090); and emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production (K091). However, as explained previously, should these wastes exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste, they will be subject to hazardous waste regulations, including the hazardous waste mixture rule.

c. Lightweight Aggregate Mineral Processing Wastes. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed that air pollution control dust and sludge from the production of lightweight aggregate be classified as a mineral processing waste that is no longer eligible for the Bevill exemption. Lightweight aggregate air pollution control (APC) dust and sludge were among the many mineral processing wastes made conditionally exempt from RCRA Subtitle C requirements under the 1980 Bevill Amendment to RCRA. In 1990, following more detailed study of the generation rates for this waste, the Agency determined that it did not qualify for the Bevill exemption (55 FR 2322, 2340, January 23, 1990). In 1991, the D.C. Circuit directed the Agency to reconsider, after providing notice and soliciting comments, whether these wastes qualify for the Bevill exemption. (*Solite Corporation v. EPA,* 952 F.2d at 500 (D.C. Cir. 1991)).

In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency stated that the wastes from lightweight aggregate production do not meet the high volume criterion for excluded mineral processing wastes. For purposes of EPA's 1989 and 1990 rules concerning Bevill eligibility for mineral processing wastes, high volume is defined as greater than 45,000 metric tons per year per facility, for a solid waste, or 1,000,000 metric tons per year per facility, for a liquid waste, averaged across all facilities generating a particular waste.

To determine whether APC dust and sludge from lightweight aggregate production satisfied the high volume criterion, the Agency analyzed data from its 1989 National Survey of Solid Wastes from Mineral Processing Facilities (SWMPF Survey) and data from public comments submitted by affected companies. The Agency finds that the lightweight aggregate wastes do not meet the high volume criterion.

None of the methods used resulted in a volume estimate that is greater than 45,000 metric tons per year per facility, the high volume criterion for mineral processing wastes. SWMPF survey data, which includes Confidential Business Information (CBI) from two facilities have been included in a separate analysis. The results, which remain confidential, are not substantially different from the results presented previously.

Solite acknowledged in comments that data do not support a determination that lightweight aggregate air pollution control (APC) dust and sludge is generated in volumes that meet the high volume cutoff. However, Solite requested that the Agency delay making a final determination on the Bevill status of its wastes due to other Agency rulemaking activities dealing with cement kiln dusts, which Solite contends would be addressing similar issues to those posed by lightweight aggregate air pollution control (APC) dust and sludge.

The Agency is aware that both cement kiln and aggregate kilns may both burn hazardous wastes fuels and that the dusts from air pollution control devices are often blended into final products. Under existing regulations, if these dusts resulting from burning listed hazardous waste fuels are blended into products that are used on the land, the product would be subject to RCRA's ''derived from'' rules which would render the product a hazardous waste. Since both cement and light weight aggregate products are usually placed on the land, the potential impacts on their use could be significant. The Agency noted in its 1993 *Report to Congress on Cement Kiln Dust* (CKD) that it did not have evidence that CKD was materially different when generated from kilns burning hazardous wastes as fuel and those which did not. The Agency does not have similar comparable analysis of light weight aggregate dusts and sludges, and can not at this point in time conclude that there is no difference between dusts and sludges from units burning hazardous waste fuels and those that do not. The Agency wants to encourage the sound recycling of these dusts and requires additional time to assess how to ensure that aggregate and cement kiln dusts are managed to ensure protection of human health and the environment. The Agency is currently developing a regulatory program for the safe management of cement kiln dusts and anticipates issuing a proposed rule in 1998. The Agency further anticipates that it will seek comment on how to best manage both wastes in this proposal and will seek information it needs to make a final determination on the status of lightweight aggregate wastes. The Agency is not finalizing its technical background document, *Lightweight Aggregate Production and Air Pollution Control Wastes* (1995), at this time.

d. Mineral Processing Wastes From the Production of Titanium Tetrachloride. (i) Summary. In 1989, following a study of this waste's circumstances of generation, the Agency determined that titanium tetrachloride waste acid did not qualify for the Bevill exemption because it was a mineral

processing waste, not an extraction/beneficiation waste, and did not meet the high volume/low hazard criteria for determining eligibility for the Bevill exemption. (See 54 FR 36592, September 1, 1989.) One producer of titanium tetrachloride, DuPont, requested a determination that waste from its production process be categorized as beneficiation waste on the ground that, unlike processes used by other manufacturers, their process included a beneficiation step which generated the wastes at issue. However, EPA determined that DuPont's waste acids were mineral processing wastes. DuPont challenged this decision, and the Court remanded EPA's decision for further consideration on the grounds that the Agency's explanation for its decision was unclear. *Solite Corporation* v. *EPA*, 952 F.2d 473,494–95 (D.C. Cir. 1991).

DuPont submitted comments on the January 1996 proposal that contend its processes do not destroy the structure of the mineral as it is placed into its processes. The Agency does not accept this contention, and, as described below, finds that the waste iron chloride acid is a mineral processing wastes.

There are four sequential steps in DuPont's chloride-ilmenite process, the first two of which occur within the same vessel: (1) chlorine gas reacts with iron from the ilmenite ore to form iron chloride gas; (2) chlorine gas reacts with titanium in the ilmenite ore to form titanium tetrachloride gas; (3) the iron chloride is condensed and separated to form a waste iron chloride acid; and finally (4) the titanium tetrachloride is condensed and processed to form titanium oxide pigment, the saleable product. The issue remanded in *Solite* is whether the iron chloride acid waste, which is produced in gaseous form at step (1) but removed from the vessel as a liquid at step (3), is a mineral processing waste that does not qualify for the Bevill exemption, or is a beneficiation waste covered by the Bevill exclusion under 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7).

(ii) Proposal. In the January 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed that iron chloride waste acid from the production of titanium tetrachloride be classified as a mineral processing waste that is not eligible for the Bevill exemption. In the chloride-ilmenite production of titanium tetrachloride, the Agency found that mineral processing began with the chlorination of the iron in the ilmenite ore and the resulting acid is a waste from mineral processing. Specifically, the Agency found that the acid wastes from this process are not physically or chemically similar to the feedstocks entering the operation, which is indicative that mineral processing has occurred.

(iii) Response to Comments. One commenter agreed with EPA's proposed conclusion that Du Pont's process is properly classified as mineral processing because the reaction of ilmenite ore with chlorine gas forms new chemical compounds, namely titanium tetrachloride and ferric or ferrous chloride. The commenter remarked that such a reaction is a chemical processing step that fundamentally alters the make-up of the feedstock ore. The commenter said that EPA correctly drew the analogy between the mineral processing that occurs in the chloride-ilmenite operation and the mineral processing that occurs in other metallurgical operations.

One commenter noted that no beneficiation occurs in the chloride-ilmenite process at all and that the iron chloride waste stream is not eligible for the Bevill exemption. The commenter said that it too produces a waste iron chloride acid in the production of titanium tetrachloride but its waste acid is neutralized in a waste treatment unit. The commenter provided data showing that its treatment of waste iron chloride acid meets all proposed Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) treatment standards for underlying hazardous characteristics.

DuPont objected to the Agency's proposed classification. DuPont claims that the removal of iron from the ilmenite ore is more appropriately classified as beneficiation. DuPont remarked that the separation of the iron chloride from the titanium ore grains results in a beneficiated ore, similar in nature to commercially available beneficiated ores that EPA has determined are Bevill exempt. The Agency disagrees with this characterization, and concludes that since the ore is chlorinated, that chlorination step changes the physical and chemical structure of ore. The Agency's rationale for this decision is discussed below.

The Agency reiterates its broad standard for making mineral processing determinations described in 54 Fed. Reg. 36592, 36616, September 1, 1989. Specifically, beneficiation operations typically serve to separate and concentrate the mineral values from waste material, remove impurities, or prepare the ore for further refinement. Beneficiation activities do not, however, change the chemical structure of the ore. Mineral processing operations, in contrast, generally follow beneficiation and serve to change the concentrated mineral value into a more useful chemical form and change the chemical composition of the waste. In contrast to beneficiation operations, processing activities often destroy the physical structure of the incoming ore or mineral feedstock such that the materials leaving the operation do not closely resemble those that entered the operation. Typically, beneficiation wastes are earthen in character, whereas mineral processing wastes are derived from melting or other chemical changes.

Today, the Agency again finds that DuPont's chloride-ilmenite operation is mineral processing. In DuPont's process, chlorine gas is reacted with the iron in the ore in the first step to produce a new and significantly different chemical compound than the feedstock ore, namely liquid waste iron chloride acid. The iron is more than simply removed; the solid iron in the ore undergoes a chemical reaction with the chlorine gas to form a new compound that is highly reactive and non-earthen in character, namely iron chloride gas. This reaction is the beginning of a significant change to the physical and chemical structure of the ore. This change is similar to the reaction of chlorine gas with solid titanium to form titanium tetrachloride gas. The Agency finds that the net result of the reaction of chlorine gas with both iron and titanium, which occur in the same vessel, destroys the physical and chemical nature of the ore.

DuPont contends that the formation of iron chloride gas is simply a process to remove an impurity from the ore. DuPont noted in its comments that activities which remove impurities from ores and minerals are classified as beneficiation and all wastes from beneficiation are exempt from regulation under RCRA Subtitle C (see 40 CFR 261.4). DuPont therefore contends that their processes are in fact beneficiation and should not be classified as mineral processing.

As noted earlier, the Agency clarified the definition of beneficiation and mineral processing in its 1989 rulemaking. That rule clearly indicated that beneficiation serves to remove impurities as long as the resultant materials remained earthen in nature and had not undergone a physical/chemical change. The Agency studied the DuPont process numerous times and met with the company several times to assure that the Agency fully understood DuPont process. The Agency concludes that chlorination of the ore causes a significant physical/chemical change to the ore, and therefore the process is more indicative of mineral processing than beneficiation. Further, in the DuPont case, the removal of impurities is taking place simultaneously with

other reactions generating titanium gases. This reaction alone would classify the process as mineral processing since the ore and titanium gas are clearly physically and chemically dissimilar from that point on in the process. The Agency stated in 1989 that once mineral processing began, all wastes generated after that point would be classified as mineral processing wastes, even those wastes which are similar to those generated in beneficiation.

Thus, all wastes associated with the chloride-ilmenite production of titanium tetrachloride are mineral processing wastes. They are neither high volume nor low toxicity and therefore are not eligible for the Bevill exemption.

VII. LDR Treatment Standards for Soil

This section discusses final regulations establishing land disposal treatment standards specific to contaminated soil. Contaminated soil is subject to the land disposal restrictions, generally, when it contains a listed hazardous waste or when it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. (Throughout this discussion, the specific term ''hazardous contaminated soil'' refers to soil which contains a listed hazardous waste or exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste; the more general term ''contaminated soil'' refers to both hazardous contaminated soil and other soils—such as decharacterized soil—which may be subject to the land disposal restrictions.) Prior to today's rule, contaminated soil subject to LDRs was subject to the same land disposal restriction treatment standards that apply to industrial hazardous waste: soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste was subject to the standards that apply to those listed wastes and soil that exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste was subject to the same standards that apply to the characteristic waste. Today's final rule establishes a new treatability group—contaminated soils—and establishes land disposal restriction treatment standards specifically tailored to that treatability group. Although EPA believes generators of contaminated soil will typically choose to comply with the new soil treatment standards promulgated today, under today's final rule, they have the option of complying either with the existing treatment standards for industrial hazardous waste (i.e., the universal treatment standards) or the soil treatment standards. This is consistent with the approach the Agency took in promulgating LDR treatment standards for hazardous contaminated debris. 57 FR 37221, August 18, 1992.

EPA first proposed tailored land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil in September 1993. 59 FR 48122—48131 (September 14, 1993). In the September 1993 proposal, EPA requested comment on three soil treatment standard options. These three options involved various combinations of percent reduction requirements for hazardous constituents (typically ninety percent—90%) and multipliers of the universal treatment standards (typically ten times the UTS—10 x UTS). In response to comment on the September 1993 proposal, EPA deferred a final decision on soil treatment standards to the Agency's broader evaluation of application of RCRA requirements to remediation wastes, the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Contaminated Media, or HWIR-Media.

On April 29, 1996, as part of the HWIR-Media proposal, EPA again proposed tailored land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soils. 61 FR at 11804 (April 29, 1996). In the April 29, 1996 proposal, soil-specific treatment standards would have required reduction in concentrations of hazardous constituents by 90% with treatment for any given constituent capped at ten times the universal treatment standard. *Id.* This is commonly referred to as ''90% capped at 10 times UTS.''

In 1995, 1996 and 1997, EPA proposed new land disposal restriction treatment standards for waste identified as hazardous because of metal content and for mineral processing wastes. 60 FR 43654 (August 22, 1995) for metal wastes; 61 FR 2338 (January 25, 1996) for mineral processing wastes; and, 62 FR 26041 (May 12, 1997) supplemental proposal for both types of waste. In these proposals, soil contaminated with metal or mineral processing waste would have been subject to the new treatment standards for those wastes. This was consistent with the way EPA had historically addressed contaminated soil and, at the time, considered proper given that the proposals to establish soil-specific treatment standards were not yet resolved.

EPA did not reopen the issue of whether LDRs apply to contaminated soil or whether it is appropriate to require that contaminated soil achieve the same LDR treatment standards as the contaminating waste (soil contaminated by listed waste) or the characteristic property (soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste) in the August 22, 1995, January 25, 1996, or May 12, 1997 proposals. Commenters, nonetheless, strongly opposed application of the new LDR treatment standards for metal and mineral processing wastes to soil contaminated with those materials. At about the same time, EPA decided to go forward with the soil-specific LDR treatment standards proposed in April 1996. Therefore, the Agency is promulgating the land disposal restriction treatment standards tailored to contaminated soils proposed on April 29, 1996 (i.e., 90% capped at 10xUTS) today, with the new LDR treatment standards for metal and mineral processing wastes. The soil-specific treatment standards promulgated today may be applied to any contaminated soil that is restricted from land disposal, including but not limited to soil contaminated by metal and mineral processing wastes.

The land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil promulgated today differ from the standards proposed on April 29, 1996 in three major ways. First, the Agency proposed that the soil treatment standards would be available only for contaminated soil that was managed under an approved cleanup plan (termed a remediation waste management plan, or RMP). In today's final rule, the Agency is making the soil treatment standards available for all contaminated soil that is restricted from land disposal. Second, the Agency proposed that, for soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste, treatment would be required only for the hazardous constituents that originated from the contaminating listed hazardous waste. When the soil treatment standards are used, today's final rule requires all hazardous contaminated soil, including soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste, to be treated for each underlying hazardous constituent reasonably expected to be present when such constituents are initially found at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. Third, in response to comments asserting that the proposed regulations governing the applicability of LDRs to contaminated soils were difficult to understand, the Agency has reformatted these regulations into an easier-to-read table. These changes, as well as other significant issues associated with the soil treatment standards and responses to comments, are discussed below.

Today's promulgation of land disposal restriction treatment standards specific to contaminated soil is largely based on the April 29, 1996 proposal (62 FR at 18804–18818). It also relies on the Agency's first effort to establish soil-specific treatment standards, the LDR Phase II proposal (58 FR 48092, September 14, 1993). Today's action

resolves the portions of the April 29, 1996 and September 14, 1993 proposals that address land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil. However, other elements of the April 29, 1996 proposal remain open and will be acted on in a future rulemaking. Responses to comments submitted on the soil treatment standards proposals are included in the Soil Treatment Standards Response to Comments Background Document, available in the docket for today's action.

A. Application of Land Disposal Restriction Treatment Standards to Contaminated Soil and Justification for Soil Specific LDRs

Prior to today's rule, soil that contained listed hazardous waste or exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste were prohibited from land disposal unless they had been treated to meet the treatment standards promulgated for pure industrial hazardous waste. This means the same treatment standards which apply to a pure, industrial hazardous waste were also applied to contaminated soil. 61 FR at 18804 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein. In most cases then, contaminated soils were subject to the treatment standards listed in 40 CFR 268.40, and the associated treatment standards in 40 CFR 268.48(a) table Universal Treatment Standards (UTS).[14]

As EPA has discussed many times, the treatment standards developed for pure, industrial hazardous waste may be unachievable in contaminated soil or may be inappropriate for contaminated soil due to particularities associated with the soil matrix and the remediation context under which most contaminated soil is managed, as discussed below. For that reason, EPA is promulgating today's LDR treatment standards specifically tailored to contaminated soil and to the remedial context.

With respect to the soil matrix, the treatment standards developed for pure hazardous waste (i.e., the universal treatment standards) are generally either technically unachievable or technically or environmentally inappropriate. For metal constituents, the UTS may not be achievable in contaminated soil even using model technologies such as stabilization or high temperature metal recovery. Stabilization technologies are sensitive to soil characteristics such as the presence of oxidizing agents and hydrated salts, the distribution of soil particle size and the concentrations of sulfate and chloride compounds. Various combinations of soil characteristics can impair the effectiveness or rate of reaction in stabilization technologies. For example, insoluble materials, such as materials that will pass through a number 200 mesh sieve, can delay setting and curing during stabilization, or small soil particles can coat larger soil particles weakening bonds between particles and cement or other reagents. High temperature metal recovery technologies may not be appropriate for some contaminated soil given the low concentrations of metals that might be present in the soil. In addition, clay and silt content in some soil matrices may add undesired impurities to the metal concentrates or alloys that are formed during high temperature metal recovery.

Although EPA has data showing that some soils can be treated to the existing universal treatment standards for metals using stabilization[15] and high temperature metals recovery, the Agency continues to believe that tailored soil treatment standards are appropriate for metal contaminated soil to ensure that the wide variety of soils can be effectively treated to meet the treatment standards. In addition, the soil treatment standards will have the added environmental benefit of encouraging greater use of innovative soil treatment technologies such as soil or enhanced soil (acid) washing. See, Proposed BDAT Background Document for Hazardous Soils, August 1993; Technical Resource Document: Solidification/Stabilization and its Application to Waste Materials, EPA/530/R–93/012, June 1993; and, Technology Screening Guide for Treatment of CERCLA Soils and Sludges, EPA 540/2–88/004, September 1988.

For soil contaminated with organic constituents, EPA has noted many times that, notwithstanding the fact that such soils can be treated by combustion to meet the universal treatment standards, it is generally unsuitable or impractical from a technical standpoint to combust large volumes of mildly contaminated soil. See, for example, 55 FR at 8760 and 8761 (March 8, 1990) and 61 FR 18806–18808 (April 29, 1996). In addition, the Agency has documented potential difficulties that may arise from the combustion of soil due to soil/contaminant characteristics that affect incineration performance such as the concentrations of volatile metals, the presence of alkali salts, fine particles of soils such as clays and silts, and the ash fusion point of the contaminating waste. For example, operation of an incinerator at or near the waste ash fusion temperature can cause melting and agglomeration of inorganic salts; the loading of clays and silts in some soils may also result in high loadings of particulate matter in flue gases. Proposed BDAT Background Document for Hazardous Soils, August 1993 and Technology Screening Guide for Treatment of CERCLA Soils and Sludges, EPA 540/2–88/004, September 1988.

With respect to the remedial context, EPA, the states, and the regulated and environmental communities have long recognized that application of the LDR treatment standards developed for pure, industrial hazardous waste to contaminated soil can be counterproductive. See, for example, ''Hazardous Waste: Remediation Waste Requirements Can Increase the Time and Cost of Cleanups' U.S. General Accounting Office, GAO/RCED–98–4, October 1997. Application of LDRs developed for pure, industrial hazardous waste to contaminated soil often presents remediation project managers with only two choices: pursue a legal option of capping or treating hazardous contaminated soil in place thereby avoiding a duty to comply with LDRs, or excavate the soil and treat it to the full extent of best demonstrated available technology, usually, for organic constituents, incineration. EPA has found that this situation often creates an incentive to select remedies that minimize application of LDRs (e.g., remedies that involve capping or leaving untreated soil in place) a result obviously not contemplated by Congress in enacting the LDR program.[16] 62 FR at pages 64505–64506 (Dec. 5, 1997) and 61 FR at 18808 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein.

Because of the differences between the remedial context (responding to wastes which have already been released to the environment) and

[14] The exception is when waste contaminating soil is subject to a specified treatment method; in that case, the contaminated soil would also be subject to the specified treatment method.

[15] These soil treatment data have been claimed as confidential business information.

[16] As discussed in the April 29, 1996 proposal, EPA has, in the past, justified the existing treatment standards, in part, because they create an incentive to generate less of the affected waste in the first instance. See, Steel Manufactures Association v. EPA, 27 F.3d 642, 649 (D.C. Cir. 1994). In the remedial context, the waste is already in existence; therefore waste minimization is not an issue. Thus, application of the current LDR treatment standards to remediation waste can have the perverse effect of creating an incentive to avoid ''generating'' waste by leaving it in the ground. The Agency believes that the goals of remediation are better served by more aggresive remedial approaches, such as excavation and management (including some degree of treatment) of remediation wastes, that generally result in more permanent remedies. Such approaches should, therefore, be encouraged.

regulation of wastes generated by on-going industrial process (preventing wastes from being released into the environment in the first instance), EPA has rejected the conclusion that treatment standards for soil must be based upon the performance of the ''best'' demonstrated available treatment technology in the way the Agency has historically interpreted these terms. Instead, the Agency has chosen to develop soil treatment standards that can be achieved using a variety of treatment technologies which achieve substantial reductions in concentration or mobility of hazardous constituents and, because they are generally used to treat contaminated soils in remedial settings, do not present site managers with the type of dilemma described above. As EPA has long maintained, the strong policy considerations that argue for using the traditional BDAT analysis as the basis for LDR treatment standards for hazardous wastes generated by on-going industrial operations do not apply when evaluating BDAT in the remedial context. In the remedial context, for example, waste minimization is not an issue and the additional increment of treatment necessary to achieve traditional BDAT may yield little if any environmental benefit over other treatment options that adequately protect human health and the environment. 54 FR 41568 (October 19, 1989). Indeed there is a legitimate question as to whether a technology whose use results in foregoing other substantial environmental benefits (such as more aggressive, permanent remedies) can be considered a ''best'' technology. *Portland Cement Association* v. *Ruckelshaus*, 486 F. 2d 375, 385–86 at n. 42 (D.C. Cir. 1973); Essex Chemical Corp. v. Ruckelshaus, 486 F. 2d 427, 439 (D.C. Cir. 1973). This issue was discussed fully in the April 29, 1996 proposal and in a number of other EPA documents, see, for example, 54 FR 41568 (October 19, 1989) and 61 FR at 18808 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein.

The soil treatment standards promulgated today will significantly improve management of contaminated soil and remediations that involve contaminated soil. However, the Agency emphasizes that today's rule does not resolve the larger, more fundamental issues associated with application of RCRA Subtitle C to remediation generally. The Agency maintains that additional reform is needed to address, more fundamentally, the application of certain RCRA subtitle C requirements to all remediation wastes, including contaminated soil. The Agency will continue to participate in discussions of potential legislation to promote this additional needed reform. If legislation is not forthcoming, the Agency may reexamine its approach to remediation waste management, including the soil treatment standards.

B. Detailed Analysis of Soil Treatment Standards

All land disposal restriction treatment standards must satisfy the requirements of RCRA section 3004(m) by specifying levels or methods of treatment that ''substantially diminish the toxicity of the waste or substantially reduce the likelihood of migration of hazardous constituents from that waste so that short-term and long-term threats to human health and the environment are minimized.'' As EPA has discussed many times, the RCRA Section 3004(m) requirements may be satisfied by technology-based standards or risk-based standards. This conclusion was upheld in Hazardous Waste Treatment Council v. EPA, 886 F.2d 355, 362–64 (D.C. Cir. 1989), where technology-based LDR treatment standards were upheld as a permissible means of implementing RCRA Section 3004(m) provided they did not require treatment beyond the point at which threats to human health and the environment are minimized. Today's treatment standards for contaminated soils are primarily technology-based; however, a variance from the technology-based standards is allowed when EPA or an authorized state makes a site-specific determination that threats posed by land disposal of any given volume of contaminated soil are minimized at higher concentrations.

1. Technology Basis for Soil Treatment Standards

The land disposal restriction treatment standards for soil require that concentrations of hazardous constituents subject to treatment be reduced by ninety percent (90%) with treatment for any given constituent capped at ten times the universal treatment standard (10 X UTS). In other words, if treatment of a given constituent to meet the 90% reduction standard would reduce constituent concentrations to less than 10 X UTS, treatment to concentrations less than 10 X UTS is not required. This is commonly referred to as ''90% capped by 10xUTS.''

As first discussed in the September 14, 1993 proposal, the Agency has not used the statistical methods historically used in the land disposal restriction program to establish the soil treatment standards. In the past, the Agency has typically evaluated treatability data to identify the ''most difficult to treat'' waste and established treatment standards based on a statistical analysis of data from the best demonstrated available treatment technology for that waste. See, for example, 55 FR 26594 and 26605, June 23, 1989. While the existing regulations allow treatment using any technology that will satisfy the treatment standards, the practical impact of that approach is that treatment using the most aggressive treatment technology available (i.e., for organic constituents, destruction of organic constituents based upon the performance of incineration) is often necessary to achieve the treatment standards.

For contaminated soil, the Agency has chosen to establish technology-based soil treatment standards at levels that are achievable using a variety of common remedial technologies which destroy, remove or immobilize substantial amounts of hazardous constituents. 58 FR 48129 (September 14, 1993). The levels chosen—90% reduction capped at 10 X UTS—are within the zone of reasonable levels the Agency could have selected as treatment standards for contaminated soil.

Soil treatability data from EPA's Soil Treatment Database indicate that the soil treatment standards are achievable and that the Agency has selected a reasonable level of performance for the standard. After screening the Database to eliminate data from tests reflecting poorly designed or operated treatment, tests where EPA believes inappropriate technologies were applied (for example, data from ''immobilization'' of organic constituents), and other inappropriate data, the Agency was left with 2,541 data pairs representing treatment of eighty hazardous constituents including nine BDAT list metals.[17] EPA then analyzed these data to determine if the soil treatment standards could be reliably achieved using demonstrated soil treatment technologies. Based on this analysis, the Agency concluded that the soil treatment standards can be reliably achieved using a variety of available soil treatment technologies. The Agency concluded that the soil treatment standards can be reliably achieved using: biological treatment, chemical extraction, dechlorination, soil washing, stabilization and thermal desorption. Of course, since soil treatment is generally matrix dependent, the exact treatment technology which

[17] A complete discussion of the Agency's method for screening the Soil Treatment Database can be found in the LDR Phase II proposal (58 FR 48129—48131, September 14, 1993) and the Best Demonstrated Available Technology Background Document for Hazardous Soil (August 1993).

might be applied to any given contaminated soil will depend on the specific properties of the soil and the hazardous constituents of concern. Choices about which soil treatment technology to apply should be informed by appropriate use of bench and pilot scale studies and good engineering judgement. EPA acknowledges that the treatment efficiency necessary to achieve the soil treatment standards will depend on, among other things, the initial concentrations of hazardous constituents in any given volume of contaminated soil. Thus, not all soil treatment technologies will be capable of treating every contaminated soil to meet the standards adopted in this rule. However, the Agency finds that the soil treatment standards typically can be achieved by at least one of the demonstrated technologies, even in the case of hard-to-treat hazardous constituents such as dioxins and furans, polychlorinated biphenyls, and polynuclear aromatics.

Furthermore, the Agency has concluded that it is appropriate to express the soil treatment standards as a treatment performance goal capped by specific treatment levels. More specific standards, for example, a single numerical standard for all soil, could be counterproductive—less often achievable—given the varying combinations of hazardous constituents and soil properties that might be encountered in the field. 58 FR 48130 (September 14, 1993). An express objective of this rule is to increase the range of appropriate treatment alternatives available to achieve the LDR treatment standards in soil to increase the likelihood that more remediations will include treatment as a component of the remedy. This objective could be impeded by adopting single numeric values as treatment standards, since that approach would reduce needed flexibility. The resulting soil treatment standards, while still technology-based, thus depart from EPA's past methodology developed for process wastes in that they are not based exclusively on the application of the most aggressive technology to the most difficult to treat waste and are not expressed as a single numeric value.

Like any land disposal restriction treatment standard, the soil treatment standards may be achieved using any treatment method except treatment methods which involve impermissible dilution (e.g., addition of volume without destroying, removing or immobilizing hazardous constituents or transfer of hazardous constituents from soil to another medium such as air). For organic constituents, the soil treatment standards for volatile organic constituents are based on the performance of biotreatment, chemical extraction, dechlorination, thermal desorption or soil vapor extraction. The standards for semivolatile organic constituents are based on the performance of biotreatment, chemical extraction, dechlorination, soil washing, thermal desorption, or soil vapor extraction. The standards for organochlorine pesticides are based on the performance of biotreatment, dechlorination, hydrolysis, or thermal desorption. The standards for phenoxyacetic acid pesticides are based on the performance of dechlorination. The standards for polychlorinated biphenyls are based on the performance of chemical extraction, dechlorination, or thermal desorption. The standards for dioxins and furans are based on the performance of dechlorination or thermal desorption. EPA does not have specific data in the record on treatment of organophosphorous insecticides. Because they are based on a similar chemical structure, these contaminants, however, are likely as difficult to treat as other polar nonhalogenated organic compounds and are expected to respond to treatment in a manner similar to other polar nonhalogenated phenols, phenyl ethers, and cresols. Therefore, EPA believes that organophosphorous insecticides can be treated using the same technologies as would otherwise be used to treat polar nonhalogenated organics, i.e., biotreatment, chemical extraction, or thermal desorption. For all organic constituents the soil treatment standards are also achievable using combustion. EPA notes also that a number of judicial opinions have upheld EPA's extrapolation of achievability results for technology-based treatment standards based on chemical structure and activity similarity, as has been used here. See, e.g., *Chemical Manufacturers Ass'n* v. *EPA*, 870 F. 2d 177, 248 (5th Cir. 1989) and *National Ass'n of Metal Finishers* v. *EPA*, 719 F. 2d 624, 659 (3d Cir. 1983). For metals, the soil treatment standards are based on the performance of stabilization, and for mercury, chemical extraction. Achievability of the soil treatment standards is discussed, in detail, in section VII.B.8 of today's preamble.

a. Measuring Compliance With the Soil Treatment Standards For hazardous constituents which have a treatment standard measured by total waste analysis (i.e. standards for organic constituents and for cyanide), compliance with the 90% reduction standard should generally be measured using total constituent concentrations. For hazardous constituents which have a treatment standard measured based on concentrations in a TCLP extract (i.e., standards for metals and for carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone and methanol), compliance with the 90% reduction standard should generally be measured in leachate using the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure. The exceptions to these rules would be, for example, if soils contaminated with metal constituents were treated using a technology which removed or destroyed, rather than stabilized, metals. In an example like this, compliance with the 90% reduction standards should generally be measured using total constituent concentrations.

EPA takes this opportunity to clarify that when establishing the concentrations of hazardous constituents in any given volume of contaminated soil from which the 90% reduction will be measured, normal soil characterization techniques and procedures for representative sampling should be used. For example, it is not necessary to measure the 90% reduction from the soil sample with the lowest concentrations of hazardous constituents. EPA will publish additional guidance on establishing and validating 90% reduction levels for contaminated soil in the near future.

Today's rule does not change existing policies or guidance on soil sampling or site characterization. Although soil is often characterized using composite sampling, EPA notes that, consistent with the way the Agency measures compliance with other LDR treatment standards, compliance with the soil treatment standards will be measured and enforced using grab samples. This is appropriate because well-designed and well-operated treatment systems should ensure that soil is uniformly treated.

b. Major Comments A number of commenters expressed concern about the achievability of the soil treatment standards and/or the methodology EPA used to develop the soil treatment standards. These concerns are discussed in Section VII.B.8 of today's preamble and in the response to comments document, available in the docket for today's rulemaking.

2. The Soil Treatment Standards Satisfy RCRA Section 3004(m) Requirements

The technology-based ''90% capped by 10 X UTS'' treatment standard for contaminated soil is sufficiently stringent to satisfy the core requirement of RCRA Section 3004(m) that short-term and long-term threats to human health and the environment posed by

land disposal are minimized. Technology-based standards provide an objective measure of assurance that hazardous wastes are substantially treated before they are land disposed, thus eliminating the ''long-term uncertainties associated with land disposal.'' Eliminating these uncertainties was a chief Congressional objective in prohibiting land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes. Hazardous Waste Treatment Council v. EPA, 886 F.2d at 361–64. In addition, the extent of treatment required, 90 % reduction capped at treatment to concentrations within an order of magnitude of the UTS, ''substantially'' reduces mobility or total concentrations of hazardous constituents within the meaning of RCRA Section 3004(m)(1).

EPA has made two changes from proposal which strengthen the soil treatment standards to assure that they minimize threats to human health and the environment. First, the Agency has modified its approach to which hazardous constituents will be subject to treatment. In today's rule, when the soil treatment standards are used, EPA requires treatment for all hazardous constituents reasonably expected to be present in contaminated soil when such constituents are initially found at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. This treatment is required both for soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste and soil that exhibits (or exhibited) a characteristic of hazardous waste. Constituents subject to treatment are discussed further in Section VII.B.4 of today's preamble.

To further ensure that contaminated soil treated to comply with the soil treatment standards is safely managed, EPA has included additional restrictions on the use of treated contaminated soil in hazardous waste-derived products that are used in a manner constituting disposal (i.e., when such products will be placed on the land). The restrictions on use of treated contaminated soil in hazardous waste-derived products that are used in a manner constituting disposal are discussed in Section VII.B.5 of today's preamble.

Finally, the Agency reiterates that, in the remediation context, in assessing whether threats posed by land disposal have been minimized, one should appropriately consider the risks posed by leaving previously land disposed waste in place as well as the risks posed by land disposal of waste after it is removed and treated. 62 FR at 64506 (December 5, 1997). For example, if a treatment standard for organic constituents based on performance of incineration typically results in already land disposed materials such as contaminated soils being capped in place rather than more aggressively remediated, threats posed by land disposal of the waste ordinarily would not be minimized. Conversely, a treatment standard that results in substantial treatment followed by secure land disposal can be said to minimize threats, taking into account the totality of threats posed (i.e. including those posed if the soil were left in place untreated). *Id.* The soil treatment standards will ordinarily ensure that contaminated soil is appropriately treated within the meaning of RCRA Section 3004(m), considering both the threats posed by new land disposal of treated soil and the threats posed by on-going land disposal of existing contaminated soil (e.g., if the soil were left in place untreated).

EPA recognizes that some people may be concerned that a situation may arise where the soil treatment standards are at levels that are higher than those that EPA or an authorized state believes should be required for soil cleanup under a cleanup program. The Agency acknowledges that this may occur. The soil treatment standards, like other land disposal restriction treatment standards, are based on the performance of specific treatment technologies. As discussed earlier in today's preamble, technology-based standards have been upheld as a permissible means of implementing RCRA Section 3004(m). Most soil cleanup levels are based not on the performance of specific treatment technologies but on an analysis of risk. For this reason, technology-based treatment standards will sometimes over-and sometimes under-estimate the amount of treatment necessary to achieve site-specific, risk-based goals.

The purpose of the land disposal restriction treatment standards is to ensure that prohibited hazardous wastes are properly pre-treated before disposal (i.e., treated so that short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment posed by land disposal are minimized). As discussed above, the Agency believes the soil treatment standards promulgated today fulfill that mandate for soil that contains prohibited listed hazardous waste or exhibits a characteristic of prohibited hazardous waste. However, technology-based treatment standards are not necessarily appropriate surrogates for site-specific risk-based cleanup levels. In a circumstance where the soil treatment standards result in constituent concentrations that are higher than those determined, on a site-specific basis, to be required for soil cleanup, existing remedial programs such as RCRA Corrective Action, CERCLA and state cleanup programs could be applied to ensure that remedies are adequately protective. These programs already ensure protection of human health and the environment when managing most contaminated soils—i.e., soils that are not subject to the LDRs—and other remediation wastes. Furthermore, as discussed later in today's rule, treated contaminated soil would remain subject to regulation under RCRA Subtitle C unless and until EPA or an authorized state made an affirmative decision that the soil did not contain hazardous waste or, in the case of characteristic soil, no longer exhibited a hazardous characteristic.

3. Variance From the Soil Treatment Standards at Risk-Based Levels

EPA has long indicated that its preference would be to establish a complete set of risk-based land disposal treatment standards at levels that minimize short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment. See, for example, 55 FR at 6641 (Feb. 26, 1990). However, the difficulties involved in establishing risk-based standards on a nationwide basis are formidable due in large part to the wide variety of site-specific physical and chemical compositions encountered in the field and the uncertainties involved in evaluating long-term threats posed by land disposal. *Id.*; 60 FR 66380—66081 (Dec. 21, 1995). For these reasons the Agency has chosen to establish land disposal restriction treatment standards based on the performance of specific treatment technologies. Although technology-based treatment standards are permissible, they may not be established at levels more stringent than those necessary to minimize short and long-term threats to human health and the environment. Hazardous Waste Treatment Council, 886 F. 2d at 362 (land disposal restriction treatment standards may not be established, ''beyond the point at which there is not a ''threat'' to human health or the environment'').

While using risk-based approaches to determine when threats are minimized on a national basis has proven extremely difficult, these difficulties will diminish when evaluating risks posed by a specific contaminated soil in a particular remediation setting since, during remediation, one typically has detailed site-specific information on constituents of concern, potential human and environmental receptors, and potential routes of exposure. For this reason, EPA is establishing a site-specific variance from the technology-based soil treatment standards, which

can be used when treatment to concentrations of hazardous constituents greater (i.e., higher) than those specified in the soil treatment standards minimizes short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment. In this way, on a case-by-case basis, risk-based LDR treatment standards approved through a variance process could supersede the technology-based soil treatment standards. This approach was first discussed in the September 14, 1993 proposal, where EPA proposed that determinations that contaminated soil did not or no longer contained hazardous waste could supersede LDR treatment standards, if the ''contained-in'' level also constituted a ''minimized threat'' level. It was repeated in the April 29, 1996 proposal where the Agency proposed that, in certain circumstances, variances from land disposal restriction treatment standards could be approved in situations where concentrations higher than the treatment standards minimized threats.[18] 58 FR at 48128 (September 14, 1993) and 61 FR at 18811 and 18812 (April 29, 1996).

At this time, EPA is allowing the risk-based variances only for contaminated soils. The Agency believes this limitation is appropriate for a number of reasons. First, contaminated soils are most often generated during agency overseen cleanups, such as CERCLA cleanups, RCRA corrective actions or state overseen cleanups. This type of involvement in cleanups positions EPA and authorized states to appropriately consider site-specific, risk-based issues. Second, during remediation, experts and field personnel typically gather detailed site-specific information on risks posed by specific hazardous constituents or combinations of hazardous constituents, potential direct and indirect exposure routes, risk pathways and human and environmental receptors. Through application of this information, overseeing agencies can eliminate many of the long-term uncertainties associated with land disposal and, therefore, make appropriate risk-based decisions regarding the extent of treatment needed to minimize short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment from any given hazardous constituent or combination of hazardous constituents. EPA and state officials already routinely make these types of decisions when developing site-specific, risk-based cleanup levels and when making decisions about whether any given contaminated medium contains hazardous waste.[19] After experience implementing the site-specific minimize threat variance for contaminated soil, the Agency may consider extending it to other environmental media and remediation wastes.

Some commenters expressed concern that allowing site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determinations would abrogate the Agency's responsibilities under RCRA Section 3004(m). The Agency strongly disagrees. RCRA Section 3004(m) requires EPA to establish ''levels or methods of treatment, if any. * * *.'' In the case of contaminated soil, EPA is establishing those levels today based on the performance of available, appropriate soil treatment technologies. Providing a variance process to modify a level or method of treatment on a case-by-case basis reduces the likelihood that in any particular situation technology-based treatment standards will result in treatment beyond the point at which threats are minimized. The Agency is requiring that minimize threat variance determinations for contaminated soils be evaluated using the existing site-specific variance process set out in 40 CFR 268.44(h). EPA recently added language to this provision to clarify that variances cannot be approved without opportunity for public participation, including notice by appropriate means, opportunity for public comment and adequate explanation of an ultimate determination. 62 FR at 64507 (Dec. 5, 1997).

While not required, EPA anticipates that decisions about site-specific minimize threat decisions variances will often be combined with decisions that soil no longer contains hazardous waste. As discussed later in today's preamble, Agency guidance on ''contained-in'' determinations is essentially the same as the requirements for site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determinations promulgated today. For that reason, EPA believes it will always be appropriate to combine a contained-in determination with a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variance. In these cases, EPA encourages program implementors and facility owners/operators to include information about the ''contained-in'' decision in the public notice of the site-specific minimize threat variance. In cases where a site-specific minimize threat variance is combined with a decision that a soil no longer contains hazardous waste, once treated to comply with the treatment standard imposed by the variance, the soil would no longer have any obligations under RCRA Subtitle C and could be managed—including land disposed—without further control under RCRA Subtitle C. The contained-in policy is discussed in more detail in Section VII.B.8 and Section VII.E of today's preamble.

EPA reminds program implementors that, consistent with the rest of the land disposal restriction program, site-specific determinations that threats are minimized cannot be based on the potential safety of land disposal units, or engineered structures such as liners, caps, slurry walls or any other practice occurring after land disposal. American Petroleum Inst. v. EPA, 906 F.2d 729, 735–36 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (land treatment cannot be considered in determining whether threats posed by land disposal have been minimized because land treatment is a type of land disposal and section 3004(m) requires that threats be minimized before land disposal occurs); see also S. Rep. No. 284, 98th Cong. 1st sess. at 15, stating that engineered barriers cannot be considered in assessing no-migration variances because ''[a]rtificial barriers do not provide the assurances necessary to meet the standard.'' This means that site-specific minimize threat determinations must be based on the inherent threats any given contaminated soil would pose. The Agency recognizes that this will have the effect of precluding site-specific minimize threat variances for remedies that rely, even in part, on capping, containment or other physical or institutional controls. In

[18] In the April 29, 1996 proposal, the Agency proposed to limit variances based on a site-specific minimize threat determination to contaminated soils where all concentrations of hazardous constituents were below a ''bright line,'' that is, below a certain risk level. The Agency also requested comment on extending site-specific minimize threat variances to other contaminated soils. Based on further consideration and consideration of comments, the Agency is persuaded that a site-specific minimize threat variance should be available to all contaminated soils. The Agency believes this is proper because the outcome of a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variance—alternative, site-specific LDR treatment standards based on risk—will be the same regardless of the initial concentrations of hazardous constituents. In any case, the Agency is not, at this time, taking action on the portion of the April 29, 1996 proposal that would have established a ''bright line'' to distinguish between higher- and lower-risk media. If, in the future, the Agency takes action to establish a bright line, it will address the relationship of a bright line to site-specific minimize threat variances.

[19] While not forbidden, the Agency believes that site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determinations will rarely be made in the context of an independent or voluntary cleanup action, since, in these types of actions, an overseeing Agency will not, typically, have been involved in the identification exposure pathways and receptors of concern or the calculation of site-specific, risk-based cleanup levels. Of course, generators could apply for a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variance during an independent or voluntary cleanup and, provided EPA or an authorized state agreed that the proposed alternative treatment standards minimized threats considering appropriate exposure pathways and receptors, a variance could be approved.

addition to being compelled by the statute, the Agency believes this approach is proper, in that it may encourage remedy choices that rely more predominantly on treatment to permanently and significantly reduce the concentrations (or mobility) of hazardous constituents in contaminated soil. The Agency has a strong and longstanding preference for these types of more permanent remedial approaches.

In addition, at a minimum, alternative land disposal restriction treatment standards established through site specific, risk-based minimize threat variances should be within the range of values the Agency generally finds acceptable for risk-based cleanup levels. That is, for carcinogens, alternative treatment standards should ensure constituent concentrations that result in the total excess risk from any medium to an individual exposed over a lifetime generally falling within a range from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}, using 10^{-6} as a point of departure and with a preference, all things being equal, for achieving the more protective end of the risk range. For non-carcinogenic effects, alternative treatment standards should ensure constituent concentrations that an individual could be exposed to on a daily basis without appreciable risk of deleterious effect during a lifetime; in general, the hazard index should not exceed one (1). Constituent concentrations that achieve these levels should be calculated based on a reasonable maximum exposure scenario—that is, based on an analysis of both the current and reasonably expected future land uses, with exposure parameters chosen based on a reasonable assessment of the maximum exposure that might occur. The Agency believes these represent an appropriate range of minimum values for site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determinations because sites cleaned up to these levels are typically released from regulatory control under the Federal CERCLA program and the RCRA corrective action program. See, for example, the National Contingency Plan (55 FR 8666, March 8, 1990) the 1990 RCRA Corrective Action Subpart S Proposal (55 FR 30798, July 27, 1990), and the 1996 RCRA Corrective Action Subpart S ANPR (61 FR 19432, May 1, 1996). In addition to achieving protection of human health, alternative treatment standards must ensure that environmental receptors are protected and must also ensure that no unacceptable transfer of contamination from one medium to another, for example, from soil to ground water, will occur.[20] Protection of environmental receptors and against cross-media contamination may, in some cases, require more stringent (i.e., lower) alternative treatment standards than would be necessary to protect human health alone. The Agency recognizes that this approach is different from the approach used in developing national risk-based minimize threat levels proposed in the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR-Waste). 60 FR 66344 (December 21, 1995). This difference is proper, in that the HWIR-Waste proposal contemplated nationally-applicable risk-based LDR treatment standards and, therefore, had to consider the myriad of potential exposure pathways and receptors which might occur at any given site, nation wide. A site-specific minimize threat determination is informed by actual and reasonable potential exposure pathways and receptors at a specific land disposal location.

Although not expressly limited to land disposal of contaminated soil on-site, EPA anticipates that site-specific minimize threat variances will, most often, be applied to these activities. The basis for developing an alternative land disposal restriction treatment standard during the site-specific minimize threat variance is application of risk information about specific exposure pathways and receptors of concern. To apply such a variance to off-site land disposal, the treatment standard would have to be informed by the exposure pathways and receptors present at the off-site land disposal areas (assuming no physical or engineered structures or other post-land-disposal controls). While such an analysis is allowed, this information is not, to the Agency's knowledge, routinely gathered during site remediation.

Most commenters supported the concept of using a treatment variance to reduce the likelihood that, in any particular case, technology-based soil treatment standards might prompt treatment beyond the point at which threats to human health and the environment are minimized.

One commenter was concerned that establishing a risk-based minimize threat variance without adequate minimum standards would be contrary to law and impossible to oversee. EPA was, in part, persuaded by these comments and has added a requirement that, at a minimum, alternative LDR treatment standards approved through a site-specific minimize threat variance be within the range of acceptable values the Agency typically uses for cleanup decisions, as discussed above. In addition, as discussed above, the Agency has clarified that, unlike some CERCLA or RCRA corrective action remedies, site-specific minimize threat variances may not rely on post-land disposal controls.

4. Constituents Subject to Treatment

For soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste, EPA proposed that treatment would be required for each hazardous constituent originating from the contaminating waste. For soil which exhibits (or exhibited) a characteristic of hazardous waste, EPA proposed that treatment would be required: (1) in the case of TC soil, for the characteristic contaminant; (2) in the case of ignitable, reactive or corrosive soil, for the characteristic property; and, (3) in both cases, for all underlying hazardous constituents. 61 FR at 18809 (April 29, 1996). Under the 1996 proposal, treatment would have been required only when those constituents were initially present at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. EPA also requested comment on, among other things, whether, for soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste, treatment should be required for all underlying hazardous constituents present at concentrations above ten times the UTS. Underlying hazardous constituent is defined in 40 CFR 268.2(i) as, ''any constituent listed in 40 CFR 268.48 table UTS, except fluoride, sulfides, vanadium, selenium, and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards.''

Many commenters supported the proposed approach. Some commenters, however, expressed concern that, because contaminated soil often contains numerous hazardous constituents from a variety of sources, limiting treatment of soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste to constituents originating from the contaminating waste might result in soil contaminated with listed waste undergoing less treatment than soil which exhibits (or exhibited) a characteristic of hazardous waste. One commenter also asserted that the proposed approach to constituents subject to treatment was, in the case of soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste, inconsistent with the Chemical Waste opinion. On further consideration, EPA was persuaded that it is prudent to apply the logic of the

[20] Unacceptable cross-media transfer would include, for example, transfer of contaminants from soil to air in excess of applicable air emission standards.

Chemical Waste opinion both to soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste and to soils which exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste.

As the Agency explained in the 1996 proposal, contaminated soils are potentially contaminated with a wider range of hazardous constituents than most pure hazardous wastes generated by on-going industrial processes—in no small part because contaminated soils generally reflect uncontrolled disposal settings. 58 FR at 48124 (September 14, 1993). Since the Chemical Waste opinion addressed a similar situation (certain characteristic hazardous wastes that might contain a variety of hazardous constituents), the Agency is persuaded that it is prudent to apply the logic of the Chemical Waste opinion to contaminated soil and require treatment of all underlying hazardous constituents. See Chemical Waste Management v. US EPA, 976 F.2d at 16–18 (D.C. Cir 1992). Therefore, when the soil treatment standards are used, today's final rule requires that all contaminated soil subject to the LDRs be treated to achieve the soil treatment standards for each underlying hazardous constituent reasonably expected to be present in the soil when such constituents are initially found at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard. In addition to treatment of all underlying hazardous constituents as discussed above, as proposed, characteristic soil must also be treated, in the case of TC soil, for the TC constituent and, in the case of ignitable, corrosive, or reactive soil, for the characteristic property.

Although, when the soil treatment standards are used, treatment is now required for each underlying hazardous constituent when such constituents are initially found at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard, it will not be necessary to monitor soil for the entire list of underlying hazardous constituents. Generators of contaminated soil can reasonably apply knowledge of the likely contaminants present and use that knowledge to select appropriate underlying hazardous constituents, or classes of constituents, for monitoring. This is consistent with the approaches EPA typically takes in remedial programs, where it emphasizes that remediation managers should focus investigations on constituents of concern and with regulations that allow generators to rely on knowledge to determine whether any given solid waste is hazardous. *Cf.* 61 FR at 19444 where EPA encouraged remediation managers to ''tailor [facility investigations] to the specific conditions and circumstances at the facility and focus on the units, releases, and exposure pathways of concern.''

For nonanalyzable constituents, EPA is promulgating the approach discussed in both the September 14, 1993 and the April 29, 1996 proposals. In situations where contaminated soil contains both analyzable and nonanalyzable organic constituents, treating the analyzable constituents to meet the soil treatment standards is also reasonably expected to provide adequate treatment of the nonanalyzable constituents. In situations where contaminated soil contains only nonanalyzable constituents (i.e., soil contaminated only by nonanalyzable U or P listed wastes), treatment using the specified method for the appropriate U or P listed waste is required. 61 FR at 18810, April 29, 1996. Most commenters supported this approach.

5. Relationship of Soil Treatment Standards to Naturally Occurring Constituents

In the April 29, 1996 proposal EPA requested comment on whether concentrations of naturally occurring constituents should be evaluated when identifying constituents subject to treatment. Commenters who addressed this issue overwhelmingly recommended that, for naturally occurring constituents, EPA cap LDR treatment requirements for soil at natural background concentrations. After considering these comments, EPA was persuaded that treatment to comply with LDRs should not be required if constituent concentrations fall below naturally occurring background concentrations, provided the soil will continue to be managed on site or in an area with similar natural background concentrations. If soil will be sent for land disposal off-site, compliance with LDRs is required, since the Agency believes that natural background concentrations on-site will not automatically correspond to natural background concentrations at a remote land disposal facility.

The Agency notes that, for purposes of this discussion, natural background concentrations are constituent concentrations that are present in soil which has not been influenced by human activities or releases. Since these constituent concentrations are present absent human influence and EPA has determined that soil (like other environmental media) is not, of itself, a waste but may be regulated as hazardous waste under RCRA only when it contains (or contained) waste, EPA is not convinced the Agency would have the authority to require compliance with LDRs when constituent concentrations fall below background concentrations even if it felt compelled to do so. (Of course, such constituents could be regulated as hazardous constituents under state and Federal cleanup authorities, including RCRA corrective action and other authorities.)

Since natural background concentrations may vary across geographic areas, and to ensure that LDRs will only be capped at background where appropriate, EPA will require that individuals who wish to cap LDR treatment at natural background concentrations apply for and receive a treatment variance. EPA will presume that when LDRs would require treatment to concentrations that are less than natural background, such a variance will be appropriate, based on the finding that it is inappropriate, for contaminated soil, to require treatment to concentrations less than natural background concentrations. This issue has been clarified in today's final regulations, see 40 CFR 268.44(h)(4).

6. Restrictions on Use of Treated Hazardous Contaminated Soil in Products Used in a Manner Constituting Disposal

Although, as discussed earlier in today's preamble, EPA believes the soil treatment standards satisfy the requirements of RCRA Section 3004(m), EPA has determined that additional restrictions are necessary for hazardous contaminated soils that are used to produce products which are, subsequently, used in a manner constituting disposal (i.e., used to produce products which are placed in or on the land). Under current regulations, hazardous waste-derived products that are used in a manner constituting disposal must, among other things, comply with the applicable land disposal restriction treatment standards in 40 CFR part 268.40, that is, the Universal Treatment Standards. See 40 CFR 266.23(a). EPA has concluded that hazardous contaminated soil used to produce products which are, subsequently, used in a manner constituting disposal must continue to meet the universal treatment standards. Such products, then, are not eligible for the soil treatment standards promulgated today. EPA has made this decision for several reasons. First, EPA has chosen technology-based treatment standards (such as today's soil treatment standards) as a means of implementing the LDR statutory requirements in order to eliminate as many of the uncertainties associated with land disposal of hazardous waste as possible.

55 FR at 6642 (Feb. 26, 1990). These uncertainties increase sharply when one considers possible dispositions of hazardous waste-derived products used in a manner constituting disposal. These products can be placed virtually anywhere, compounding potential release mechanisms, exposure pathways, and human and environmental receptors. 62 FR at 64506 (Dec. 5, 1997) and 53 FR at 31197–98 (August 17, 1988). For these reasons, the Agency in 1988 determined that these wastes should be treated to reflect the best treatment available, 53 FR at 31197–98, and the Agency believes this reasoning continues to hold with respect to contaminated soils. Second, EPA has determined that the soil treatment standards adopted in today's rule are justified, in many instances, in order to encourage remediation involving treatment over remedies that involve leaving un-treated contaminated soils in place. The Agency is less sure that this is a desirable incentive if the contaminated soils are to be used in a manner constituting disposal, again because of the uncertainties posed by this method of land disposal.

Note that EPA has explained, however, that remediation activities involving replacement of treated soils onto the land is not a type of use constituting disposal, in part, because it is a supervised remediation instead of an unsupervised recycling activity. 62 FR 26063 (May 12, 1997). This interpretation is not affected by today's rulemaking.

7. Availability of Soil Treatment Standards

EPA proposed that soil-specific land disposal restriction treatment standards would be available only for contaminated soils managed under an agency approved, site-specific cleanup plan termed a Remediation Management Plan or ''RMP.'' The Agency also specifically requested comment on whether soil-specific treatment standards should be made available to all contaminated soil. 61 FR at 18813 (April 29, 1996). The majority of commenters who addressed this issue strongly supported extending the soil treatment standards to all contaminated soil. These commenters argued that extending soil-specific LDRs to all contaminated soil would encourage voluntary and independent cleanups, especially at low and medium priority sites where a regulatory agency might not have the resources to provide real-time oversight through a ''RMP.'' After considering these comments, EPA is persuaded that the soil treatment standards should be available for all contaminated soil and has revised the regulations accordingly.

EPA's thinking in proposing to require a site-specific remediation management plan to take advantage of the soil treatment standards was that site-specific oversight, and potentially modification of the treatment standards, would be necessary to ensure that all contaminated soils were appropriately treated. 61 FR at 18807 (April 29, 1996). However, EPA now concludes that the soil treatment standards will ensure adequate treatment of all contaminated soils for two reasons.

First and primarily, the residuals from treatment of hazardous contaminated soil will typically continue to be regulated as hazardous waste and will remain subject to applicable RCRA Subtitle C requirements. 61 FR at 18810 (April 29, 1996). Non-soil residuals, such as wastes generated during application of separation technologies, will be regulated as hazardous wastes if they exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste or if they derive from treating a soil which contains listed hazardous waste. Therefore, these types of non-soil residuals will typically be subject to the universal treatment standards in 40 CFR 268.40. See 57 FR at 37240 (Aug. 18, 1992) where EPA took the same approach for residues from treating contaminated debris. Soil residuals will also be regulated as hazardous waste unless it is determined that the soil does not contain hazardous waste.[21] For example, application of a thermal desorption technology would likely generate two types of residuals: treated soil (soil residual) and concentrated contaminants removed from the soil and captured in an air pollution control device (non-soil residual). If the contaminated soil contained a listed hazardous waste or exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste at the time of treatment, both residuals would continue to be subject to RCRA Subtitle C regulations. The non-soil residual would be required to comply with applicable universal treatment standards prior to land disposal; the soil residual would generally require land disposal in a Subtitle C unit unless a ''contained-in'' determination was made. Therefore, although a remediation management plan is no longer required to take advantage of the soil treatment standards, a site-specific decision is still required before treated contaminated soil can exit the system of RCRA regulations.

Second, as noted earlier, EPA has extended the treatment requirement to all underlying hazardous constituents reasonably expected to be present in contaminated soils when such constituents are found at initial concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard and retained current treatment requirements for hazardous contaminated soils used to produce products that are subsequently used in a manner constituting disposal.

8. Achievability of Contaminated Soil Treatment Standards

The soil treatment standards promulgated today are based primarily on the data for soil treatability found in EPA's Soil Treatment Database (SDB). See, Best Demonstrated Available Treatment Background Document for Hazardous Soils, August 1993 and LDR Phase 2 proposal at 58 FR 48122, Sept. 14, 1993. Data from the soil treatment database are corroborated by more recent performance data for non-combustion treatment of remediation wastes. See Soil Treatability Analysis: Analysis of Treatability Data for Contaminated Soil Treatment Technologies (April 1998, USEPA) and references cited in note 5 below.

The soil treatment data base contains 6,394 pairs of data points (for the same sample, one datum for untreated soil and one datum for treated soil) describing the treatment of hazardous constituents in contaminated soils managed under the RCRA and the Superfund programs. After screening the database to eliminate data from tests reflecting poorly designed or operated treatment, tests where EPA believes inappropriate technologies were applied (for example, data from immobilization of organic constituents) and other inappropriate data, the Agency was left with 2,541 pairs of data points. These data pairs depict treatment of ninety-four hazardous constituents, including eighty-five organic constituents and nine BDAT list metals. The retained 2,541 pairs of data points from the soil treatment database represent the treatment of organic and metal constituents by various technologies including: combustion, biological treatment, chemical/solvent extraction, dechlorination, thermal desorption, air/steam extraction, photolysis, soil washing, stabilization, and vitrification. The soil treatment database includes performance data from bench, pilot, and full scale technologies. A complete discussion of the Agency's method for

[21] The exception would be soil residuals from treatment of soils which were determined no longer to contain a listed hazardous waste or were decharacterized and yet remained subject to LDRs. In this case, since the treatment would be performed on non-hazardous soil, the soil residuals would also be considered non-hazardous.

screening the Soil Treatment Database can be found in the LDR Phase II proposal (58 FR 48129–31, September 14, 1993) and the Best Demonstrated Available Technology Background Document for Hazardous Soil (August 1993).

A number of commenters were concerned that aggregated data, i.e., the 2,541 pairs of data points representing the combined performance of combustion and non-combustion technologies, may mask the performance of non-combustion technologies alone. Commenters urged EPA to disaggregate these performance data to allow for more accurate analysis of non-combustion technology performance. As a result, EPA has disaggregated the combustion and non-combustion treatment data for purposes of analyzing the achievability of today's soil treatment standards. See generally, Soil Data Analysis: Soil Treatability Analysis of Treatability Data for Contaminated Soil Treatment Technologies (April 1998, USEPA) and Additional Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8. of Phase IV Final Rule Preamble (April 1998, USEPA).

After separating out combustion data, the remaining non-combustion soil treatment data base is reduced from 2,541 to 2,143 paired data points. These 2,143 [22] data pairs depict the treatment of 72 organics [23] and nine metals in contaminated by biological treatment, chemical and solvent extraction, dechlorination, thermal desorption, air and steam stripping, hydrolysis, photolysis, soil washing, and stabilization.

As discussed earlier in today's preamble, EPA did not use the traditional BDAT approach to develop the soil treatment standards. Instead, the Agency evaluated data from the 2,143 non-combustion data pairs in the soil treatment database to identify, generally, the level of performance non-combustion soil treatment technologies achieve. In light of our multi-faceted objectives regarding remediation of contaminated soils (discussed earlier in this preamble), this approach and methodology are appropriate. As noted earlier in today's preamble, the numerical values chosen for soil treatment standards—90% reduction capped at ten times the UTS—are within the zone of reasonable values from which the Agency can properly select.

For soil contaminated with organic constituents, the retained 2,143 data pairs from the soil treatment database show generally that soils with moderate levels of contamination are more amenable to treatment by non-combustion technologies than soils with high levels of contamination. However, the data also show that the soil treatment standards promulgated today can be achieved by non-combustion technologies even in cases when soils contain elevated levels of harder-to-treat organic hazardous constituents, such as dioxins and furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polynuclear aromatics (PNAs). The available data on the performance of non-combustion technologies suggest that some technologies are more effective with certain organics within specific families or chemical functional groups. For example, while many organic treatment technologies were effective in removing volatile organics from the soils, dechlorination is more effective than other non-combustion treatment technologies for treating chlorinated organics. For soil contaminated by metals, the retained 2,143 data points from the soil treatment database show that metals can typically be treated via stabilization to meet the soil treatment standards.

Although, for the reasons discussed earlier in today's preamble, EPA has elected to base the soil treatment standards on the performance of non-combustion technologies, combustion of soil is not prohibited. This is consistent with all other numerical treatment standards, which can likewise be achieved through use of any technology (other than impermissible dilution). It may be that combustion is, in fact, chosen as the remedial treatment technology at certain sites, most likely because of economic considerations (such as in the case of low soil volumes where on-site treatment units are not economically viable). Selection of the best treatment technology for the specific soil type and range of contaminants present at any given remediation site is a site-specific decision assuming, for soils subject to the LDRs, that the selected technology does not involve impermissible dilution and that today's soil treatment standards are met. Further details about the results of EPA's examination of treatment technologies for different groups of contaminants are discussed in the succeeding sections.

a. Comments. Many commenters expressed concern that the retained 2,541 data points from the soil treatment database might not adequately address the many types of soils and contaminated site scenarios that may arise in the field. Among other things, these commenters asserted that: (1) the list of chemical organic constituents for which EPA has data may be too small to extrapolate to other organics in the list of underlying hazardous constituents that must meet treatment standards; (2) for organic constituents, many of the treatment test results examined by EPA involved mostly combustion rather than non-combustion technologies; (3) for soils with multiple hazardous constituents and other complex soil matrices, the soil treatment standards could only be met via incineration; and, (4) EPA should not pool data from bench, pilot, and full scale treatment applications. For the most part, these commenters suggested that EPA either exempt hazardous contaminated soil entirely from a duty to comply with land disposal restriction treatment standards or, if hazardous contaminated soil were to remain subject to LDRs, allow risk-based treatment standards to be developed entirely on a site-by-site basis pursuant to state oversight.

EPA closely considered these comments and carefully re-evaluated the data from the soil treatment database as well as other data from more recent sources. These evaluations are summarized in the background documents for today's final rule. EPA is not, at this time, taking action to categorically exempt large volumes of hazardous remediation waste (including contaminated soil) from RCRA hazardous waste management requirements and, therefore, the issue of achievability of today's soil treatment standards is germane.

Notwithstanding the treatment results described in this section below, which support the achievability of today's soil treatment standards, EPA realizes that national, technology-based treatment standards are sometimes not achievable because of site- and waste-specific characteristics. Thus, EPA has long provided for treatment variances under these circumstances (see 40 CFR 268.44). In addition, because EPA and authorized states are in a position during remediation to make site-specific risk-based minimize threat determinations, the Agency is also adopting in today's rule a new type of variance for contaminated soils. This variance can be granted if, on a case-by-case basis, it is determined that the technology-based treatment standard

[22] One single datum from the vitrification of p,p'DDT was not included since it appears to have resulted from treatment that was not optimally designed or conducted.

[23] Out of 85 organic constituents, only 13 were treated exclusively by combustion. See, however, the discussion later in this preamble with regard to presence of data from incineration and extrapolation of data among organic constituents.

would prompt treatment beyond the point at which threats are minimized.

Fundamentally, EPA agrees with many commenters that today's land disposal treatment standards for contaminated soil may not remove all of the barriers RCRA can impose on efficient and aggressive site remediation. As discussed earlier in today's preamble, the Agency hopes the application of RCRA Subtitle C requirements to remediation of contaminated soils and other wastes will be addressed through legislation. If there is no legislative action, EPA may choose to take additional regulatory action, which may include either a re-examination of the application of LDRs to contaminated soil or other remediation wastes or a re-evaluation of today's soil treatment standards, or both. In the meantime, today's rule represents a significant improvement over the current practice of applying the treatment standards developed for pure industrial hazardous waste to contaminated soil.

b. Analysis of Data from the Soil Treatment Database. The soil treatment standards promulgated today are based EPA's Soil Treatment Database (SDB). See, Best Demonstrated Available Treatment Background Document for Hazardous Soils (August 1993); LDR Phase 2 proposal (58 FR 48122, Sept. 14, 1993); and Soil Treatability Analysis: Analysis of Treatability Data for Contaminated Soil Treatment Technologies (April 1998, USEPA) (hereinafter, this document is referred to as the ''Soil Treatability Analysis Report''). General concerns about the soil treatment database (and in particular, concerns about achieving the 10 times UTS or 90% reduction standard) are addressed here. Results of our analysis of the soil treatment database data on treatment performance for various technologies are shown in Table 1 below. Results of additional analysis for various organic and metal contaminant groups are shown in Tables 2–5 below. Further details of the analysis and additional findings are contained in the technical background documents in this docket.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF TREATMENT RESULTS PER TECHNOLOGY IN SOIL DATA BASE [24]

Treatment technology	Total paired data points in the soil data base	Untreated	Treated			
		Data points meeting 10 times UTS standard	Data points meeting 10 times UTS but not 90% reduction standard	Data points meeting 90% reduction but not 10 times UTS standard	Data points meeting both 10 times UTS and 90% reduction standards	Data Points failing both 10 times UTS and 90% reduction standards
Biological Treatment	250	86	176	168	109	15
Chemical Treatment	242	58	226	206	200	10
Dechlorination	154	53	134	100	84	4
Stabilization	269	140	250	239	232	12
Stripping	236	88	206	103	103	30
Washing	35	10	21	14	11	11
Thermal Desorption	957	338	833	759	692	57
Total	2143 [25]	773	1846	1589	1431	139

In aggregate, the results on Table 1 indicate that the Agency's selection of standards are within the range of reasonable values for non-combustion technologies to achieve. These data show that 139 (or 6%) paired data points out of 2143 would fail to meet the 10 times UTS or 90% reduction standard. Among possible reasons for these treatment performance deviations are that some soil samples represent cases in which the selected technology was not appropriate for the range of hazardous constituents in an organic chemical admixture. A better selection of treatment technology may include either a more aggressive non-combustion technology or may involve use of two or more technology trains in order to meet the soil treatment standards. It is common practice to employ multiple treatment trains at facilities that have complex chemical mixtures or soil textures at a site. As further explained in succeeding sections of this preamble and in various background documents, EPA believes that the hazardous soil treatment standards promulgated today are within a regime of reasonable treatment levels normally achieved by non-combustion technologies. See, e.g., Soil Treatability Analysis Report and Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA).

(1) Concerns About Presence of Data from Incineration and Extrapolation of Data to Other Constituents. As mentioned earlier, EPA has segregated the available treatment data (2,541 paired data points) so that we can better examine the 2,143 paired data points describing the treatment of hazardous soils by non-combustion technologies. Although 50 organic constituents in the original 2,541 paired data points were treated by combustion (i.e., incineration), only 13 of these 50 organics were treated exclusively by combustion. These 13 hazardous constituents are: 1,2,4-trichloro-benzene; p,p′-DDD; p,p′DDE; 2,4-dichlorophenol; methoxychlor; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; carbon tetrachloride; chloroform; hexachloroethane; 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-propane; isodrin; and gamma-BHC. None of the data describing combustion of these 13 constituents or the other 37 organics (for which there are some combustion results) were relied upon in assessing achievability of today's hazardous soil treatment limits.

With respect to commenters' concerns about extrapolating the SDB data to organic and inorganic constituents that will need to be treated, EPA analyzed the various non-combustion technologies and their average treatment efficiencies against various chemical clusters and chemical functional groups of hazardous constituents. See: (1) Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA); (2) Derivation of Treatment Achievability Results of Organic Functional Groups and Types of Compounds (April 1998, USEPA); (3) Soil Treatability Analysis Report (USEPA, 1998); and (4) Additional

[24] For discussion of these treatment data, see Soil Treatability Analysis Report, and Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA).

[25] As noted earlier, EPA examined in detail up to 2,541 pairs of data points in total, and the number of non-combustion data pairs examined is 2,143.

Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8. of the Final Rule Preamble (April 1998, USEPA).

The results are summarized in Tables 2–5 below. These results show that non-combustion technologies can achieve today's soil treatment standards. 93.5% (2,004 of the 2,143 data pairs) of the treatment test results meet the 10 times UTS or 90% reduction standard. Furthermore, non-combustion technologies can meet the soil treatment standards even in cases when soils contain elevated levels of harder-to-treat organic hazardous constituents, such as dioxins and furans, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polynuclear aromatics (PNAs). See Appendix D in Soil Treatability Analysis Report.

As noted earlier, available data on the performance of non-combustion technologies treating organics also show that some technologies are more effective with certain organics within specific families or chemical functional groups, e.g., organic treatment technologies removing volatile organics from the soils and dechlorination removing halogenated organics. Treatability tests at certain complex sites corroborate these findings of achievability from the SDB.

Regarding organics, at the Ninth Avenue Dump Site in Indiana, hazardous soils were contaminated with low to moderate concentrations of PNAs, aromatics, chlorinated aliphatics, and phthalates. Untreated constituents showed concentrations that were about the same or up to two orders of magnitude higher than today's soil treatment standards.[26] Among the volatiles were toluene (1,100 ppm), total xylene (2,100 ppm), ethylbenzene (420 ppm), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (120 ppm), trichloroethene (93 ppm), tetrachloroethene (380 ppm), 1,1-dichloroethane (81 ppm), and methylene chloride (800 ppm). The following semivolatile organics-PNAs (and their highest concentration) were phenanthrene (92 ppm) and naphthalene (84 ppm). Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, a semivolatile phthalate, was reported at 110 ppm. The soil particle distribution of the contaminated soil was not quantified, but the soil was reported as comprised primarily of sand and silt. Biotreatment achieved the following average treatment reduction efficiencies:

- Volatile chlorinated aliphatics—99.9%;
- Ethylbenzene—100%;
- Volatile aromatics—99.9%;
- Semivolatile PNAs—97.4%;
- Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate—93.2%.

Regarding complex metal remediations, the full-scale stabilization study conducted at the Portable Equipment Salvage Company, a transformer and metal salvage operation in Oregon, involved untreated levels of lead up to 880 mg/l (TCLP) and zinc up to 71 mg/l (TCLP). Organics were also present—the highest sample showing 610 mg/l lead (TCLP), 14,000 ppm oil and grease, 41,000 ppm total organic carbon, and 7.1 pH. The facility conducted treatability studies on three soil textures found at the site: (1) sandy loam, (2) loamy sand, and (3) loam. The stabilized sandy loam sample showed a concentration of 0.5 ppm lead, a 99.72% reduction efficiency. The facility also treated two samples of loamy sand, one to 47 mg/l lead (TCLP) (a 93.65% reduction efficiency) and the other to 2.5 mg/l lead (TCLP) (a 99.72% reduction efficiency). The treated loam sample showed 0.10 mg/l lead, a 99.97% reduction.

More information underlying EPA's rationale for extrapolating the available treatment performance data to other organic and inorganic hazardous constituents regulated under the land disposal restrictions can be found in the RCRA Docket for this rule (see Appendix D in Soil Treatability Analysis Report) and memorandum to docket on extrapolation of treatment performance data among different hazardous constituents.

Finally, we note that even though there were treatment data on soils containing cyanide in the larger data base (6,394 paired data points), none of the retained 2,541 or 2,143 paired data points included treatment data on cyanide. However, the current UTS for cyanide is based on the performance of alkaline dechlorination, a non-combustion technology. Cyanides can form complexes with metals and organics and, therefore, technologies capable of removing both organic and metals are also able to remove cyanide from contaminated soils. As a result, it is reasonable to expect that the average treatment performance attained by treating organics in soils will also be achieved for cyanide-bearing contaminated soils. We note that, for example, 90% reduction can be achieved based on the performance efficiency that thermal desorption attained in removing PNA's (with more than five rings) and chlorinated organics from contaminated soil. These constituents are among the hardest chemical species to remove via thermal desorption. For these reasons, the Agency has concluded that today's soil treatment standard for cyanide can be achieved by a non-combustion technology as well.

(2) Technology Scale and Soil Variability Issues. As noted earlier, several commenters objected to EPA's pooling of treatment data from pilot, bench, and full scale processes, and urged EPA to consider only performance data from full-scale field studies characterizing the treatment of soil volumes. EPA prefers, generally, to rely on full scale studies for the purpose of developing and promulgating treatment standards, and this is true with respect to the soil treatment standards as well. However, in this case as well as in many prior LDR treatment standard efforts, EPA's data base includes more than just full scale data upon which EPA can properly rely. Bench and pilot scale technologies can be appropriately considered by EPA (and EPA has historically done so) in setting treatment limits as long as full scale operations of the treatment system under consideration exist or have been demonstrated on wastes/soils. Except for hydrolysis,[27] the technologies in the SDB are demonstrated full scale, and the administrative docket contains bench, pilot, and full scale studies that reflect the Agency's field experiences at contaminated sites.

Furthermore, in this rulemaking, given the variability of hazardous soils (in terms of types, concentrations and numbers of hazardous constituents and soil matrices), plus the special policy considerations associated with remediations, the Agency is adopting treatment standards from the zone of reasonable values that could be permissibly selected based upon the treatment performance data. Thus, the data are not being used so much to establish a precise performance level as to confirm the typical achievability of the promulgated standards, i.e., ten times UTS or 90% reduction.

With respect to the SDB and commenters' concerns about the impact of soil variability on achievability of the soil treatment standards by non-combustion technologies, EPA collected 6,394 pairs of data point describing the treatment of various hazardous soils.

[26] The following constituents were present at levels below the soil treatment standards; fluorene, fluoranthene, pyrene, acenaphthalene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, di-n-butyl phthalate, and diphenylnitrosamine.

[27] Hydrolysis can be of normal occurrence or intentionally induced at hazardous waste sites. EPA does not have full-scale ex-situ demonstration studies on this technology but considers the data in the SDB to be indicative of what levels can be achieved.

The retained 2,143 non-combustion paired data points are reasonably sufficient to adequately describe the treatment of metal, organics, and multiple metal and organic contaminants that are frequently found at different type of sites, including both Superfund and RCRA sites. For instance, the SDB has treatment data on soils with varying textures including top soils, silty/loam soils, and clay soils. For the 14 different soil type groupings analyzed, only 139 out of 2,143 data pairs (about 6.5%) would not meet today's soil treatment standards (see Appendices C and D in Soil Treatability Analysis Report).

With respect to these 6.5% data pairs, several potential reasons exist to explain why 90 % reduction or 10 times UTS level might not have been achieved. First, the treatment study objectives may not primarily have been to test whether these standards could be met. For example, the treatment study may have been designed either to assess the feasibility of using a particular (but not necessarily optimum) technology on a particular contaminated soil, or to meet a prescribed risk-based level under a RCRA or CERCLA site remediation plan.

Second, a treatment technology may have been applied to soils contaminated with multiple hazardous constituents where the technology may have been inappropriate for a subset of those contaminants (and for which data were reported anyway). For example, air stripping is a technology that operates best on volatile organics within a given range of Henry constant values. In contrast, air stripping of semivolatile organics and metals is expected to be much poorer. (In this type of situation, a technology amendment or treatment train may be appropriate, i.e., air stripping may be improved if steam stripping is applied first to enhance the pool of semivolatiles that can respond to the physical separation treatment process.)

Third, these treatment data likely include instances when a treatment technology encountered soil heterogeneities that resulted in undertreatment of portions of the soil. For instance, during the clean up of contaminated debris and soils, detailed sampling protocols are typically developed to ensure that desired treatment constituent concentrations are met because of the deleterious impact of heterogeneous soil strata and the presence of debris on treatment technology performance. Re-processing can often be required to comply with the applicable treatment standards. Another alternative is to optimize specific technology operating parameters that can enhance the ability of the technology to meet the prescribed treatment limits. Optimization can involve: (1) feeding the correct soil/debris particle size fractions to the treatment system, (2) creating more turbulence between soil and gaseous/liquid treatment fluids, (3) using a greater-than-normal amount of chemical agents, (4) operating at the higher end of an operating temperature range, (5) adjusting the pH of the soil, (6) adding adequate pre-/post-treatment steps that address specific contaminants that may be expected to receive sub-optimal treatment, or (7) allowing longer residence time in the treatment unit.

It is not possible to determine precisely how many of these techniques were used in the 139 instances that failed the 90% reduction or 10 times UTS levels. However, EPA expects that not all optimization measures were used since the operators of the treatment technologies did not have as their primary objective the attainment of these particular levels, which are being adopted today as the soil treatment standard. On balance, the weight of evidence and analysis from the SDB are believed to reasonably indicate that today's standards are achievable for soils that may exhibit variability, particularly if optimization techniques or treatment technology trains are fully considered. Of course, should an unusual situation present itself in which these measures are not successful, a treatment variance can be sought under 40 CFR 268.44(h) or under the risk-based variance provisions being adopted in today's rule.

Furthermore, EPA has a number of bench and pilot studies on the treatment of contaminated soils from wood preserving, petroleum refining, and electroplating sites, which contain a wide range of constituents such as polynuclear aromatic, phenolic, chlorinated organics, spent solvents, creosote, and metals. It is reasonable to expect that these treatment results, showing achievability, also lend support to the conclusion that treatment at other RCRA and Superfund sites, containing these types of complex contaminant and soil variability scenarios, can be expected to achieve today's soil treatment standards.[28] See also Chapter 4 in Soil Treatability Analysis Report.

Pooled bench, pilot, and full scale data in the SDB are expected to depict what the various treatment technologies can achieve for other hazardous soils managed under CERCLA and RCRA. As noted earlier, non-combustion technologies will behave better on a given range or class of organic and metal constituents. A given range of soil characteristics that may inhibit treatment performance can be amended to facilitate the treatment of hazardous soils. Available information on other full scale operations of the tested technologies demonstrate that optimization techniques can be used to overcome potential soil interferences and thus attain, generally, treatment design objectives. Hence, it is important to carefully evaluate the characteristics of each site against the expected capabilities of various non-combustion technologies, which are summarized below.

(3) Performance Data for Organic Constituents. EPA's conclusions with respect to achievability of soil treatment standards for organics in hazardous soils are based on the performance of biological treatment, chemical extraction, dechlorination, soil washing, thermal desorption, and soil vapor extraction. Other treatment technologies capable of achieving the treatment limits (such as combustion) are not prohibited except for those that may constitute impermissible dilution. Tables 2 and 3 below provide an overview of the number of data points and the average treatment efficiency ranges that each of the technology categories achieved. Also, each Table below reports the range of test scales as well as the available treatment performance data per major chemical family category/cluster assigned to chemical constituents in the BDAT List. (For the whole list of BDAT constituents and their classification, see Appendix B in the BDAT Background Document for Hazardous Soils, August 1993.) Further details and discussion on the results for major chemical family categories/clusters is contained in the docket.

[28] See (1) *Remediation Case Studies: Bioremediation and Vitrification,* July 1997, EPA 542–R–97–008 or PB97–177554; (2) *Remediation Case Studies: Soil Vapor Extraction and Other In Situ Technologies,* July 1997, EPA 542–R–97–009 or NTIS PB97–177562; (3) *Analysis of Selected Enhancements for Soil Vapor Extraction,* September 1997, EPA–542–R–97–007; (4) *Remedial Case Studies: Thermal Desorption, Soil Washing, and In Situ Vitrification,* March 1995, EPA 542–R–95–005 or NITS PB95–182945; (5) *Remediation Case Studies: Soil Vapor Extraction,* March 1995, EPA 542–4–95–004 or NTIS PB95–182937; and (6) *Remediation case Studies: Bioremediation,* March 1995, EPA 542–R–95–002 or NTIS PB95–182911.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF NONTHERMAL TREATMENT PERFORMANCE DATA ON GROUPS OF ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS [29]

BDAT organic cluster	Biotreatment scale: 0.01 kg to 1,250,000 kg		Chemical extraction scale: 0.0075 kg to 37,000 kg		Dechlorination scale: 0.1 kg to 127,913 kg		Soil washing scale: 0.08–204 kg		Hydrolysis scale: 0.1 kg to 2.75 kg	
	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency
Volatiles	48	>99%	9	>99%	13	96.3 to 99.3%	None	None	None	None
Semivolatiles	185	55–98.2% [30]	163	62–98.8%	2	99.8%	13	81.8–97.2%	None	None
Organochlorine	12	16.7—70.2%	None	None	13	>95.2%	None	None	2	67.9–91.7%
Phenoxyacetic Acid Pesticides	None	None	None	None	9	98.6–99.0%	None	None	None	None
Organo Phosphorous insecticides [31]	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	None	None	52	71.5%–99.9%	69	68.8–97.1%	1	88.5% [32]	None	None
Dioxins and Furans	None	None	12	40–>97%	48	73.7–>99.8%	7	84.8%	None	None
Total Number of Data Points	245		236		154		21		2	

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE DATA ON GROUPS OF ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS [33]

BDAT organic cluster	Thermal desorption [34] scale: 21.6 kg to 3,823,000 kg		Soil vapor extraction scale: 4.5 kg to >1,000 kg	
	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency
Volatiles	293	79.2–99.9%	189	44–99.2%
Semivolatiles [35]	614	50–99.4%	47	0–57.2%
Organochlorines	12	88.5–98.8%	None	None
Phenoxyacetic Acid Pesticides	None	None	None	None
Organo Phosphorous insecticides [36]	None	None	None	None
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	1	87.5%	None	None
Dioxins and Furans	37	85.6–97.6%	None	None
Total Number of Data Points	957		236	

As shown on Tables 2 and 3, EPA lacks performance data for the thermal or non-thermal treatment of four organic constituents classified in the BDAT list as organophosphorous insecticides. These four constituents are disulfoton, famphur, methyl parathion, and phorate. However, we can determine achievability for these four organic constituents based upon the transfer of treatment data for other, similarly difficult to treat organics. Because of structural and chemical similarities, these four organophosphorous compounds are expected to behave similarly during treatment to other polar nonhalogenated phenols, phenyl ethers, and cresols. Thus, EPA believes that these four organophosphorus compounds can be treated by the same technologies as other polar nonhalogenated organic compounds, for which EPA has data. Therefore, based on the available data for polar nonhalogenated compounds, EPA concludes that the treatment standards for soils contaminated with these four organophosphorous compounds can be achieved by biodegradation, chemical extraction, and thermal desorption (semivolatiles).

(4) Other Indicia of Achievability for Organic Constituents

EPA also re-analyzed certain portions of the SDB with regard to ability of various technologies to meet today's soil treatment standards by looking more closely at organic treatability groups based on the structural features of the hazardous constituents of concern. The results of this analysis, presented in Table 4 below, corroborate those in Tables 1–3 and EPA's conclusion that the soil treatment standards—ten times UTS or 90% reduction—are within the zone of reasonable values that could have been selected. For further information on the derivation of Table 4, see the background document entitled ''Derivation of Treatment Achievability Results for Organic Functional Groups and Types of Compounds.''

[29] For a discussion of these treatment data, see the Soil Treatment Achievability Report; Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA); and the Additional Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8. of Phase IV Final Rule Preamble, (April 1998, USEPA). These documents indicate the numbers and types of data pairs that meet the 10 times UTS level, both prior to treatment and after the treatment described in the table.

[30] Cyclical hydrocarbons with more than five rings undergo lower reduction efficiencies.

[31] EPA is transferring the available performance data from the chemical extraction and the biological treatment of (semivolatile) polar nonhalogenated organics in the hazardous solid treatment data base. Thus, the columns are intentionally left blank.

[32] Only one test was performed.

[33] For a discussion of these treatment data, see the Soil Treatment Achievability Report; Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA) and the Additional Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8. of Phase IV Final Rule Preamble, (April 1998, USEPA). These documents indicate the numbers and types of data pairs that meet the 10 times UTS level, both prior to treatment and after the treatment described in the table.

[34] The term thermal desorption, as used in this table, is a general description of various thermal techniques. No conclusion may be drawn about the regulatory status or classification of a particular thermal desorber from the inclusion of treatment data from that device in this column.

[35] The performance of combustion and soil vapor extraction is less effective in treating semivolatile organics that contain aromatic and heterocyclical structures. The same is true for and nonvolatile chlorinated organics.

[36] EPA is transferring the available performance data from the chemical extraction and the biological treatment of (semivolatile) polar nonhalogenated organics in the hazardous soil treatment data base.

TABLE 4.—TREATMENT EFFICIENCY—PERCENT REDUCTION RANGES BY TECHNOLOGY FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONAL GROUPINGS

[Average percent reduction in brackets; number of data points analyzed in parentheses] [37]

Treatability group	Biological treatment	Chemical extraction	Dechlorination	Thermal desorption [38]	Soil washing	Other technologies [39]
Halogenated Nonpolar Aromatics	52.05–99.97 [76.01] (2)	80.42 [80.42] (1)	99.05–100 [99.53] (2)	29.19–100 [95.31] (29)	66.21–95.6 [85.41] (4)	30.13—49.68 [42.41] (3)
Dioxins, Furans, PCBs, and Precursors	none	14.88–99.97 [90.13] (40)	91.66–99.88 [97.94] (20)	98.9–100 [99.57] (17)	none	none
Halogenated Phenols, Cresols, and Other Polar Aromatics	45.1–95.14 [81.05] (5)	63.83–93.18 [79.46] (3)	none	2.71–99.93 [56.21] (15)	6.25–99.06 [73.71] (6)	96.21 [96.21] (1)
Halogenated Aliphatics	99.87–99.99 [99.91] (3)	86.62–94.81 [91.09] (3)	89.06–100 [97.54] (7)	36.88–100 [96.49] (80)	58.68–99.4 [90.58] (9)	72–99.68 [95.66] (6)
Halogenated Cyclic Aliphatics, Ethers, Esters, and Ketones	9.76–99.77 [60.99] (8)	none	none	none	none	none
Nitrated Aromatics and Aliphatics	none	none	none	none	none	none
Simple Nonpolar Aromatics and Heterocyclics	99.97–100 [100] (10)	77.41–99.92 [90.77] (6)	96.39–100 [98.61] (10)	22.68–100 [94.3] (158)	47.74–99.91 [82.39] (14)	97.7 [97.7] (1)
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5.13–99.85 [67.15] (75)	51.55–99.98 [95.72] (125)	10.92–97.42 [67.47] (3)	10.14–100 [94.19] (301)	81.83–92.19 [85.74] (3)	95.9–99.55 [97.73] (2)
Other Nonhalogenated Polar Organics	none	75.96–99.82 [98.35] (28)	90.81–99.89 [95.13] (10)	2.6–99.98 [82.04] (36)	51.07–99.97 [88.67] (10)	94.59–99.89 [97.24] (2)

(5) Performance Data for Metal Contaminants

Performance data for metals contaminants are based on the performance of stabilization and chemical extraction (mercury) of soils contaminated with metals. Other metal treatment technologies are not prohibited (except if impermissible dilution were to occur). The results of EPA's analysis of the data on treatment of metals in soils are summarized in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE DATA FOR HAZARDOUS METALS CONSTITUENTS [40]

BDAT metals cluster	Stabilization scale: bench, pilot, and full scale		Chemical extraction scale: pilot		Soil washing scale: bench & pilot	
	Data Points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency	Data points	Average removal efficiency
Metals	269	91.1–99.8%	4	97.7% [41]	14	17.9–97.2%
Total	269		4		14	

The results in Table 5 corroborate EPA's conclusion that the soil treatment standards—ten times UTS or 90% reduction—are within the zone of reasonable values that could have been selected. For further information on the derivation of Table 5, see Soil Treatability Analysis Report.

With respect to multiple metal constituents or organometallic constituents in a contaminated soil, we

[37] Table based on data from *''Delivery of Graphs and Data Tables Showing Corrected Treated Concentrations vs. Data Point Number Index for Selected Constituents,''* February 19, 1992 (Administrative Record of the proposed LDR Phase 2 rules as F–93–CS2P–S0597). See also (1) Derivation of Treatment Achievability Results for Organic Functional Groups and Types of Compounds, April 1998 (USEPA); (2) Additional Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8. of Phase IV Final Rule Preamble, (April 1998, USEPA); (3) Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA); and (3) Soil Treatability Analysis Report (April 1998, USEPA). These documents indicate the numbers and types of data pairs that meet the 10 times UTS level, both prior to treatment and after the treatment described in the table.

[38] The term thermal desorption, as used in this table, is a general description of various thermal techniques. No conclusion may be drawn about the regulatory status or classification of a particular thermal desorber from the inclusion of treatment data from that device in this column.

[39] These include air stripping, photolysis, and treatment trains.

[40] For a discussion of these treatment data, see the Soil Treatment Achievability Report; Extrapolation of Treatment Performance Data in the Soil Data Base Among Hazardous Constituents in Contaminated Soils (April 1998, USEPA); and the Additional Information on Treatability of Contaminated Soils as Discussed in Section VII.B.8 of Phase IV Final Rule Preamble, (April 1998, USEPA). These documents indicate the numbers and types of data pairs that meet the 10 times UTS level, both prior to treatment and after the treatment described in the table.

[41] Available data are exclusively for the treatment of mercury on soils.

recognize that a situation may call for two or more treatment technology trains to achieve the treatment standards promulgated today (e.g., one treatment for organics and another for metals). This must include proper consideration of the order in which various treatment processes should be applied to the contaminated soil so that treatment effectiveness is optimized. However, if these considerations have been properly made and the required treatment standards are not being met because, for example, of unique soil matrices or difficult to treat sites, then we expect that entities may elect to seek a treatment variance pursuant to 40 CFR 268.44(h) or a risk-based soil treatment variance, which is being adopted in today's rule.

c. Data Submitted by Commenters

At least four commenters submitted treatment data from studies describing the performance of innovative and conventional treatment technologies on hazardous soils. DuPont submitted bench, pilot, and full scale treatment data from various vendors describing the operation of soil washing. DuPont asserts these data supports the viability of soil washing as an innovative technology for hazardous soils.

The Environmental Technology Council (formerly the Hazardous Waste Treatment Council) submitted full, pilot, and bench scale treatment data from various vendors of innovative treatment technologies and provided an extensive review of EPA's soil treatment data base. See document entitled, Evaluation of Proposed BDAT Soil and Process Treatment Technologies—Report to the Hazardous Waste Treatment Council, November 1993 (filed as document number CS2P00060.E in Docket No. F–92–CS2P–FFFFF). Based on the ETC's technical report and the subsequent comments of the ETC to the HWIR-Media rule (see comments from the Environmental Technology Council, filed as comment number MHWP 00088 in Docket No. F–92–CS2P–FFFFF), the ETC believes that today's treatment standards for hazardous soils are achievable using thermal treatment. Although the ETC report stated that EPA may lack full-scale treatment data for several innovative or alternative technologies, the ETC data support EPA's view that the many full scale operations of non-combustion technologies demonstrated in the field were sufficient to support a view that the soil treatment standards were achievable. Further, the ETC pointed to various examples of how various non-combustion treatment technologies can be better optimized. EPA concurs with many of those observations on how non-combustion technologies can be optimized.

Two other commenters submitted data in the Phase 2 rule regarding the performance of non-combustion technologies—USPCI and Sierra Environmental Services. USPCI's performance data describe the treatment of polynuclear organics in soils via chemical oxidation followed by stabilization. These data were determined to be insufficient to support a broad national determination that stabilization of organics can be considered BDAT for organics. However, use of organic stabilization may, in some situations, be a permissible treatment option since the LDRs do not specifically prohibit the use of stabilization or solidification to treat nonwastewaters containing hazardous organic constituents. See Response to Comment Document, Comment from Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (No. PH4P–00048). There are, however, specific circumstances in which stabilization or solidification would be considered impermissible dilution. We expect that, for these types of situations to be properly evaluated, it will be necessary to petition for a treatment variance under 40 CFR 268.44(h) or under the provisions for a risk-based soil treatment variance being adopted in today's rule. The Agency also is currently considering whether, in the near future, to issue guidance on when stabilization or solidification of organic-bearing waste is appropriate and when it may constitute impermissible dilution.

Sierra Environmental Services submitted performance data regarding the treatment of carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (cPAH) via bioremediation. These data are based on in-situ treatment of a 7.5 acre lagoon which was divided into two cells. Although the facility remediated 35 volatile, 65 semivolatile organics, PCBs, and pesticides, the facility only submitted data describing the treatment of major PAHs. Based on the performance of the biotreatment process applied to this site, the commenter argued the proposed treatment standards, if promulgated as proposed, would eliminate biotreatment as an alternative at this facility. EPA disagrees. Remediation processes that are applied in-situ do not trigger land disposal restrictions. If the facility were biotreating the lagoon sludges ex-situ, EPA concurs that the facility may be unable to land dispose the treated lagoon sludges. We also note that, under the existing regulations and regulations being adopted today, the commenter may be able to avail itself of a treatment variance, depending on the site-specific circumstances involved.

9. Applicability of Soil Treatment Standards and Readability of Final Regulations

Many commenters asserted that the proposed regulations governing applicability of LDRs to contaminated soil were difficult to understand and apply. EPA was persuaded by these comments and has reformatted the applicability regulations into an easier-to-read table. The Agency recognizes that determining whether or not LDRs apply to any given volume of contaminated soil can be complicated. To further assist program implementors and facility owners/operators, we will review and discuss the principles that govern LDR applicability for contaminated soil in this section of today's preamble.

The following principles informed EPA's decisions concerning application of LDRs to contaminated soils.

First principle: land disposal restrictions only attach to prohibited hazardous waste (or hazardous contaminated soil) when it is (1) generated and (2) placed in a land disposal unit.[42] Therefore, if contaminated soil is not removed from the land (i.e., generated), LDRs cannot apply. Similarly, if contaminated soil is removed from the land (i.e., generated) yet never placed in a land disposal unit, LDRs cannot apply.[43] In other words, LDRs do not apply to contaminated soil *in situ* or force excavation of contaminated soil. If soils are excavated, however, LDRs may apply, as discussed below.

Second principle: once a decision has been made to generate and re-land-dispose contaminated soils, LDRs generally only apply to contaminated soils that contain hazardous waste. The Agency considers soil to contain hazardous waste: (1) when it exhibits a

[42] As discussed earlier in today's final rule, all hazardous wastes that were listed or identified at the time of the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to RCRA have been prohibited from land disposal. EPA is required to prohibit hazardous wastes listed or identified after 1984 within six months of the wastes' listing or identification. RCRA Section 3004(g)(4). A table in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix VII. outlines the dates of LDR applicablity for hazardous wastes.

[43] Note that, as discussed later in today's preamble, nothing in today's final rule affects implementation of the existing ''area of contamination'' policy. Therefore, soil managed within areas of contamination, even if it is ''removed from the land'' within such an area, would not be considered to be ''generated.'' See the discussion of the area of contamination policy later in today's preamble.

characteristic of hazardous waste; and, (2) when it is contaminated by certain concentrations of constituents from listed hazardous waste. The contained-in policy is discussed in Section VII.E of today's preamble.

Third principle: once LDRs attach (generally, at the point of generation, see principle (1)) to any given hazardous waste or volume of hazardous contaminated soil, the LDR treatment standards continue to apply until they are met. This principle comes from application of the logic of the Chemical Waste opinion. In that opinion, the D.C. Circuit held that land disposal prohibitions attach at the point that a hazardous waste is generated and continue to apply until threats posed by land disposal of the waste are minimized. Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 976 F.2d at 13, 14 and 24. In illustration of this principle, the court held that (in the case of characteristic hazardous waste) elimination of the property that caused EPA to identify a waste as hazardous in the first instance does not automatically eliminate the duty to achieve compliance with LDRs. As discussed later in this section of today's preamble, EPA has determined that, although the Chemical Waste opinion did not address contaminated soils *per se*, it is prudent to apply the logic of the Chemical Waste opinion to contaminated soils.

Using these principles, EPA created the regulations and table that govern application of LDRs to contaminated soils, as discussed below.

The regulations that address application of LDRs to soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste are relatively straightforward. Soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste when it is generated is subject to LDRs and must be treated to meet LDR treatment standards prior to land disposal. EPA's conclusion that soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must be treated to meet LDRs prior to land disposal derives from a simple application of the principles above. First, LDRs have the opportunity to attach to contaminated soil at the point of generation (principle (1)) and, second, under the contained-in policy, soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must be managed as hazardous waste (principle (2)) and, therefore, must comply with LDRs. Note that, once LDRs have attached to soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, LDR treatment standards must be met prior to land disposal of the soil, even if the characteristic is subsequently eliminated (principle (3)).

The remainder of today's regulations on application of LDRs to contaminated soil, which are in table form, apply to soil contaminated with listed hazardous wastes. The table lists four scenarios.

In the first scenario, soil is contaminated with untreated listed hazardous waste that was prohibited from land disposal when first land disposed (e.g., prohibited hazardous waste that was illegally placed or prohibited hazardous waste that was spilled). In this case, LDRs have already attached to the hazardous waste. Therefore, since LDRs have attached to the waste and threats have not yet been minimized (i.e., treatment standards have not been met), under principle (3) LDRs continue to apply to the waste and, automatically, to any contaminated soil.[44] The Agency has concluded that LDRs apply to soils contaminated in this way regardless of whether the soil is determined not to (or no longer to) ''contain'' hazardous waste either when first generated or at any time in the future. This conclusion comes from application of principle (3): once something is prohibited from land disposal, LDRs continue to apply until threats to human health and the environment posed by land disposal are minimized regardless of whether the material is at some point determined no longer to be ''hazardous.''

In the next two scenarios, soil is contaminated with hazardous wastes that were not prohibited from land disposal when first land disposed, but, sometime after land disposal, LDRs have gone into effect. In these cases, whether or not LDRs apply to contaminated soil is governed by a determination of whether or not any given volume of contaminated soil ''contains'' hazardous waste at its point of generation. If any given volume of soil is determined to contain hazardous waste at its point of generation, LDRs attach (principles (1) and (2)) and, therefore, the LDR treatment standards must be met prior to placement of such soil in a land disposal unit (principle (3)). If any given volume of soil is determined not to contain hazardous waste at its point of generation, there is no hazardous waste to which a land disposal prohibition could attach and the soil, thus, would not be prohibited from land disposal (principles (1) and (2)). (It would be the same if a hazardous waste land disposed before the effective date of an applicable land disposal prohibition were delisted when first re-generated. In that case too, there would be no hazardous waste to which a land disposal prohibition could attach and the delisted waste, thus, would not be prohibited from land disposal.) Note that, under principle (3), once LDRs attach to contaminated soil, the treatment standards must be met prior to land disposal even if the soil is, subsequently, determined no longer to contain hazardous waste.

The final scenario requires no elaboration; it simply makes clear that if soil is contaminated by hazardous waste that was never prohibited from land disposal, LDRs do not apply. This is through application, primarily, of principle (2)—LDRs attach only to hazardous wastes or soil that contains hazardous waste.

Note that, because LDRs apply to the waste ''contained-in'' soil, and not the soil itself (see principle (2)), LDRs do not apply to soil that is at any time completely separated from its contaminating waste (i.e., the soil contains no solid or hazardous waste, it's ''just soil''). One might determine that soil contained no solid or hazardous waste, for example, if concentrations of hazardous constituents fall below natural background levels or are at non-detectable levels. Such a determination would terminate all RCRA Subtitle C requirements, including LDRs, since waste would not longer be ''contained-in'' the soil. See September 15, 1996 letter from Michael Shapiro (EPA) to Peter Wright (Monsanto Company), making this finding; see also, 61 FR 18806 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein.

The following examples illustrate application of LDRs to contaminated soil:

1. Generator A is excavating soil mildly contaminated with wastewater treatment sludge (listed waste F006). The sludge was land disposed before 1980. The soil does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and has been determined by an authorized state not to contain listed hazardous waste. The soil is not prohibited from land disposal. This is because, for LDR purposes, the point of generation is when the soil is first excavated from the land (principle (1)). Since no prohibited hazardous waste existed before that time (i.e., the contaminating waste was not prohibited) and the soil does not contain listed hazardous waste or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste at its point of generation, there is

[44] EPA is assuming that the waste did not meet a treatment standard when it was placed on the soil. Wastes which meet a treatment standard are no longer prohibited from land disposal and, unless it is determined to ''contain'' hazardous waste at its point of generation and are subsequently land disposed, soils contaminated by these wastes are, likewise, not prohibited from land disposal. See, RCA section 3004(m)(2) (hazardous wastes meeting treatment standards are no longer prohibited from land disposal).

no hazardous waste to which a land disposal prohibition could attach (principle (2)).

2. Generator B is excavating soil contaminated by leaks from a closing hazardous waste surface impoundment. The surface impoundment received listed hazardous wastes K062 (spent pickle liquor) and characteristic hazardous waste D018 (wastes that fail the TCLP test for benzene). The surface impoundment stopped receiving K062 waste in 1987 and D018 waste in 1993. The soil does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and has been determined by an authorized state not to contain listed hazardous waste. The soil is not prohibited from land disposal. This is because, for LDR purposes, the point of generation is when the soil is first excavated from the land (principle (1)). Since no prohibited hazardous waste existed before that time (i.e., the contaminating wastes were not prohibited) and the soil does not contain listed hazardous waste or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste at its point of generation, there is no hazardous waste to which a land disposal prohibition could attach (principle (2)).

3. Generator C is excavating soil contaminated with listed hazardous waste F024. The F024 waste was land disposed after 1991, after it was prohibited from land disposal, and was not first treated to meet applicable land disposal treatment standards (i.e., it was illegally land disposed or accidentally spilled). Since the contaminating waste was prohibited from land disposal and treatment standards were not achieved prior to land disposal, the LDR prohibition continues to apply to any soil contaminated by the waste (principle (3)) regardless of whether the soil ''contains'' hazardous waste when generated. The soil is prohibited from land disposal and, before land disposal, must be treated to meet applicable technology-based treatment standards or until a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determination is made through the variance process.

4. Generator D is excavating soil contaminated by an accidental spill of benzyl chloride, which, when discarded, is listed hazardous waste P028 and is prohibited from land disposal. The accidental spill occurred yesterday. The contaminating waste was prohibited from land disposal and, since the treatment standards were not achieved prior to the accidental spill, the prohibition continues to apply to any soil contaminated by the waste (principle (3)). Thus, the soil is prohibited from land disposal and, before land disposal, must be treated to meet applicable technology-based treatment standards or until a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determination is made through the variance process.

5. Generator E is excavating soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste F004 (generally, spent non-halogenated solvents). The F004 waste was land disposed in 1984, prior to the effective date of an applicable land disposal prohibition; however, on generation the soil contains high concentrations of cresols constituents, so that an authorized state determines it ''contains'' hazardous waste. The soil is prohibited from land disposal. Although the contaminating waste was not prohibited from land disposal, since the soil contained hazardous waste at the point of generation (and the waste had since become prohibited from land disposal), the land disposal prohibition attaches to the contaminated soil and, before land disposal, the soil must be treated to meet applicable technology-based treatment standards or until a site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determination is made through the variance process (principles (1), (2), and (3)).

EPA acknowledges that the reading of LDR applicability to contaminated soil discussed above creates potential administrative difficulties, since, in many cases, a factual determination will be required as to when hazardous wastes were land disposed in order to determine whether they were prohibited at that time and whether, therefore, the prohibition continues to apply to contaminated soil. The Agency expects that these difficulties will be minimal because, in most cases, contamination will be caused by hazardous wastes placed before the effective date of applicable land disposal prohibitions since land disposal after prohibition would be illegal. The exception is accidental spills of hazardous waste, which the Agency believes are (1) rare, and (2) known, so determining dates of land disposal should not be problematic. This issue was discussed in detail in the HWIR-Media proposal. 61 FR 18805 (April 26, 1996).

As discussed in the April 29, 1996 proposal, the Agency continues to believe that, if information is not available or inconclusive, it is generally reasonable to assume that contaminated soils do not contain untreated hazardous wastes placed after the effective dates of applicable land disposal prohibitions. This is because placement of untreated hazardous waste after applicable LDR effective dates would be a violation of RCRA, subject to significant fines and penalties including criminal sanctions. 61 FR at 18805 (April 29, 1996). Of course, program implementors and facility owners/operators cannot make the determination that information on the types of waste contamination or dates of waste placement is unavailable or inconclusive without first making a good faith effort to uncover such information. By using available site- and waste-specific information such as manifests, LDR records required under 40 CFR 268.7, vouchers, bills of lading, sales and inventory records, storage records, sampling and analysis reports, accident reports, site investigation reports, spill reports, inspection reports and logs, EPA believes that program implementors and facility owners/operators will typically be able to make informed decisions about the types of waste contamination and dates of waste placement. Most commenters supported this approach.

EPA notes that it is not critical for a decision about whether contaminated soil contains listed hazardous waste or exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste to be made without removing any of the soil (other than the sample volume) from the land. In an area of generally dispersed soil contamination, soil may be consolidated or managed within the area of contamination to facilitate sampling, for example, to ensure that soil samples are representative or to separate soil from non-soil materials. However, care should be taken not to remove hazardous contaminated soils from separate areas of contamination at a facility and place such hazardous contaminated soil into a land disposal unit unless, of course, the soil meets applicable LDR treatment standards. The area of contamination policy is discussed later in this section of today's preamble.

A few commenters expressed concern or confusion over the application of LDRs to soil contaminated by accidental spills of hazardous wastes. The Agency clarifies that accidental spills of hazardous wastes (or products or raw materials) are not considered placement of hazardous waste into a land disposal unit since, in the case of a spill, prohibited waste is not being placed in one of the identified units named in RCRA Section 3004(m).[45] See, 45 FR 76626 (Nov. 19, 1980), issuing clarifying regulations at 40 CFR 264.10(g) to provide that hazardous waste treatment

[45] Although, if such a spill were not cleaned up in a timely way, EPA or an authorized state could determine that the contaminated area should be considered a land disposal unit for purposes of requiring cleanup under RCRA Subtitle C. 55 FR at 20809 (July 27, 1990).

and storage activities undertaken in immediate response to an accidental spill are exempt from the 40 CFR Part 264 and 265 regulations governing treatment and storage and do not require permits and Sept. 29, 1986 memo from J. Winston Porter (EPA Assistant Administrator) to Fred Hansen interpreting the 40 CFR 264.10(g) regulations; also see, 55 FR at 30808–30809 (July 27, 1990) (''a one-time spill of hazardous waste would not be considered a solid waste management unit.'') However, contaminated soils generated through remediation of spills of untreated listed prohibited hazardous wastes are, as discussed above, subject to land disposal prohibitions since the LDR prohibition that had attached to the contaminating hazardous waste continues to apply until threats are minimized, and, therefore, any contaminated soil remains subject to LDRs (see principle (3)).

A number of commenters expressed concern that EPA's interpretation of LDR applicability to contaminated soil might preclude application of the existing area of contamination policy. In the area of contamination policy, EPA interprets RCRA to allow certain discrete areas of generally dispersed contamination to be considered a RCRA unit (usually a landfill). 55 FR 8758–8760 (March 8, 1999). This interpretation allows hazardous wastes (and hazardous contaminated soils) to be consolidated, treated *in situ* or left in place within an area of contamination without triggering the RCRA land disposal restrictions or minimum technology requirements—since such activities would not involve ''placement into a land disposal unit,'' which is the statutory trigger for LDR. EPA clarifies that its interpretation of LDR applicability for contaminated soil does not, in any way, affect implementation of the area of contamination policy.

Finally, many commenters expressed concern over EPA's application of the LDR treatment standards to soil that is determined no longer to contain hazardous waste or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. As discussed in detail in the 1996 proposal, at this time EPA has concluded that although the Chemical Waste opinion did not speak to contaminated soil specifically, it is prudent to apply the Chemical Waste logic—that a duty to comply with LDRs attaches to hazardous waste when it is first generated and elimination of the indicia of ''hazardousness'' does not, necessarily, fulfil the statutory land disposal restriction treatment standard—to contaminated soil. See Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 976 F.2d at 13–16. Although, as discussed later in today's preamble, EPA believes that contained-in determinations will rarely, if ever, be made at constituent concentrations which do not minimize threats, without codifying the contained-in policy, the Agency cannot make the generic finding that this will be the case at every site. For this reason, EPA is requiring that the standards and procedures promulgated today for site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variances alone be used to make minimize threat determinations. This issue is discussed in section VII.E of today's preamble.

C. Conforming and Supporting Changes

To support the land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil, the Agency is today promulgating a number of conforming and supporting regulations, as follows.

1. Recordkeeping Requirements

A number of commenters expressed confusion over the recordkeeping and reporting requirements that would apply to contaminated soil. The Agency is today clarifying that contaminated soil subject to the land disposal restrictions must comply with the same recordkeeping and reporting requirements as other wastes subject to the land disposal restrictions. That is, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR 268.7 will apply.

EPA has clarified this in the final regulations by adding appropriate recordkeeping requirements for contaminated soils to the tables in 40 CFR 268.7(a) and 40 CFR 268.7(b). These rules specify that, for contaminated soil, generators and/or treaters must include the following information with their land disposal restriction paperwork: the constituents subject to treatment as described in 40 CFR 268.49(d) and this statement, ''this contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and [is subject to/complies with] the soil treatment standards as provided by 268.49(c) or the universal treatment standards.'' Note that because in some cases contaminated soil will continue to be subject to LDRs even after it has been determined not to or no longer to contain listed hazardous waste (or de-characterized), the statement includes a notification of whether the soil is still considered hazardous. This is consistent with the approach the Agency used when establishing land disposal restriction treatment standards for hazardous contaminated debris.

2. Definition of Soil

The Agency is promulgating the definition of soil from the April 29, 1996 proposal with one change made in response to comments. Soil is defined as, ''unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles as classified by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges or solids which is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and is made up primarily of soil by volume, based on visual inspection.'' The Agency has added the phrase ''by volume, based on visual inspection'' in response to comments recommending that EPA explicitly conform the definition of soil with the definition of debris. See 57 FR 37222 (August 18, 1992). This clarification is consistent with the Agency's intent, as discussed in the 1996 proposal, that determinations of whether any material was ''soil,'' ''debris,'' or ''waste'' to be made in the field. 61 FR 18794 (April 26, 1996).

The definition of soil includes the concept that mixtures of soil and other materials are to be considered soil provided the mixture is made up predominantly of soil and that the other materials are inseparable using simple physical or mechanical means. This approach allows program implementors and facility owners/operators to determine whether any given material is soil, waste, or debris based on the results of simple mechanical removal processes commonly used to separate materials, such as pumping, dredging, or excavation by backhoe, forklift or other device. It avoids requiring chemical analysis for soil properties in order to differentiate precisely between wastes, soil and debris. As discussed in the April 29, 1996 and September 14, 1993 proposals, the Agency believes that attempting to distinguish more precisely between waste, soil or debris using chemical analysis or other tests would be prohibitively difficult to develop and support and cumbersome to administer. *Cf.* 57 FR at 37224, August 18, 1992, where the Agency adopted a similar classification system for hazardous debris. Most commenters supported this approach. Note that any non-soil that is separated from contaminated soil that contains listed hazardous waste or is found to exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste should be considered hazardous waste and is subject to the applicable universal treatment standard.

EPA also emphasizes that any dilution of a prohibited contaminated soil (or of a prohibited hazardous waste with soil) as a substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with LDR treatment standards or to circumvent the effective date of an LDR prohibition is considered a type of impermissible dilution and is illegal. Therefore, any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with soil in order to change its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to contaminated soil) is illegal. Existing regulations concerning impermissible dilution already make this point. See 40 CFR 268.3(a) and (b); see also 57 FR at 37243 (Aug. 18, 1992) (adopting the same principle for contaminated debris). The Agency expects that deliberate mixing of hazardous waste with soil (and vice versa) will be rare because such actions are clearly illegal and would subject generators to substantial fines and penalties, including criminal sanctions. In addition, the resulting mixture (hazardous waste impermissible diluted by soil) would continue to be subject to the LDRs for the original hazardous waste (i.e., generally, the universal treatment standards), so no benefit in terms of reduced treatment requirements would occur. The Agency took a similar approach when promulgating treatment standards specific to hazardous debris. See 57 FR at 37224 (August 18, 1992).

The Agency notes that the normal mixing of contaminated soil from various portions of a site that typically occurs during the course of remedial activities or in the course of normal earthmoving and grading activities is not considered intentional mixing of soil with non-media or prohibited soil with non-prohibited soil and, therefore, is not a type of impermissible dilution.

D. Seeking Treatment Variances Because the National Treatment Standard is Unachievable or Inappropriate

Under existing regulations at 40 CFR 268.44, people may obtain a variance from a land disposal restriction treatment standard when a waste cannot be treated to the specified level or when a treatment standard may be inappropriate for the waste. With respect to contaminated soils, EPA has to this point presumed that a treatment variance would generally be needed because the LDR treatment standards developed for process wastes were either unachievable (generally applied to soil contaminated by metals) or inappropriate (generally applied to soil contaminated by organic constituents). See, for example, 55 FR 8760 (March 8, 1990); 58 FR 48092, 48125 (September 14, 1993); 61 FR 18805–18808, 18810–18812 (April 29, 1996); and, 61 FR 55717 (October 28, 1996). This presumption will no longer apply once today's soil treatment standards take effect. This is because today's standards were developed specifically for contaminated soils and are intended to specifically address the past difficulties associated with applying the treatment standards developed for process waste to contaminated soil.

This is not to say that treatment variances based on the ''unachievable'' or ''inappropriate'' prongs of the test are now unavailable for contaminated soils. For example, in some cases it may prove that even though an appropriate technology, suited to the soil matrix and constituents of concern was used, a particular soil cannot be treated to meet the soil treatment standards using a well-designed well-operated application of one of the technologies EPA considered in establishing the soil standards. In these types of cases, under existing regulations, the soil treatment standard would be considered ''unachievable'' and a treatment variance could be approved. In other cases, under existing regulations, application of the soil treatment standards might be ''inappropriate'' in that, for example, it would present unacceptable risks to on-site workers.

As noted earlier in today's preamble, alternative LDR treatment standards established through treatment variances must, according to 40 CFR 268.44(m), ''minimize threats to human health and the environment posed by land disposal of the waste.'' In cases where an alternative treatment standard does not meet this requirement, a treatment variance will not be approved even though application of a technology more aggressive than the technologies on which the soil treatment standards are based might then be necessary. For example, in cases where the soil treatment standards cannot be achieved through application of a well-designed, well-operated application of one of the model soil treatment technologies and application of the model technology or other non-combustion technologies will not result in constituent concentrations that minimize threats, a variance would not be approved and combustion would be necessary. This is proper given that the soil treatment standards were not developed using the methodology typically used in the land disposal restriction program (i.e., application of the most aggressive treatment technology to the most difficult to treat waste), but, instead are designed to accommodate a variety of soil treatment technologies that are typically used during remediation. Variances for treatment of contaminated soil will be applied during the remedial context, where, as discussed in Section VII.B.3 of today's preamble, EPA and authorized states will typically have detailed information about the risks posed by specific hazardous constituents, direct and indirect exposure routes, risk pathways and human and environmental receptors. This information can be used to inform decisions about whether threats are minimized.

E. The Contained-In Policy

The contained-in principle is the basis for EPA's longstanding interpretation regarding application of RCRA Subtitle C requirements to mixtures of contaminated media and hazardous wastes. Under the ''contained-in'' policy, EPA requires that soil (and other environmental media), although not wastes themselves, be managed as if they were hazardous waste if they contain hazardous waste or exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. See, for example, 53 FR 31138, 31148 (August 17, 1988) and 57 FR 21450, 21453 (May 20, 1992) (inadvertently citing 40 CFR 261(c)(2) instead of 40 CFR 261.3(d)(2)); see also Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 869 F.2d 1526, 1539–40 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (upholding the contained-in principle as a reasonable interpretation of EPA regulations). In practice, EPA has applied the contained-in principle to refer to a process where a site-specific determination is made that concentrations of hazardous constituents in any given volume of environmental media are low enough to determine that the media does not ''contain'' hazardous waste. Typically, these so called ''contained-in'' determinations do not mean that no hazardous constituents are present in environmental media but simply that the concentrations of hazardous constituents present do not warrant management of the media as hazardous waste.[46] For contaminated soil, the result of ''contained-in determinations'' is that soil no longer ''contains'' a

[46] Of course, as noted earlier, EPA or an authorized state could determine, at any time, that any given volume of environmental media did not contain (or no longer contained) any solid or hazardous waste (i.e., it's just media). These types of determinations might be made, for example, if concentrations of hazardous constituents fall below background levels, or are at non-detectable levels. Such a determination would terminate all RCRA Subtitle C requirements, including LDRs. See, September 15, 1995 letter from Michael Shapiro (EPA) to Peter Wright (Monsanto Company), making this finding, and 61 FR 18806 (April 29, 1996).

hazardous waste; however, as discussed above, the result is not automatically that soil no longer must comply with LDRs.

In order to preserve flexibility and because EPA believes legislative action is needed, the Agency has chosen, at this time, not to go forward with the portions of the September 14, 1993 or April 29, 1996 proposals that would have codified the contained-in policy for contaminated soils. The Agency continues to believe that legislation is needed to address application of certain RCRA subtitle C requirements to hazardous remediation waste, including contaminated soil. If legislation is not forthcoming, the Agency may, in the future, re-examine its position on the relationship of the contained-in policy to site-specific minimize threat determinations based on implementation experience and/or may choose to codify the contained-in policy for contaminated soil in a manner similar to that used to codify the contained-in policy for contaminated debris.

1. Current Guidance on Implementation of the Contained-in Policy

EPA has not, to date, issued definitive guidance to establish the concentrations at which contained-in determinations may be made. As noted above, decisions that media do not or no longer contain hazardous waste are typically made on a case-by-case basis considering the risks posed by the contaminated media. The Agency has advised that contained-in determinations be made using conservative, health-based levels derived assuming direct exposure pathways. 61 FR at 18795 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein. A compilation of many of the Agency's statements on the contained-in policy has been placed in the docket for today's rulemaking.

The land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil promulgated today do not affect implementation of the contained-in policy. They are not considered, and should not be used, as de facto ''contained-out'' concentrations although, in some cases, it may be appropriate to determine that soil treated to the soil treatment standards no longer contains hazardous waste. Remediation project managers should continue to make contained-in decisions based on site-specific conditions and by considering the risks posed by any given contaminated media.

2. Relationship of the Contained-In Policy to Site-Specific, Risk-Based Minimize Threat Determinations

As discussed above, the D.C. Circuit held in the Chemical Waste opinion that the RCRA Section 3004(m) obligation to minimize threats can continue even after a waste would no longer be identified as ''hazardous.'' Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 976 F.2d at 13–16. The Agency believes that it is prudent to apply the logic of the Chemical Waste opinion to contaminated soil. Therefore, when the contained-in policy is applied to soil that is already subject to a land disposal prohibition, the Agency is compelled to decide if a determination that soil does not or no longer ''contains'' hazardous waste is sufficient to determine that threats posed by subsequent land disposal of those soils have been minimized. As discussed earlier in today's preamble, EPA is not, at this time, able to make a generic finding that all contained-in determinations will automatically satisfy this standard. This is largely because, for reasons of needed administrative flexibility and because we believe legislation is needed, EPA has not codified standards for approving contained-in determinations and has not codified procedures for making such determinations. Absent such standards and procedures, the Agency cannot, at this time, make a generic finding that all contained-in determinations will result in constituent concentrations that also minimize threats within the meaning of RCRA Section 3004(m). These decisions, of course, could be made on a site-specific basis, by applying the standards and procedures for site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variances, promulgated today.

The regulations governing site-specific, risk-based minimize threat determinations promulgated today are, essentially, the same as the Agency's guidance for making contained-in determinations. See, for example, 61 FR 18795 (April 29, 1996) and other sources cited therein. That is, decisions should be made by considering the inherent risks posed by any given soil, assuming direct exposure (i.e., no post-land disposal controls) and applying conservative information to calculate risk. Therefore, the Agency expects that, in most cases, a determination that soils do not (or no longer) contain hazardous waste will equate with minimize threat levels and, therefore, encourages program implementors to combine contained-in determinations, as appropriate, with site-specific, risk-based minimize threat variances.

F. Relationship of Soil Treatment Standards to the Final HWIR-Media Rule

In the April 29, 1996 HWIR-Media proposal, EPA proposed to establish a comprehensive alternative management regime for hazardous contaminated media, of which the treatment standards for contaminated soil would have been a small part. The HWIR-Media proposal discussed a number of options for comprehensive management standards for hazardous contaminated media.

Today's action resolves and finalizes the portion of the HWIR-Media proposal that addressed land disposal restriction treatment standards for contaminated soil. See 61 FR 18805–18814, April 29, 1996. Other portions of the proposal are not resolved by this action and will be addressed by EPA in future actions. EPA continues to emphasize that, while the soil-specific LDR treatment standards will improve contaminated soil management and expedite cleanups, the Agency also recognizes that additional reform is needed, especially for management of non-media remediation wastes like remedial sludges. The Agency will continue to participate in discussions on potential legislation to promote this additional needed reform.

VIII. Improvements and Corrections to LDR Regulations

Summary: The regulated community has pointed out several examples of the LDR regulations that were unclear or had typographical errors. These sections are clarified and corrected below.

A. Typographical Error in Section 261.1(c)(10)

A typographical error was found in the cross reference in the note in § 261.1(c)(10). The first Phase IV final rule (''Minirule,'' 62 FR 25998) said ''They are covered under the exclusion from the definition of solid waste for shredded circuit boards being recycled (261.4(a)(13)).'' The correct cross reference is to ''(261.4(a)(14).'' This typographical error is corrected in this final rule.

B. Typographical Error in Section 268.4(a)(2)(ii) and (a)(2)(iii)

These paragraphs have referred to § 268.8 for some time. Section 268.8 was where the so called ''soft hammer'' provisions were once found in the regulations. These provisions expired in 1990, and the provisions have been removed from the regulations; thus there is no need to continue to include references to § 268.8.

C. Clarifying Language Added to Section 268.7

The first item in the paperwork tables requires that the EPA Hazardous Waste and Manifest numbers be placed on the notification forms. Today's changes clarify that the manifest number required to be placed on the notification form is that of the first shipment of waste to the treatment or disposal facility.

The tables of paperwork requirements found at § 268.7(a)(4) and (b)(3) have entries that describe what waste constituents have to be identified on the one-time LDR notification (see item 3 in the generator table at § 268.7(a)(4), and item 2 in the treatment and storage facility table at § 268.7(b)(3)). The language of these items has been changed to avoid confusion about whether wastes managed at facilities subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA), CWA-equivalent facilities, or wastes injected into deepwells subject to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) are subject to a paperwork requirement (and if so, what requirements). Wastes managed in these facilities are subject to a one-time notification requirement. This notification must be placed in the facility's on site files and must contain the information described in the paperwork tables. Therefore, the parenthetical language that appeared to exclude such facilities from the paperwork requirements has been removed from item 2 in the ''Generator'' table, and item 3 in the ''Treatment Facility'' table.

In addition, these items have been further clarified by adding the language ''in characteristic wastes'' after the clause ''and underlying hazardous constituents,'' to indicate exactly what type of wastes must be considered when determining whether underlying hazardous constituents are present. The title of the paperwork table at § 268.7(b)(3) has been changed to clarify that the requirements apply to storage facilities as well as treatment facilities. A number of certifications were inadvertantly removed from § 268.7(b) through Office of Federal Register drafting errors. Those certifications are reinstated because it was never the intention of the Agency that they were removed.

D. Correction to Section 268.40—Treatment Standards for Hazardous Waste

In the Phase III Final Rule (61 FR 15566), the Agency promulgated a UTS of 12.0 mg/L for 1,4-dioxane wastewaters based on the performance of distillation. At that time, 1,4-dioxane was the only UTS constituent for which EPA had promulgated a nonwastewater standard but not a wastewater standard. However, as part of that rule, the Agency failed to extend the treatment standard to wastewater forms of U108 wastes. Today, the Agency is correcting this oversight in Section 268.40—Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes, by replacing the ''NA'' designation under AU108 -1,4-Dioxane wastewaters@ with ''12.0 mg/L.'' As such the 1,4-Dioxane alternate treatment standard now applies to both wastewater and nonwastewaters forms of U108 waste.

E. Removal of California List Requirements and de minimis Provision From Section 268.42

In the Phase IV rule promulgated on May 12, 1997, EPA removed the California List requirements because they have all been superseded by more specific treatment standards. The California List included liquid wastes containing certain metals, cyanide, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) above specified levels, and liquid and nonliquid halogenated organic compounds (HOCs) above specified levels. These wastes were removed from the Table of Treatment Standards in § 268.40; however, the requirements in § 268.42(a)(1) and (a)(2) were overlooked. These paragraphs are removed by today's rule. And because these paragraphs are being removed, it is necessary to revise the language of § 268.42(a) to remove references to these paragraphs.

The de minimis provision of paragraph § 268.42(a)(3) is also being removed by today's rule. The de minimis provision applied to wastewaters regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA) mixed with high total organic carbon (TOC) ignitable wastes. In the Phase III final rule, however, wastes discharged under the CWA, or in a facility that is CWA-equivalent, are not subject to the LDRs (61 FR 15660, April 8, 1996). Therefore the *de minimis* provision was redundant and has been removed by today's rule.

F. Typographical Errors and Outdated Cross-References in Section 268.45

There is a typographical error in § 268.45(a). The language has referred to § 261.3(c)(2), a section removed from the regulations on September 30, 1992 (57 FR 49278). It should refer to § 261.3(f)(2). The correction is being made in this final rule.

In paragraphs (3) and (4) in § 268.45(d) there are outdated cross references to treatment standards that were once found at § 268.42 and § 268.43 (the treatment standards once found in these sections have been consolidated into the ''Table of Treatment Standards'' at § 268.40). These cross references have been removed from § 268.45(d)(3) and (d)(4).

G. Correction to § 268.48 to Explain That Sulfides are not Regulated as Underlying Hazardous Constituents in Characteristic Wastes

In response to a comment received on the original Phase IV proposal, EPA reviewed the basis for the universal treatment standard for sulfides in the Universal Treatment Standard Table at 40 CFR 268.48. EPA is correcting the table in this rule. Sulfides are regulated only in Waste Code F039 (multi-source leachate), and not as underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes.

H. Cross References in Section 268.50(e)

Erroneous references appeared in this section to §§ 268.41, 268.42, 268.43, and 268.32. They are eliminated in this final rule.

I. Mistakes in Appendices VII and VIII

Table 1 includes entries for F033. There is no hazardous waste with the EPA waste code F033. Therefore, these entries are being removed. The second entry for waste codes F032, the second entry for F034, and the first entry for K088 contained typographical errors that are being revised in today's final rule. In addition, two entries for waste code F035 are being added to the table. Table 2 is amended by revising entry number 9 to change the prohibition date for soil and debris contaminated with K088 wastes.

The title of appendix VIII is revised to clarify that it provides the effective dates for wastes injected into deep wells.

J. Clarification Regarding Point of Generation of Boiler Cleanout Rinses

In the May 12, 1997 final Phase IV rule, EPA included in the preamble an interpretive discussion regarding at what point the Agency considers a waste to be generated when power plant boilers are cleaned out using multiple rinses. 62 FR at 26006. The question is relevant to the issue of whether subtitle C rules apply to such waste, and also, if the waste is to be land disposed, whether LDR prohibitions apply. In essence, the interpretation is that the cleanout of the boiler is to be viewed as a single process, so that if the boiler cleanout liquids are commingled in a single tank system, the hazardousness of the resulting cleanout liquids is to be determined at the end of the cleaning process. *Id.*

Some confusion has arisen regarding whether this interpretation applies to permanent storage tanks, or only to temporary tanks brought on-site to manage the boiler cleanout rinses. The Agency's view is that the interpretation applies to temporary tanks, and also to permanent tanks when such units are used exclusively for the management of boiler cleanout during the boiler cleanout process. (Such tanks could, of course, be engaged in other activities when they are not dedicated to management of boiler cleanout waste during the cleanout process.)

EPA did state in the May 12 notice that ''[t]he interpretation * * * does not apply where there are permanent storage units involved.'' 62 FR at 26007. What the Agency had in mind was a tank already engaged in the permanent storage of hazardous waste. However, so long as a tank is dedicated solely to storage of boiler cleanout rinses during the boiler cleanout process, there is no environmental distinction between whether or not a temporary or permanent tank is used for the purpose. Consequently, the point of generation interpretive principle announced in the May 12 notice applies to both permanent and temporary tanks systems.

IX. Capacity Determination for Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions

A. Introduction

This section summarizes the results of the capacity analysis for the wastes covered by today's rule. For a detailed discussion of capacity analysis-related data sources, methodology, and response to comments for each group of wastes covered in this rule, see the background document for the capacity analysis and the background document for the comment summary and response for capacity-related issues (i.e., collectively referred to as the Capacity Background Documents).

In general, EPA's capacity analysis focuses on the amount of waste to be restricted from land disposal that is currently managed in land-based units and that will require alternative treatment as a result of the LDRs. The quantity of wastes that are not managed in land-based units (e.g., wastewater managed only in RCRA exempt tanks, with direct discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)) is not included in the quantities requiring alternative treatment as a result of the LDRs. Also, wastes that do not require alternative treatment (e.g., those that are currently treated using an appropriate treatment technology) are not included in these quantity estimates.

EPA's decisions on when to establish the effective date of the treatment standards (e.g., by granting a national capacity variance) are based on the availability of alternative treatment or recovery technologies. Consequently, the methodology focuses on deriving estimates of the quantities of waste that will require either commercial treatment or the construction of new on-site treatment as a result of the LDRs. EPA also estimates the quantities of waste that will be treated adequately either on site in existing systems or off site by facilities owned by the same company as the generator (i.e., captive facilities), and attempts to subtract that amount from the overall amount of required capacity.

B. Available Capacity for Surface Disposed Wastes

Available capacity was estimated for four treatment technology categories that are expected to be used for the majority of wastes in today's rule: stabilization (including chemical fixation), vitrification, metal recovery, and thermal treatment. (Numerous other types of treatment also can meet the treatment standards for much of these wastes, although the Agency did not find it necessary to present the estimates of available capacity of these treatments. See the Capacity Background Documents for further information.)

1. Stabilization

EPA estimates that there are at least several million mt/yr of available stabilization capacity, with most of it able to meet the treatment requirements for the TC metal wastes and newly identified mineral processing wastes. Furthermore, the Agency found that currently utilized stabilization capacity can be quickly modified (i.e., in less than 90 days) to meet the new treatment standards by implementing relatively simple changes to formulations. For additional details, see the Capacity Background Documents.

2. Vitrification

EPA has determined that vitrification technology is commercially available for treating limited quantities of Phase IV wastes, such as some arsenic wastes, that are difficult to treat using stabilization and other techniques. EPA estimates that there are approximately 15,000 mt/yr of available vitrification capacity.

3. Metal Recovery

High temperature and other types of metal recovery appears to be the most applicable treatment for certain wastes containing high concentrations of metal constituents. EPA identified and reviewed several metal recovery technologies that are commercially available, and has determined that at least 800,000 mt/yr of metal recovery capacity exists.

EPA recognizes, however, that not all of this capacity will be available for Phase IV wastes. For example, there are technical constraints on the metal recovery systems stemming from metal content limitations of the waste. Nevertheless, the Agency believes that a significant portion of this capacity is amenable to Phase IV wastes. For additional details, see the Capacity Background Documents.

4. Thermal Treatment

EPA estimates that there are approximately 231,000 mt/yr of commercial sludge/solid/soil combustion capacity and 651,000 mt/yr of commercial liquid combustion capacity available for wastes covered by today's rule. Other types of thermal treatment, such as thermal desorption, also are available. For additional details, see the Capacity Background Documents.

C. Required Capacity and Variance Determination for Surface Disposed TC Metal Wastes

EPA estimates that at most, 1.2 million mt/yr of TC metal wastes could require alternative treatment as a result of promulgation of today's rule. This estimate includes both wastes that are newly-identified TC wastes (i.e., wastes that do not fail the EP test, and, consequently, were not part of the Third Third LDR rule) and wastes that fail the EP test (i.e., those wastes that were regulated in the Third Third LDR rule). Although only the newly identified TC wastes are eligible for a national capacity variance, the capacity analysis includes all wastes affected by the rule because estimates for each category are not available, and, furthermore, because all of these wastes need to be assessed to determine the full impact of this rule on the need for a capacity variance. Additionally, the 1.2 million estimated quantity is likely to be an overestimate because most of these wastes are already meeting the new treatment standards. Also, most of these wastes are likely to fail the EP test and, therefore, are no longer eligible for a capacity variance.

The wastes that will require alternative treatment are expected to primarily only require optimization of existing stabilization formulations and systems. Also, sufficient vitrification capacity exists to treat the otherwise difficult-to-treat TC metal wastes, high temperature metal recovery capacity

exists for some of the TC metal wastes, and sufficient and other combustion capacity exists to pre-treat TC metal wastes that contain organic underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs). The Agency has determined that these conclusions also apply to TC metal contaminated debris. In addition, the other debris treatment technologies set out in 268.45 are widely available.

For TC metal contaminated soils, the Agency believes that the treatment standards, ten times UTS or 90% reduction, will not result in any capacity problems for treating metals since most soils are already meeting these standards and, furthermore, there is an excess of stabilization treatment capacity. Additionally, for treating organics to the alternative treatment standards, sufficient treatment capacity exists from use of other technologies (e.g., thermal desorption, soil washing, biotreatment).

To allow facilities time to determine whether their wastes are affected by this rule and identify and locate alternative treatment capacity if necessary, EPA is providing 90 days between the publication of today's rule and the effective date of the treatment standards for the TC metal wastes, including soil and debris, covered by today's rule. For a detailed discussion on data sources, methodology, and comments and responses for these wastes, see the Capacity Background Documents.

D. Required Capacity and Variance Determination for Surface Disposed Mineral Processing Wastes

EPA estimates that the maximum quantity of newly identified mineral processing wastes potentially requiring alternative treatment is approximately 1.9 million mt/yr. Most of these wastes (approximately 1.8 million mt/yr) are already being treated to nonhazardous levels and, therefore, are not expected to require much, if any, additional treatment. The remaining wastes, approximately 71,000 mt/yr, will require treatment to meet the treatment standards. However, adequate on-site and off-site treatment capacity is available for these wastes. The Agency has determined that these conclusions also apply to debris contaminated with mineral processing wastes. In addition, the other debris treatment technologies set out in 268.45 are widely available. For soils contaminated with mineral processing wastes, the Agency believes that the treatment standards, ten times UTS or 90 percent reduction, will not result in any capacity problems. Nevertheless, to allow time for activities such as treatment system modifications or to identify and locate alternative treatment capacity for process wastes, soil, and debris, EPA is providing 90 days between the publication of today's rule and the effective date of the treatment standards for the mineral processing wastes, contaminated soil (including MGP soil; see discussion below), and debris covered by today's rule (one exception is the elemental phosphorus wastes; see discussion below). For a detailed discussion on data sources, methodology, and comments and responses for these wastes, see the Capacity Background Documents.

EPA estimates that up to 1.2 million mt/yr of soil contaminated with ''de-Bevilled'' wastes may be remediated from historic manufactured gas plant (MGP) sites. In response to the first supplemental proposal, several commenters stated that more than 50 percent of the MGP remediation sites are currently co-burning the wastes in on-site coal-fired utility boilers and requested the Agency to allow co-burning of MGP soils in coal-fired utility boilers and exclude them from RCRA requirements. In today's rulemaking, the Agency is confirming its existing (and not reopened) interpretation that residues from co-burning hazardous MGP soils along with coal are covered by the Bevill amendment (assuming the residues are not significantly affected by such burning, as provided in section 266.112). In addition, as discussed elsewhere in this notice, the Agency is promulgating treatment standards (ten times UTS or 90 percent reduction) for contaminated soils. On-site treatment and existing commercially available treatment technologies can readily achieve—and to a large extent are already achieving—the treatment standards for contaminated MGP soil. Therefore, the Agency does not anticipate any capacity problems. To allow facilities time to determine whether their wastes are affected by this rule, to identify alternative treatment capacity if necessary, and to make contractual arrangements for transportation and other logistics, EPA is providing 90 days between the publication of today's rule and the effective date of the treatment standards for MGP soils.

In the first supplemental proposed rule, the Agency identified the following three waste streams generated from elemental phosphorus production as lacking sufficient commercial treatment capacity: Medusa scrubber blowdown, Anderson filter media rinsate, and furnace building washdown. A major generator of these waste streams, the FMC Corporation's Pocatello, Idaho facility, provided a substantial amount of data to show that these waste streams pose unique treatability problems (e.g., due the presence of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM)) and that a two-year national capacity variance is needed to develop and construct treatment capacity. After careful review of the data, EPA discussed in the May 10, 1996 Notice of Data Availability, the possibility of a two-year national capacity variance for these three large volume wastewater streams. In May 1997, EPA proposed the second supplemental Phase IV rule (62 FR 26041) and, in response to this proposal, FMC submitted a comment to EPA with new information identifying three other waste streams (NOSAP slurry, precipitator slurry, and phossy water) at its Pocatello, Idaho facility that FMC believes would be subject to Phase IV LDR requirements. FMC requested that a two-year national capacity variance also be granted for these three new waste streams. Like the original waste streams, the three newly identified streams are generated in the elemental phosphorous production process and contain varying amounts of both NORM and elemental phosphorous. FMC also noted that the AFM Rinsate waste stream, for which FMC originally requested a national capacity variance, has been completely eliminated, and that therefore a national capacity variance would no longer be needed for this waste stream. The Agency made these additional data available for public comment in a November 10, 1997 NODA (62 FR 60465). No adverse comments were received. The Agency has decided to grant a two-year capacity variance for all five FMC wastestreams.

Details of the methodology and estimates of affected facilities and waste quantities for the newly identified mineral processing wastes are provided in the Capacity Background Documents.

E. Phase IV Mineral Processing and TC Metal Wastes Injected Into Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class I Wells

Summary: EPA is granting a two-year capacity variance for UIC wells that inject newly identified mineral processing wastes from titanium dioxide production.

There are approximately 272 Class I injection well facilities nationwide. The Agency identified approximately 46 of those facilities as potentially injecting Phase IV wastes. These injected Phase IV wastes account for less than 15 percent of the total injectate being managed by Class I wells annually. Most of these facilities potentially identified already have approved no-migration

petitions. In assessing the impact of the Phase IV rule to operators of UIC facilities, the Agency found that the only potentially affected wells are those injecting newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, since other characteristic wastewaters were already prohibited in 1990 and the period for possible capacity extensions for these wastes has run out. (See UIC background document explaining in detail why the other wastes are unaffected.)

For a facility with an existing approved no-migration determination, the facility operator may have already incorporated the subject waste in the original petitions. Any facility with an approved no-migration determination without the waste already incorporated may submit a modified petition (40 CFR Part 148.20 (f)). However, if an injection well has received a no-migration determination, it can inject a newly prohibited waste only if the waste is similar to wastes included in the initial no-migration petition. The new wastes must behave hydraulically and chemically in a similar manner to those already included in the initial petition demonstration such that they will not interfere with the containment capability of the injection zone and the location of the waste plume will not significantly differ from the initial demonstration (See 40 CFR 148.20 (f) & UIC Program Guidance # 74)). Based on this information, promulgation of the Phase IV LDRs should have little impact on any facilities with approved petitions.

EPA estimates that approximately five million tons of mineral processing wastes are being disposed annually in UIC wells. Of these, approximately three million tons are attributable to titanium dioxide production from two DuPont facilities. This volume is a conservative estimate based on highly complex, non-segregable waste stream mixtures. This total volume would be subject to the LDR treatment standards. Titanium dioxide (TiO2) production wastes are either generated onsite at facilities with injection wells, or at facilities without injection. For these DuPont facilities, this waste is generated and disposed onsite by injection wells. In order for these facilities to continue injection of this restricted waste, a no-migration petition must be approved to meet the conditions of 40 CFR Part 148.20 of the UIC regulations.

For those facilities disposing restricted Phase IV TiO2 mineral processing waste, their options may be limited to meeting treatment standards (onsite or offsite), submitting a no-migration petition, transporting their waste to a commercial Class I hazardous disposal well facility, or deactivating (diluting) the waste to make it nonhazardous before injection (see RCRA section 3004 (g) (9), a recent amendment which allows such dilution). All of these options are resource intensive and owners/operators of these facilities will be faced with critical economic and business decisions. These TiO2 facilities do not have immediate capability to treat their waste onsite. If they were to opt for treatment onsite, it would require substantial time and resources to build a treatment facility or to substantially modify their existing facility. It would take at least two years (and possibly longer) to construct such a treatment system. In evaluating various disposal alternatives, one DuPont facility is currently constructing a treatment works that will integrate a neutralization project based on current production. As an alternative to deep well injection disposal, the long term construction at this facility has been costly and operational start-up will require additional time to work out issues. See DuPont letter of Feb. 5, 1998.

With respect to the options of managing the waste water offsite, severe practical constraints limit the availability of capacity to these DuPont Ti02 facilities. A typical volume of Ti02 wastewater is 900,000 Gallons (3,750 tons) per day; and peak production volumes are 1 million Gallons (4,167 tons) per day. DuPont letters of Feb. 5 & 20, 1998. At peak production, this would take 200 tanker trucks per day for each affected facility to ship the volume of waste that is currently injected. Additionally, these trucks must be constructed with fiberglass or titanium tanks to be compatible to the low pH-highly corrosive acid waste (Note from ICF to R. E. Smith to RCRA Docket (Feb. 17, 1998)). Indeed, it is not even certain that existing 10, 000 gallon tanker trucks are compatible with this wastestream, due to its weight (the TDS content is so high that a 10, 000 gallon tanker could only be half full) and corrosivity. Dupont letter of Feb. 20, 1998.

Commercial waste management facilities normally cannot feasibly accommodate this daily volume. There are at least ten operating commercial Class I hazardous waste injection facilities nationwide, it is uncertain whether they have the capacity to accept 3 million tons of TiO2 mineral processing waste annually for disposal because of permitting limitations. These commercial wells also have finite capacity limitations. The Agency studied the operational permit parameters of these commercial facilities and found that individual injection and flow capacity rates (UICWELLS Database) may restrict injection of additional high volumes of waste. Rates are scientifically and mathematically determined to avoid damage to the well and the injection zone. Further study of compatibility requirements for these wells suggest that they have acceptable construction for most wastes disposed but not necessarily for the TiO2 production waste in its present concentration. Without pretreatment, these waste characteristics would require a more exotic well construction that is composed of fiberglass injection tubing, titanium casing and packer, epoxy and acid resistance compatible cement.

EPA has also looked at commercial wastewater treatment capacity in the vicinity of the two DuPont facilities. For one facility, there are no available commercial waste water treatment plants within 200 miles. For the other facility, there are two treatment plants within 75 miles but neither has the capacity to accept the high volumes of waste generated by either DuPont facility (based on BSR data). Commercial waste water treatment facilities generally handle corrosive toxic metal waste waters by stabilization and neutralization techniques. Treatment plants managing the Ti02 production waste waters would have to be specially constructed and equipped not only to be amenable to a high volume of acidic waste but also have the capacity to manage the huge amount of solids that will yield from treatment. Thus, wastewater treatment requires having pre-storage and processing units, adequate chemicals to neutralize the corrosive characteristic of the waste and stabilization technology to immobilize the metals before they are either stored onsite, marketed, or landfilled. While the Agency is satisfied that this treatment technology is applicable to Ti02 waste water, there is much reservation whether DuPont's facilities could realistically mobilize 200 tanker trucks per day per facility to safely ship this waste to these treatment facilities even if treatment capacity were readily available at them.

The statute also allows injection of waste waters which no longer exhibit a characteristic into Class I wells without meeting any other LDR treatment standard, and dilution may be used as a means of decharacterizing the waste. RCRA section 3004 (g) (9). However, deactivation of certain characteristic wastes through dilution is not always practical or even feasible. The whole waste stream process may not be amenable to dilution prior to injection

at the wellhead, and the geologic reservoirs into which the wells inject have a finite capacity. Sometimes filling up reservoirs with huge volumes of additional water shortens the life of the well operation because reservoir pressures build up much more quickly and the injection zone becomes ''overpressurized.'' EPA finds that this is the case for the TiO2 wastewater at issue here. Thus, the dilution option cannot be utilized here to find that there is adequate available treatment capacity for these TiO2 wastes.

Capacity analyses usually focus on the demand for alternative capacity once existing on-site capacity and captive off-site capacity have been accounted for. However, capacity also may be unavailable if there is no practical means of utilizing it due to logistical problems. For example, in the Third Third rule, EPA relied on such logistical factors to determine when capacity was realistically available (see 55 FR 22645–22646, June 1, 1990). The Agency noted that injection wells at on-site facilities are directly connected to the plant operations and that in order to realistically arrange for off-site disposition of the waste, the plant managers will need time to make considerable logistical adjustments such as, repiping, retooling, and development of transportation networks at the plant operations. Similarly, for TiO2 waste facilities, the Agency doesn't believe that treatment capacity is available since there is no feasible way for generators to transport their wastes to the treatment facilities at this time, plus all of the other repiping that would be entailed. The Agency believes that it would take at least two years for the TiO2 facilities to alter their operations to ship wastewater to offsite facilities and for off-site facilities to make corresponding changes to their operations to accommodate the large influx of highly corrosive, high volume, dense wastewater (even if off-site facilities were to be willing to accept the waste, which is quite unclear).

Under these circumstances, the Agency finds that there is inadequate treatment, recovery, or disposal capacity presently available for TiO2 injected waste waters currently being injected into Class I hazardous wells, and therefore is granting a two-year national capacity variance for these wastes. The Agency expects that affected generators will utilize this period for applying for no-migration petitions for their existing wells, or to construct on-site wastewater treatment systems.

EPA estimates that there is approximately 2 million tons of other injected Phase IV mineral processing wastes (i.e. from processes other than TiO2 production). One facility with the largest volume of that injected waste has applied for and received an approved no-migration petition thus meeting the conditions of 40 CFR Part 148.20. The rest of these facilities are either applying dilution as a means of decharacterizing their waste (as allowed under Section 3004(g)(9)), or are treating their waste before disposal. Their waste volumes are much less than the TiO2 production waste being injected. Since the volume of wastes is so much less than TiO2, and the wastes are more amenable to conventional management, EPA does not see the same types of difficulties arising, and is therefore not delaying the effective date of the prohibition for these facilities. (See UIC background document).

F. Mixed Radioactive Wastes

Significant uncertainty exists about quantities of mixed radioactive wastes containing wastes that will require treatment as a result of today's rule. Despite this uncertainty, any new commercial capacity that becomes available will be needed for mixed radioactive wastes that were regulated in previous LDR rulemakings and whose variances have already expired. Thus, EPA has determined that sufficient alternative treatment capacity is not available, and therefore is granting a two-year national capacity variance for mixed RCRA/radioactive TC metal wastes that are newly identified (i.e., wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the TCLP but not the EP), and newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes including soil and debris.

G. Summary

Table 1 summarizes the capacity variance determination for each category of Phase IV RCRA wastes for which EPA is promulgating LDR treatment standards.

TABLE OF CAPACITY VARIANCES FOR PHASE IV WASTES

[Note: Capacity variances begin from the publication date]

Waste description	Surface-disposed wastes	Deep well-injected wastes
Newly identified wastes from elemental phosphorus processing	Two years	Not applicable.
Newly identified mineral processing wastes from titanium dioxide production	90 days	Two years.
Newly identified TC metal wastes (i.e., wastes identified as hazardous by the TCLP but not the EP), and newly identified characterisitc mineral processing wastes including soil and debris.	90 days	90 days.
Radioactive wastes mixed with newly identified TC metal wastes (i.e., wastes identified as hazardous by the TCLP but not the EP), and mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, including soil and debris.	Two years	Two years.

X. Change to Definition of Solid Waste To Exclude Wood Preserving Wastewaters and Spent Wood Preserving Solutions From RCRA Jurisdiction

Summary: As proposed on May 12, 1997 (FR 62 26055), EPA is today amending the definition of solid waste to exclude wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions from RCRA jurisdiction provided that certain conditions are met, as specified below.

A. Summary of the Proposal

On May 12, 1997 in the Phase IV LDR second supplemental rulemaking, EPA proposed to amend the RCRA regulations to provide an exclusion from the definition of solid waste for certain materials generated and recycled by the wood preserving industry. Specifically, the proposal would exclude certain wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions from classification as solid waste under RCRA. Any wood preserving plant claiming the exclusion for these wastes would need to manage them according to the following criteria: (1) the materials must be recycled and reused on-site in the production process for their original intended purpose; (2) the materials must be managed to prevent release; (3) the plant must assure that the units managing these materials can be visually or otherwise determined to

prevent releases; and (4) drip pads managing these materials must comply with Subpart W drip pad standards regardless of whether the plant has been classified as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) (see 40 CFR 261.5). For a more detailed discussion of these conditions, please consult the relevant sections in the May 12, 1997 proposed rule.

As noted above, the exclusion was to be limited to wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions that are recycled and reused on-site at wood preserving plants in the production process for their original intended purpose. As EPA explained in the proposal, any listed wastewater or spent solution that is not recycled on-site according to the conditions of the exclusion is not excluded from the definition of solid waste. Moreover, the F032, F034 and F035 listings cover wastestreams other than wastewaters and spent solutions. These other listed wastestreams would not be eligible for exclusion even if recycled. This could include materials associated with wastewaters and spent solutions, such as residues that accumulate in a drip pad sump. EPA affirms this scope of the exclusion for the final rule.

It was neither the Agency's intent nor belief that the proposed exclusion would in any way reduce the obligations that wood preserving plants have under 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart W and Part 265, Subpart W, including the requirements for drip pads and the § 264.570(c) and § 265.440(c) requirements under for response to infrequent and incidental drippage in storage yards. The Agency specifically requested comment on whether the proposed exclusion would reduce these requirements. The Agency also sought comment on whether a plant claiming the proposed exclusion should be required to place a notification form to that effect in its files on-site and/or to submit it to either the EPA Regional Administrator or State Director to allow review. Finally, EPA asked for comment concerning the conditions under which the proposed exclusion, once claimed, would no longer apply.

Of course, this exclusion from the definition of solid waste under the federal RCRA statute does not modify any regulatory requirements that are independently imposed under other environmental statutes.

B. Modifications to the Proposal

The Agency received four sets of comments on the proposed exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions. While some comments were supportive of the proposal, others were critical of the Agency for, among other things, relinquishing some regulatory oversight of the wood preserving industry. The comments EPA received on the scope of the proposed exclusion and the Agency's response can be found in the docket for this rulemaking. All comments were carefully considered. This section addresses those changes that EPA made to the proposed rule based on comments the Agency received. The next section (''Other Comments'') addresses those aspects of the proposal that, though they remain unchanged by today's rule, require further clarification based on the comments received.

1. Notification

EPA received two responses to its request for comment on whether it was necessary for a plant claiming the proposed exclusion to provide notice to the appropriate regulatory agency and, if so, what type of notice that should be. One commenter suggested that the publication of the exclusion and its effective date by EPA in this final rule would serve as sufficient notice, and that notification on a plant specific basis is unnecessary. EPA does not consider publication of the final rule to provide adequate notice on the names and locations of wood preserving plants planning to operate under the conditional exclusion. Moreover, EPA is concerned that this commenter may have assumed that the exclusion would take effect nationwide upon publication. As explained below in the section titled ''state authorization,'' this is not correct. The exclusion will not take effect in any authorized state unless and until the state adopts it.

The other commenter suggested that it is appropriate for wood preserving plants claiming an exclusion for their recycled wastewaters and spent solutions to notify the appropriate state agency. EPA considers notification to the appropriate regulatory agency to be essential to the proper implementation of this provision. To allow EPA and authorized states to verify that the conditions placed upon today's exclusion are properly met, it is important that wood preserving plants inform the appropriate Regional Administrator or State Director that they are claiming the exclusion and will therefore be reporting significantly lower waste generation totals. EPA is therefore revising the proposed exclusion to require a plant owner or operator (prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion) to submit to the appropriate Regional Administrator or State Director a one-time notification stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: ''I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation.'' The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records for a period of no less than 3 years from the date specified in the notice.

2. Conditions Under Which the Exclusion Would No Longer Apply

EPA requested comment on conditions that void the exclusion. Specifically, EPA asked whether a spill should result in the loss of the exclusion just for the spilled material, or also for the wastewaters and spent solutions generated after the spill occurred. EPA received two comments on conditions under which the exclusion, once claimed, would no longer apply. One commenter stated that RCRA regulation should be required for all materials that are spilled or otherwise exit the recycling loop. The other commenter suggested that ''a simple spill . . . is obviously not related to the normal operation of the drip pad . . .'' and should therefore not void the exclusion for wastewaters and spent solutions that are collected and not spilled or released.

EPA agrees with the commenter who took the position that the spilled material itself should be ineligible for the exclusion. The spilled material inherently fails to meet the condition requiring plant operators to manage wastewaters and solutions so as to prevent releases. Although there could potentially be conditions under which a spilled material could still be eligible for the existing exclusions under § 261.4(a)(9)(i) and (ii) following reclamation, such materials are in all cases ineligible for today's new exclusion under § 261.4(a)(9)(iii).

To respond to the second comment, EPA has decided to clarify the effect of a violation of any condition, including the condition prohibiting spills, on wastewaters and spent solutions generated after a violation occurs. EPA has decided that the exclusion should not be available until the plant owner or operator notifies the appropriate regulatory agency, and the agency determines that the problem has been adequately addressed. It is appropriate to impose this requirement even for spills, because the significance of a spill may vary greatly from plant to plant and from incident to incident. EPA hopes

that a reviewing agency would quickly reinstate the exemption after a one-time spill, particularly if small, and would not require specific actions to correct the problem. In contrast, EPA would expect the reviewing agency to require specific actions (such as creation and implementation of a spill prevention plan) for a plant that experienced repeated spills. EPA believes the severity of any violation and the precise actions needed to return the plant to compliance can best be assessed on a case-by-case basis. EPA has added language to the regulation to clarify this issue. It applies to all of the conditions of the exclusion.

C. Other Comments

A number of comments indicated a need for EPA to clarify other aspects of the proposal that the Agency is finalizing today.

1. Oil Borne Facilities

One commenter suggested that the exclusion that EPA is finalizing today applies not only to water borne wood treating plants but also to oil borne wood treating plants. At the time of proposal, EPA intended to create an exclusion only for plants using water borne preservatives. See, for example, the discussion at 63 FR 26057, col. 1. EPA did not evaluate oil borne plants at the time. It is EPA's general understanding that plants which use oil borne preservatives do not recycle wastewaters and spent solutions by using them in the work tank to treat wood. Rather, they reuse these wastewaters in cooling systems, vacuum seals, and other devices. EPA wants to limit today's exclusion to materials that are reused for their original intended purpose—the treatment of wood. EPA has not had time to investigate the jurisdictional and factual issues posed by the use of wastewaters for other, more ancillary purposes. Consequently, EPA is not expanding the exclusion beyond the proposal. It applies only to water borne processes.

2. Application of the Conditions to Units Other Than the Drip Pad

One commenter expressed opposition to ''any language that would extend the EPA's RCRA authority to devices that have previously not been regulated under RCRA.'' In view of this comment, the Agency is prompted to clarify that the conditions for claiming the exclusion must be met with regard to any unit that comes into contact with the recycled wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions excluded in today's rule.

Thus, sumps or other units that are arguably part of an exempt wastewater treatment unit and that manage wastewaters and spent solutions are subject to these conditions. EPA has already stated that ''management to prevent releases would include, but not necessarily be limited to, compliance with [Subpart W] and maintenance of the sumps receiving the wastewaters and spent solutions from the drip pad and retort to prevent leaching into land and groundwater.'' (62 FR 26057). The Agency must be able to verify that the excluded materials are being managed to prevent release at every step of the recycling process through reclamation to ensure that the basic technical and policy conditions underlying the exclusion are properly met.

3. Relationship of Today's Exclusion to Previous Industry Exclusions

One commenter wanted to assure that today's exclusion would not now regulate units that transmit or store materials that have been excluded according to other, currently existing regulations. EPA does not intend to use today's exclusion to rescind either of the exclusions that the Agency has previously granted the wood preserving industry under §§ 261.4(a)(9)(i) and (ii).

4. Units That May Be Visually or Otherwise Determined to Prevent Release

One commenter expressed concern that the term ''units'' is an overly broad way to refer to those portions of the system subject to RCRA inspection. EPA will now clarify which ''units'' are subject to inspection under the conditions of this exclusion. As mentioned above, all units that come into contact with the excluded materials prior to reclamation must necessarily be subject to verification that they are able to contain these materials in a manner that prevents their release to the environment. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, any drip pad, sump, retort or conduit that comes into contact with the wastewaters and spent solutions prior to reclamation. This also includes any unit that is arguably part of a plant's wastewater treatment system but that comes into contact with the wastewaters or spent solutions prior to reclamation. An inspector must be able to determine (by visual or other means) whether these units are managing the wastewaters and spent solutions in a manner that prevents release. When relying on a visual inspection (as opposed to a leak detection system or other means), it may be necessary for an inspector to require these units be drained or cleaned for the inspector to make an informed determination as to whether the unit is cracked or leaking.

5. CESQG Status

One commenter also requested EPA to prevent wood preserving plants from becoming conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) after claiming the exemption. The commenter was concerned that other, non-excluded wastestreams generated at these plants that are covered by the listings would no longer be subject to any hazardous waste regulation. As explained in more detail in the response to comment document, EPA lacks sufficient information about the volumes of these other wastes and the risks they pose to promulgate a rule creating an exception to the long-established CESQG exemption for them.

D. State Authorization

Upon promulgation, this exclusion will immediately go into effect only for plants in those states and territories that are not currently authorized to implement the RCRA program (i.e., Alaska, Iowa, Hawaii, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands). Plants in these states are subject to the provisions of the federal program. Conversely, any plant located in a RCRA authorized state will be unable to claim the exclusion we are finalizing today unless and until that state amends its regulations to include the exclusion. Because EPA allows state programs to be more stringent than the federal program, it is not necessarily guaranteed that all authorized states will elect to adopt this exclusion.

XI. Clarification of the RCRA Exclusion of Shredded Circuit Boards

In the May 12, 1997 final rule on Land Disposal Restrictions, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) excluded shredded circuit boards from the definition of solid waste conditioned on containerized storage prior to recovery. To be covered by this exclusion shredded circuit boards must be free of mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries or lithium batteries. On a related issue, current Agency policy states that *whole* circuit boards may meet the definition of scrap metal and therefore be exempt from hazardous waste regulation. In a parenthetical statement in the May 12, 1997 rule, the Agency asserted that whole used circuit boards which contain mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, or lithium batteries also do not meet the definition of scrap metal because mercury (being a liquid metal) and batteries are not within the scope of the

definition of scrap metal. The preamble cited 50 FR 614, 624 (1985).

Members of the electronics industry expressed concern to the Agency about the preamble statement regarding the regulatory status of whole used circuit boards which contain mercury switches, mercury relays, nickel-cadmium batteries, or lithium batteries. The electronics industry indicated that its member have developed a sophisticated asset/materials recovery system to collect and transport whole used circuit boards to processing facilities. The industry explained that the boards are sent to processing facilities for evaluation (continued use, reuse or reclamation) where the switches and the types of batteries are generally removed by persons with the appropriate knowledge and tools for removing these materials. Once these materials are removed from the boards, they become a newly generated waste subject to a hazardous waste determination. If they fail a hazardous waste characteristic, they are handled as hazardous waste, otherwise they are managed as a solid waste. Information was also provided regarding the quantity of mercury on these switches and on the physical state in which they are found on the boards. The information indicates that the mercury switches and relays on circuit boards from some typical applications contain between 0.02–0.08 grams of mercury and are encased in metal which is then coated in epoxy prior to attachment to the boards.

In today's final rule, the Agency recognizes that the preamble statement in the May 12, 1997 final rule is overly broad in that it suggested that the scrap metal exemption would not apply to whole used circuit boards containing the kind of minor battery or mercury switch components and that are being sent for continued use, reuse, or recovery. It is not the Agency's current intent to regulate under RCRA circuit boards containing minimal quantities of mercury and batteries that are protectively packaged to minimize dispersion of metal constituents. Once these materials are removed from the boards, they become a newly generated waste subject to a hazardous waste determination. If they meet the criteria to be classified as a hazardous waste, they must be handled as hazardous waste, otherwise they must be managed as a solid waste.

XII. Regulatory Requirements

A. Regulatory Impact Analysis Pursuant to Executive Order 12866

Executive Order No. 12866 requires agencies to determine whether a regulatory action is ''significant.'' The Order defines a ''significant'' regulatory action as one that ''is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect, in a material way, the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.''

The Agency estimated the costs of today's final rule to determine if it is a significant regulation as defined by the Executive Order. The analysis considered compliance costs and economic impacts for newly identified wastes affected by this rule, as well as media contaminated with these wastes. In addition, the analysis addresses the cost savings associated with the new soil treatment standards being promulgated in today's rule. Newly identified mineral processing wastes covered under this rule include 118 mineral processing wastes identified as potentially characteristically hazardous. Also covered under this rule are TC metal wastes. Today's final rule also covers treatment standards for contaminated media (i.e., soil and sediment). EPA estimates the total cost of the rule to be a savings of $6 million annually, and concludes that this rule is not economically significant according to the definition in E.O. 12866. However, the Agency does consider this rule to be significant for novel policy reasons. The Office of Management and Budget has reviewed this rule.

Detailed discussions of the methodology used for estimating the costs, economic impacts and the benefits attributable to today's proposed rule for newly identified mineral processing wastes, followed by a presentation of the cost, economic impact and benefit results, may be found in the background documents: (1) ''Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions Final Rule for Newly Identified Mineral Processing Wastes,'' (2)''Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions Final Rule for TC Metal Wastes,'' and (3) ''Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions Final Rule for Contaminated Media,'' which were placed in the docket for today's final rule.

1. Methodology Section

The Agency estimated the volumes of waste and contaminated media affected by today's rule to determine the national level incremental costs (for both the baseline and post-regulatory scenarios), economic impacts (including first-order measures such as the estimated percentage of compliance cost to industry or firm revenues), and benefits or risk-screens used to document the inherent hazard of materials being evaluated.

2. Results

a. Volume Results. EPA estimates that there are 29 mineral commodity sectors potentially affected by today's rule, including an estimated 136 facilities that generate 118 streams of newly identified mineral processing secondary materials. The estimated volume for these potentially affected newly identified mineral processing secondary materials is 22 million tons. Also, approximately 1.3 million tons of contaminated soil containing coal tar and other wastes from manufactured gas plants are potentially affected by this rule. As discussed below, EPA does not believe that any TC metal process wastes are potentially affected by today's final rule. EPA estimates that approximately 165,000 tons per year of soil and sediment contaminated with TC metals and approximately 90,000 tons per year of previously regulated contaminated soils is impacted by today's rule.

b. Cost Results For the part of today's final rule that prohibits land storage of mineral processing residues (below the high volume threshold) prior to being recycled, EPA estimates these expected case annualized compliance costs to be $10 million. The cost results for this part of today's final rule are a function of two factors: (1) the expense associated with purchasing new storage units or upgrading existing storage units, and (2) the transfer of some mineral processing residues either from recycling to disposal resulting in increased costs or from disposal to recycling resulting in a cost savings.

For TC metal wastes the Agency believes that there will be no incremental costs associated with stabilization of these wastes from the promulgation of these treatment standards.[47] In addition, EPA believes

[47] One possible exception to this are producers of hazardous waste-derived fertilizers. This is

that there will be no incremental treatment costs for the treatment of TC metal wastes that contain organic underlying hazardous constituents. Based on public comment and data collected from commercial hazardous waste treaters and generators, EPA believes that TC metal wastes are often already treated to these universal treatment standard levels when waste handlers treat to the current treatment standards using bona fide treatment reagents (e.g., portland cement).[48] Therefore, no additional treatment reagent or capital equipment associated with stabilization is required with these wastes.

Previously, EPA had estimated costs to the nonferrous foundry industry associated with complying with today's treatment standards. This estimate was modeled on trisodium phosphate with a ph buffer. When this type of treatment reagent is used, incremental quantities are required to achieve the universal treatment standards for cadmium promulgated in today's rule. However, based on contacts with trade associations and vendors of stabilization equipment, EPA believes that portland cement is equal to or less than the cost of trisodium phosphate and is therefore a more appropriate choice for modeling a compliance baseline from which to estimate the costs of the rule. Unlike trisodium phosphate, portland cement currently being used to meet existing treatment standards has been shown to meet the universal treatment standards without additional reagent. Accordingly, EPA believes that no incremental costs (or benefits) for stabilization are attributable to the promulgation of the universal treatment standards for TC metal wastes.

Although according to the American Foundrymen's Society iron filings are used by many nonferrous foundries as a treatment reagent, for the reasons discussed above under Section III (f), EPA does not believe that iron filings are a legitimate and effective form of treatment. Therefore, the costs of switching from iron filings to another form of treatment reagent such as portland cement is more appropriately characterized as a cost of coming into compliance with already existing treatment standards rather than an incremental cost attributable to today's rule. Although EPA does not believe the cost of switching from iron filings to another treatment reagent is attributable to today's final rule, the Agency has estimated these compliance costs and included this information in the background document ''Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Phase IV Land Disposal Restrictions Final Rule for TC Metal Wastes,'' which was placed in the docket for today's final rule. EPA estimates that the annual cost to nonferrous foundries to switch from iron to portland cement to stabilize hazardous foundry sands is $11.7 million. Results from the risk screen for nonferrous foundry sands are discussed below.

For TC metal hazardous wastes that contain organic underlying hazardous constituents, one commenter has suggested that the Phase IV final rule would result in costs resulting from changing from stabilization of these wastes to incineration. EPA has evaluated data from the National Hazardous Waste Constituent Survey to assess both the prevalence and level of organic underlying hazardous constituents in TC metal wastes (solid and sludges). The results indicate that organic underlying hazardous constituents are rarely present in these wastes. Only seven of 181 TC metal hazardous wastes examined contained organic underlying hazardous constituents. Of these seven, only three contained organics above the Univeral Treatment Standard. None of the three waste steams that contained organics above the Univeral Treatment Standard was present in concentrations high enough to warrant incineration. In short, it is unlikely that organic underlying hazardous constituents will be present in TC metal wastes. And if present, incineration is unlikely to be used to treat these wastes. For reasons, EPA believes that the Phase IV final rule will not result in incremental costs for TC metal wastes containing organic underlying hazardous constituents.

The Agency is also promulgating new soil treatment standards in today's final rule. As these standards are less stringent than those currently required for previously regulated soils, an estimate of the cost savings associated with these standards has been prepared. The total incremental savings estimated for the new soil treatment standards is $25 million per year.

For contaminated soils which exhibit a characteristic for TC metals (including soils containing newly identified mineral processing wastes) but do not contain organic underlying hazardous constituents, there is no incremental cost expected from today's rule. These soils are subject to the new treatment standards which are less stringent than current LDR treatment standards for contaminated soils. The one category of TC hazardous metal contaminated soil that is potentially impacted by today's rule is TC hazardous metal contaminated soil which contains organic underlying hazardous constituents. These soils require additional treatment over that received in the baseline to effectively treat the organic constituents of concern. The Agency estimates that this additional requirement will result in a $3 million per year cost for these wastes, occurring mainly at voluntary cleanups and Superfund sites.

Manufactured gas plant contaminated soils (MGP) are a class of contaminated media that has heretofore not been subject to LDR treatment standards. EPA believes that some incremental costs may result from today's final rule to MGP clean ups involving the use of MGP soils in land applied recycling such as hot or cold mix asphalt, brick and concrete. It is possible that some of these soils will not meet the conditional exemption for waste-derived products that are used in a manner constituting disposal. 40 CFR § 266.20(b). For this reason, it is also possible that owner/operators of these sites may select an alternative remedy such as in-situ treatment or co-burning which are not affected by today's rule. On balance, EPA still believes that the promulgation of new treatment standards will encourage remediation of hazardous soils. The estimated annual costs to owner/operators of MGP sites for selecting remedies that are alternatives to asphalt, brick or concrete recycling are $6.2 million.

c. Economic Impact Results. To estimate potential economic impacts resulting from today's final rule, EPA has used first order economic impacts measures such as the estimated compliance cost of the rule as a percentage of sales/revenues, value added (sales less and material cost) and profit or return on capital. EPA has applied these measures to newly identified mineral processing hazardous wastes.

For recycled mineral processing secondary materials, EPA has evaluated the estimated compliance costs as a percentage of value (i.e. sales), value added and profits of the mineral commodities produced in each sector. In addition EPA has compared estimated compliance costs as a percentage of revenues to specific mineral processing firms to provide additional information on potential impacts.

discussed below under the Regulatory Flexibility section.

[48] December 19, 1996 letter to Anita Cummings, USEPA Office of Solid Waste from Michael G. Fusco, Director of Regulatory Analysis, Rollins Environmental Inc., p.4 of edited draft EPA trip report letter to Rollins Highway 36 facility in Colorado.

Economic impacts from today's rule for mineral processing facilities may or may not be substantial for selected mineral processing sectors depending on the actual storage and management of mineral processing residues prior to being recycled. In the expected case scenario up to 5 of the 29 commodity sectors are expected to incur compliance costs equal to or greater than 1 percent of the economic value of the mineral commodities produced under the Agency's proposed option in today's rule. These sectors include: cadmium, fluorspar and hydrofluoric acid, mercury, selenium and tungsten. The range of percentages in these sectors is between 2 percent (cadmium) and 36 percent (mercury). Because many of these sectors are actually co-processed with other mineral commodity sectors, these impacts may be distributed over the economic value of the other minerals, rather than concentrated solely on the mineral commodity associated with generating the secondary materials. For example, EPA has estimated that today's final rule may affect the cadmium and selenium sectors by imposing incremental costs equal to 18 percent of the value added of those minerals. The value added is equal to the market value of the minerals less the cost of the raw materials (i.e., ore concentrate). Cadmium is a co-product of zinc production and selenium is co-product of copper production; hence, these economic impacts are expected primarily to affect the production of these co-products and the reclamation of their residuals rather than the mineral processing operation as a whole. Because recovery for these co-product residuals is generally less expensive than treatment and disposal, EPA believes that the costs for these residuals will not significantly decrease their recovery although the storage costs could add to the expense.

As stated above, the Agency believes that there are no incremental costs associated with today's final rule for stabilization for handlers of TC metal hazardous wastes. Moreover, the Agency believes that there are no incremental costs associated with TC metal wastes containing organic underlying hazardous constituents may incur costs as described above and corresponding impacts. Accordingly, there is no economic impact for waste handlers managing TC metal wastes.

For TC hazardous foundry sands, EPA also believes that there is no economic impact attributable to today's final rule. As stated above, EPA views the cost associated from switching from iron filings to cement or other treatment reagent are not properly considered attributable to this rulemaking but rather a cost of coming into compliance with existing regulations. Moreover, even if these costs were attributable to this rulemaking, EPA estimates that incremental costs attributable to this switching from iron filings to portland cement are less than one percent of industry revenues and six percent of industry profits and therefore would not create a significant impact to these facilities. More detailed information on this estimate can be found in the regulatory impact analysis placed into today's docket.

As previously stated, EPA does not believe there are incremental costs associated with today's rule for TC hazardous metal contaminated soils except for TC hazardous metal contaminated soils that contain organic underlying hazardous constituents. EPA has evaluated the industries generating these TC metal organometallic soils and has determined that incremental costs from today's final rule do not impose a significant impact.

Similarly, EPA has determined for MGP site clean ups that the economic impact of today's rule is not a significant impact. The estimated percentage of compliance costs to firm sales is less than 1 percent.

d. Individual Risk Estimate Results. The Agency has performed an individual risk analysis to estimate the quantifiable central tendency and high-end hypothetical individual risk for mineral processing secondary materials associated with today's final rule to be above levels of concern for cancer and noncancer risks for specific mineral processing streams in both groundwater and nongroundwater pathways. Results suggest that central tendency and high-end hypothetical individual cancer and non-cancer risks may be decreased below 1×10^{-5} and below a reference dose ratio of 1 in a number of mineral processing facilities. These results are linked primarily with mineral processing liquid secondary materials stored in surface impoundments prior to reuse. The data used to calculate these results are based on the groundwater pathway as well as other potential routes of exposure such as air or surface water. The risk results indicate that the highest individual risks are associated with exposure through groundwater and surface water pathways. These results are also limited to a subset of the mineral processing universe being regulated today where the Agency has collected data from individual mineral processing facilities. EPA also notes that in completing these individual risk results that the entire mass of hazardous constituents available for release in the waste management unit was available for release through each pathway. This could result in overestimation in risks due to double counting of constituent mass. To address this factor, EPA conducted mass balance calculations for all non-groundwater release pathways. These calculations indicate that this potential overestimate would result in negligible bias because only a very small percentage of hazardous constituents in the waste mass is available for release. In addition, EPA did not conduct these mass balance calculations for the groundwater pathway because of limitations in the methodology for which individual groundwater risks were calculated. The Agency believes that the potential bias in risk results for both surface impoundments and waste piles is low.

As stated above the Agency's efforts to evaluate benefits for mineral processing secondary materials were limited to calculations for central tendency and high-end individual risk. However, due to data limitations, the Agency has been unable to evaluate additional more explicit risk-reduction benefits, including populations benefits. In general, the Agency's experience has been that it is unusual to predict high population risks, unless there is an unusually large water well supply impacted by the facility, because ground water contamination generally moves slowly and locally.

Although the regulatory impact analysis completed for today's rule does not address benefits associated with ecological risk reduction and a decrease in natural resource damages, based on a review of available information on damage incidents associated with mining and mineral processing operations [49], the Agency's experience is that, while these types of benefits are extremely difficult to quantify, this rule may produce benefits in the area of ecological risk reduction and reduced natural resource damage.

For TC metals, because the analysis shows that many handlers of TC metal wastes are already meeting the universal treatment standards being promulgated

[49] See Human Health and Environmental Damages from Mining and Mineral Processing Wastes, Technical Background Document Supporting the Supplemental Proposed Rule Applying Phase IV Land disposal Restrictions to Newly Identified Mineral Processing Wastes, U.S. Office of Solid Waste, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, December 1995; Ecological Risk Assessment Southshore Wetlands for the Kennecott Utah Copper Salt Lake City, Utah. Working Draft March 4, 1996; May 7, 1996 letter from Max H. Dodson, Assistant Regional Administrator for Ecosytem Protection and Remediation, U.S.E.P.A, Region VIII to Michael Sahpiro, Director, Office of Solid Waste, U.S.E.P.A.

in today's rule, EPA does not believe that there are either incremental costs or benefits associated with stabilization of these wastes. However, for TC hazardous nonferrous foundry sands, the Agency has completed a risk screening for groundwater releases of lead and cadmium resulting from the disposal of untreated or poorly treated sands in municipal solid waste landfills. The results of the screen indicate that the probability the lead and cadmium would exceed the action level for lead of 0.015 mg/l or the drinking water standard for cadmium of 0.005 mg/l for untreated foundry sands was approximately 9 percent for lead and 14 percent for cadmium. The risk results also showed that the probability for hazardous foundry sands treated to the universal treatment standard to exceed these standards were approximately 2 percent for lead and 7 percent for cadmium. Because of data limitations, EPA is not able to demonstrate population benefits associated with effective treatment of foundry sands. These risk results do, however, document the intrinsic hazard of the sands and the need for effective treatment of these sands. However, as indicated above, EPA would attribute any public health benefits associated with decreasing lead and cadmium concentrations from foundry sands leachate to coming into compliance with existing regulations rather than promulgation of today's universal treatment standards.

B. Regulatory Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions. Based on the following discussion, this final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

With respect to mineral processing facilities that are small entities, EPA believes that today's final rule will not pose a significant impact to a substantial number of these facilities. EPA identified 22 firms owning 24 mineral processing facilities that are small businesses based on the number of employees in each firm. Under the Agency's proposed option, zero firms out of the 24 identified incurred estimated compliance costs that exceed 1 percent of reported firm revenues.

As discussed above in the cost and economic impact section on TC metal wastes, EPA has determined that treating TC metal wastes will not result in incremental costs to the regulated community. As stated above, data from commercial treaters and generators of TC metal wastes indicate that the wastes are already treated to below UTS levels. Moreover, today's rule will not result in increased costs from incinerating TC metal wastes with organic underlying hazardous constituents. EPA's review of data from commercial hazardous wastes treatment facilities indicates that TC metal wastes with organic underlying hazardous constituents are not prevalent and when present would rarely require incineration.

Finally, after the close of the public comment period, representatives of small business hazardous waste-derived fertilizer producers met with the Agency claiming economic hardship resulting from the Agency's proposed UTS for metal wastes. Under existing 40 CFR § 266.20(b) commercial fertilizers sold for public use must meet treatment standards in order to be placed on the land. Currently all such hazardous waste fertilizers (except for K061–derived fertilizers) are subject to treatment standards for metals at the characteristic level. Based on available information, the Agency has found that out of 10 secondary small business zinc fertilizer producers only two firms in the United States produce a hazardous waste-derived fertilizer, meet the definition of a small business and are subject to this today's rule. Considering a limited range of regulatory responses (such as switching from a hazardous to a non-hazardous source of zinc waste), EPA believes that only one of the two firms could potentially incur a significant economic impact. Because only one firm in this industry is potentially affected by today's rule, EPA does not consider this to be a substantial number of small entitities.

Additionally, there are incremental costs estimated to result from today's rule to facilities undergoing remediation of TC metal contaminated soils and sediments with organic underlying hazardous constituents. EPA estimates that between 34 and 93 small entities would be impacted by these costs. Two firms out of the 93 identified as an upper bound estimate incurred estimated compliance costs that exceed 1 percent of reported firm revenues. Therefore, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), P.L. 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal Agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under Section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with ''Federal mandates'' that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

EPA has determined that this rule does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate. The rule would not impose any federal intergovernmental mandate because it imposes no enforceable duty upon State, tribal or local governments. States, tribes and local governments would have no compliance costs under this rule. It is expected that states will adopt similar rules, and submit those rules for inclusion in their authorized RCRA programs, but they have no legally enforceable duty to do so. For the same reasons, EPA also has determined that this rule contains no regulatory

requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. In addition, as discussed above, the private sector is not expected to incur costs exceeding $100 million. EPA has fulfilled the requirement for analysis under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in this rule have been submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. EPA has prepared an Information Collection Request (ICR) document: OSWER ICR No. 1442.15 would amend the existing ICR approved under OMB Control No. 2050–0085. This ICR has not been approved by OMB and the information collection requirements, although they are less stringent than those previously required by the EPA, are not enforceable until OMB approves the ICR. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** when OMB approves the information collection requirements showing the valid OMB control number. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR Part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

Copies of this ICR may be obtained from Sandy Farmer, OPPE Regulatory Information Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2136); 401 M St., S.W.; Washington, D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 260–2740. Include the ICR number in any request.

The Agency has estimated the average information collection burden of this final Phase IV rule to the private sector and the government. The burden of this final rule to the private sector is approximately 4,880 hours over three years, at a cost of $943,942. The burden to EPA is approximately 787 hours over three years, at a cost of $29,841. The term ''burden'means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information; process and maintain information and comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Send comments on the Agency's burden reduction, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection of techniques to the Director, OPPE Regulatory Information Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2136); 401 M St., S.W.; Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503, marked ''Attention: Desk Officer for EPA.'' Include the ICR number in any correspondence.

XIII. Environmental Justice

A. Applicability of Executive Order 12898

EPA is committed to address environmental justice concerns and is assuming a leadership role in environmental justice initiatives to enhance environmental quality for all residents of the United States. The Agencies goals are to ensure that no segment of the population, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income bears disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects as a result of EPA's policies, programs, and activities, and all people live in clean and sustainable communities.

B. Potential Effects

Today's rule covers high-metal wastes (''TC metal wastes,'' hazardous mineral processing wastes, and mineral processing materials). The rule will possibly affect many facilities nationwide, with the potential for impacts to minority or low-income communities. Today's rule is intended to reduce risks to human health and the environment, and to benefit all populations. It is not expected to cause any disproportionate impacts to minority or low income communities versus affluent or non-minority communities.

XIV. State Authority

A. Statutory Authority

Under section 3006 of RCRA, EPA may authorize qualified States to administer and enforce the RCRA hazardous waste program within the State. Following authorization, EPA retains enforcement authority under sections 3008 (a)(2), 3013, and 7003 of RCRA, although authorized States have primary enforcement responsibility. The standards and requirements for authorization are found in 40 CFR Part 271.

Prior to the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), a State with final authorization administered its hazardous waste program in lieu of EPA administering the Federal program in that State. The Federal requirements no longer applied in the authorized State, and EPA could not issue permits for any facilities that the State was authorized to permit. When new, more stringent Federal requirements were promulgated or enacted, the State was obliged to enact equivalent authority within specified time frames. New Federal requirements did not take effect in an authorized State until the State adopted the requirements as State law.

In contrast, under RCRA section 3006(g) (42 U.S.C. 6926(g)) new requirements and prohibitions imposed by HSWA take effect in authorized States at the same time that they take effect in unauthorized States. Although States are still required to update their hazardous waste programs, EPA is directed to carry out the HSWA requirements and prohibitions in authorized States, including the issuance of permits, until the State is granted authorization.

Authorized States are required to modify their programs only when EPA promulgates Federal requirements that are more stringent or broader in scope than existing Federal requirements. RCRA section 3009 allows the States to impose standards more stringent than those in the Federal program. See also 40 CFR 271.1(i). Therefore, authorized States can, but do not have to, adopt Federal regulations, both HSWA and non-HSWA, that are considered less stringent. Less stringent regulations, promulgated under both HSWA and non-HSWA authority, do not go into effect in authorized States until those States adopt them and are authorized to implement them.

B. Effect on State Authorization

Today's rule is promulgated in part pursuant to non-HSWA authority, and in part pursuant to HSWA. The more stringent HSWA portions of this rule will become effective at the same time in all states. The new LDR treatment standards for metal-bearing and mineral processing wastes are being promulgated pursuant to section 3004 (g)(4) and (m), provisions added by HSWA. (Note, however, that the treatment standards, even though they are promulgated pursuant to HSWA, will not apply to mineral processing wastes unless the wastes are currently included in the authorized State's

definition of solid waste.) The application of the TCLP to mineral processing wastes likewise implements a HSWA provision, section 3001(g). These requirements are being added to Table 1 in 40 CFR 271.1(j), which identifies the Federal program requirements that are promulgated pursuant to HSWA, and would take effect in all States, regardless of authorization status. States may apply for final or interim authorization for the HSWA provisions in Table 1, as discussed in the following section of this preamble. Table 2 in 40 CFR 271.1(j) is also modified to indicate those provisions of this rule that are self-implementing provisions of HSWA. Note that there are other HSWA provisions that are not more stringent than the current program, such as the revisions to certain of the existing LDR treatment standards. These would not be implemented by EPA in those states authorized for the existing provisions prior to a State being authorized for them. These provisions are further discussed below.

Today's rule contains provisions, both under HSWA and non-HSWA authority, that are less stringent than the current Federal program. First is the non-HSWA provision which would allow mineral processing spent materials being reclaimed within the mineral processing industry sector, or in beneficiation processes, to be excluded from the definition of solid waste. This provision can be adopted at the States' option, although EPA strongly encourages States to adopt this provision. As stated earlier in the preamble, part of the purpose of this rule is to eliminate distinctions among reclaimed spent materials, by-products, and sludges within this industry. This change, in combination with the conditioned exclusion for the reclaimed byproducts and sludges, will result in more control over land-based mineral processing units than exists presently, encourage additional material recovery within the industry, properly control land-based storage of mineral processing industry secondary materials awaiting intra-industry recovery, and also simplify the solid waste regulatory classification scheme. In addition, State adoption of these provisions will provide national consistency.

Similarly, another less stringent non-HSWA provision in this rule excludes from RCRA regulation certain recycled wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions. The exclusion will not be effective in authorized States until they amend their regulations and received authorization. Although the States do not have to adopt these provisions, EPA strongly encourage them to do so, because the exclusion encourages properly conducted material recovery in the wood preserving industry.

Last, the treatment standards for soil contaminated with hazardous waste (and the associated site-specific risk based variance provision for contaminated soils), promulgated under HSWA, are less stringent than the existing treatment standards. Although the authority for these standards is under HSWA, EPA will not implement them in those States that are authorized for the existing standards because they are less stringent. EPA will implement them in those States that are unauthorized for the applicable existing treatment standards. However, EPA strongly encourages States to seek authorization for these standards in order to encourage and speed up cleanups of contaminated sites based on remedies involving treatment of contaminated soils, thus providing more permanent remedial solutions.

Some of today's regulatory amendments are neither more or less stringent than the existing Federal requirements. These are the revisions to the existing UTS numbers. EPA clarified in a December 19, 1994, memorandum (which is in the docket for today's rule) that EPA would not implement the Universal Treatment Standards (promulgated under HSWA authority in the Phase II LDR rule) separately for those States for which the State has received LDR authorization. EPA views changes from the existing limits to be neither more or less stringent since the technology basis of the standards has not changed. Accordingly, EPA will not implement today's amendments to the UTS in those States with authorization for the treatment standards.

Today's rule also clarifies the scrap metal exemption from solid waste as it applies to whole circuit boards. This part of the preamble simply clarifies the Agency's interpretation of the existing rules. If authorized for the scrap metal exemption, States do not need further authorization to interpret their rules in conformity with this interpretation.

C. Authorization Procedures

Because portions of today's rule are promulgated pursuant to HSWA, a State submitting a program modification for those portions may apply to receive interim authorization under RCRA section 3006(g)(2) or final authorization under RCRA section 3006(b), on the basis of requirements that are, respectively, substantially equivalent or equivalent to EPA's. For program modifications for the non-HSWA portions of this rule, States can received final authorization only. The procedures and schedule for final authorization of State program modifications are described in 40 CFR 271.21. It should be noted that all HSWA interim authorizations will expire January 1, 2003. (See 40 CFR 271.24(c) and 57 FR 60132, December 18, 1992.)

Section 271.21(e)(2) requires that States with final authorization modify their programs to reflect Federal program changes and subsequently submit the modification to EPA for approval. The deadline by which the State would have to modify its program to adopt these regulations is specified in section 271.21(e). This deadline can be extended in certain cases (see section 271.21(e)(3)). Once EPA approves the modification, the State requirements become Subtitle C RCRA requirements.

States with authorized RCRA programs may already have requirements similar to those in today's rule. These State regulations have not been assessed against the Federal regulations being promulgated today to determine whether they meet the tests for authorization. Thus, a State is not authorized to implement these requirements in lieu of EPA until the State program modifications are approved. Of course, States with existing standards could continue to administer and enforce their standards as a matter of State law. In implementing the Federal program, EPA will work with States under agreements to minimize duplication of efforts.

D. Streamlined Authorization Procedures

It is EPA's policy to provide as much flexibility as possible to encourage States to become authorized for rules under the hazardous waste program. EPA discussed an expedited authorization approach in the proposed Phase IV LDR rule (60 FR 43688, August 22, 1995), and the supplemental proposal (61 FR 2338, January 25, 1996). EPA also discussed streamlined authorization procedures in a more comprehensive fashion in the proposed HWIR-media rule (61 FR 18780, April 29, 1996). This expedited approach would apply to those minor or routine changes to the existing program that do not expand the scope of the program in significant ways, and was called Category 1. EPA has decided to address this proposed authorization procedure in the upcoming HWIR-Media rule rather than here, so that the expedited authorization approaches can be dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

XV. Submission to Congress and General Accounting Office

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. § 804(2).

XVI. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045: The Executive Order 13045 applies to any rule that EPA determines (1) ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) the environmental health or safety risk addressed by the rule has a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This final rule is not subject to E.O. 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62FR19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by E.O. 12866.

XVII. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Under § 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act, the Agency is directed to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices, etc.) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standard bodies. Where available and potentially applicable voluntary consensus standards are not used by EPA, the Act requires the Agency to provide Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, an explanation of the reasons for not using such standards.

EPA is not proposing any new test methods or other technical standards as part of today's final rule. Thus, the Agency has no need to consider the use of voluntary consensus standards in developing this proposed rule.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 148

Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous waste, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water supply.

40 CFR Part 261

Environmental protection, Hazardous waste, Recycling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 266

Energy, Hazardous waste, Recycling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 268

Hazardous waste, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 271

Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 30, 1998.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 148—HAZARDOUS WASTE INJECTION RESTRICTIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 148 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 3004, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*

2. Section 148.18 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (a) through (f) as (c) through (h) respectively, and by adding paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 148.18 Waste specific prohibitions—newly listed and identified wastes.

(a) Effective August 24, 1998, all newly identified D004–D011 wastes and characteristic mineral processing wastes, except those identified in paragraph (b) of this section, are prohibited from underground injection.

(b) Effective May 26, 2000, characteristic hazardous wastes from titanium dioxide mineral processing, and radioactive wastes mixed with newly identified D004–D011 or mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, are prohibited from underground injection.

* * * * *

PART 261—IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Subpart A—General

3. The authority citation for Part 261 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, 6924(y), and 6938.

4. Section 261.2 is amended by revising Table 1 in paragraph (c)(4), paragraph (c)(3) and (e)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 261.2 Definition of solid waste.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) *Reclaimed.* Materials noted with a ''*'' in column 3 of Table 1 are solid wastes when reclaimed (except as provided under 40 CFR 261.4(a)(15)). Materials noted with a ''—'' in column 3 of Table 1 are not solid wastes when reclaimed (except as provided under 40 CFR 261.4(a)(15)).

* * * * *

(4) * * *

TABLE 1

	Use constituting disposal (§ 261.2(c)(1))	Energy recovery/ fuel (§ 261.2(c)(2))	Reclamation (§ 261.2(c)(3)) (except as provided in 261.4(a)(15) for mineral processing secondary materials)	Speculative accumulation (§ 261.2(c)(4))
	1	2	3	4
Spent Materials	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sludges (listed in 40 CFR Part 261.31 or 261.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sludges exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
By-products (listed in 40 CFR 261.31 or 261.32)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
By-products exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste	(*)	(*)	—	(*)
Commercial chemical products listed in 40 CFR 261.33	(*)	(*)	—	—
Scrap metal other than excluded scrap metal (see 261.1(c)(9))	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Note: The terms ''spent materials,'' ''sludges,'' ''by-products,'' and ''scrap metal'' and ''processed scrap metal'' are defined in § 261.1.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

(iii) In cases where the materials are generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at § 261.4(a)(15) apply rather than this provision.

* * * * *

5. Section 261.3 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(2)(i) and (a)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 261.3 Definition of hazardous waste.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of this part. However, any mixture of a waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals excluded under § 261.4(b)(7) and any other solid waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste under subpart C is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if it continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of applying the Toxicity Characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration for any contaminant listed in table I to § 261.24 that would not have been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

* * * * *

(iii) It is a mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in subpart D of this part solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of this part, unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of this part, or unless the solid waste is excluded from regulation under § 261.4(b)(7) and the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C of this part for which the hazardous waste listed in subpart D of this part was listed. (However, nonwastewater mixtures are still subject to the requirements of part 268 of this chapter, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal).

* * * * *

6. Section 261.4 is amended by adding paragraphs (a)(9)(iii) and (a)(16) and by revising paragraph (b)(7) to read as follows:

§ 261.4 Exclusions.

(a) * * *

(9) * * *

(iii) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (a)(9)(ii) of this section, so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

(A) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused on-site at water borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

(B) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;

(C) Any unit used to manage wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;

(D) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in part 265, subpart W of this chapter, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and

(E) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator submits to the appropriate Regional Administrator or State Director a one-time notification stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: ''I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation.'' The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records for a period of no less than 3 years from the date specified in the notice. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the appropriate Regional Administrator or State Director for reinstatement. The Regional Administrator or State Director may reinstate the exclusion upon finding that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that violations are not likely to recur.

* * * * *

(16) Secondary materials (i.e., sludges, by-products, and spent materials as defined in § 261.1) (other than

hazardous wastes listed in subpart D of this part) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values are recovered by mineral processing, provided that:

(i) The secondary material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values;

(ii) The secondary material is not accumulated speculatively;

(iii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(15)(iv) of this section, the secondary material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings meeting the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support (except smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors provided the secondary material is stored on the non-earthen portion), and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in 40 CFR 260.10), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If tanks or containers contain any particulate which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner/operator must operate these units in a manner which controls fugitive dust. Tanks, containers, and buildings must be designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

(iv) The Regional Administrator or the State Director may make a site-specific determination, after public review and comment, that only solid mineral processing secondary materials may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings. Solid mineral processing secondary materials do not contain any free liquid. The decision-maker must affirm that pads are designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases of the secondary material into the environment. Pads must provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers and buildings eligible for exclusion.

(A) The decision-maker must also consider if storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, air exposure pathways are: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the secondary material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway, and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.

(B) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing secondary material, capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal, have run on/runoff controls, be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust, and have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.

(C) Before making a determination under this paragraph, the Regional Administrator or State Director must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

(v) The owner or operator provides a notice to the Regional Administrator or State Director, identifying the following information: the types of materials to be recycled; the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes; and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.

(vi) For purposes of § 261.4(b)(7), mineral processing secondary materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

(b) * * *

(7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals (including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore), except as provided by § 266.112 of this chapter for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(i) For purposes of § 261.4(b)(7) beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities; crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water and/or carbon dioxide; roasting, autoclaving, and/or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (and/or autoclaving and/or chlorination)/leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; flotation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat, tank, and in situ leaching.

(ii) For the purposes of § 261.4(b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:

(A) Slag from primary copper processing;

(B) Slag from primary lead processing;

(C) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;

(D) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;

(E) Slag from elemental phosphorus production;

(F) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;

(G) Process wastewater from coal gasification;

(H) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;

(I) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;

(J) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;

(K) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;

(L) Air pollution control dust/sludge from iron blast furnaces;

(M) Iron blast furnace slag;

(N) Treated residue from roasting/leaching of chrome ore;

(O) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;

(P) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;

(Q) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust/sludge from carbon steel production;

(R) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;

(S) Chloride process waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production;

(T) Slag from primary zinc processing.

(iii) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials remains excluded under paragraph (b) of this section if the owner or operator:

(A) Processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials; and,

(B) Legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.

* * * * *

PART 268—LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

7. The authority citation for Part 268 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, and 6924.

8. Section 268.2 is amended by revising paragraph (i) and adding paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 268.2 Definitions applicable in this part.

* * * * *

(i) Underlying hazardous constituent means any constituent listed in § 268.48, Table UTS—Universal Treatment Standards, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium, and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards.

* * * * *

(k) Soil means unconsolidated earth material composing the superficial geologic strata (material overlying bedrock), consisting of clay, silt, sand, or gravel size particles as classified by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, or a mixture of such materials with liquids, sludges or solids which is inseparable by simple mechanical removal processes and is made up primarily of soil by volume based on visual inspection.

9. Section 268.3 is amended by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 268.3 Dilution prohibited as a substitute for treatment.

* * * * *

(d) It is a form of impermissible dilution, and therefore prohibited, to add iron filings or other metallic forms of iron to lead-containing hazardous wastes in order to achieve any land disposal restriction treatment standard for lead. Lead-containing wastes include D008 wastes (wastes exhibiting a characteristic due to the presence of lead), all characteristic wastes containing lead as an underlying hazardous constituent, listed wastes containing lead as a regulated constitutent, and hazardous media containing any of the aforementioned lead-containing wastes.

10. Section 268.4 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) and (a)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 268.4 Treatment surface impoundment exemption.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) Removal. The following treatment residues (including any liquid waste) must be removed at least annually; residues which do not meet the treatment standards promulgated under subpart D of this part; residues which do not meet the prohibition levels established under subpart C of this part or imposed by statute (where no treatment standards have been established); residues which are from the treatment of wastes prohibited from land disposal under subpart C of this part (where no treatment standards have been established and no prohibition levels apply); or residues from managing listed wastes which are not delisted under § 260.22 of this chapter. If the volume of liquid flowing through the impoundment or series of impoundments annually is greater than the volume of the impoundment or impoundments, this flow-through constitutes removal of the supernatant for the purpose of this requirement.

(iii) Subsequent management. Treatment residues may not be placed in any other surface impoundment for subsequent management.

* * * * *

11. Section 268.7 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(7), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(5) and (b)(6); by revising the first sentence of the paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3) introductory text, (a)(4), (a)(5) introductory text, (a)(6), and (b)(3) introductory text; by adding paragraph (a)(2)(i) and three sentences to the end of paragraph (b)(4) introductory text and adding paragraphs (b)(4)(iv), (b)(4)(v), and (e) and adding and reserving paragraph (a)(2)(ii); and by revising entries 1 and 3, designating entry 8 as 9, and adding entry 8 in the table entitled ''Generator Paperwork Requirements Table'' in paragraph (a)(4), and by revising entries 1 and 2 designating entry 5 as 6, and adding entry 5 in the table entitled ''Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table'' in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 268.7 Testing, tracking, and recordkeeping requirements for generators, treaters, and disposal facilities.

(a) * * *

(1) A generator of hazardous waste must determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. This is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in § 268.40, § 268.45, or § 268.49. This determination can be made in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the generator tests the waste, testing would normally determine the total concentration of hazardous constituents, or the concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste obtained using test method 1311 in ''Test Methods of Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,'' EPA Publication SW–846, as referenced in § 260.11 of this chapter, depending on whether the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a total concentration or concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste's extract. In addition, some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in § 268.40, and are described in detail in § 268.42, Table 1. These wastes, and soils contaminated with such wastes, do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards would have to be tested). If a generator determines they are managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste, that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, they must comply with the special requirements of § 268.9 of this part in addition to any applicable requirements in this section.

(2) If the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard: With the initial shipment of waste to each treatment or storage facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. * * *

(i) For contaminated soil, the following certification statement should be included, signed by an authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined this contaminated soil and it [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and requires treatment to meet the soil treatment standards as provided by 268.49(c).

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) If the waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the original point of generation:

* * * * *

(ii) For contaminated soil, with the initial shipment of wastes to each treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the generator must send a one-time written notice to each facility receiving the waste and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in ''268.7(a)(3) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in § 268.7(a)(4).

(4) For reporting, tracking, and recordkeeping when exceptions allow certain wastes or contaminated soil that

do not meet the treatment standards to be land disposed: There are certain exemptions from the requirement that hazardous wastes or contaminated soil meet treatment standards before they can be land disposed. * * *

* * * * *

GENERATOR PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Required information	§ 268.7 (a)(2)	§ 268.7 (a)(3)	§ 268.7 (a)(4)	§ 268.7 (a)(9)
1. EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and Manifest Number of first shipment.				
* * * *	*	*		*
3. The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001–F005, and F039, and underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes, unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice	✔	.....	.....	.....
* * * *	*	*		*
8. For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in 268.49(a), the constituents subject to treatment as described in 268.49(d), and the following statement: This contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and [is subject to/complies with' the soil treatment standards as provided by 268.49(c) or the universal treatment standards.	✔	.....	.....	.....
* * * *	*	*		*

(5) If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 40 CFR 262.34 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at § 268.40, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures they will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. * * *

* * * * *

(6) If a generator determines that the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on his knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination must be retained on-site in the generator's files. * * *

(7) If a generator determines that he is managing a prohibited waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or is exempted from Subtitle C regulation under 40 CFR 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation (including deactivated characteristic hazardous wastes managed in wastewater treatment systems subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) as specified at 40 CFR 261.4(a)(2) or that are CWA-equivalent, or are managed in an underground injection well regulated by the SDWA), he must place a one-time notice describing such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from RCRA Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste, in the facility's on-site files.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed in the waste extract (TCLP), the owner or operator of the treatment facility must test an extract of the treatment residues, using test method 1311 (the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, described in ''Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,'' EPA Publication SW–846 as incorporated by reference in § 260.11 of this chapter) to assure that the treatment residues extract meet the applicable treatment standards.

(2) For wastes or contaminated soil with treatment standards expressed as concentrations in the waste, the owner or operator of the treatment facility must test the treatment residues (not an extract of such residues) to assure that they meet the applicable treatment standards.

(3) A one-time notice must be sent with the initial shipment of waste or contaminated soil to the land disposal facility. * * *

* * * * *

(ii) * * *

TREATMENT FACILITY PAPERWORK REQUIREMENTS TABLE

Required information	§ 268.7(b)
1. EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and Manifest Number of first shipment.	
2. The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001–F005, and F039, and underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes, unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.	✔
* * * * * *	*
5. For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in 268.49(a), the constituents subject to treatment as described in 268.49(d) and the following statement, ''this contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit acharacteristic of hazardous waste and [is subject to/complies with] the soil treatment standards as provided by 268.49(c).	✔
* * * * * *	*

(4) * * * A certification is also necessary for contaminated soil and it must state:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and believe that it has been maintained and operated properly so as to

comply with treatment standards specified in 40 CFR 268.49 without impermissible dilution of the prohibited wastes. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

* * * * *

(iv) For characteristic wastes that are subject to the treatment standards in § 268.40 (other than those expressed as a required method of treatment) that are reasonably expected to contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined in § 268.2(i); are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic; and are then sent off-site for treatment of underlying hazardous constituents, the certification must state the following:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 268.40 to remove the hazardous characteristic. This decharacterized waste contains underlying hazardous constituents that require further treatment to meet universal treatment standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

(v) For characteristic wastes that contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined § 268.2(i) that are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic to treat underlying hazardous constituents to levels in § 268.48 Universal Treatment Standards, the certification must state the following:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 268.40 to remove the hazardous characteristic and that underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in § 268.2(i) have been treated on-site to meet the § 268.48 Universal Treatment Standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

(5) If the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different treatment, storage, or disposal facility, the treatment, storage, or disposal facility sending the waste or treatment residue off-site must comply with the notice and certification requirements applicable to generators under this section.

(6) Where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of § 268.20(b) regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, the owner or operator of a treatment facility (i.e., the recycler) is not required to notify the receiving facility, pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section. With each shipment of such wastes the owner or operator of the recycling facility must submit a certification described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, and a notice which includes the information listed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section (except the manifest number) to the Regional Administrator, or his delegated representative. The recycling facility also must keep records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived product.

* * * * *

(e) Generators and treaters who first receive from EPA or an authorized state a determination that a given contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in § 268.49(a) no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and generators and treaters who first determine that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in § 268.49(a) no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must:

(1) Prepare a one-time only documentation of these determinations including all supporting information; and,

(2) Maintain that information in the facility files and other records for a minimum of three years.

Subpart C—Prohibitions on Land Disposal

12. Section § 268.34 is revised to read as follows:

§ 268.34 Waste specific prohibitions—toxicity characteristic metal wastes.

(a) Effective August 24, 1998, the following wastes are prohibited from land disposal: the wastes specified in 40 CFR Part 261 as EPA Hazardous Waste numbers D004—D011 that are newly identified (i.e. wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure), and waste, soil, or debris from mineral processing operations that is identified as hazardous by the specifications at 40 CFR Part 261.

(b) Effective May 26, 2000, the following wastes are prohibited from land disposal: newly identified characteristic wastes from elemental phosphorus processing; radioactive wastes mixed with EPA Hazardous wastes D004—D011 that are newly identified (i.e. wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure); or mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, soil, or debris.

(c) Between May 26, 1998 and May 26, 2000, newly identified characteristic wastes from elemental phosphorus processing, radioactive waste mixed with D004—D011 wastes that are newly identified (i.e. wastes, soil, or debris identified as hazardous by the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure but not the Extraction Procedure), or mixed with newly identified characteristic mineral processing wastes, soil, or debris may be disposed in a landfill or surface impoundment only if such unit is in compliance with the requirements specified in § 268.5(h)(2) of this part.

(d) The requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply if:

(1) The wastes meet the applicable treatment standards specified in subpart D of this part;

(2) Persons have been granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition under § 268.6, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

(3) The wastes meet the applicable alternate treatment standards established pursuant to a petition granted under § 268.44; or

(4) Persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to § 268.5, with respect to these wastes covered by the extension.

(e) To determine whether a hazardous waste identified in this section exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in § 268.40, the initial generator must test a sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, depending on whether the treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract or the waste, or the generator may use knowledge of the waste. If the waste contains constituents (including underlying hazardous constituents in characteristic wastes) in excess of the applicable Universal Treatment Standard levels of § 268.48 of this part, the waste is prohibited from land disposal, and all requirements of part 268 are applicable, except as otherwise specified.

Subpart D—Treatment Standards

13. Section 268.40 is amended by revising paragraph (e), adding paragraph (h), and revising the Table of Treatment Standards to read as follows:

§ 268.40 Applicability of treatment standards.

* * * * *

(e) For characteristic wastes (D001—D043) that are subject to treatment standards in the following table ''Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes,'' and are not managed in a wastewater treatment system that is regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), that is CWA-equivalent, or that is injected into a Class I nonhazardous

deep injection well, all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in § 268.2(i)) must meet Universal Treatment Standards, found in § 268.48, Table Universal Treatment Standards, prior to land disposal as defined in § 268.2(c) of this part.

* * * * *

(h) Prohibited D004–D011 mixed radioactive wastes and mixed radioactive listed wastes containing metal constituents, that were previously treated by stabilization to the treatment standards in effect at that time and then put into storage, do not have to be re-treated to meet treatment standards in this section prior to land disposal.

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D001 [9]	Ignitable Characteristic Wastes, except for the §261.21(a)(1) High TOC Subcategory.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]; or RORGS; or CMBST
	High TOC Ignitable Characteristic Liquids Subcategory based on 40 CFR 261.21(a)(1) - Greater than or equal to 10% total organic carbon. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	NA	NA	NA	RORGS; CMBST; or POLYM
D002 [9]	Corrosive Characteristic Wastes.	NA	NA	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011	Radioactive high level wastes generated during the reprocessing of fuel rods. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Corrosivity (pH)	NA	NA	HLVIT
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	HLVIT
		Barium	7440-39-3	NA	HLVIT
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	HLVIT
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	NA	HLVIT
		Lead	7439-92-1	NA	HLVIT
		Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	HLVIT
		Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	HLVIT
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	HLVIT
D003 [9]	Reactive Sulfides Subcategory based on 261.23(a)(5).	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
	Explosives Subcategory based on 261.23(a)(6), (7), and (8).	NA	NA	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
	Unexploded ordnance and other explosive devices which have been the subject of an emergency response.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
	Other Reactives Subcategory based on 261.23(a)(1).	NA	NA	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	Water Reactive Subcategory based on 261.23(a)(2), (3), and (4). (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	NA	NA	NA	DEACT and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	Reactive Cyanides Subcategory based on 261.23(a)(5).	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	Reserved	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
D004 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for arsenic based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.0 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D005 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for barium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Barium	7440-39-3	1.2 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	21 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D006 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for cadmium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.11 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	Cadmium Containing Batteries Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	RTHRM

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D007 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for chromium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.60 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D008 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for lead based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.75 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	Lead Acid Batteries Subcategory (Note: This standard only applies to lead acid batteries that are identified as RCRA hazardous wastes and that are not excluded elsewhere from regulation under the land disposal restrictions of 40 CFR 268 or exempted under other EPA regulations (see 40 CFR 266.80). This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Lead	7439-92-1	NA	RLEAD
	Radioactive Lead Solids Subcategory (Note: these lead solids include, but are not limited to, all forms of lead shielding and other elemental forms of lead. These lead solids do not include treatment residuals such as hydroxide sludges, other wastewater treatment residuals, or incinerator ashes that can undergo conventional pozzolanic stabilization, nor do they include organo-lead materials that can be incinerated and stabilized as ash. This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Lead	7439-92-1	NA	MACRO
D009 [9]	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that also contain organics and are not incinerator residues. (High Mercury-Organic Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; OR RMERC

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury that are inorganic, including incinerator residues and residues from RMERC. (High Mercury-Inorganic Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only. (Low Mercury Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	All other nonwastewaters that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for mercury based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846; and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC. (Low Mercury Subcategory)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
	All D009 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	NA
	Elemental mercury contaminated with radioactive materials. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
	Hydraulic oil contaminated with Mercury Radioactive Materials Subcategory. (Note: This subcategory consists of nonwastewaters only.)	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D010 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for selenium based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.7 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D011 [9]	Wastes that exhibit, or are expected to exhibit, the characteristic of toxicity for silver based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) in SW846.	Silver	7440-22-4	0.43 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.14 mg/l TCLP and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D012 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Endrin based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Endrin	72-20-8	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	BIODG; or CMBST	0.13 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D013 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Lindane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	CARBN; or CMBST	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D014 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Methoxychlor based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	WETOX or CMBST	0.18 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D015 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Toxaphene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	BIODG or CMBST	2.6 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D016 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	CHOXD, BIODG, or CMBST	10 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D017 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	CHOXD or CMBST	7.9 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D018 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Benzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	10 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D019 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Carbon tetrachloride based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D020 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chlordane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.26 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D021 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D022 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Chloroform based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D023 [9]	Wastes that are TC for o-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.6 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D024 [9]	Wastes that are TC for m-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.6 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D025 [9]	Wastes that are TC for p-Cresol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.6 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D026 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Cresols (Total) based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid)(sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	11.2 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D027 [9]	Wastes that are TC for p-Dichlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	0.090 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D028 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 1,2-Dichloroethane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D029 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 1,1-Dichloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D030 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4-Dinitrotoluene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	140 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D031 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Heptachlor based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	0.066 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D032 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	10 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D033 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachlorobutadiene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	5.6 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D034 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Hexachloroethane based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	30 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D035 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Methyl ethyl ketone based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	36 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D036 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Nitrobenzene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	14 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D037 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Pentachlorophenol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	7.4 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D038 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Pyridine based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	16 and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
D039 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Tetrachloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D040 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Trichloroethylene based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D041 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	7.4 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D042 [9]	Wastes that are TC for 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	7.4 and meet §268.48 standards[8]
D043 [9]	Wastes that are TC for Vinyl chloride based on the TCLP in SW846 Method 1311.	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27 and meet §268.48 standards[8]	6.0 and meet §268.48 standards[8]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F001, F002, F003, F004, & F005	F001, F002, F003, F004 and/or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following spent solvents: acetone, benzene, n-butyl alcohol, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated fluorocarbons, chlorobenzene, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, cyclohexanone, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, isobutyl alcohol, methanol, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, nitrobenzene, 2-nitropropane, pyridine, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, trichloroethylene, trichloromonofluoromethane, and/or xylenes [except as specifically noted in other subcategories]. See further details of these listings in § 261.31	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
		Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
	F003 and/or F005 solvent wastes that contain any combination of one or more of the following three solvents as the only listed F001-5 solvents: carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, and/or methanol. (formerly 268.41(c))	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	F005 solvent waste containing 2-Nitropropane as the only listed F001-5 solvent.	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
	F005 solvent waste containing 2-Ethoxyethanol as the only listed F001-5 solvent.	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	BIODG: or CMBST	CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) Sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	NA	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
F020, F021, F022, F023, F026	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives, excluding wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (F020); (2) pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives (i.e., F021); (3) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F022); and from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of: (1) tri- or tetrachlorophenols, excluding wastes from equipment used only for the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (F023); (2) tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions (i.e., F026).	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F024	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in §261.31 or §261.32.).	All F024 wastes	NA	CMBST[11]	CMBST[11]
		2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
		3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
		cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
F025	Condensed light ends from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025 - Light Ends Subcategory	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
	Spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. F025 - Spent Filters/Aids and Desiccants Subcategory	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Methylene chloride	75-9-2	0.089	30
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
F027	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.).	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
F028	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Wastes Nos. F020, F021, F023, F026, and F027.	HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F032	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with §261.35 of this chapter or potentially cross-contaminated wastes that are otherwise currently regulated as hazardous wastes (i.e., F034 or F035), and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or penta-chlorophenol.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]
		Hexachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Pentachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000035, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins	NA	0.000063, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]
		Tetrachlorodibenzofurans	NA	0.000063, or CMBST[11]	0.001, or CMBST[11]
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
F034	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
F035	Wastewaters (except those that have not come into contact with process contaminants), process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes processes generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F037	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge-Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in §261.31(b)(2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F038	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air floatation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in §261.31(b)(2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological units) and F037, K048, and K051 are not included in this listing.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
F039	Leachate (liquids that have percolated through land disposed wastes) resulting from the disposal of more than one restricted waste classified as hazardous under subpart D of this part. (Leachate resulting from the disposal of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other Hazardous Wastes retains its EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s): F020, F021, F022, F026, F027, and/or F028.).	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
		Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	NA
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
		Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
		4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
		Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
		alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
		gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
		Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
		2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
		2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	NA
		Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
		Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
		bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
		p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
		Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
		2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
		2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
		3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
		Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
		o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
		o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
		p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
		o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
		p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
		m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
		2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
		2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
		Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
		Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
		2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
		Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
		4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
		2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
		2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
		Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
		Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
		1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	NA
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	NA
		1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
		Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
		Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
		Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
		Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
		Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
		Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
		Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
		Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
		Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
		Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
		Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
		Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
		Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
		Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
		Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
		3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
		4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
		Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
		Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
		p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
		p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
		N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
		N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	NA
		N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
		N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
		N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
		N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
		N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
		Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
		Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
		Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	NA
		Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
		Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
		2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
		Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
		1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
		tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	NA
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	NA
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	NA
		Fluoride	16964-48-8	35	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Sulfide	8496-25-8	14	NA
		Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	NA
		Vanadium	7440-62-2	4.3	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (hydrated).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
		Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyanide (Total)	57-12-5	1.2	590
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
		1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
		1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	NA
		1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	NA
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	NA	NA	LLEXT fb SSTRP fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridines.	NA	NA	CMBST	CMBST
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
		trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
		1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
		Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
K030	Column bodies or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	NA
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	NA
		Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	NA	30
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	NA	10
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	NA	6.0
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
		Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	NA	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	NA	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	NA	8.2
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Fluorene	86-73-7	NA	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	NA	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
		2,6-Dichlorophenol	187-65-0	0.044	14
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
		2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K047	Pink/red water form TNT operations	NA	NA	DEACT	DEACT
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-33	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	NA

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		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	NA
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		Chrysene	2218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	105-67-9	0.057	28
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	NA
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	NA
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Nickel	7440-02-0	NA	11 mg/l TCLP
K060	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	Antimony	7440-36-0	NA	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	NA	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	NA	1.22 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	NA	5.7 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	NA	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Thallium	7440-28-0	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
		Zinc	7440-66-6	NA	4.3 mg/l TCLP
K062	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (SIC Codes 331 and 332).	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Calcium Sulfate (Low Lead) Subcategory	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting. - Non-Calcium Sulfate (High Lead) Subcategory	NA	NA	NA	RLEAD
K071	K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used) nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	K071 (Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.) nonwastewaters that are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All K071 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K086	Solvent wastes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
		n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
		Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
		Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	NA
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
		Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
		Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
		Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
		Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
		Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
		Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	NA
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K087	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.	Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K088	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.	Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
		Indeno(1,2,3,-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
		Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanide (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Cyanide (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Fluoride	16984-48-8	35	48 mg/l TCLP
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
		Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-6	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
		1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
		Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
		Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94-75-7	0.72	10
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
		TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	NA
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	NA
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/ aniline production.	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
		Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
		2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
K106	K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	K106 (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury that are residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Other K106 nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
	All K106 wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
K107	Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K108	Condensed column overheads from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K109	Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K110	Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K111	Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-1-2	0.32	140
		2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
K112	Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb CARBN; or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
K113	Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	NA	NA	CARBN; OR CMBST	CMBST
K114	Vicinals from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotolune.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K115	Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.	Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K116	Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene diisocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.	NA	NA	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
K117	Wastewater from the reactor vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K118	Spent absorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K123	Process wastewater (including supernates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K124	Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K125	Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K126	Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.	NA	NA	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN)	CMBST
K131	Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer from the production of methyl bromide.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K132	Spent absorbent and wastewater separator solids from the production of methyl bromide.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
K136	Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
K140	Floor sweepings, off-specification product, and spent filter media from the production of 2,4,6-tribromophenol.	2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.035	7.4
K141	Process residues from the recovery of coal tar, including, but not limited to, collecting sump residues from the production of coke or the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal. This listing does not include K087 (decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations).	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-2-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K142	Tar storage tank residues from the production of coke from coal or from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K143	Process residues from the recovery of light oil, including, but not limited to, those generated in stills, decanters, and wash oil recovery units from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)flouranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
K144	Wastewater sump residues from light oil refining, including, but not limited to, intercepting or contamination sump sludges from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
K145	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery operations from the recovery of coke by-products produced from coal.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
K147	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K148	Residues from coal tar distillation, including, but not limited to, still bottoms.	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
		Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
		Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
		Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
K149	Distillation bottoms from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups. (This waste does not include still bottoms from the distillations of benzyl chloride.)	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K150	Organic residuals, excluding spent carbon adsorbent, from the spent chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid recovery processes associated with the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
K151	Wastewater treatment sludges, excluding neutralization and biological sludges, generated during the treatment of wastewaters from the production of alpha- (or methyl-) chlorinated toluenes, ring-chlorinated toluenes, benzoyl chlorides, and compounds with mixtures of these functional groups.	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
		Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
		1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
		Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
K156	Organic waste (including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. [10]	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
		Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
		Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
		Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
		Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
		Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
K157	Wastewaters (including scrubber waters, condenser waters, washwaters, and separation waters) from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. [10]	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Chloromethane	74-87-3	0.19	30
		Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
		o-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5	0.056	5.6
		Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
		Triethylamine	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
K158	Bag house dusts and filter/separation solids from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes. [10]	Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
		Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Carbenzadim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
		Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
		Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
		Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
		Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
		Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
K159	Organics from the treatment of thiocarbamate wastes. [10]	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
		Butylate	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
		EPTC (Eptam)	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
		Molinate	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
		Pebulate	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
		Vernolate	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
K161	Purification solids (including filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids), baghouse dust and floor sweepings from the production of dithiocarbamate acids and their salts. [10]	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
		Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
		Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P001	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P003	Acrolein	Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	CMBST
P004	Aldrin	Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
P005	Allyl alcohol	Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P006	Aluminum phosphide	Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P007	5-Aminomethyl 3-isoxazolol	5-Aminomethyl 3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P008	4-Aminopyridine	4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P009	Ammonium picrate	Ammonium picrate	131-74-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P010	Arsenic acid	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P011	Arsenic pentoxide	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P012	Arsenic trioxide	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P013	Barium cyanide	Barium	7440-39-3	NA	21 mg/l TCLP
		Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P014	Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	Thiophenol (Benzene thiol)	108-98-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P015	Beryllium dust	Beryllium	7440-41-7	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P016	Dichloromethyl ether (Bis(chloromethyl)ether)	Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P017	Bromoacetone	Bromoacetone	598-31-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P018	Brucine	Brucine	357-57-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P020	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (Dinoseb)	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
P021	Calcium cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P022	Carbon disulfide	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	CMBST
		Carbon disulfide; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-15-0	NA	4.8 mg/l TCLP
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde	Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P024	p-Chloroaniline	p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P026	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344-82-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile	3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P028	Benzyl chloride	Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P029	Copper cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P030	Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P031	Cyanogen	Cyanogen	460-19-5	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P033	Cyanogen chloride	Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
P034	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P037	Dieldrin	Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
P038	Diethylarsine	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
P039	Disulfoton	Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
P040	0,0-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	0,0-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297-97-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P042	Epinephrine	Epinephrine	51-43-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P043	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)	55-91-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P044	Dimethoate	Dimethoate	60-51-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P045	Thiofanox	Thiofanox	39196-18-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	122-09-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	543-52-1	0.28	160
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol salts	NA	NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
P049	Dithiobiuret	Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P050	Endosulfan	Endosulfan I	939-98-8	0.023	0.066
		Endosulfan II	33213-6-5	0.029	0.13
		Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
P051	Endrin	Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
		Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
P054	Aziridine	Aziridine	151-56-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P056	Fluorine	Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P057	Fluoroacetamide	Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P059	Heptachlor	Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
		Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
P060	Isodrin	Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P063	Hydrogen cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P064	Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	Isocyanic acid, ethyl ester	624-83-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P065	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Mercury fulminate nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All mercury fulminate wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P066	Methomyl	Methomyl	16752-77-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P067	2-Methyl-aziridine	2-Methyl-aziridine	75-55-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P068	Methyl hydrazine	Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P069	2-Methyllactonitrile	2-Methyllactonitrile	75-86-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P070	Aldicarb	Aldicarb	116-06-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P071	Methyl parathion	Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
P072	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea	86-88-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P073	Nickel carbonyl	Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P074	Nickel cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
P075	Nicotine and salts	Nicotine and salts	54-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P076	Nitric oxide	Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	ADGAS	ADGAS
P077	p-Nitroaniline	p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
P078	Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	ADGAS	ADGAS

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P081	Nitroglycerin	Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152-16-9	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P087	Osmium tetroxide	Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0	RMETL; or RTHRM	RMETL; or RTHRM
P088	Endothall	Endothall	145-73-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P089	Parathion	Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
P092	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters, regardless of their total mercury content, that are not incinerator residues or are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	IMERC; or RMERC
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are either incinerator residues or are residues from RMERC; and still contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are residues from RMERC and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
	Phenyl mercuric acetate nonwastewaters that are incinerator residues and contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All phenyl mercuric acetate wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P093	Phenylthiourea	Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P094	Phorate	Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
P095	Phosgene	Phosgene	75-44-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P096	Phosphine	Phosphine	7803-51-2	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P097	Famphur	Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
P098	Potassium cyanide.	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P099	Potassium silver cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P101	Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	Ethyl cyanide (Propanenitrile)	107-12-0	0.24	360
P102	Propargyl alcohol	Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P103	Selenourea	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P104	Silver cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
		Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
P105	Sodium azide	Sodium azide	26628-22-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P106	Sodium cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30
P108	Strychnine and salts	Strychnine and salts	57-24-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P109	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P110	Tetraethyl lead	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	Tetraethylpyrophosphate	107-49-3	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P112	Tetranitromethane	Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P113	Thallic oxide	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P114	Thallium selenite	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
P115	Thallium (I) sulfate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
P116	Thiosemicarbazide	Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P118	Trichloromethanethiol	Trichloromethanethiol	75-70-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
P119	Ammonium vanadate	Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P120	Vanadium pentoxide	Vanadium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-62-2	4.3	STABL
P121	Zinc cyanide	Cyanides (Total)[7]	57-12-5	1.2	590
		Cyanides (Amenable)[7]	57-12-5	0.86	30

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P122	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10%	Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
P123	Toxaphene	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
P127	Carbofuran [10]	Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
P128	Mexacarbate [10]	Mexacarbate	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
P185	Tirpate [10]	Tirpate	26419-73-8	0.056	0.28
P188	Physostigmine salicylate [10]	Physostigmine salicylate	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
P189	Carbosulfan [10]	Carbosulfan	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
P190	Metolcarb [10]	Metolcarb	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
P191	Dimetilan [10]	Dimetilan	644-64-4	0.056	1.4
P192	Isolan [10]	Isolan	119-38-0	0.056	1.4
P194	Oxamyl [10]	Oxamyl	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
P196	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate [10]	Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
P197	Formparanate [10]	Formparanate	17702-57-7	0.056	1.4
P198	Formetanate hydrochloride [10]	Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
P199	Methiocarb [10]	Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
P201	Promecarb [10]	Promecarb	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
P202	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate [10]	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate	64-00-6	0.056	1.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
P203	Aldicarb sulfone [10]	Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
P204	Physostigmine [10]	Physostigmine	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
P205	Ziram [10]	Dithiocarbamates (total)	NA	0.028	28
U001	Acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U002	Acetone	Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
U003	Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	CMBST
		Acetonitrile; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	75-05-8	NA	38
U004	Acetophenone	Acetophenone	98-86-2	0.010	9.7
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene	2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
U006	Acetyl chloride	Acetyl Chloride	75-36-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U007	Acrylamide	Acrylamide	79-06-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U008	Acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	79-10-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U009	Acrylonitrile	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
U010	Mitomycin C	Mitomycin C	50-07-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U011	Amitrole	Amitrole	61-82-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U012	Aniline	Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U014	Auramine	Auramine	492-80-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U015	Azaserine	Azaserine	115-02-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U016	Benz(c)acridine	Benz(c)acridine	225-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U017	Benzal chloride	Benzal chloride	98-87-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U018	Benz(a)anthracene	Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
U019	Benzene	Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U021	Benzidine	Benzidine	92-87-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U022	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
U023	Benzotrichloride	Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U024	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
U025	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
U026	Chlornaphazine	Chlornaphazine	494-03-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U027	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
U028	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U029	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	0.11	15
U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
U031	n-Butyl alcohol	n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
U032	Calcium chromate	Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride	Carbon oxyfluoride	353-50-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U034	Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	Trichloroacetaldehyde (Chloral)	75-87-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U035	Chlorambucil	Chlorambucil	305-03-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U036	Chlordane	Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
U037	Chlorobenzene	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
U038	Chlorobenzilate	Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	CMBST
U039	p-Chloro-m-cresol	p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
U041	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	CMBST
U043	Vinyl chloride	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
U044	Chloroform	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
U045	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74-87-3	0.19	30
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether	Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U047	2-Chloronaphthalene	2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
U048	2-Chlorophenol	2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
U049	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride	4-Chloro-o-toluidine hydrochloride	3165-93-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U050	Chrysene	Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
U051	Creosote	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
		Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
		Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
		Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U052	Cresols (Cresylic acid)	o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
		m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
		p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
		Cresol-mixed isomers (Cresylic acid) (sum of o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations)	1319-77-3	0.88	11.2

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U053	Crotonaldehyde	Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U055	Cumene	Cumene	98-82-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U056	Cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U057	Cyclohexanone	Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	CMBST
		Cyclohexanone; alternate[6] standard for nonwastewaters only	108-94-1	NA	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U058	Cyclophosphamide	Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U059	Daunomycin	Daunomycin	20830-81-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U060	DDD	o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
U061	DDT	o-p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
		p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
		o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
		p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
		o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
		p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
U062	Diallate	Diallate	2303-16-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U063	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U064	Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	Dibenz(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
U067	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	0.028	15
U068	Dibromomethane	Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
U069	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene	o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene	m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1476-11-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
U076	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
U077	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
U080	Methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol	2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
U084	1,3-Dichloropropylene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
		trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
U085	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U086	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U087	O,O-Diethyl S-methyldithiophosphate	O,O-Diethyl S-methyldithiophosphate	3288-58-2	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U088	Diethyl phthalate	Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
U089	Diethyl stilbestrol	Diethyl stilbestrol	56-53-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U090	Dihydrosafrole	Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U092	Dimethylamine	Dimethylamine	124-40-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U093	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	CMBST
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57-97-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U096	alpha, alpha-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide	alpha, alpha-Dimethyl benzyl hydroperoxide	80-15-9	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
U102	Dimethyl phthalate	Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
U103	Dimethyl sulfate	Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate	Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
U108	1,4-Dioxane	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		1,4-Dioxane; alternate[6]	123-91-1	12.0	170
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
		1,2-Diphenylhydrazine; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	122-66-7	0.087	NA
U110	Dipropylamine	Dipropylamine	142-84-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U111	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
U112	Ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
U113	Ethyl acrylate	Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U114	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid salts and esters	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid	111-54-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U115	Ethylene oxide	Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CHOXD; or CMBST
		Ethylene oxide; alternate[6] standard for wastewaters only	75-21-8	0.12	NA
U116	Ethylene thiourea	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U117	Ethyl ether	Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
U118	Ethyl methacrylate	Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
U119	Ethyl methane sulfonate	Ethyl methane sulfonate	62-50-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U120	Fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane	Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
U122	Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde	50-00-0	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U123	Formic acid	Formic acid	64-18-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U124	Furan	Furan	110-00-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U125	Furfural	Furfural	98-01-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U126	Glycidylaldehyde	Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U127	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
U129	Lindane	alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
		beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
		delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
		gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
U131	Hexachloroethane	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
U132	Hexachlorophene	Hexachlorophene	70-30-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U133	Hydrazine	Hydrazine	302-01-2	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U134	Hydrogen fluoride	Fluoride (measured in wastewaters only)	16964-48-8	35	ADGAS fb NEUTR; or NEUTR
U135	Hydrogen Sulfide	Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	CHOXD; CHRED, or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST.

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U136	Cacodylic acid	Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
U137	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
U138	Iodomethane	Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
U140	Isobutyl alcohol	Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
U141	Isosafrole	Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
U142	Kepone	Kepone	143-50-8	0.0011	0.13
U143	Lasiocarpine	Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U144	Lead acetate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U145	Lead phosphate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U146	Lead subacetate	Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U147	Maleic anhydride	Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U148	Maleic hydrazide	Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U149	Malononitrile	Malononitrile	109-77-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U150	Melphalan	Melphalan	148-82-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U151	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg total mercury.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	RMERC
	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are residues from RMERC only.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
	U151 (mercury) nonwastewaters that contain less than 260 mg/kg total mercury and that are not residues from RMERC.	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	0.025 mg/l TCLP
	All U151 (mercury) wastewaters.	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	NA
	Elemental Mercury Contaminated with Radioactive Materials	Mercury	7439-97-6	NA	AMLGM
U152	Methacrylonitrile	Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
U153	Methanethiol	Methanethiol	74-93-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U154	Methanol	Methanol	67-56-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		Methanol; alternate[6] set of standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
U155	Methapyrilene	Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate	Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene	3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
U158	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4	CHOXD; CHRED; CARBN; BIODG; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone	Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
U162	Methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable

WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U163	N-Methyl N'-nitro N-nitrosoguanidine	N-Methyl N'-nitro N-nitrosoguanidine	70-25-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U164	Methylthiouracil	Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U165	Naphthalene	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
U166	1,4-Naphthoquinone	1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U167	1-Naphthylamine	1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U168	2-Naphthylamine	2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	CMBST
U169	Nitrobenzene	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
U170	p-Nitrophenol	p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
U171	2-Nitropropane	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U174	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine	N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
U182	Paraldehyde	Paraldehyde	123-63-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U183	Pentachlorobenzene	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
U184	Pentachloroethane	Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
		Pentachloroethane; alternate[6] standards for both wastewaters and nonwastewaters	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene	Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
U186	1,3-Pentadiene	1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U187	Phenacetin	Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
U188	Phenol	Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
U189	Phosphorus sulfide	Phosphorus sulfide	1314-80-3	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST
U190	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid	Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	100-21-0	0.055	28
		Phthalic anhydride (measured as Phthalic acid or Terephthalic acid)	85-44-9	0.055	28
U191	2-Picoline	2-Picoline	109-06-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST

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WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U192	Pronamide	Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
U193	1,3-Propane sultone	1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U194	n-Propylamine	n-Propylamine	107-10-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U196	Pyridine	Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
U197	p-Benzoquinone	p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U200	Reserpine	Reserpine	50-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U201	Resorcinol	Resorcinol	108-46-3	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U202	Saccharin and salts	Saccharin	81-07-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U203	Safrole	Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
U204	Selenium dioxide	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U205	Selenium sulfide	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
U206	Streptozotocin	Streptozotocin	18883-66-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
U210	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
U211	Carbon tetrachloride	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U213	Tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U214	Thallium (I) acetate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U215	Thallium (I) carbonate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U216	Thallium (I) chloride	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U217	Thallium (I) nitrate	Thallium (measured in wastewaters only)	7440-28-0	1.4	RTHRM; or STABL
U218	Thioacetamide	Thioacetamide	62-55-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U219	Thiourea	Thiourea	62-56-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U220	Toluene	Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
U221	Toluenediamine	Toluenediamine	25376-45-8	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U222	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U223	Toluene diisocyanate	Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U225	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75-25-2	0.63	15
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
U228	Trichloroethylene	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U234	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U235	tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl)-phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
U236	Trypan Blue	Trypan Blue	72-57-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U237	Uracil mustard	Uracil mustard	66-75-1	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U238	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U239	Xylenes	Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
U240	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	0.72	10
	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) salts and esters		NA	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U243	Hexachloropropylene	Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
U244	Thiram	Thiram	137-26-8	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U246	Cyanogen bromide	Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST	CHOXD; WETOX; or CMBST
U247	Methoxychlor	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
U248	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less	Warfarin	81-81-2	(WETOX or CHOXD) fb CARBN; or CMBST	CMBST
U249	Zinc phosphide, Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations of 10% or less	Zinc Phosphide	1314-84-7	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST	CHOXD; CHRED; or CMBST

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U271	Benomyl [10]	Benomyl	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
U278	Bendiocarb [10]	Bendiocarb	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
U279	Carbaryl [10]	Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
U280	Barban [10]	Barban	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
U328	o-Toluidine	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN.	CMBST
U353	p-Toluidine	p-Toluidine	106-49-0	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U359	2-Ethoxyethanol	2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5	CMBST; or CHOXD fb (BIODG or CARBN); or BIODG fb CARBN	CMBST
U364	Bendiocarb phenol [10]	Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6	0.056	1.4
U367	Carbofuran phenol [10]	Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
U372	Carbendazim [10]	Carbendazim	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
U373	Propham [10]	Propham	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
U387	Prosulfocarb [10]	Prosulfocarb	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
U389	Triallate [10]	Triallate	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
U394	A2213 [10]	A2213	30558-43-1	0.042	1.4

TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES NOTE: NA means not applicable					
WASTE CODE	WASTE DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT/REGULATORY SUBCATEGORY[1]	REGULATED HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT		WASTEWATERS	NONWASTEWATERS
		Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"; or Technology Code[4]
U395	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate [10]	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate	5952-26-1	0.056	1.4
U404	Triethylamine [10]	Triethylamine	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
U408	2,4,6-Tribromophenol	2,4,6-Tribromophenol	111-79-6	0.035	7.4
U409	Thiophanate-methyl [10]	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
U410	Thiodicarb [10]	Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
U411	Propoxur [10]	Propoxur	114-26-1	0.056	1.4

Footnotes to Treatment Standard Table 268.40

[1] The waste descriptions provided in this table do not replace waste descriptions in 40 CFR 261. Descriptions of Treatment/Regulatory Subcategories are provided, as needed, to distinguish between applicability of different standards.

[2] CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code and/or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with its salts and/or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.

[3] Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.

[4] All treatment standards expressed as a Technology Code or combination of Technology Codes are explained in detail in 40 CFR 268.42 Table 1—Technology Codes and Descriptions of Technology-Based Standards.

[5] Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable) the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based upon incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart O or Part 265 Subpart O, or based upon combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in 40 CFR 268.40(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

[6] Where an alternate treatment standard or set of alternate standards has been indicated, a facility may comply with this alternate standard, but only for the Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory or physical form (i.e., wastewater and/or nonwastewater) specified for that alternate standard.

[7] Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in ''Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,'' EPA Publication SW–846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

[8] These wastes, when rendered nonhazardous and then subsequently managed in CWA, or CWA-equivalent systems, are not subject to treatment standards. (See § 268.1(c) (3) and (4)).

[9] These wastes, when rendered nonhazardous and then subsequently injected in a Class I SDWA well, are not subject to treatment standards. (See § 148.1(d)).

[10] Between August 26, 1996, and August 26, 1997, the treatment standard for this waste may be satisfied by either meeting the constituent concentrations in this table or by treating the waste by the specified technologies: combustion, as defined by the technology code CMBST at § 268.42 Table 1 of this Part, for nonwastewaters; and, biodegradation as definded by the technology code BIODG, carbon adsorption as defined by the technology code CARBN, chemical oxidation as defined by the technology code CHOXD, or combustion as defined as technology code CMBST at § 268.42 Table 1 of this Part, for wastewaters.

[11] For these wastes, the definition of CMBST is limited to: (1) combustion units operating under 40 CFR 266, (2) combustion units permitted under 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart O, or (3) combustion units operating under 40 CFR 265, Subpart O, which have obtained a determination of equivalent treatment under 268.42 (b).

14. Section 268.42 is amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (a) and removing paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 268.42 Treatment standards expressed as specified technologies.

(a) The following wastes in the table in § 268.40 ''Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes,'' for which standards are expressed as a treatment method rather than a concentration level, must be treated using the technology or technologies specified in the table entitled ''Technology Codes and Description of Technology-Based Standards'' in this section.

* * * * *

15. Section 268.44 is amended by redesignating paragraph (h)(3) as (h)(5), and adding new paragraphs (h) (3) and (4) to read as follows:

§ 268.44 Variance from a treatment standard.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(3) For contaminated soil only, treatment to the level or by the method specified in the soil treatment standards would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below (i.e., lower than) the concentrations necessary to minimize short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment. Treatment variances approved under this paragraph must:

(i) At a minimum, impose alternative land disposal restriction treatment standards that, using a reasonable maximum exposure scenario:

(A) For carcinogens, achieve constituent concentrations that result in the total excess risk to an individual exposed over a lifetime generally falling within a range from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}; and

(B) For constituents with non-carcinogenic effects, achieve constituent concentrations that an individual could be exposed to on a daily basis without appreciable risk of deleterious effect during a lifetime.

(ii) Not consider post-land-disposal controls.

(4) For contaminated soil only, treatment to the level or by the method specified in the soil treatment standards would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below (i.e., lower than) natural background concentrations at the site where the contaminated soil will land disposed.

* * * * *

16. Section 268.45 is amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (a), and paragraphs (d)(3) and (d)(4) to read as follows:

§ 268.45 Treatment standards for hazardous debris.

(a) Treatment standards. Hazardous debris must be treated prior to land disposal as follows unless EPA determines under § 261.3(f)(2) of this chapter that the debris is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste or the debris is treated to the waste-specific treatment standard provided in this subpart for the waste contaminating the debris:

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(3) Cyanide-reactive debris. Residue from the treatment of debris that is reactive because of cyanide must meet the treatment standards for D003 in ''Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes'' at § 268.40.

(4) Ignitable nonwastewater residue. Ignitable nonwastewater residue containing equal to or greater than 10% total organic carbon is subject to the technology specified in the treatment standard for D001: Ignitable Liquids.

* * * * *

17. Section 268.48 is amended by revising the table Universal Treatment Standards to read as follows:

§ 268.48 Universal treatment standards.

(a) * * *

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Organic Constituents			
A2213 [6]	30558-43-1	0.042	1.4
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.010	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldicarb sulfone [6]	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Barban [6]	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb [6]	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb phenol [6]	22961-82-6	0.056	1.4

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Benomyl [6]	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6.0
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Bromomethane/Methyl bromide	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylate [6]	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol/Dinoseb	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbaryl [6]	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim [6]	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran [6]	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14
Carbofuran phenol [6]	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6.0
Carbosulfan [6]	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6.0
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.10	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6.0
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6.0
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6.0
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	NA
Chloromethane/Methyl chloride	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate [6]	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
1,2-Dibromoethane/Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6.0
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6.0
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.090	6.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6.0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4-D	94-75-7	0.72	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate [6]	5952-26-1	0.056	1.4
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.20	28
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	NA

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
2-4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Dimetilan [6]	644-64-4	0.056	1.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.40	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12.0	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Dithiocarbamates (total) [6]	NA	0.028	28
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
EPTC [6]	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl cyanide/Propanenitrile	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	0.28	28
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Formetanate hydrochloride [6]	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
Formparanate [6]	17702-57-7	0.056	1.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Hexachloropropylene	1888-71-7	0.035	30
Indeno (1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isolan [6]	119-38-0	0.056	1.4

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-0	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methiocarb [6]	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
Methomyl [6]	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.50	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methansulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Metolcarb [6]	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
Mexacarbate [6]	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
Molinate [6]	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.40	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.40	2.3
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.40	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.40	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
Oxamyl [6]	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors)	1336-36-3	0.10	10
Pebulate [6]	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000035	0.001
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6.0
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
o-Phenylenediamine [6]	95-54-5	0.056	5.6
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic acid	100-21-0	0.055	28

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	28
Physostigmine [6]	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
Physostigmine salicylate [6]	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
Promecarb [6]	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Propham [6]	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
Propoxur [6]	114-26-1	0.056	1.4
Prosulfocarb [6]	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex/2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.000063	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.000063	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6.0
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.030	7.4
Thiodicarb [6]	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
Thiophanate-methyl [6]	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
Tirpate [6]	26419-73-8	0.056	0.28
Toluene	108-88-3	0.080	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Triallate [6]	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Tribromomethane/Bromoform	75-25-2	0.63	15
2,4,6-Tribromophenol	118-79-6	0.035	7.4
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6.0
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.020	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Triethylamine [6]	101-44-8	0.081	1.5
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.10
Vernolate [6]	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6.0
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
Inorganic Constituents			
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total)[4]	57-12-5	1.2	590

UNIVERSAL TREATMENT STANDARDS NOTE: NA means not applicable			
REGULATED CONSTITUENT Common Name	CAS[1] Number	Wastewater Standard	Nonwastewater Standard
		Concentration in mg/l[2]	Concentration in mg/kg[3] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP"
Cyanides (Amenable)[4]	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride[5]	16984-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury - Nonwastewater from Retort	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Mercury - All Others	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/lTCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium[7]	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide[5]	18496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium[5]	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Zinc[5]	7440-66-6	2.61	4.3 mg/l TCLP

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE UTS

1 CAS means Chemical Abstract Services. When the waste code and/or regulated constituents are described as a combination of a chemical with it's salts and/or esters, the CAS number is given for the parent compound only.44

2 Concentration standards for wastewaters are expressed in mg/l and are based on analysis of composite samples.

3 Except for Metals (EP or TCLP) and Cyanides (Total and Amenable) the nonwastewater treatment standards expressed as a concentration were established, in part, based upon incineration in units operated in accordance with the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O or 40 CFR part 265, subpart O, or based upon combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements. A facility may comply with these treatment standards according to provisions in 40 CFR 268.40(d). All concentration standards for nonwastewaters are based on analysis of grab samples.

4 Both Cyanides (Total) and Cyanides (Amenable) for nonwastewaters are to be analyzed using Method 9010 or 9012, found in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, with a sample size of 10 grams and a distillation time of one hour and 15 minutes.

5 These constituents are not "underlying hazardous constituents" in characteristic wastes, according to the definition at §268.2(i).

6 Between August 26, 1996, and August 26, 1997, these constituents are not "underlying hazardous constituents" as defined at §268.2(i) of this part.

7 This constituent is not an underlying hazardous constituent as defined at §268.2(i) of this part because its UTS level is greater than its TC level, thus a treated selenium waste would always be characteristically hazardous, unless it is treated to below its characteristic level.

BILLING CODE 6560–50–C

18. Subpart D is amended by adding § 268.49 to read as follows:

§ 268.49 Alternative LDR treatment standards for contaminated soil.

(a) Applicability. You must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, or exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste at the time it was generated, into a land disposal unit. The following chart describes whether you must comply with LDRs prior to placing soil contaminated by listed hazardous waste into a land disposal unit:

If LDRs	And if LDRs	And if	Then you
Applied to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now	.....	Must comply with LDRs
Didn't apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now	The soil is determined to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated.	Must comply with LDRs.
Didn't apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Apply to the listed waste now	The soil is determined not to contain the listed waste when the soil is first generated.	Needn't comply with LDRs.
Didn't apply to the listed waste when it contaminated the soil*.	Don't apply to the listed waste now	.....	Needn't comply with LDRs.

* For dates of LDR applicability, see 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix VII. To determine the date any given listed hazardous waste contaminated any given volume of soil, use the last date any given listed hazardous waste was placed into any given land disposal unit or, in the case of an accidental spill, the date of the spill.

(b) Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by paragraph (a) of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be treated according to the applicable treatment standards specified in paragraph (c) of this section or according to the Universal Treatment Standards specified in 40 CFR 268.48 applicable to the contaminating listed hazardous waste and/or the applicable characteristic of hazardous waste if the soil is characteristic. The treatment standards specified in paragraph (c) of this section and the Universal Treatment Standards may be modified through a treatment variance approved in accordance with 40 CFR 268.44.

(c) Treatment standards for contaminated soils. Prior to land disposal, contaminated soil identified by paragraph (a) of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be treated according to all the standards specified in this paragraph or according to the Universal Treatment Standards specified in 40 CFR 268.48.

(1) All soils. Prior to land disposal, all constituents subject to treatment must be treated as follows:

(A) For non-metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations, except as provided by paragraph (c)(1)(C) of this section.

(B) For metals, treatment must achieve 90 percent reduction in constituent concentrations as measured in leachate from the treated media (tested according to the TCLP) or 90 percent reduction in total constituent concentrations (when a metal removal treatment technology is used), except as provided by paragraph (c)(1)(C) of this section.

(C) When treatment of any constituent subject to treatment to a 90 percent reduction standard would result in a concentration less than 10 times the Universal Treatment Standard for that constituent, treatment to achieve constituent concentrations less than 10 times the universal treatment standard is not required. Universal Treatment Standards are identified in 40 CFR 268.48 Table UTS.

(2) Soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity. In addition to the treatment required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, prior to land disposal, soils that exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity must be treated to eliminate these characteristics.

(3) Soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents. In addition to the treatment requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section, prior to land disposal, the following treatment is required for soils that contain nonanalyzable constituents:

(A) For soil that also contains analyzable constituents, treatment of those analyzable constituents to the levels specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section; or,

(B) For soil that contains only nonanalyzable constituents, treatment by the method specified in § 268.42 for the waste contained in the soil.

(d) Constituents subject to treatment. When applying the soil treatment standards in paragraph (c) of this section, constituents subject to treatment are any constituents listed in 40 CFR 268.48, Table UTS—Universal Treatment Standards that are reasonably expected to be present in any given volume of contaminated soil, except fluoride, selenium, sulfides, vanadium and zinc, and are present at concentrations greater than ten times the universal treatment standard.

(e) Management of treatment residuals. Treatment residuals from treating contaminated soil identified by paragraph (a) of this section as needing to comply with LDRs must be managed as follows:

(1) Soil residuals are subject to the treatment standards of this section;

(2) Non-soil residuals are subject to:

(A) For soils contaminated by listed hazardous waste, the RCRA Subtitle C standards applicable to the listed hazardous waste; and

(B) For soils that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste, if the non-soil residual also exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, the treatment standards applicable to the characteristic hazardous waste.

19. Table 1 in Appendix VII to Part 268 is amended by removing the entries for waste code F033; revising the second entry for waste code F032, the second entry for F034, and the first entry for K088; revising the entries for D003-D011 and two entries for waste code F035; and, Table 2 is amended by revising entry number 9 and adding entries 12 and 13 to read as follows:

TABLE 1.—EFFECTIVE DATES OF SURFACE DISPOSED WASTES

[(Non-soil and Debris) Regulated in the LDRS[a]—Comprehensive List]

Waste code	Waste category	Effective date
*	* * * * * *	*
D003	Newly identified surface-disposed elemental phosphorus processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D004	Newly identified D004 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D004	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D004 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D005	Newly identified D005 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D005	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D005 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D006	Newly identified D006 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D006	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D006 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D007	Newly identified D007 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D007	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D007or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D008	Newly identified D008 and mineral processing waste	August 24, 1998.
D008	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D008 or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D009	Newly identified D009 and mineral processing waste	August 24, 1998.
D009	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D009or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D010	Newly identified D010 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D010	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D010 ormineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
D011	Newly identified D011 and mineral processing wastes	August 24, 1998.
D011	Mixed radioactive/newly identified D011or mineral processing wastes	May 26, 2000.
*	* * * * * *	*
F032	All others	August 12, 1997.
*	* * * * * *	*
F034	All others	August 12, 1997.
F035	Mixed with radioactive wastes	May 12, 1999.
F035	All others	August 12, 1997.
*	* * * * * *	*
K088	All others	October 8, 1997.
*	* * * * * *	*

* * * * *

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE DATES OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS FOR CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS (CSD)

Restricted hazardous waste in CSD	Effective date
* * * * * *	*
9. Soil and debris contaminated with K088 wastes	October 8, 1997.
* * * * * *	*
12. Soil and debris contaminated with newly identified D004–D011 toxicity characteristic wastes and mineral processing wastes.	August 24, 1998.
13. Soil and debris contaminated with mixed radioactive newly identified D004–D011 characteristic wastes and mineral processing wastes.	May 26, 2000.

20. Appendix VIII to Part 268 is amended by revising the title and adding in alpha numeric order the entry ''NA'' to read as follows:

Appendix VIII to Part 268—LDR Effective Dates of Injected Prohibited Hazardous Wastes

NATIONAL CAPACITY LDR VARIANCES FOR UIC WASTES

Waste code	Waste category	Effective date
*	* * * * * *	*
NA	Newly identified mineral processing wastes from titanium dioxide production and mixed radioactive/ newly identified D004–D011 characteristic wastes and mineral processing wastes.	May 26, 2000.
*	* * * * * *	*

PART 271—REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTHORIZATION OF STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS

21. The authority citation for Part 271 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a) and 6926.

Subpart A—Requirements for Final Authorization

22. Section 271.1(j) is amended by adding the following entries to Table 1 in chronological order by date of publication in the **Federal Register**, and by adding the following entries to Table 2 in chronological order by effective date in the **Federal Register**, to read as follows:

§ 271.1 Purpose and scope.

* * * * *

(j) * * *

TABLE 1.—REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984

Promulgation date	Title of regulation	Federal Register reference	Effective date
*	*	*	*
May 26, 1998	Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV Final Rule	[Insert FR page numbers]	August 24, 1998.
*	*	*	*

* * * * *

TABLE 2.—SELF-IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF THE HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984

Effective date	Self-implementing provision	RCRA citation	Federal Register reference
*	*	*	*
August 24, 1998	Prohibition on land disposal of newly identified wastes including TC metal wastes and characteristic mineral processing wastes; treatment standards for contaminated soil.	3004(m)	Date of publication and FR page cite.
May 26, 2000	Prohibition on land disposal of newly identified wastes from elemental phosphorus processing and mixed radioactive and newly identified TC metal/mineral processing wastes (including soil and debris). Prohibition on underground injection of newly identified mineral processing wastes from titanium dioxide production	3004(m)	Date of publication and FR page cite.
*	*	*	*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 98–12575 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

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federal register

Tuesday
May 26, 1998

Part III

Department of Education

Regional Resource and Federal Center Program; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Regional Resource and Federal Center Programs

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice of waiver and additional activities.

SUMMARY: The Secretary waives the requirements in EDGAR at 34 CFR 75.261 as applied to the currently-funded Regional Resource Centers to require the Centers to carry out certain additional activities. Section 75.261 sets forth the conditions for extending a project period, including the general prohibition against extending projects that involve the obligation of additional Federal funds. The Secretary will issue continuation awards to the Regional Resource Center Programs in order to ensure the most efficient use of Federal funds.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This waiver takes effect on June 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debra Sturdivant, Telephone: (202) 205–8038, or Marie Roane, Telephone: (202) 205–8451. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

Individuals with disabilities may obtain this document in an alternate format (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) on request to the contact person listed in the preceding paragraph.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 10, 1992 (57 FR 58474), the Department issued a Notice Inviting Applications for New Awards under the Regional Resource Center Program for Fiscal Year 1992. In this notice the Department announced that it would make six awards of up to 60 months under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which directed the Secretary to support the establishment of Regional Centers that provide consultation, technical assistance and training to State educational agencies and, through those State educational agencies, to local educational agencies and to other appropriate public agencies providing special education and related services and early intervention services.

The grant period for the six centers ends May 31, 1998. In order to carry out activities relating to implementation of the IDEA Amendments of 1997 as stated by the Senate Appropriations Committee in its report accompanying the Department's fiscal year 1998 appropriations act, it is necessary to issue continuation awards to the existing grantees. Specifically, the Senate report states that the Secretary should provide training and disseminate information to State and local administrators, teachers, related services personnel, parents of children with disabilities, and other appropriate parties on the implementation of the 1997 amendments.

The Department is utilizing a number of strategies to carry out this directive. Because the Regional Resource Centers (RRCs) have a primary role in assisting States in implementing the IDEA Amendments of 1997, these organizations are well-positioned to play a key part in this training and information effort. In particular, the Secretary plans for the RRCs to conduct a series of regional institutes for educational excellence. The purposes of the regional institutes are:

(1) To ensure that State education agency personnel, local school personnel and parents receive high-quality, accurate training on the IDEA Amendments of 1997 in order to improve results for students with disabilities through improved teaching and learning;

(2) To build field support as part of the implementation of the IDEA Amendments of 1997 that is community-based and grounded in the context of improving schooling and results for children; and

(3) To ensure the involvement of State education agencies, local school personnel, parents, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)—supported technical assistance and dissemination services, State technical assistance providers, and topical research centers in the development of strategies and models to implement the IDEA Amendments of 1997.

Because the regional institutes would be held during the summer of 1998, the project period for the current Regional Resource Centers must be extended to enable the RRCs to both plan and conduct the institutes. The Secretary believes that it is essential that the RRCs conduct the institutes given the RRCs technical assistance expertise and experience in carrying out similar activities.

Based on the foregoing, the Secretary believes that it makes the most programmatic sense and is the most efficient use of Federal funds to issue continuation awards. However, to do so, the Department must waive the requirements in EDGAR at 34 CFR 75.261 as well as provide for the new activities stated in this notice. That provision includes a prohibition against project period extensions that involve the obligation of additional Federal funds.

Reasons

There is an immediate need to provide training and information to the populations that will be targeted by the regional institutes. Waiting until after a new RRC competition to hold the institutes would severely hinder the Department's efforts to address the critical needs that are now present in the regions. The current RRCs have already conducted extensive training and information activities related to State implementation of the Amendments and are best suited to conduct the regional institutes.

Therefore, the Department will issue continuation awards to the current grantees for four (4) months.

Public Comment

On March 26, 1998, the Secretary published a notice of proposed waiver for the current RRCs in the **Federal Register** (63 FR 14790). In the notice of proposed waiver the Secretary invited public comments. The Secretary did not receive any comments.

Waiver

The Secretary waives the application of 34 CFR 75.261 to the RRCs authorized under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Thus, the Department will issue four (4) month continuation awards to the current grantees consistent with the standards for continuation in 34 CFR 75.253.

Intergovernmental Review

This program is subject to the requirements of Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. The objective of the Executive order is to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened federalism by relying on processes developed by State and local governments for coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance.

In accordance with the order, this document is intended to provide early notification of the Department's specific plans and actions for this program.

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Note: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 19, 1998.

Judith E. Heumann,

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 84.028, Technical Assistance and Dissemination to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities)

[FR Doc. 98–13808 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]

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federal register

Tuesday
May 26, 1998

Part IV

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Compendium of Flood Map Changes; Notice

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Compendium of Flood Map Changes

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice provides listings of changes made to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps produced by FEMA effective during the last 6 months of 1997.

DATES: The listings include changes to NFIP maps that became effective July 1, 1997, through December 31, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael K. Buckley, P.E., Director, Technical Services Division, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202)646-2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Section 1360(i) of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, this Notice is provided to inform interested parties of changes made by FEMA to NFIP maps. The two listings provided show communities affected by map changes made by letter and communities affected by physical map changes. For each Letter of Map Change, the first listing provides the map panel(s) affected, effective (determination) date of the change, case number, and determination type. For each physical map change, the Map Revision listing provides the map panel(s) affected and the effective date of the change. The listing also identifies: (1) those panels on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas have not been changed or have been changed only to incorporate the Letters of Map Change issued before the effective date; and (2) those panels for which a Flood Insurance Rate Map is produced for the first time, resulting only in changes to flood insurance and floodplain management requirements in the affected community. Future notices of changes to NFIP maps will be published approximately every 6 months.

Dated: April 30, 1998

Michael J. Armstrong,

Associate Director for Mitigation.

Two listings are provided below. The first listing includes all Letters of Map Change issued by FEMA from July 1 through December 31, 1997. The following types of letters are included in the listing:

Type	Description
01	Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (218-65)
02	Letter of Map Amendment (218-70)
05	Letter of Map Revision With Base Flood Elevation Changes
06	Letter of Map Revision Without Base Flood Elevation Changes
08	Denial
12	Floodway Revision
17	Letter of Map Revision-inadvertent inclusion in floodway (218-65)
18	Letter of Map Revision-inadvertent inclusion in V zone (218-65)
19	Letter of Map Change Revalidation.

The second listing includes map panels that FEMA physically revised and republished from July 1 through December 31, 1997. For those map panels on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas have not been changed or have been changed only to incorporate Letters of Map Change issued before the effective date, two asterisks(**) are shown to the right of the map panel number. For those map panels for which a Flood Insurance Rate Map is produced for the first time, resulting only in changes to flood insurance and floodplain management requirements in the affected community, three asterisks(***) are shown to the right of the map panel number.

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
01	CT	BERLIN, TOWN OF	0900220010D	19-DEC-97	97-01-282A	01
01	CT	BETHEL, TOWN OF	0900010010B	18-DEC-97		02
01	CT	BRANFORD, TOWN OF	0900730005C	25-AUG-97		02
01	CT	BRANFORD, TOWN OF	0900730003D	08-SEP-97		02
01	CT	CANTON, TOWN OF	0901350001C	03-DEC-97	98-01-054A	02
01	CT	CLINTON, TOWN OF	0900610006E	18-SEP-97	97-01-238A	01
01	CT	CLINTON, TOWN OF	0900610004C	25-SEP-97	97-01-276A	02
01	CT	DARIEN, TOWN OF	0900050001D	11-DEC-97	95-01-081P	05
01	CT	DARIEN, TOWN OF	0900050004D	06-NOV-97	98-01-014A	02
01	CT	EAST HAVEN, TOWN OF	0900760005C	15-SEP-97		02
01	CT	ELLINGTON, TOWN OF	0901580005C	07-NOV-97		02
01	CT	FAIRFIELD, TOWN OF	0900070005B	02-JUL-97		02
01	CT	FAIRFIELD, TOWN OF	0900070010B	06-NOV-97		02
01	CT	FAIRFIELD, TOWN OF		08-AUG-97	97-01-198P	08
01	CT	FARMINGTON, TOWN OF	0900290005C	17-OCT-97		02
01	CT	FARMINGTON, TOWN OF	0900290005C	12-SEP-97	97-01-232A	01
01	CT	GREENWICH, TOWN OF	0900080009B	25-JUL-97		02
01	CT	GUILFORD, TOWN OF	0900770010B	15-SEP-97		02
01	CT	GUILFORD, TOWN OF	0900770010B	22-AUG-97	97-01-166A	02
01	CT	GUILFORD, TOWN OF	0900770010B	12-NOV-97	97-01-306A	02
01	CT	HAMDEN, TOWN OF	0900780005B	26-NOV-97	98-01-042A	02
01	CT	LEDYARD, TOWN OF	0901570015B	30-OCT-97		02
01	CT	MADISON, TOWN OF	0900790011C	26-NOV-97	97-01-322A	02
01	CT	MADISON, TOWN OF	0900790012D	24-DEC-97	98-01-090A	02
01	CT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820002D	06-OCT-97		02
01	CT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820006G	17-DEC-97	97-01-332A	02
01	CT	MILFORD, CITY OF	0900820005E	05-DEC-97	97-01-350A	02
01	CT	NEW BRITAIN, CITY OF	0900320002B	19-SEP-97		02
01	CT	NEW CANAAN, TOWN OF	0900100002B	01-OCT-97	96-01-071P	05
01	CT	NEW HAVEN, CITY OF	0900840004C	31-OCT-97	96-01-047P	05
01	CT	NEW HAVEN, CITY OF	0900840005D	31-OCT-97	96-01-047P	05
01	CT	NEW HAVEN, CITY OF	0900840004C	22-AUG-97	97-01-224A	02
01	CT	NEW HAVEN, CITY OF	0900840005D	22-AUG-97	97-01-224A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
01	CT	NEW LONDON, CITY OF	0901000002D	25-SEP-97		02
01	CT	NEWINGTON, TOWN OF	0900330005B	27-OCT-97	97-01-352A	02
01	CT	NORWALK, CITY OF	0900120007C	08-JUL-97	96-01-033P	05
01	CT	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	0901160005B	01-DEC-97	98-01-010A	02
01	CT	PLYMOUTH, TOWN OF	0901380002B	13-OCT-97	97-01-178A	02
01	CT	SOMERS, TOWN OF	0901120003B	27-OCT-97	97-01-294A	02
01	CT	SOUTH WINDSOR, TOWN OF	0900360005C	08-DEC-97		02
01	CT	STAMFORD, CITY OF	0900150006C	11-DEC-97	97-01-055P	05
01	CT	STONINGTON, TOWN OF	0901060016F	06-NOV-97		02
01	CT	STONINGTON, TOWN OF	0901060010C	07-NOV-97		02
01	CT	STRATFORD, TOWN OF	0900160003D	24-JUL-97		02
01	CT	STRATFORD, TOWN OF	0900160002C	25-JUL-97		02
01	CT	WATERTOWN, TOWN OF	0900580006B	15-DEC-97	97-01-019P	05
01	CT	WESTBROOK, CITY OF	0900700005E	08-OCT-97		02
01	CT	WESTPORT, TOWN OF		22-SEP-97		02
01	CT	WESTPORT, TOWN OF	0900190004B	27-OCT-97	97-01-208A	02
01	CT	WOODBURY, TOWN OF	0901330002B	18-SEP-97		02
01	MA	AMESBURY, TOWN OF	2500750003D	29-JUL-97		02
01	MA	BILLERICA, TOWN OF		07-NOV-97		02
01	MA	BILLERICA, TOWN OF	2501830005C	10-NOV-97		02
01	MA	BOLTON, TOWN OF	2502960005B	01-DEC-97		02
01	MA	BOURNE, TOWN OF	2552100005D	31-JUL-97		02
01	MA	BOURNE, TOWN OF	2552100005D	22-SEP-97		02
01	MA	BOXFORD, TOWN OF	2500780012C	10-DEC-97		02
01	MA	BRAINTREE, TOWN OF	2502330004C	31-OCT-97		02
01	MA	CLINTON, TOWN OF	2503000002B	15-SEP-97		02
01	MA	CONCORD, TOWN OF	2501890005B	04-AUG-97	97-01-122A	02
01	MA	DARTMOUTH, TOWN OF	2500510005B	23-JUL-97		02
01	MA	DUXBURY, TOWN OF	2502630005B	29-JUL-97		02
01	MA	EASTHAM, TOWN OF	2500060002D	10-NOV-97		02
01	MA	EASTON, TOWN OF	2500530005C	02-JUL-97		02
01	MA	FOXBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2502390001B	01-OCT-97		02
01	MA	FRAMINGHAM, TOWN OF	2501930006B	21-AUG-97		02
01	MA	FRAMINGHAM, TOWN OF	2501930008C	07-NOV-97		02
01	MA	GRANBY, TOWN OF	2501620010B	08-DEC-97	98-01-012A	02
01	MA	GROTON, TOWN OF	2501940005B	04-AUG-97	97-01-252A	02
01	MA	HUDSON, TOWN OF		06-NOV-97		02
01	MA	HULL, TOWN OF	2502690001C	07-NOV-97		02
01	MA	LOWELL, CITY OF	2502010003D	11-SEP-97	97-01-284A	02
01	MA	LYNNFIELD, TOWN OF	2500890005C	03-OCT-97		02
01	MA	MARBLEHEAD, TOWN OF	2500910003B	24-JUL-97	97-01-222A	01
01	MA	MASHPEE, TOWN OF	2500090008F	07-NOV-97		02
01	MA	MEDFIELD, TOWN OF	2502420005B	31-OCT-97		02
01	MA	MIDDLEBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2502750030B	23-SEP-97	97-01-148A	02
01	MA	NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2500590010B	02-OCT-97		02
01	MA	NORTON, TOWN OF	2500600004C	22-SEP-97		02
01	MA	NORTON, TOWN OF	2500600006C	07-NOV-97		02
01	MA	QUINCY, CITY OF	2552190012C	07-JUL-97		02
01	MA	QUINCY, CITY OF	2552190012C	10-DEC-97	97-01-354A	02
01	MA	ROCKLAND, TOWN OF	2502810001B	25-AUG-97		02
01	MA	SEEKONK, TOWN OF	2500630010A	13-OCT-97	97-01-318A	02
01	MA	SHELBURNE, TOWN OF		16-OCT-97		02
01	MA	SHREWSBURY, TOWN OF	2503320005B	22-AUG-97		02
01	MA	SOUTHBRIDGE, TOWN OF	2503340000	28-JUL-97		02
01	MA	SOUTHWICK, TOWN OF	2501490010B	18-AUG-97		02
01	MA	STOUGHTON, TOWN OF	2502530001B	02-OCT-97		02
01	MA	SWANSEA, TOWN OF	2552210007C	27-OCT-97		02
01	MA	TAUNTON, CITY OF	2500660004C	23-SEP-97	97-01-256A	01
01	MA	TEWKSBURY, TOWN OF	2502180005B	25-JUL-97		02
01	MA	TEWKSBURY, TOWN OF	2502180006B	14-NOV-97		02
01	MA	WALTHAM, CITY OF	2502220003D	01-OCT-97		02
01	MA	WATERTOWN, TOWN OF	2502230001B	22-SEP-97		02
01	MA	WATERTOWN, TOWN OF	2502230002B	22-SEP-97		02
01	MA	WEST BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF	2502840005B	31-OCT-97		02
01	MA	WESTWOOD, TOWN OF	2552250005C	06-AUG-97		02
01	MA	WILMINGTON, TOWN OF	2502270003B	02-JUL-97		02
01	MA	WILMINGTON, TOWN OF		09-SEP-97		02
01	MA	WILMINGTON, TOWN OF	2502270004B	23-OCT-97		02
01	MA	YARMOUTH, TOWN OF	2500150006D	29-JUL-97		02
01	ME	ALFRED, TOWN OF	2301910010B	29-JUL-97		02
01	ME	BELFAST, CITY OF	2301290008B	04-NOV-97	97-01-047P	05
01	ME	BELGRADE, TOWN OF	2302320005B	15-OCT-97		02
01	ME	BELGRADE, TOWN OF	2302320010B	07-NOV-97		02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
01	ME	BERWICK, TOWN OF	2301440006B	27-AUG-97	97-01-270A	02
01	ME	BOOTHBAY, TOWN OF	2302120013B	17-NOV-97	97-01-336A	18
01	ME	BRISTOL, TOWN OF	2302150010B	14-NOV-97		02
01	ME	BRISTOL, TOWN OF	2302150015B	12-DEC-97	97-01-334A	18
01	ME	BRUNWICK, TOWN OF	2300420015B	06-AUG-97		02
01	ME	CARRABASSETT VALLEY, TOWN OF	2300560015C	31-OCT-97		02
01	ME	CASTINE, TOWN OF	2302770010B	13-OCT-97	97-01-316A	02
01	ME	DURHAM, TOWN OF	2300020015B	22-DEC-97	97-01-340A	02
01	ME	ELIOT, TOWN OF	2301490010B	01-OCT-97		02
01	ME	ELLSWORTH, CITY OF	2300660020B	27-AUG-97	97-01-114P	06
01	ME	FORT FAIRFIELD, TOWN OF	2300180030B	18-NOV-97	95-01-027P	05
01	ME	GOULDSBORO,TOWN OF	2302830010B	18-SEP-97	97-01-274A	01
01	ME	GOULDSBORO,TOWN OF	2302830010B	10-NOV-97	97-01-356A	18
01	ME	GRAY, TOWN OF	2300480015A	24-JUL-97	97-01-164A	02
01	ME	GRAY, TOWN OF	2300480015A	08-JUL-97	97-01-228A	02
01	ME	GRAY, TOWN OF	2300480010A	31-DEC-97	97-01-342A	02
01	ME	HARPSWELL, TOWN OF	2301690006B	08-JUL-97	97-01-138A	01
01	ME	HARPSWELL, TOWN OF	2301690014C	17-DEC-97	98-01-005P	06
01	ME	JONESPORT, TOWN OF	2301380020D	22-DEC-97	97-01-278A	02
01	ME	KENNEBUNK, TOWN OF	2301510011B	02-JUL-97	97-01-126A	02
01	ME	KENNEBUNK, TOWN OF	2301510015C	12-NOV-97	98-01-030A	02
01	ME	LISBON, TOWN OF	2300050015B	07-NOV-97		02
01	ME	LISBON, TOWN OF	2300050002B	10-DEC-97	97-01-328A	02
01	ME	LITCHFIELD, TOWN OF	2302380010B	08-SEP-97		02
01	ME	LOVELL, TOWN OF	2303360015B	22-SEP-97		02
01	ME	LOVELL, TOWN OF	2303360005B	10-DEC-97	98-01-044A	02
01	ME	MARIAVILLE, TOWN OF	230286	31-DEC-97	98-01-074A	02
01	ME	MATTAWAMAKEAG, TOWN OF	2301740010A	24-JUL-97	97-01-206A	01
01	ME	NEW LIMERICK, TOWN OF	230432 A	08-SEP-97		02
01	ME	NEWFIELD, TOWN OF	2301960011B	31-OCT-97		02
01	ME	NORRIDGEWOCK, TOWN OF	2301780002C	22-DEC-97	98-01-004A	02
01	ME	PORTLAND, CITY OF	2300510007B	20-NOV-97		02
01	ME	PORTLAND, CITY OF	2300510002B	07-JUL-97	97-01-033P	05
01	ME	PORTLAND, CITY OF	2300510007B	07-JUL-97	97-01-033P	05
01	ME	RANGELEY, TOWN OF	230352 A	07-NOV-97		02
01	ME	RANGELEY, TOWN OF	230352 A	29-SEP-97	97-01-236A	02
01	ME	RAYMOND, TOWN OF	2302050020B	18-SEP-97		02
01	ME	ROME, TOWN OF	2302460005B	17-NOV-97		02
01	ME	ROME, TOWN OF	2302460010B	18-DEC-97		02
01	ME	ROME, TOWN OF	2302460010B	23-DEC-97		02
01	ME	ROME, TOWN OF	2302460010B	24-DEC-97		02
01	ME	SANFORD, TOWN OF	2301560017E	29-SEP-97		02
01	ME	SANFORD, TOWN OF	2301560017E	10-JUL-97	97-01-054A	02
01	ME	SCARBOROUGH, TOWN OF	2300520021D	31-JUL-97		02
01	ME	SOUTH BRISTOL, TOWN OF	2302200010B	14-NOV-97		02
01	ME	SOUTHPORT, TOWN OF	2302210003B	09-SEP-97		02
01	ME	SULLIVAN, TOWN OF	230295 A	22-DEC-97	98-01-052A	01
01	ME	TURNER, TOWN OF		31-OCT-97		02
01	ME	WATERBORO, TOWN OF		09-OCT-97		02
01	ME	WELLS, TOWN OF	2301580007C	26-AUG-97	97-01-258A	02
01	ME	WINDHAM, TOWN OF	2301890015B	02-OCT-97		02
01	ME	WINDHAM, TOWN OF	2301890015B	30-JUL-97	97-01-246A	02
01	NH	AMHERST, TOWN OF	3300810005B	23-OCT-97		02
01	NH	BEDFORD, TOWN OF	3300830005C	30-JUL-97	97-01-162A	02
01	NH	BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF	3300460010C	05-DEC-97	96-01-055P	05
01	NH	CONWAY, TOWN OF	3300110015B	11-AUG-97		02
01	NH	CONWAY, TOWN OF	3300110010B	06-NOV-97		02
01	NH	CORNISH, TOWN OF	3301550010B	10-DEC-97	97-01-346A	02
01	NH	DEERFIELD, TOWN OF	330127 B	31-JUL-97		02
01	NH	EPPING, TOWN OF	3301290005B	22-DEC-97	97-01-338A	02
01	NH	FREMONT, TOWN OF	3301310005C	23-OCT-97	97-01-242A	02
01	NH	LEBANON, CITY OF	3300610005C	07-JUL-97	97-01-134A	01
01	NH	LEBANON, CITY OF	3300610005C	23-SEP-97	97-01-254A	01
01	NH	NASHUA, CITY OF	3300970005B	05-DEC-97	97-01-314A	02
01	NH	OSSIPEE, TOWN OF	3300160030B	08-JUL-97		02
01	NH	STRAFFORD, TOWN OF	330196 B	22-SEP-97		02
01	NH	WAKEFIELD, TOWN OF	3300190005A	02-JUL-97		02
01	RI	BARRINGTON, TOWN OF	44001C0007F	24-JUL-97		02
01	RI	BARRINGTON, TOWN OF	44001C0007F	25-JUL-97	97-01-248A	02
01	RI	COVENTRY, TOWN OF	4400040015A	07-NOV-97		02
01	RI	CRANSTON, CITY OF	4453960005B	19-SEP-97		02
01	RI	CRANSTON, CITY OF	4453960005B	21-AUG-97	97-01-244A	02
01	RI	EAST GREENWICH, TOWN OF	4453970005B	01-OCT-97		02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
01	RI	NARRAGANSETT, TOWN OF	4454020009D	31-DEC-97	98-01-034A	02
01	RI	NORTH KINGSTOWN, TOWN OF	4454040002C	06-NOV-97		02
01	RI	PORTSMOUTH, TOWN OF	4454050004D	11-AUG-97		02
01	RI	WARREN, TOWN OF	44001C0008F	16-JUL-97	97-01-202A	01
01	RI	WESTERLY, CITY OF	4454100015D	25-JUL-97		02
01	VT	DUMMERSTON, TOWN OF	5001280010B	22-AUG-97	97-01-200A	02
01	VT	ESSEX JCT., VILLAGE OF	5000350000	19-NOV-97		02
01	VT	JAMAICA, TOWN OF	5001310008C	25-JUL-97		02
01	VT	MONTPELIER, CITY OF	5055180002A	08-JUL-97	97-01-124A	02
01	VT	MONTPELIER, CITY OF	5055180002A	22-AUG-97	97-01-266A	02
01	VT	RUTLAND, CITY OF	5001010001C	02-JUL-97	97-01-212A	02
01	VT	UNDERHILL, TOWN OF	5000420016B	19-NOV-97		02
01	VT	WALLINGFORD, TOWN OF	5001030010B	18-AUG-97		02
02	NJ	BLOOMFIELD, TOWN OF	3401780001B	23-OCT-97	97-02-362A	02
02	NJ	BLOOMFIELD, TOWN OF	3401780001B	10-DEC-97	98-02-108A	02
02	NJ	BRIDGEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	3404320010C	05-DEC-97	98-02-070A	02
02	NJ	CARNEYS POINT, TOWNSHIP OF	3404240005B	31-DEC-97	98-02-048A	02
02	NJ	CHATHAM, BOROUGH OF	340338 A	15-DEC-97	97-02-342A	02
02	NJ	COLTS NECK, TOWNSHIP OF	3402910005C	07-NOV-97	95-02-113P	05
02	NJ	COLTS NECK, TOWNSHIP OF	3402910008C	07-NOV-97	95-02-113P	05
02	NJ	EAST HANOVER, CITY OF	3403410005C	08-SEP-97	97-02-262A	02
02	NJ	EDISON, TOWNSHIP OF	3402610002C	04-SEP-97	97-02-248A	01
02	NJ	EWING, TOWNSHIP OF	3452940002B	13-DEC-97	97-02-264P	06
02	NJ	FAIR LAWN, BOROUGH OF	34003C0167F	12-DEC-97	97-02-386A	02
02	NJ	FREEHOLD, TOWNSHIP OF	3402970004B	07-NOV-97	95-02-111P	05
02	NJ	FREEHOLD, TOWNSHIP OF	3402970012B	07-NOV-97	95-02-111P	05
02	NJ	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	3402040004C	03-DEC-97	98-02-028A	02
02	NJ	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	3402040004C	17-DEC-97	98-02-160A	02
02	NJ	HILLSBOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	3404360005B	12-SEP-97	97-02-246A	02
02	NJ	HOWELL, TOWNSHIP OF	3403010020B	04-SEP-97	97-02-240A	01
02	NJ	JERSEY CITY, CITY OF	3402230003B	10-NOV-97	97-02-390A	02
02	NJ	KNOWLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	3404880018B	29-SEP-97	97-02-282A	02
02	NJ	LACEY, TOWNSHIP OF	340376 A	12-NOV-97	97-02-378A	02
02	NJ	LINDEN, CITY OF	3404670002B	10-DEC-97	97-02-278A	02
02	NJ	LOGAN, TOWNSHIP OF	3402060006C	12-SEP-97	97-02-314A	02
02	NJ	MANASQUAN, BOROUGH OF	3453030001C	04-AUG-97	97-02-258A	02
02	NJ	MANASQUAN, BOROUGH OF	3453030001C	15-DEC-97	98-02-130A	02
02	NJ	MIDDLE, TOWNSHIP OF	340154 C	31-DEC-97	98-02-126A	02
02	NJ	MONMOUTH BEACH, BOROUGH OF	3403150001D	18-JUL-97	97-02-198A	02
02	NJ	MONMOUTH BEACH, BOROUGH OF	3403150001D	23-SEP-97	97-02-238A	01
02	NJ	MONROE, TOWNSHIP OF	3402690003B	12-NOV-97	97-02-308A	02
02	NJ	NEPTUNE, TOWNSHIP OF	3403170003C	23-SEP-97	97-02-350A	02
02	NJ	NORWOOD, BOROUGH OF	34003C0114F	21-JUL-97	97-02-186A	01
02	NJ	OCEAN, TOWNSHIP OF	3403190005D	12-DEC-97	98-02-114A	02
02	NJ	PATERSON, CITY OF	3404040001A	17-DEC-97	98-02-120A	02
02	NJ	PENNSVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	3405120005B	27-AUG-97	97-02-300A	02
02	NJ	PENNSVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	3405120001B	23-SEP-97	97-02-340A	02
02	NJ	PEQUANNOCK, VILLAGE OF	3453110001C	12-DEC-97	97-02-404A	02
02	NJ	ROCKAWAY, TOWNSHIP OF	3403600012B	29-NOV-97	97-02-029P	06
02	NJ	ROXBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	3403620006B	18-SEP-97	97-02-220A	01
02	NJ	SAYREVILLE, BOROUGHS OF	3402760004C	30-JUL-97	97-02-212A	02
02	NJ	SAYREVILLE, BOROUGHS OF	3402760004C	25-AUG-97	97-02-302A	02
02	NJ	SAYREVILLE, BOROUGHS OF	3402760004C	22-DEC-97	97-02-394A	02
02	NJ	SOUTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF	3402800005C	03-DEC-97	98-02-064A	02
02	NJ	UPPER, TOWNSHIP OF	3401590014C	07-AUG-97	97-02-266A	02
02	NJ	VERNON, TOWNSHIP OF	3405610035A	10-DEC-97	97-02-360A	02
02	NJ	WALL, TOWNSHIP OF	3403330004A	26-NOV-97	97-02-268A	02
02	NJ	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	3404960002B	19-AUG-97	97-02-216A	01
02	NJ	WOODCLIFF LAKE, BOROUGH OF	34003C0093F	10-DEC-97	98-02-074A	02
02	NY	AMHERST, TOWN OF	3602260009E	03-SEP-97	97-02-288A	02
02	NY	ASHAROKEN, VILLAGE OF	3653330002C	09-OCT-97	97-02-406A	02
02	NY	BARRE, TOWN OF	3612530001B	13-OCT-97	97-02-250A	02
02	NY	BERNE,TOWN OF	360003 B	26-NOV-97	98-02-002A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	18-NOV-97	98-02-076A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	26-NOV-97	98-02-080A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	08-DEC-97	98-02-082A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	24-NOV-97	98-02-084A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	24-NOV-97	98-02-086A	02
02	NY	BUFFALO, CITY OF	3602300010B	24-NOV-97	98-02-088A	02
02	NY	CAMBRIDGE, VILLAGE OF	3608830001C	06-NOV-97	97-02-366A	02
02	NY	CANASTOTA , VILLAGE OF	3603930001E	12-SEP-97	97-02-244A	02
02	NY	CASSADAGA, VILLAGE OF	3610530001B	23-SEP-97	97-02-290A	02
02	NY	CHESTER, TOWN OF	3608700010B	24-JUL-97	97-02-202A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
02	NY	CHESTER, TOWN OF	3608700005B	17-OCT-97	97-02-358A	02
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720006D	27-AUG-97	97-02-224A	01
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720008D	27-AUG-97	97-02-224A	01
02	NY	CICERO, TOWN OF	3605720004D	27-OCT-97	97-02-356A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	23-SEP-97	97-02-230A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	21-AUG-97	97-02-232A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	18-SEP-97	97-02-364A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320013C	14-NOV-97	97-02-402A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320011C	24-NOV-97	98-02-034A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	05-DEC-97	98-02-060A	02
02	NY	CLARENCE, TOWN OF	3602320005C	31-DEC-97	98-02-202A	02
02	NY	CLARKSTOWN, TOWN OF	3606790007D	08-OCT-97	97-02-384A	02
02	NY	CLIFTON PARK, TOWN OF	36091C0561E	18-NOV-97	98-02-100A	02
02	NY	COPAKE, TOWN OF	360174 B	22-DEC-97	97-02-280A	02
02	NY	CORTLAND, CITY OF	3601780001C	24-DEC-97	98-02-090A	02
02	NY	ELMIRA, CITY OF	3601500005C	16-OCT-97	97-02-322A	01
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170004E	13-AUG-97	97-02-001P	05
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170006E	13-AUG-97	97-02-001P	05
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170004E	15-SEP-97	97-02-286A	01
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170004E	18-SEP-97	97-02-312A	02
02	NY	GREECE, TOWN OF	3604170006E	03-DEC-97	97-02-346A	02
02	NY	GREENWICH,TOWN OF	3612330015C	22-DEC-97	98-02-014A	02
02	NY	HEBRON, TOWN OF	361443 B	23-SEP-97	97-02-226A	02
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	36059C0238F	10-DEC-97	98-02-046A	02
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	36059C0214G	22-DEC-97	98-02-098A	02
02	NY	HENRIETTE, TOWN OF	3604190005D	03-OCT-97	97-02-334A	02
02	NY	HORNELL, CITY OF	3607760001B	12-SEP-97	96-02-029P	05
02	NY	HORNELL, CITY OF	3607770010B	12-SEP-97	96-02-029P	05
02	NY	HORNELL, CITY OF	3614770001A	12-SEP-97	96-02-029P	05
02	NY	HORNELLSVILLE, TOWN OF		12-SEP-97	96-02-029P	05
02	NY	JOHNSTOWN, CITY OF	3602760002B	31-DEC-97	98-02-170A	02
02	NY	LANCASTER, VILLAGE OF	3602480001C	14-NOV-97	97-02-388A	02
02	NY	LOCKPORT, TOWN OF	3610130028C	29-AUG-97	97-02-254A	02
02	NY	LONG BEACH, CITY OF	36059C0308F	08-DEC-97	98-02-102A	02
02	NY	LYSANDER, TOWN OF	3605830015B	24-DEC-97	97-02-348A	02
02	NY	MAMARONECK, VILLAGE OF	3609160002D	08-SEP-97	97-02-294A	02
02	NY	MANLIUS, TOWN OF	3605840010D	05-DEC-97	97-02-284A	01
02	NY	MANLIUS, TOWN OF	3605840020D	09-OCT-97	97-02-298A	02
02	NY	MOUNT KISCO, VILLAGE OF	3609180002B	05-AUG-97	96-02-045P	05
02	NY	NEW CASTLE, TOWN OF	3609210010B	05-AUG-97	96-02-041P	05
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970128D	07-AUG-97	97-02-190A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	13-AUG-97	97-02-222A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970104C	16-SEP-97	97-02-252A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970127C	29-SEP-97	97-02-316A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970082C	25-SEP-97	97-02-318A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	09-OCT-97	97-02-324A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970082C	03-OCT-97	97-02-354A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	12-NOV-97	97-02-392A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970092C	26-NOV-97	98-02-038A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970125D	26-NOV-97	98-02-040A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970092C	10-NOV-97	98-02-044A	02
02	NY	NEW YORK, CITY OF	3604970023B	31-DEC-97	98-02-204A	02
02	NY	NORTH GREENBUSH,TOWN OF	3611640002A	04-NOV-97	97-02-326A	02
02	NY	NORTH GREENBUSH,TOWN OF	3611640002A	23-SEP-97	97-02-328A	02
02	NY	NORTH GREENBUSH,TOWN OF	3611640002A	06-NOV-97	97-02-412A	02
02	NY	NORTH GREENBUSH,TOWN OF	3611640002A	22-DEC-97	98-02-174A	02
02	NY	NORTH HAVEN, VILLAGE OF	3608000001D	01-DEC-97	98-02-134A	02
02	NY	NORTH HORNELL, VILLAGE OF		12-SEP-97	96-02-029P	05
02	NY	OSSINING, VILLAGE OF	3610210001B	29-SEP-97	97-02-310A	02
02	NY	OYSTER BAY, TOWN OF	36059C0264F	04-NOV-97	98-02-020A	02
02	NY	OYSTER BAY, TOWN OF	36059C0264F	17-DEC-97	98-02-158A	02
02	NY	PERINTON, TOWN OF	3604280005D	08-DEC-97	98-02-018A	02
02	NY	PERU,TOWN OF	3613840010A	07-JUL-97	97-02-176A	02
02	NY	PIERCEFIELD, TOWN OF	361426 A	03-DEC-97	97-02-376A	02
02	NY	PLATTSBURGH, TOWN OF	3601690010B	03-DEC-97	98-02-178A	17
02	NY	POUGHKEEPSIE, TOWN OF	3611420015B	15-OCT-97	97-02-260A	02
02	NY	ROTTERDAM, TOWN OF	3607400007B	18-SEP-97	97-02-134P	05
02	NY	SPECULATOR, VILLAGE OF	3615270020B	13-OCT-97	97-02-352A	02
02	NY	TORREY, TOWN OF	3609660005B	26-NOV-97	97-02-228A	02
02	NY	WEBSTER, TOWN OF	3604360005C	12-NOV-97	97-02-270A	02
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000193C	23-SEP-97	97-02-196A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000120B	15-AUG-97	97-02-208A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000112C	16-SEP-97	97-02-292A	02

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02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000120B	29-OCT-97	97-02-306A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000244D	24-DEC-97	97-02-330A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000302D	24-DEC-97	97-02-330A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000177D	17-OCT-97	97-02-338A	01
02	PR	PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF	7200000047D	15-OCT-97	97-02-382A	02
03	DE	DOVER, CITY OF	1000060005C	16-JUL-97	97-03-778A	01
03	DE	KENT COUNTY *	1000010125B	11-JUL-97	97-03-922A	02
03	DE	KENT COUNTY *	1000010175B	10-DEC-97	98-03-134A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0040F	02-OCT-97	97-03-073P	05
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0230F	01-AUG-97	97-03-1004A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0230F	23-SEP-97	97-03-1096A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0165F	17-OCT-97	97-03-1224A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0230F	13-AUG-97	97-03-586A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0066F	22-JUL-97	97-03-766A	02
03	DE	NEW CASTLE COUNTY *	10003C0151F	07-OCT-97	R3-218-70-O	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0250F	17-JUL-97	97-03-916A	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0250F	19-NOV-97	98-03-022A	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0475F	04-NOV-97	98-03-094A	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0635F	14-NOV-97	98-03-100A	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0475F	22-DEC-97	98-03-170A	02
03	DE	SUSSEX COUNTY*	10005C0100F	20-OCT-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080009C	08-JUL-97	97-03-638A	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080044D	07-JUL-97	97-03-734A	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080014C	23-SEP-97	97-03-738A	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080055C	08-SEP-97	97-03-788A	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080043C	21-AUG-97	97-03-830A	02
03	MD	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY *	2400080051C	31-OCT-97	98-03-004A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100445C	19-AUG-97	97-03-1000A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100245E	18-NOV-97	97-03-1116A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100380B	14-OCT-97	97-03-1186A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100390B	08-AUG-97	97-03-650A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100265B	21-AUG-97	97-03-808A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100265B	21-AUG-97	97-03-810A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100265B	04-SEP-97	97-03-814A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100265B	21-AUG-97	97-03-860A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100510B	28-AUG-97	97-03-878A	02
03	MD	BALTIMORE COUNTY*	2400100380B	10-NOV-97	98-03-068A	02
03	MD	BEL AIR, TOWN OF	2400420001B	22-SEP-97	97-03-117P	06
03	MD	BEL AIR, TOWN OF	2400420002B	14-JUL-97	97-03-478P	06
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190028A	04-NOV-97	97-03-1064A	02
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190028A	03-OCT-97	97-03-1066A	02
03	MD	CECIL COUNTY*	2400190028A	28-JUL-97	97-03-398A	02
03	MD	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	2400260175B	09-OCT-97	97-03-1156A	02
03	MD	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	2400260150B	22-DEC-97	98-03-102A	02
03	MD	GARRETT COUNTY *	2400340100B	27-OCT-97	97-03-1250A	02
03	MD	GARRETT COUNTY *	2400340100B	03-DEC-97	98-03-110A	02
03	MD	KENT COUNTY *	2400450125B	11-AUG-97	97-03-924A	02
03	MD	LAUREL, CITY OF	2400530001D	26-NOV-97	95-03-434P	05
03	MD	OAKLAND, TOWN OF	2400390001C	22-SEP-97	97-03-037P	06
03	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080010C	26-NOV-97	95-03-434P	05
03	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080065D	24-SEP-97	97-03-1076A	02
03	MD	PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY *	2452080085C	24-JUL-97	97-03-752A	02
03	MD	QUEEN ANNES COUNTY	2400540039C	07-OCT-97	97-03-1176A	02
03	MD	QUEEN ANNES COUNTY	2400540054B	02-JUL-97	97-03-688A	02
03	MD	QUEEN ANNES COUNTY	2400540045B	13-AUG-97	97-03-702A	02
03	MD	QUEEN ANNES COUNTY	2400540052B	18-AUG-97	97-03-806A	02
03	MD	QUEEN ANNES COUNTY	2400540006B	21-OCT-97	97-03-996A	02
03	MD	ST. MARYS COUNTY*	2400640038B	17-OCT-97	97-03-438A	02
03	MD	TALBOT COUNTY *	2400660035A	23-OCT-97	97-03-728A	02
03	MD	WASHINGTON COUNTY *		28-JUL-97	97-03-882A	02
03	PA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0294E	01-AUG-97	97-03-762A	02
03	PA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0382E	01-AUG-97	97-03-762A	02
03	PA	ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0382E	29-JUL-97	97-03-984A	02
03	PA	ALLENTOWN, CITY OF	4205850005B	30-JUL-97	97-03-594A	02
03	PA	ARMSTRONG, TOWNSHIP OF	4217080010A	08-SEP-97	97-03-1092A	02
03	PA	ATHENS, TOWNSHIP OF	4209760010B	30-JUL-97	97-03-522A	02
03	PA	BALDWIN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0362E	17-OCT-97	97-03-942A	02
03	PA	BEECH CREEK, BOROUGH OF	4203200001B	24-DEC-97	97-03-1204A	02
03	PA	BENSALEM TOWNSHIP OF	4201810005D	30-SEP-97	97-03-880A	02
03	PA	BRISTOL, TOWNSHIP OF	4209840010D	29-SEP-97	97-03-1114A	02
03	PA	BRISTOL, TOWNSHIP OF	4209840005C	21-OCT-97	97-03-1194A	02
03	PA	BRISTOL, TOWNSHIP OF	4209840005C	05-AUG-97	97-03-786A	02
03	PA	BROOKFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	421171 B	21-AUG-97	97-03-812A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
03	PA	CARROLL, TOWNSHIP OF		11-DEC-97	98-03-009P	06
03	PA	CASTANEA TOWNSHIP OF	4203220001B	29-AUG-97	97-03-684A	01
03	PA	CHALFONT, BOROUGHS OF	4201840001B	24-NOV-97	96-03-057P	05
03	PA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0403E	22-JUL-97	96-03-065P	05
03	PA	CHELTENHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0382E	23-DEC-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	PA	CONEMAUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	4220470015A	24-JUL-97	97-03-666A	02
03	PA	CONEMAUGH, TOWNSHIP OF	4220470010A	13-AUG-97	97-03-712A	02
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	4201320001C	27-OCT-97	97-03-1068A	02
03	PA	EAST ALLEN, TOWNSHIP OF	4209810005A	02-JUL-97	97-03-670A	02
03	PA	EAST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0218D	31-OCT-97	97-03-1216A	02
03	PA	ELDER, TOWNSHIP OF	4225920005A	20-AUG-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	PA	EULALIA, TOWNSHIP OF	4219760020B	21-AUG-97	97-03-760A	02
03	PA	FERGUSON, TOWNSHIP OF	4202600005D	14-JUL-97	97-03-041P	06
03	PA	FERGUSON, TOWNSHIP OF	4202600005D	23-OCT-97	97-03-101P	05
03	PA	FERGUSON, TOWNSHIP OF	4202600005D	03-DEC-97	97-03-1158A	02
03	PA	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	4222200010D	18-DEC-97	98-03-184A	02
03	PA	HAMILTON, TOWNSHIP OF		29-AUG-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	PA	HARMONY, BOROUGH OF	4202170001B	26-NOV-97	98-03-144A	02
03	PA	HIGHSPIRE, BOROUGH OF	4203810001B	22-DEC-97	98-03-178A	02
03	PA	HORSHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0292E	26-NOV-97	97-03-1234A	02
03	PA	LEHIGH, TOWNSHIP OF	4219310010A	19-AUG-97	97-03-866A	02
03	PA	LOCK HAVEN, CITY OF	4203280001A	10-JUL-97	97-03-756A	02
03	PA	LOWER GWYNEDD, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0286E	17-NOV-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	PA	LOWER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0432E	09-OCT-97	97-03-1078P	06
03	PA	LOWER NAZERETH, TOWNSHIP OF	4222530005B	23-SEP-97	97-03-1082A	02
03	PA	LOWER SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF	4201920005D	08-DEC-97	97-03-1050A	02
03	PA	LYNN, TOWNSHIP OF	4218120015A	17-DEC-97	97-03-1214A	02
03	PA	MATAMORAS, BOROUGH OF	4207580005A	06-NOV-97	98-03-084A	02
03	PA	MCCANDLESS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0192E	01-OCT-97	97-03-1196A	02
03	PA	MILLERSBURG, BOROUGH OF	4203890005B	16-JUL-97	97-03-480A	02
03	PA	NETHER PROVIDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0044D	13-AUG-97	97-03-095P	06
03	PA	NEW FREEDOM, BOROUGH OF	4209320001B	02-DEC-97	97-03-1262A	02
03	PA	NEW FREEDOM, BOROUGH OF	4209320001B	16-JUL-97	97-03-740A	02
03	PA	NEW FREEDOM, BOROUGH OF	4209320001B	16-JUL-97	97-03-742A	02
03	PA	NEWBERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	4222260020B	03-DEC-97	97-03-1144A	02
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	4209650010B	07-JUL-97	97-03-708A	02
03	PA	PETERS, TOWNSHIP OF	4221520005A	31-OCT-97	98-03-032A	02
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570183F	07-OCT-97	97-03-1042A	02
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570184F	11-AUG-97	97-03-426A	02
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570188F	09-JUL-97	97-03-630A	02
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570113F	29-SEP-97	97-03-704A	17
03	PA	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	4207570169F	27-OCT-97	97-03-928A	02
03	PA	PLYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	4209550001B	13-AUG-97	97-03-039P	05
03	PA	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	4210950010B	23-SEP-97	97-03-930A	02
03	PA	ROSE, TOWNSHIP OF	421734 B	08-SEP-97	97-03-1036A	02
03	PA	ROSS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0211E	14-NOV-97	97-03-1218A	02
03	PA	SANDY, TOWNSHIP OF	4211910005B	05-SEP-97	97-03-912A	02
03	PA	SMITHFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	421104 A	13-OCT-97	97-03-1230A	02
03	PA	SOMERSET, BOROUGH OF	4208030001C	30-SEP-97	R3-218-70-O	02
03	PA	THORNBURY, TOWNSHIP OF	42045C0039D	23-SEP-97	97-03-472A	02
03	PA	TOWAMENCIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0251E	06-AUG-97	97-03-952A	02
03	PA	TRAINER, BOROUGH OF	42045C0068D	10-SEP-97	97-03-966A	02
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	4209640020C	27-AUG-97	97-03-718A	02
03	PA	UPPER ALLEN, TOWNSHIP OF	4203720010C	05-DEC-97	98-03-140A	02
03	PA	UPPER DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0293E	26-NOV-97	97-03-792A	02
03	PA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0334E	03-JUL-97	97-03-053P	06
03	PA	UPPER MERION, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0353E	03-JUL-97	97-03-053P	06
03	PA	UPPER NAZARETH, TOWNSHIP OF	4219340005A	15-DEC-97	97-03-1084A	02
03	PA	UPPER UWCHLAN, TWP OF	42029C0180D	31-DEC-97	97-03-1090A	02
03	PA	UWCHLAN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0187D	27-AUG-97	97-03-998A	02
03	PA	VERNON, TOWNSHIP OF	4215750004B	22-AUG-97	97-03-386A	01
03	PA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0354D	01-DEC-97	97-03-123P	06
03	PA	WEST GOSHEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0354D	23-OCT-97	98-03-052A	02
03	PA	WEST PIKELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0182D	03-OCT-97	97-03-876A	02
03	PA	WEST WHITELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0192D	21-OCT-97	97-03-956A	02
03	PA	WESTFALL, TOWNSHIP OF	4219700010B	08-AUG-97	97-03-604A	02
03	PA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0362D	01-DEC-97	97-03-137P	06
03	PA	WESTTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42029C0354D	22-DEC-97	98-03-180A	02
03	PA	WHITPAIN, TOWNSHIP OF	42091C0262E	05-SEP-97	97-03-119P	06
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	10-SEP-97	97-03-1126A	02
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	07-OCT-97	97-03-1232A	02
03	VA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	5155190005D	10-OCT-97	98-03-96000P	05
03	VA	AUGUSTA COUNTY *	5100130175B	31-DEC-97	98-03-120A	02

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03	VA	BEDFORD COUNTY *	5100160100A	04-NOV-97	97-03-982A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	21-OCT-97	97-03-1188A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	12-NOV-97	97-03-1190A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	15-OCT-97	97-03-1238A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	16-JUL-97	97-03-696A	02
03	VA	CHESAPEAKE, CITY OF	510034 B	08-AUG-97	97-03-950A	01
03	VA	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY *	5100350024B	22-DEC-97	98-03-046A	02
03	VA	CHRISTIANSBURG, TOWN OF	5101010005B	12-DEC-97	98-03-150A	02
03	VA	CRAIGSVILLE, TOWN OF	5100140001C	06-NOV-97	98-03-034A	02
03	VA	CULPEPER COUNTY*	5100410004B	03-SEP-97	96-03-123P	05
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	12-SEP-97	97-03-1010A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	21-AUG-97	97-03-1030A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	18-AUG-97	97-03-1032A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	17-OCT-97	97-03-1044A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	29-AUG-97	97-03-1058A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	29-AUG-97	97-03-1060A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	03-SEP-97	97-03-1062A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	03-SEP-97	97-03-1102A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	12-SEP-97	97-03-1110A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	10-SEP-97	97-03-1112A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250125D	10-SEP-97	97-03-1122A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	12-SEP-97	97-03-1130A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	12-SEP-97	97-03-1140A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	23-SEP-97	97-03-1142A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	23-OCT-97	97-03-1228A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	21-OCT-97	97-03-1260A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	07-JUL-97	97-03-520A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	04-SEP-97	97-03-644A	01
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	04-SEP-97	97-03-720A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	21-JUL-97	97-03-724A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	08-JUL-97	97-03-818A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	07-JUL-97	97-03-822A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	27-AUG-97	97-03-826A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	28-JUL-97	97-03-832A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	13-AUG-97	97-03-844A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	28-JUL-97	97-03-874A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	01-AUG-97	97-03-914A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	24-JUL-97	97-03-918A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	22-OCT-97	97-03-926A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	11-AUG-97	97-03-962A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	29-JUL-97	97-03-972A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250125D	09-SEP-97	97-03-978A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	26-AUG-97	97-03-980A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	13-OCT-97	98-03-018A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250125D	13-OCT-97	98-03-020A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250117D	22-DEC-97	98-03-026A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	21-OCT-97	98-03-044A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250089D	27-OCT-97	98-03-056A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	27-OCT-97	98-03-058A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250050D	24-NOV-97	98-03-126A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	04-NOV-97	98-03-128A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250150D	12-NOV-97	98-03-130A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250025D	04-NOV-97	98-03-138A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	29-DEC-97	98-03-160A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250100D	22-DEC-97	98-03-174A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250083D	31-DEC-97	98-03-240A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	29-DEC-97	98-03-242A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX COUNTY *	5155250075D	29-DEC-97	98-03-246A	02
03	VA	FAIRFAX, CITY OF	5155240005B	16-DEC-97	98-03-276A	02
03	VA	FRANKLIN COUNTY *	5100610250A	30-SEP-97	97-03-910A	02
03	VA	FRANKLIN COUNTY *	5100610215A	18-JUL-97	R3-218-70-R	02
03	VA	FRONT ROYAL, TOWN OF	5101670002B	25-JUL-97	97-03-976A	02
03	VA	FRONT ROYAL, TOWN OF	5101670003B	25-JUL-97	97-03-976A	02
03	VA	HANOVER COUNTY *	5102370320A	17-NOV-97	97-03-1222A	02
03	VA	HARRISONBURG, CITY OF	5100760005B	05-AUG-97	97-03-017P	05
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	09-OCT-97	97-03-1046A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770050B	08-DEC-97	97-03-1074A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	22-OCT-97	97-03-1174A	01
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770050B	22-AUG-97	97-03-342A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	12-NOV-97	98-03-082A	02
03	VA	HENRICO COUNTY *	5100770025B	31-DEC-97	98-03-200A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900225C	22-OCT-97	96-03-097P	06
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900110C	18-SEP-97	97-03-1026A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900110C	17-OCT-97	97-03-1136A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900225C	10-JUL-97	97-03-546A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900105C	14-NOV-97	97-03-732A	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900110C	10-JUL-97	97-13	02
03	VA	LOUDOUN COUNTY *	5100900115C	29-DEC-97	98-03-182A	02
03	VA	MIDDLESEX COUNTY *	5100980060B	21-OCT-97	97-03-1210A	02
03	VA	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	5100990025A	31-OCT-97	97-03-1162A	17
03	VA	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY *	5101050015C	29-AUG-97	97-03-530A	02
03	VA	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY *	5101070017C	30-JUL-97	97-03-824A	02
03	VA	OCCOQUAN, TOWN OF	51153C0217D	06-NOV-97	97-03-1072A	02
03	VA	ORANGE COUNTY *	5102030020B	03-SEP-97	96-03-123P	05
03	VA	PORTSMOUTH, CITY OF	5155290040B	25-AUG-97	97-03-1002A	02
03	VA	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY *	51153C0088D	17-OCT-97	97-03-1056A	02
03	VA	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY *		30-DEC-97	97-03-1182A	02
03	VA	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY *	51153C0194D	30-DEC-97	98-03-002A	02
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250175B	31-DEC-97	97-03-1154A	02
03	VA	PULASKI, TOWN OF	5101260005E	09-OCT-97	97-03-1016A	02
03	VA	ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY *	5102050075A	23-OCT-97	97-03-1164A	02
03	VA	SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY*	5103080007B	24-JUL-97	97-03-902A	02
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	22-DEC-97	97-03-1086A	01
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	15-JUL-97	97-03-800A	02
03	VA	STAFFORD COUNTY *	5101540135D	22-DEC-97	98-03-070A	01
03	VA	STAUNTON, CITY OF	5101550003C	30-JUL-97	97-03-886A	02
03	VA	VINTON, TOWN OF	51161C0046D	22-DEC-97	98-03-158A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310046E	27-AUG-97	97-03-1024A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310005E	24-SEP-97	97-03-1106A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310013E	24-SEP-97	97-03-1106A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310045E	21-OCT-97	97-03-1118A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310029E	10-SEP-97	97-03-1120A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310051E	07-OCT-97	97-03-1170A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310045E	14-NOV-97	97-03-1198A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310050E	26-NOV-97	97-03-1200A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310051E	26-NOV-97	97-03-1200A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310042E	21-OCT-97	97-03-1244A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310005E	02-JUL-97	97-03-614A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310013E	02-JUL-97	97-03-614A	01
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310042E	10-SEP-97	97-03-894A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310071E	14-AUG-97	97-03-948A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310051E	12-SEP-97	97-03-990A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310029E	27-AUG-97	97-03-992A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310024E	27-OCT-97	98-03-024A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310045E	31-DEC-97	98-03-030A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310029E	24-NOV-97	98-03-072A	02
03	VA	VIRGINIA BEACH, CITY OF	5155310079E	12-NOV-97	98-03-074A	02
03	WV	CABELL COUNTY*	5400160061A	15-JUL-97	97-03-782A	02
03	WV	CABELL COUNTY*	5400160080A	23-SEP-97	97-03-884A	02
03	WV	CABELL COUNTY*	5400160029A	07-OCT-97	97-03-988A	02
03	WV	CABELL COUNTY*	5400160066A	12-DEC-97	98-03-108A	02
03	WV	FAYETTE COUNTY*	5400260075B	29-AUG-97	97-03-1006A	01
03	WV	LOGAN COUNTY *	5455360098B	04-NOV-97	97-03-888A	02
03	WV	MORGANTOWN, CITY OF	5401410001D	14-AUG-97	97-03-194A	02
03	WV	MULLENS, CITY OF	5402180001B	27-AUG-97	97-03-974A	02
03	WV	PRESTON COUNTY*	540160 A	01-AUG-97	97-03-296A	01
03	WV	PRESTON COUNTY*	540160 A	28-AUG-97	97-03-908A	02
03	WV	RANDOLPH COUNTY *	5401750185A	27-OCT-97	97-03-1098A	02
03	WV	UPSHUR COUNTY*	5401980001B	08-DEC-97	98-03-076A	02
03	WV	WILLIAMSON, CITY OF	5401380001D	25-SEP-97	97-03-1132A	02
03	WV	WINFIELD, TOWN OF	5402710001B	02-JUL-97	97-03-648A	02
03	WV	WOOD COUNTY *	5402130008A	25-JUL-97	97-03-754A	02
04	AL	ALABASTER, CITY OF	0101920001B	11-JUL-97	97-04-1496A	01
04	AL	ALABASTER, CITY OF	0101920001B	23-JUL-97	97-04-1868A	01
04	AL	ANNISTON, CITY OF	0100200002C	22-SEP-97	R4-974-227	02
04	AL	CHEROKEE COUNTY*	0102340175B	17-DEC-97	R4-981-224	02
04	AL	CULLMAN COUNTY *	0102470100B	11-SEP-97	R4-972-221	02
04	AL	DOTHAN, CITY OF	0101040023D	08-DEC-97	R4-981-121	02
04	AL	HOOVER, CITY OF	0101230007B	29-JUL-97	R4-971-253	02
04	AL	HOOVER, CITY OF	0101230008B	29-JUL-97	R4-971-253	02
04	AL	HUEYTOWN, CITY OF	0103370007A	08-DEC-97	R4-981-113	02
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530040C	15-OCT-97	R4-964-306A	01
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530025C	20-AUG-97	R4-973-190	02
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530040C	14-JUL-97	R4-973-193	02
04	AL	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	0101530050C	17-DEC-97	R4-981-151	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170493B	14-OCT-97	97-04-1560A	01

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04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170494B	16-JUL-97	97-04-1668A	01
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170183B	12-DEC-97	98-04-146A	01
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170511B	12-AUG-97	R4-964-237	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170629B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-178	02
04	AL	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	0102170511B	12-NOV-97	R4-981-109	08
04	AL	LAUDERDALE COUNTY *	0103230065B	23-DEC-97	R4-971-216	02
04	AL	LOWNDES COUNTY *	0102720065B	14-OCT-97	R4-972-100	02
04	AL	MADISON, CITY OF	0103080002A	04-SEP-97	97-04-1818A	01
04	AL	MOBILE COUNTY*	0150080408F	08-AUG-97	97-04-1926A	02
04	AL	MOBILE COUNTY*	0150080404F	24-SEP-97	R4-973-043	02
04	AL	MOBILE COUNTY*	0150080275F	23-DEC-97	R4-981-054	02
04	AL	MOBILE, CITY OF	0150070010E	18-DEC-97	R4-981-045	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	01101C0200F	07-AUG-97	R4-973-267	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	01101C0070F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-169	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0060F	13-AUG-97	97-04-1140A	01
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0060F	01-JUL-97	97-04-1686A	01
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0065F	24-JUL-97	97-04-1806A	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0060F	08-DEC-97	R4-902-059A	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0070F	25-JUL-97	R4-974-005	02
04	AL	MONTGOMERY, CITY OF	01101C0070F	23-DEC-97	R4-974-221	02
04	AL	NORTHPORT, CITY OF	0102020005D	29-AUG-97	R4-974-121	02
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930001B	12-AUG-97	R4-964-357A	01
04	AL	PELHAM, TOWN OF	0101930002B	08-DEC-97	R4-964-400	02
04	AL	PELL CITY, CITY OF	0101890020B	20-AUG-97	R4-973-147	02
04	AL	SHELBY COUNTY*	0101910195B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-029	02
04	AL	WILSONVILLE, TOWN OF	0104040001B	26-NOV-97	R4-974-088	02
04	AL	WINSTON COUNTY *	0103040009B	04-NOV-97	R4-974-173	02
04	FL	ALACHUA COUNTY*	1200010350B	14-JUL-97	R4-973-159	02
04	FL	ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0140E	27-AUG-97	R4-974-106	02
04	FL	ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0140E	23-DEC-97	R4-981-155	02
04	FL	APOPKA, CITY OF	1201800005C	16-DEC-97	R4-981-185	02
04	FL	ATLANTIC BEACH, CITY OF	1200750001D	23-SEP-97	97-04-1426A	02
04	FL	BAY COUNTY*	1200040335D	08-OCT-97	97-04-271P	06
04	FL	BOCA RATON, CITY OF	1201950004C	24-JUL-97	R4-973-273	02
04	FL	BOCA RATON, CITY OF	1201950004C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-064	02
04	FL	BOCA RATON, CITY OF	1201950004C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-097	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0435E	25-SEP-97	97-04-1142A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0275E	15-JUL-97	97-04-1578A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	19-AUG-97	97-04-1776A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0295E	21-AUG-97	97-04-1790A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	27-OCT-97	97-04-1832A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0275E	23-SEP-97	97-04-1968A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0260E	04-SEP-97	97-04-1972A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0595E	29-SEP-97	97-04-1996A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0435E	21-OCT-97	97-04-2048A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	13-OCT-97	97-04-2134A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441E	17-OCT-97	97-04-2228A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0435E	15-JUL-97	97-04-304A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441E	15-JUL-97	97-04-304A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0260E	20-NOV-97	98-04-016A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441F	17-DEC-97	98-04-302A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441F	23-DEC-97	98-04-344A	01
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0619E	15-JUL-97	R4-973-128	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	11-SEP-97	R4-974-007	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0439E	11-SEP-97	R4-974-074	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0190F	17-NOV-97	R4-974-105	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0260E	15-OCT-97	R4-974-182	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0615E	23-DEC-97	R4-981-038	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0435E	03-DEC-97	R4-981-112	02
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0430E	23-DEC-97	R4-981-116	02
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0190F	05-AUG-97	97-04-1550A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0190F	24-NOV-97	98-04-020A	01
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0208F	24-JUL-97	R4-973-028	02
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	07-OCT-97	97-04-1130A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950020C	29-AUG-97	97-04-1150A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	07-JUL-97	97-04-1540A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	24-JUL-97	97-04-1632A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	23-JUL-97	97-04-1706A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	21-JUL-97	97-04-1708A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	21-JUL-97	97-04-1708A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950020C	25-AUG-97	97-04-1918A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	25-AUG-97	97-04-1918A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	28-AUG-97	97-04-2024A	01

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04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950020C	23-SEP-97	97-04-2040A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	23-SEP-97	97-04-2042A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	03-OCT-97	97-04-2238A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	16-OCT-97	98-04-054A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950030C	05-DEC-97	98-04-284A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	05-DEC-97	98-04-284A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	05-DEC-97	98-04-284A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	22-DEC-97	98-04-348A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950040C	31-DEC-97	98-04-356A	01
04	FL	CAPE CORAL, CITY OF	1250950035C	05-DEC-97	98-04-406A	02
04	FL	CASSELBERRY, CITY OF	12117C0140E	18-DEC-97	R4-981-225	02
04	FL	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	1200610104E	13-NOV-97	97-04-273P	05
04	FL	CINCO BAYOU, TOWN OF	1205960001A	25-JUL-97	R4-973-214	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630270B	02-JUL-97	R4-973-166	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	02-JUL-97	R4-973-167	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630270B	03-JUL-97	R4-973-169	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	05-NOV-97	R4-973-275	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	24-JUL-97	R4-973-280	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	18-SEP-97	R4-974-203	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	22-SEP-97	R4-974-232	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	24-OCT-97	R4-974-264	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630175B	24-OCT-97	R4-974-265	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	26-NOV-97	R4-981-055	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	18-DEC-97	R4-981-141	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	18-DEC-97	R4-981-142	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	18-DEC-97	R4-981-143	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-179	02
04	FL	CITRUS COUNTY *	1200630260B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-180	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640065D	18-SEP-97	97-04-1160A	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640065D	07-JUL-97	97-04-1710A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	15-AUG-97	97-04-1772A	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	02-DEC-97	97-04-2160A	01
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640350D	07-AUG-97	R4-973-170	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640135D	12-AUG-97	R4-974-047	02
04	FL	CLAY COUNTY *	1200640155D	11-SEP-97	R4-974-157	02
04	FL	CLEARWATER, CITY OF	1250960010D	10-DEC-97	98-04-116A	01
04	FL	CLERMONT, CITY OF	1201330001B	12-NOV-97	R4-981-059	02
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	30-SEP-97	97-04-1454A	01
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	21-AUG-97	97-04-1588A	01
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	18-AUG-97	97-04-1626A	01
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	08-AUG-97	97-04-1940A	01
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	03-DEC-97	97-04-1962A	01
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0115F	26-NOV-97	98-04-052A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670394D	29-AUG-97	97-04-1116A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670394D	30-SEP-97	97-04-1434A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670394D	01-JUL-97	97-04-1640A	02
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	04-SEP-97	97-04-2066A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	21-OCT-97	97-04-2286A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	23-OCT-97	98-04-018A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	04-NOV-97	98-04-074A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	17-DEC-97	98-04-252A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670605E	10-DEC-97	98-04-272A	01
04	FL	COLLIER COUNTY *	1200670193D	24-SEP-97	R4-974-238	02
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0105F	01-OCT-97	97-04-2180A	01
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0115F	08-DEC-97	R4-981-084	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	04-SEP-97	97-04-1104A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	29-SEP-97	97-04-1154A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	07-JUL-97	97-04-1456A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	23-JUL-97	97-04-1522A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0357J	07-JUL-97	97-04-1580A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	16-JUL-97	97-04-1610A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	30-JUL-97	97-04-1700A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	27-AUG-97	97-04-1746A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	22-AUG-97	97-04-1804A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	10-SEP-97	97-04-1816A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	27-AUG-97	97-04-1850A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0165J	17-OCT-97	97-04-1856A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	08-AUG-97	97-04-1860A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	14-OCT-97	97-04-1934A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	25-SEP-97	97-04-1944A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	07-OCT-97	97-04-2012A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0075J	17-OCT-97	97-04-2036A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	02-OCT-97	97-04-2078A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	31-OCT-97	97-04-2192A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	10-DEC-97	97-04-2216A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	06-NOV-97	97-04-2218A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	17-NOV-97	97-04-2230A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0165J	24-DEC-97	97-04-2276A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0255J	29-OCT-97	97-04-2294A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0081J	25-DEC-97	97-04-241P	06
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0080J	31-OCT-97	98-04-010A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	01-DEC-97	98-04-202A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0265J	01-DEC-97	98-04-228A	01
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0170J	12-AUG-97	R4-894-035A	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0165J	20-AUG-97	R4-974-061	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0267J	24-SEP-97	R4-974-096	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0081J	24-SEP-97	R4-974-130	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0093J	24-SEP-97	R4-974-240	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0260J	05-NOV-97	R4-981-016	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0267J	12-NOV-97	R4-981-036	08
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0267J	12-NOV-97	R4-981-058	02
04	FL	DADE COUNTY*	12025C0266J	12-NOV-97	R4-981-068	02
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0306F	13-AUG-97	97-04-1894A	01
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0306F	12-SEP-97	97-04-2104A	01
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0306F	01-OCT-97	97-04-2178A	01
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0108F	15-OCT-97	97-04-1576A	02
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0120F	15-OCT-97	97-04-1576A	02
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0108F	11-DEC-97	97-04-2266A	01
04	FL	DESOTO COUNTY*	12027C0045B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-013	02
04	FL	DUNDEE, TOWN OF	1204090001B	08-DEC-97	R4-981-132	02
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800245B	12-SEP-97	97-04-1464A	01
04	FL	ESCAMBIA COUNTY*	1200800245B	22-AUG-97	97-04-1630A	01
04	FL	FERNANDINA BEACH, CITY OF	1201720005E	01-AUG-97	97-04-1534A	01
04	FL	GULF COUNTY *	1200980175D	21-JUL-97	R4-973-119	02
04	FL	GULF COUNTY *	1200980175D	12-NOV-97	R4-981-032	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100140B	08-SEP-97	97-04-834A	01
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100300B	11-AUG-97	R4-973-204	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100280B	11-AUG-97	R4-973-272	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100280B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-023	02
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100150B	04-NOV-97	R4-974-034	08
04	FL	HERNANDO COUNTY *	1201100300B	04-NOV-97	R4-974-243	02
04	FL	HIALEAH GARDENS, CITY OF	12025C0075J	06-NOV-97	97-04-2264A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	13-OCT-97	97-04-1846A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	27-AUG-97	97-04-1896A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	05-DEC-97	98-04-050A	01
04	FL	HIALEAH, CITY OF	12025C0075J	12-DEC-97	98-04-226A	01
04	FL	HIGHLANDS COUNTY *	1201110075B	13-NOV-97	97-04-251P	06
04	FL	HIGHLANDS COUNTY *	1201110100B	05-DEC-97	98-04-224A	01
04	FL	HIGHLANDS COUNTY *	1201110075B	20-AUG-97	R4-974-073	02
04	FL	HIGHLANDS COUNTY *	1201110150B	15-OCT-97	R4-981-017	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120389D	11-AUG-97	97-04-1000A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	29-AUG-97	97-04-1110A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	17-DEC-97	97-04-1112A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120045D	17-OCT-97	97-04-1134A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	04-SEP-97	97-04-1162A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	10-SEP-97	97-04-1178A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	26-SEP-97	97-04-1198A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	23-JUL-97	97-04-1392A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120502B	07-JUL-97	97-04-1490A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120389D	22-AUG-97	97-04-1552A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	08-JUL-97	97-04-1592A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	08-JUL-97	97-04-1594A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	08-JUL-97	97-04-1596A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	17-JUL-97	97-04-1614A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	24-JUL-97	97-04-1628A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	16-JUL-97	97-04-1644A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120045D	10-JUL-97	97-04-1696A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	17-JUL-97	97-04-1698A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	05-AUG-97	97-04-1730A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	28-JUL-97	97-04-1764A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	14-AUG-97	97-04-1810A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	07-OCT-97	97-04-1840A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	14-AUG-97	97-04-1842A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	13-AUG-97	97-04-1864A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120494C	11-AUG-97	97-04-1884A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	29-AUG-97	97-04-1892A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	25-AUG-97	97-04-1938A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	10-SEP-97	97-04-1974A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	10-SEP-97	97-04-1978A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120167C	16-SEP-97	97-04-2096A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120520C	09-OCT-97	97-04-2144A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-OCT-97	97-04-2184A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	07-OCT-97	97-04-2186A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	15-OCT-97	97-04-2232A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	13-OCT-97	97-04-2254A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	15-OCT-97	97-04-2256A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	15-OCT-97	97-04-2258A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120389D	23-OCT-97	97-04-2260A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	17-OCT-97	97-04-2274A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120425C	27-OCT-97	97-04-770A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120415C	23-OCT-97	98-04-006A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	31-OCT-97	98-04-034A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	12-NOV-97	98-04-084A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120494C	17-NOV-97	98-04-148A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	20-NOV-97	98-04-152A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	12-NOV-97	98-04-162A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	26-NOV-97	98-04-174A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	26-NOV-97	98-04-176A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120185F	26-NOV-97	98-04-206A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120045D	12-DEC-97	98-04-214A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	10-DEC-97	98-04-242A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120507C	10-DEC-97	98-04-242A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	10-DEC-97	98-04-244A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120190D	17-DEC-97	98-04-296A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	22-DEC-97	98-04-306A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	31-DEC-97	98-04-310A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120389D	22-DEC-97	98-04-340A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	31-DEC-97	98-04-394A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120210E	20-AUG-97	R4-881-011A	01
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	24-SEP-97	R4-922-145A	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	10-JUL-97	R4-973-123	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120395E	10-JUL-97	R4-973-129	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120387E	14-OCT-97	R4-973-219	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	22-JUL-97	R4-973-238	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120040D	07-AUG-97	R4-974-031	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120204D	27-AUG-97	R4-974-059	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	23-DEC-97	R4-974-068	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120090E	08-SEP-97	R4-974-119	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120236C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-151	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	01-OCT-97	R4-974-177	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120160C	03-NOV-97	R4-974-201	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120065D	03-DEC-97	R4-974-210	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	18-SEP-97	R4-974-213	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120205D	23-DEC-97	R4-981-049	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120385E	03-DEC-97	R4-981-088	02
04	FL	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY*	1201120180F	16-DEC-97	R4-981-177	02
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	10-JUL-97	97-04-1740A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	12-NOV-97	98-04-112A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	26-NOV-97	98-04-262A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	17-DEC-97	98-04-292A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	19-DEC-97	98-04-326A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0168E	05-DEC-97	98-04-432A	01
04	FL	INDIAN RIVER COUNTY *	12061C0155E	09-JUL-97	R4-973-113	02
04	FL	INDIAN ROCKS BEACH, CITY OF	1251170002B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-172	02
04	FL	INVERNESS, CITY OF	1203480002B	18-SEP-97	R4-974-187	02
04	FL	INVERNESS, CITY OF	1203480001B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-188	02
04	FL	INVERNESS, CITY OF	1203480001B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-198	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770243E	27-AUG-97	96-04-389A	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770228E	18-SEP-97	97-04-1520A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770236E	18-SEP-97	97-04-1520A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770216E	29-OCT-97	97-04-1676A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770243E	24-JUL-97	97-04-1714A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770150E	04-NOV-97	97-04-1726A	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770227E	12-DEC-97	97-04-1912A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770229E	12-DEC-97	97-04-1912A	01
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770150E	01-JUL-97	97-04-221P	05
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770212E	27-OCT-97	97-04-2298A	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770241E	25-JUL-97	R4-974-001	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770241E	20-AUG-97	R4-974-069	02

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04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770241E	02-OCT-97	R4-974-244	02
04	FL	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	1200770241E	16-DEC-97	R4-981-176	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210425B	27-AUG-97	97-04-1748A	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210325B	17-OCT-97	97-04-2162A	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210150B	18-JUL-97	97-04-596A	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210375B	15-JUL-97	R4-972-024	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	26-SEP-97	R4-972-227	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	26-SEP-97	R4-972-228	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	26-SEP-97	R4-972-229	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	26-SEP-97	R4-973-090	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	02-JUL-97	R4-973-155	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	11-SEP-97	R4-973-198	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210300B	04-NOV-97	R4-973-232	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210375B	11-SEP-97	R4-973-249	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	07-AUG-97	R4-974-010	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210100B	10-SEP-97	R4-974-020	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-063	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210150B	29-AUG-97	R4-974-118	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	29-AUG-97	R4-974-122	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210200B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-159	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210125B	26-NOV-97	R4-974-191	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210225B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-158	02
04	FL	LAKE COUNTY *	1204210250B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-239	02
04	FL	LAKE MARY, CITY OF	12117C0040E	21-AUG-97	97-04-1796A	01
04	FL	LAKE MARY, CITY OF	12117C0135E	18-SEP-97	97-04-1820A	02
04	FL	LAKELAND, CITY OF	1202670010B	03-NOV-97	R4-974-076	02
04	FL	LAUDERHILL, CITY OF	12011C0204F	06-NOV-97	97-04-2148A	02
04	FL	LAUDERHILL, CITY OF	12011C0205F	06-NOV-97	97-04-2148A	02
04	FL	LAUDERHILL, CITY OF	12011C0205F	11-DEC-97	98-04-124A	02
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	125124045 5B	14-JUL-97	97-04-1462A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240510C	23-SEP-97	97-04-1616A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240510C	22-JUL-97	97-04-1770A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240510C	25-SEP-97	97-04-1970A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240165B	23-SEP-97	97-04-2028A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240225C	23-SEP-97	97-04-2030A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240510C	29-SEP-97	97-04-2038A	01
04	FL	LEE COUNTY*	1251240510C	18-NOV-97	98-04-144A	01
04	FL	LEESBURG, CITY OF	1201360002B	25-JUL-97	R4-973-247	02
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	1201430070A	10-SEP-97	R4-974-085	02
04	FL	LEVY COUNTY *	1201450625D	17-NOV-97	R4-981-003	02
04	FL	LIGHTHOUSE POINT, CITY OF	12011C0117G	17-DEC-97	R4-961-175A	02
04	FL	MAITLAND, CITY OF	1201840005B	10-SEP-97	97-04-1182A	02
04	FL	MANATEE COUNTY *	1201530365C	17-OCT-97	97-04-1132A	17
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	10-JUL-97	97-04-1656A	01
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	07-OCT-97	97-04-1890A	02
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	29-OCT-97	97-04-2300A	02
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0115F	02-OCT-97	R4-974-120	02
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600640B	01-AUG-97	97-04-1792A	01
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600650B	01-AUG-97	97-04-1792A	01
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600300B	03-NOV-97	R4-974-176	02
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600720B	24-OCT-97	R4-974-277	02
04	FL	MARION COUNTY *	1201600125B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-001	02
04	FL	MARTIN COUNTY *	1201610038C	12-NOV-97	R4-981-067	02
04	FL	MEDLEY, TOWN OF	12025C0075J	22-SEP-97	R4-973-200	02
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441E	21-AUG-97	97-04-1874A	01
04	FL	MIAMI, CITY OF	12025C0187J	16-OCT-97	R4-974-226	08
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	25-AUG-97	97-04-1954A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0315F	31-OCT-97	97-04-1976A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0295F	24-SEP-97	97-04-2118A	01
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0315F	24-DEC-97	98-04-332A	01
04	FL	MONROE COUNTY*	12087C1131G	20-AUG-97	R4-974-094	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *		14-JUL-97	97-04-1624A	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	15-OCT-97	97-04-1992A	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730205E	08-DEC-97	R4-941-067A	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	03-NOV-97	R4-962-018A	01
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	03-JUL-97	R4-973-121	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	12-AUG-97	R4-973-158	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	02-OCT-97	R4-974-246	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	03-NOV-97	R4-981-002	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	26-NOV-97	R4-981-050	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	26-NOV-97	R4-981-061	02
04	FL	OKALOOSA COUNTY *	1201730210E	08-DEC-97	R4-981-114	02
04	FL	OKEECHOBEE COUNTY *	1201770230B	01-AUG-97	97-04-1054A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	FL	OKEECHOBEE COUNTY *	1201770245B	24-DEC-97	97-04-1848A	01
04	FL	OKEECHOBEE COUNTY *	1201770230B	24-DEC-97	97-04-1990A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	25-JUL-97	97-04-1612A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500004B	25-JUL-97	97-04-1612A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	22-JUL-97	97-04-1646A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	28-AUG-97	97-04-1862A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500004B	28-AUG-97	97-04-1862A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	10-OCT-97	97-04-2150A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500004B	10-OCT-97	97-04-2150A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500003B	12-NOV-97	98-04-186A	01
04	FL	OLDSMAR, CITY OF	1202500004B	12-NOV-97	98-04-186A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	17-JUL-97	96-04-321P	05
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790525B	17-JUL-97	96-04-321P	05
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	11-AUG-97	97-04-045P	06
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790425C	11-AUG-97	97-04-045P	06
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	03-OCT-97	97-04-1016A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	10-DEC-97	97-04-1158A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	29-SEP-97	97-04-1168A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	29-SEP-97	97-04-1168A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	29-SEP-97	97-04-1406A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	10-JUL-97	97-04-1408A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	30-JUL-97	97-04-1450A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	16-JUL-97	97-04-1458A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	15-AUG-97	97-04-1518A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	26-SEP-97	97-04-1582A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	07-JUL-97	97-04-1620A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	17-DEC-97	97-04-1876A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	13-AUG-97	97-04-1902A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790400C	21-OCT-97	97-04-2114A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	13-OCT-97	97-04-2158A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	17-OCT-97	97-04-2170A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	19-DEC-97	97-04-2242A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	17-OCT-97	97-04-2262A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	19-SEP-97	97-04-231P	05
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	14-NOV-97	98-04-068A	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	22-DEC-97	98-04-314A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	22-DEC-97	98-04-314A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	31-DEC-97	98-04-318A	01
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790025B	26-NOV-97	R4-972-224	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	02-JUL-97	R4-973-148	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	02-JUL-97	R4-973-160	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	02-JUL-97	R4-973-180	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	22-JUL-97	R4-973-226	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	07-AUG-97	R4-973-242	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	12-AUG-97	R4-973-259	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790150B	24-SEP-97	R4-974-060	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	10-SEP-97	R4-974-075	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	10-SEP-97	R4-974-077	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	20-AUG-97	R4-974-091	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	30-OCT-97	R4-974-161	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790400C	18-SEP-97	R4-974-188	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	08-SEP-97	R4-974-211	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790200D	24-SEP-97	R4-974-236	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790175C	03-DEC-97	R4-974-260	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	03-DEC-97	R4-981-075	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	08-DEC-97	R4-981-118	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	08-DEC-97	R4-981-124	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790375D	16-DEC-97	R4-981-149	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790225C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-172	02
04	FL	ORANGE COUNTY *	1201790250D	23-DEC-97	R4-981-201	02
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	16-OCT-97	97-04-099P	06
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	31-JUL-97	97-04-1106A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	31-JUL-97	97-04-1108A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860010D	21-OCT-97	98-04-058A	01
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860015D	26-NOV-97	98-04-064A	02
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860015D	17-NOV-97	R4-973-268	02
04	FL	ORLANDO, CITY OF	1201860015D	18-SEP-97	R4-974-219	02
04	FL	ORMOND BEACH, CITY OF	1251360008D	10-DEC-97	98-04-118A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890075C	06-NOV-97	97-04-1680A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890025C	13-AUG-97	97-04-1802A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890020C	31-OCT-97	97-04-2070A	01
04	FL	OSCEOLA COUNTY *	1201890040B	31-OCT-97	97-04-2070A	01
04	FL	OVIEDO, CITY OF	12117C0170E	06-NOV-97	97-04-2154A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920208B	10-SEP-97	97-04-1102A	01
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920105B	30-JUL-97	97-04-1854A	01
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920240B	31-OCT-97	97-04-2168A	02
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920245B	31-OCT-97	97-04-2168A	02
04	FL	PALM BEACH COUNTY *	1201920155B	12-NOV-97	98-04-110A	01
04	FL	PALM BEACH GARDENS, CITY OF	1202210002B	30-OCT-97	R4-974-269	02
04	FL	PANAMA CITY BEACH, CITY OF	1200130005C	24-SEP-97	R4-974-037	02
04	FL	PANAMA CITY BEACH, CITY OF	1200130005C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-156	02
04	FL	PANAMA CITY, CITY OF	1200120005D	08-OCT-97	97-04-271P	06
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	08-SEP-97	97-04-1166A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	01-OCT-97	97-04-1174A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	10-SEP-97	97-04-1176A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	19-AUG-97	97-04-1280A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300450E	30-JUL-97	97-04-1344A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300410E	10-JUL-97	97-04-1492A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	11-AUG-97	97-04-1548A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	15-AUG-97	97-04-1572A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	07-JUL-97	97-04-1622A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	16-JUL-97	97-04-1636A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	30-JUL-97	97-04-1648A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	06-NOV-97	97-04-1758A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	01-AUG-97	97-04-1798A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	06-NOV-97	97-04-1800A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	24-JUL-97	97-04-1824A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	16-SEP-97	97-04-1834A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300450E	10-SEP-97	97-04-1936A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	16-SEP-97	97-04-1964A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	07-OCT-97	97-04-1966A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	29-SEP-97	97-04-2008A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300020C	24-SEP-97	97-04-2022A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	09-OCT-97	97-04-2090A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	03-OCT-97	97-04-2128A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	18-NOV-97	98-04-042A	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	23-OCT-97	98-04-062A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300370D	05-DEC-97	98-04-158A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300352C	12-NOV-97	98-04-188A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	20-AUG-97	R4-922-116A	01
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300400D	02-OCT-97	R4-973-047	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300189C	03-JUL-97	R4-973-068	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300354D	03-JUL-97	R4-973-099	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300360D	03-JUL-97	R4-973-099	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	14-JUL-97	R4-973-146	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	11-AUG-97	R4-973-174	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300189C	07-AUG-97	R4-973-231	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300205D	11-AUG-97	R4-973-240	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	10-SEP-97	R4-974-026	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300195D	10-SEP-97	R4-974-042	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	20-AUG-97	R4-974-067	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	10-SEP-97	R4-974-083	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300050C	17-DEC-97	R4-974-110	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	01-OCT-97	R4-974-155	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	11-SEP-97	R4-974-160	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300345C	18-SEP-97	R4-974-212	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	04-NOV-97	R4-974-247	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300275D	29-OCT-97	R4-974-250	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300425E	04-NOV-97	R4-974-266	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300455D	10-NOV-97	R4-981-074	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300205D	23-DEC-97	R4-981-077	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300362D	16-DEC-97	R4-981-181	02
04	FL	PASCO COUNTY *	1202300185D	17-DEC-97	R4-981-197	02
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	05-AUG-97	97-04-1226A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	07-AUG-97	97-04-1666A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	10-NOV-97	97-04-2052A	01
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0295F	26-NOV-97	98-04-136A	02
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0285F	10-DEC-97	98-04-246A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390077C	01-AUG-97	97-04-1094A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390037C	25-SEP-97	97-04-1138A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	25-SEP-97	97-04-1138A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390043C	25-SEP-97	97-04-1138A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390044C	25-SEP-97	97-04-1138A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	21-OCT-97	97-04-1424A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390077C	21-OCT-97	97-04-1424A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390019C	08-JUL-97	97-04-1528A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	04-SEP-97	97-04-1728A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	28-JUL-97	97-04-1742A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	11-SEP-97	97-04-1744A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	01-AUG-97	97-04-1788A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1202590003B	16-SEP-97	97-04-2010A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	31-OCT-97	97-04-2020A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	29-OCT-97	97-04-2194A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390081C	26-NOV-97	98-04-044A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390203C	17-DEC-97	98-04-060A	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	12-NOV-97	98-04-080A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	12-DEC-97	98-04-104A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	05-DEC-97	98-04-276A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390079C	12-DEC-97	98-04-300A	01
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	11-SEP-97	R4-974-012	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	14-AUG-97	R4-974-016	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	16-OCT-97	R4-974-016A	02
04	FL	PINELLAS COUNTY *	1251390039C	03-NOV-97	R4-974-174	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610320B	31-JUL-97	96-04-271P	06
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610525B	15-AUG-97	96-04-369P	06
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610480D	12-SEP-97	97-04-1030A	01
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610125B	09-OCT-97	97-04-1380A	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610250B	09-OCT-97	97-04-1380A	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610500D	25-SEP-97	97-04-351P	06
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610375D	24-DEC-97	98-04-196A	01
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610250B	10-SEP-97	R4-973-191	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610525B	11-AUG-97	R4-973-274	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610475D	04-NOV-97	R4-974-271	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610350B	24-OCT-97	R4-981-005	02
04	FL	POLK COUNTY*	1202610350B	30-OCT-97	R4-981-022	02
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0120F	29-JUL-97	97-04-1794A	01
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0120F	12-SEP-97	97-04-1958A	01
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0206F	07-OCT-97	97-04-2074A	02
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0120F	14-OCT-97	97-04-2140A	01
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0120F	16-DEC-97	98-04-448A	01
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0206F	08-DEC-97	R4-981-107	02
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130010C	16-SEP-97	97-04-1056A	01
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130005C	19-AUG-97	97-04-1780A	01
04	FL	PORT ORANGE, CITY OF	1203130005C	24-DEC-97	98-04-216A	01
04	FL	ROCKLEDGE, CITY OF	12009C0365E	08-JUL-97	97-04-976A	01
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440143E	24-JUL-97	97-04-049P	08
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440152D	30-JUL-97	97-04-1480A	01
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440151D	12-DEC-97	98-04-434A	02
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440170D	10-SEP-97	R4-973-102	02
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440341E	22-JUL-97	R4-973-248	02
04	FL	SARASOTA COUNTY *	1251440141D	29-AUG-97	R4-974-062	02
04	FL	SARASOTA, CITY OF	1251500009B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-220	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	09-OCT-97	97-04-1782A	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	26-NOV-97	97-04-2130A	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0065E	15-JUL-97	97-04-253P	06
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	26-NOV-97	98-04-194A	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0110E	12-AUG-97	R4-944-204A	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	10-SEP-97	R4-961-287	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	20-AUG-97	R4-963-236A	01
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0120E	19-AUG-97	R4-971-193	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	03-NOV-97	R4-972-111	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0145E	26-NOV-97	R4-972-193	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0140E	11-AUG-97	R4-973-164	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0120E	02-JUL-97	R4-973-165	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0040E	30-OCT-97	R4-973-239	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0115E	22-JUL-97	R4-973-241	02
04	FL	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	12117C0065E	20-AUG-97	R4-974-086	02
04	FL	ST. CLOUD, CITY OF	1201910005D	03-OCT-97	97-04-2156A	01
04	FL	ST. CLOUD, CITY OF	1201910005D	31-DEC-97	97-04-331A	01
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470095D	11-SEP-97	97-04-1418A	01
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470016D	10-DEC-97	97-04-2142A	02
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470095D	07-NOV-97	97-04-2272A	01
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470095D	12-DEC-97	98-04-402A	01
04	FL	ST. JOHNS COUNTY *	1251470020D	07-AUG-97	R4-974-030	02
04	FL	ST. LUCIE COUNTY *	12111C0281G	18-AUG-97	R4-943-113	01
04	FL	ST. LUCIE COUNTY *	12111C0280F	07-AUG-97	R4-973-260	02
04	FL	STARKE, CITY OF	12007C0175D	14-AUG-97	R4-964-207	02
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960075B	21-AUG-97	97-04-1732A	02
04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960250B	17-DEC-97	R4-981-100	02

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04	FL	SUMTER COUNTY *	1202960100B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-175	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0281D	22-DEC-97	97-04-1466A	02
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	1201440020C	01-OCT-97	R4-974-114	02
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0095F	09-JUL-97	97-04-1712A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	09-JUL-97	97-04-1712A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	10-SEP-97	97-04-1980A	01
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0185F	29-SEP-97	97-04-2056A	02
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0185F	26-NOV-97	97-04-2058A	02
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0185F	26-NOV-97	97-04-2060A	02
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0205F	17-DEC-97	98-04-330A	01
04	FL	TAVARES, CITY OF	1201380002B	08-DEC-97	R4-981-110	02
04	FL	TEMPLE TERRACE, CITY OF	1201150005E	12-NOV-97	R4-981-096	02
04	FL	TITUSVILLE, CITY OF	12009C0180E	15-AUG-97	97-04-1904A	01
04	FL	TITUSVILLE, CITY OF	12009C0190F	02-JUL-97	R4-973-154	02
04	FL	TITUSVILLE, CITY OF	12009C0180E	08-DEC-97	R4-981-137	02
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550038F	29-AUG-97	97-04-1914A	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550408E	29-OCT-97	97-04-2200A	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550605E	16-JUL-97	97-04-884A	01
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550017F	17-DEC-97	R4-971-071	08
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550275E	03-NOV-97	R4-974-099	02
04	FL	VOLUSIA COUNTY*	1251550500E	23-DEC-97	R4-981-162	02
04	FL	WAKULLA COUNTY *	1203150225B	04-NOV-97	97-04-1836A	02
04	FL	WAKULLA COUNTY *	1203150225B	12-SEP-97	97-04-1878A	02
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0135E	24-JUL-97	97-04-1694A	01
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0165E	31-OCT-97	97-04-2082A	01
04	FL	WINTER SPRINGS, CITY OF	12117C0145E	23-DEC-97	R4-981-147	02
04	GA	ALBANY, CITY OF	1300750010C	31-OCT-97	98-04-026A	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	10-JUL-97	R4-864-014A	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	11-SEP-97	R4-972-199	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	08-DEC-97	R4-973-111	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570017C	11-SEP-97	R4-974-107	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	18-DEC-97	R4-974-268	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570016C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-086	02
04	GA	ATLANTA, CITY OF	1351570023C	12-NOV-97	R4-981-091	02
04	GA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	1300050075B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-132	02
04	GA	BALDWIN COUNTY*	1300050075B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-117	02
04	GA	BARROW COUNTY*	1304970075A	18-NOV-97	97-04-2252A	02
04	GA	CHEROKEE COUNTY*	13057C0310C	12-NOV-97	R4-981-039	02
04	GA	CHICKAMAUGA, CITY OF	1301810001C	15-SEP-97	97-04-2016A	01
04	GA	CLAYTON COUNTY*	1300410015D	11-AUG-97	R4-973-058	02
04	GA	CLAYTON COUNTY*	1300410015D	14-JUL-97	R4-973-192	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0025F	25-SEP-97	97-04-2054A	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	27-OCT-97	97-04-2208A	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0085F	29-AUG-97	R4-954-165	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0075F	02-OCT-97	R4-964-426	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0040F	12-AUG-97	R4-971-056	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0060F	23-DEC-97	R4-972-032	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	11-AUG-97	R4-972-190	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0015F	01-OCT-97	R4-973-084	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	11-AUG-97	R4-973-205	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0015F	14-AUG-97	R4-973-211	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0075F	11-AUG-97	R4-973-215	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	24-OCT-97	R4-974-019	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0055F	07-AUG-97	R4-974-021	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-025	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	16-OCT-97	R4-974-081	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0055F	02-OCT-97	R4-974-123	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0055F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-167	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-230	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-235	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	03-NOV-97	R4-974-282	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	24-OCT-97	R4-981-004	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	30-OCT-97	R4-981-019	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0015F	03-DEC-97	R4-981-028	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0035F	03-DEC-97	R4-981-083	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0040F	17-NOV-97	R4-981-093	02
04	GA	COBB COUNTY*	13067C0070F	23-DEC-97	R4-981-153	02
04	GA	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1351580045D	18-SEP-97	97-04-1070A	01
04	GA	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1351580050D	24-OCT-97	R4-974-276	02
04	GA	COWETA COUNTY *	1302980135A	16-DEC-97	R4-981-154	02
04	GA	CUMMING, CITY OF	13117C0115C	11-AUG-97	R4-973-059	02
04	GA	DALTON, CITY OF	1301940005C	16-DEC-97	R4-981-018	02
04	GA	DECATUR, CITY OF	1351590001B	03-JUL-97	R4-973-063	02

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04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650009C	24-OCT-97	R4-971-281	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650003E	12-AUG-97	R4-974-018	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650009C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-117	02
04	GA	DEKALB COUNTY *	1300650003E	18-SEP-97	R4-974-254	02
04	GA	DORAVILLE, CITY OF	1300690001C	05-NOV-97	R4-981-035	02
04	GA	DULUTH, CITY OF	1300980003B	24-SEP-97	R4-973-089	02
04	GA	FAIRBURN, CITY OF	1303140005B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-210	02
04	GA	FAYETTE COUNTY *	13113C0125D	18-SEP-97	R4-974-214	02
04	GA	FAYETTEVILLE, CITY OF	13113C0085D	26-NOV-97	R4-973-098	02
04	GA	FLOYD COUNTY*	1300790160A	31-DEC-97	98-04-170A	01
04	GA	FLOYD COUNTY*	1300790160A	23-DEC-97	R4-973-107	08
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0090C	17-NOV-97	R4-971-096	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0160C	01-OCT-97	R4-972-196	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0125C	07-AUG-97	R4-973-270	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0125C	26-NOV-97	R4-974-248	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0090C	12-NOV-97	R4-981-047	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0115C	03-DEC-97	R4-981-094	02
04	GA	FORSYTH COUNTY *	13117C0115C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-119	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	08-SEP-97	97-04-1674A	01
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600060B	23-DEC-97	R4-971-219	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	22-JUL-97	R4-973-256	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-051	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	27-AUG-97	R4-974-103	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	27-AUG-97	R4-974-109	02
04	GA	FULTON COUNTY *	1351600055C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-131	02
04	GA	GLYNN COUNTY *	1300920140D	11-DEC-97	96-04-387P	05
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220070C	26-OCT-97	96-04-211P	05
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220070C	25-OCT-97	96-04-213P	05
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303280003A	25-OCT-97	96-04-213P	05
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220285C	23-JUL-97	96-04-217P	05
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220055C	17-NOV-97	97-04-1312A	01
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220185C	10-JUL-97	R4-972-081	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220305C	14-JUL-97	R4-973-194	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220195C	21-JUL-97	R4-974-056	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220190C	11-SEP-97	R4-974-058	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220085C	03-NOV-97	R4-974-163	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220280C	16-OCT-97	R4-974-190	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220070C	02-OCT-97	R4-974-205	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220190C	18-DEC-97	R4-981-115	02
04	GA	GWINNETT COUNTY *	1303220280C	16-DEC-97	R4-981-195	02
04	GA	HALL COUNTY *	1304660150B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-065	02
04	GA	HARRIS COUNTY*	1303380150A	22-DEC-97	98-04-094A	02
04	GA	HARRIS COUNTY*	1303380150A	25-JUL-97	R4-973-250	02
04	GA	HARRIS COUNTY*	1303380150A	04-NOV-97	R4-981-102	02
04	GA	HINESVILLE,CITY OF	1301230175A	01-DEC-97	97-04-001P	05
04	GA	LAKE CITY, CITY OF	130044 B	26-NOV-97	R4-981-043	02
04	GA	LAKE CITY, CITY OF	130044 B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-044	02
04	GA	LIBERTY COUNTY *	1301230175A	01-DEC-97	97-04-001P	05
04	GA	LUMPKIN COUNTY	1303540145A	03-DEC-97	R4-974-242	02
04	GA	MACON, CITY OF	1300110025D	03-JUL-97	R4-973-078	02
04	GA	MACON, CITY OF	1300110025D	11-SEP-97	R4-974-104	02
04	GA	MCINTOSH COUNTY *	1301300190B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-178	02
04	GA	MURRAY COUNTY*	1303660175B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-140	02
04	GA	NORCROSS, CITY OF	1301010001B	02-JUL-97	R4-973-149	02
04	GA	PEACHTREE CITY, CITY OF	13113C0060D	12-NOV-97	R4-981-033	02
04	GA	RICHMOND COUNTY*	1301580060B	23-JUL-97	97-04-245P	06
04	GA	RICHMOND COUNTY*	1301580070B	23-JUL-97	97-04-245P	06
04	GA	RICHMOND COUNTY*	1301580060B	18-SEP-97	R4-974-195	02
04	GA	RICHMOND COUNTY*	1301580135B	24-OCT-97	R4-974-272	02
04	GA	ROCKDALE COUNTY *	1303840040A	23-DEC-97	R4-981-231	02
04	GA	ROME, CITY OF	1300810010C	15-JUL-97	R4-973-108	02
04	GA	ROSWELL, CITY OF	1300880010D	07-AUG-97	R4-973-011	02
04	GA	SMYRNA, CITY OF	13067C0075F	11-SEP-97	R4-972-116	02
04	GA	SMYRNA, CITY OF	13067C0075F	25-JUL-97	R4-973-225	02
04	GA	THOMAS COUNTY *	1304010090B	08-OCT-97	97-04-327P	06
04	GA	TYRONE, TOWN OF	13113C0040D	03-JUL-97	R4-973-179	02
04	GA	WALTON COUNTY *	13297C0070B	29-AUG-97	97-04-129P	06
04	GA	WALTON COUNTY *	13297C0045C	02-SEP-97	R4-973-234	02
04	GA	WALTON COUNTY *	13297C0100B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-165	02
04	GA	WEST POINT, CITY OF	1301780001B	31-DEC-97	98-04-396A	01
04	GA	WOODSTOCK, CITY OF	13057C0330B	01-OCT-97	R4-974-142	02
04	KY	BARBOURVILLE, CITY OF	2101320002D	30-JUL-97	97-04-1838A	01
04	KY	BARBOURVILLE, CITY OF	2101320002D	13-OCT-97	97-04-1986A	01

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04	KY	BOWLING GREEN, CITY OF	21227C0160D	14-OCT-97	96-04-944P	05
04	KY	BULLITT COUNTY*	210273 B	01-OCT-97	R4-971-041	02
04	KY	CALLOWAY COUNTY *	2103130005A	15-OCT-97	97-04-2296A	02
04	KY	DAVIESS COUNTY *	21059C0260C	26-NOV-97	97-04-1128A	02
04	KY	DAVIESS COUNTY *	21059C0280C	01-AUG-97	97-04-1448A	01
04	KY	DAVIESS COUNTY *	21059C0095C	17-NOV-97	R4-974-135	02
04	KY	FLOYD COUNTY *	2100690050C	21-OCT-97	97-04-2132A	01
04	KY	FRANKFORT, CITY OF	2100750002B	09-SEP-97	97-04-161P	06
04	KY	FRANKFORT, CITY OF	2100750005B	09-SEP-97	97-04-161P	06
04	KY	HENDERSON COUNTY*	2102860125B	28-JUL-97	97-04-1784A	02
04	KY	HENDERSON COUNTY*	2102860075B	30-JUL-97	97-04-528A	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	08-SEP-97	97-04-1488A	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0165D	28-JUL-97	97-04-1546A	01
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0085D	11-SEP-97	R4-972-085	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	03-NOV-97	R4-972-214	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0080D	15-JUL-97	R4-972-252	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	22-JUL-97	R4-973-201	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0085D	11-AUG-97	R4-973-212	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	08-SEP-97	R4-973-217	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	11-SEP-97	R4-974-039	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0120D	26-SEP-97	R4-974-090	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0020D	08-SEP-97	R4-974-112	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	26-SEP-97	R4-974-137	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	26-SEP-97	R4-974-144	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0190D	26-SEP-97	R4-974-156	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0190D	26-SEP-97	R4-974-180	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0255D	30-OCT-97	R4-974-209	08
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0170D	30-OCT-97	R4-981-007	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0135D	10-NOV-97	R4-981-069	08
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0160D	03-DEC-97	R4-981-090	02
04	KY	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	21111C0095D	26-NOV-97	R4-981-103	02
04	KY	KNOX COUNTY *	2101310145B	17-DEC-97	98-04-076A	01
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2100670070C	08-DEC-97	R4-971-126	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2100670060C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-070	02
04	KY	LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2100670060C	08-DEC-97	R4-981-081	02
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0160D	12-NOV-97	98-04-038A	01
04	KY	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF	21111C0160D	23-DEC-97	R4-981-106	02
04	KY	MCCRACKEN COUNTY *	2101510020B	10-NOV-97	R4-972-016	02
04	KY	NICHOLASVILLE, CITY OF	2101260005B	30-OCT-97	R4-974-249	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0260C	26-NOV-97	97-04-1128A	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0260C	17-NOV-97	97-04-1822A	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0280C	12-NOV-97	98-04-032A	01
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0260C	07-AUG-97	R4-974-032	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0280C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-066	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0260C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-138	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0280C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-139	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0280C	24-SEP-97	R4-974-171	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0280C	18-SEP-97	R4-974-193	02
04	KY	OWENSBORO, CITY OF	21059C0260C	08-DEC-97	R4-981-134	02
04	KY	SHIVELY, CITY OF	21111C0135D	24-SEP-97	R4-973-282	02
04	KY	STANTON, CITY OF	2101960001B	18-DEC-97	R4-973-077	02
04	KY	WINCHESTER, CITY OF	2100560002B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-085	02
04	MS	BRANDON, CITY OF	2801430001C	17-OCT-97	97-04-2076A	01
04	MS	BRANDON, CITY OF	2801430001C	17-OCT-97	97-04-2116A	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	10-JUL-97	97-04-1688A	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801930065E	10-JUL-97	97-04-1688A	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	10-JUL-97	97-04-1690A	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	10-JUL-97	97-04-1692A	01
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	25-JUL-97	R4-973-227	02
04	MS	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	2801080005H	08-DEC-97	R4-974-270	02
04	MS	DESOTO COUNTY *	2302830010B	04-SEP-97	97-04-922A	01
04	MS	DESOTO COUNTY *	28033C0150E	12-AUG-97	R4-974-036	02
04	MS	HATTIESBURG, CITY OF	28035C0040C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-148	02
04	MS	HORN LAKE, CITY OF		19-AUG-97	97-04-1246A	01
04	MS	HORN LAKE, CITY OF	28033C0040E	10-DEC-97	98-04-286A	02
04	MS	HORN LAKE, CITY OF	28033C0040E	15-JUL-97	R4-972-008	02
04	MS	JACKSON COUNTY*	2852560205D	29-OCT-97	97-04-2088A	01
04	MS	JACKSON COUNTY*	2852560190E	10-NOV-97	R4-964-054	02
04	MS	JACKSON, CITY OF	2800720020F	10-JUL-97	97-04-1202A	02
04	MS	JACKSON, CITY OF	2800720030F	22-DEC-97	97-04-2288A	02
04	MS	JACKSON, CITY OF	2800720030F	25-JUL-97	R4-974-041	02
04	MS	PEARL, CITY OF	2801450005C	09-OCT-97	97-04-2212A	02
04	MS	QUITMAN COUNTY *	2802070125B	26-SEP-97	R4-971-172	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	MS	RANKIN COUNTY *	2801420070C	23-SEP-97	97-04-1960A	01
04	MS	RANKIN COUNTY *	2801420080C	02-DEC-97	97-04-2120A	01
04	MS	RANKIN COUNTY *	2801420080C	04-NOV-97	98-04-184A	01
04	MS	RANKIN COUNTY *	2801420155B	26-NOV-97	98-04-288A	02
04	MS	RICHLAND, CITY OF	2802990003C	01-OCT-97	R4-974-257	08
04	MS	RIDGELAND, CITY OF	28089C0320D	29-OCT-97	96-04-057P	05
04	MS	SHARKEY COUNTY*	2801520075B	23-DEC-97	R4-973-264	02
04	MS	SOUTHHAVEN, CITY OF	28033C0043E	17-DEC-97	R4-981-218	02
04	MS	TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY *	2802060075B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-065	02
04	MS	WINSTON COUNTY *	2803080175B	12-NOV-97	98-04-100A	01
04	MS	WINSTON COUNTY *	2803080200B	12-NOV-97	98-04-100A	01
04	NC	BOILING SPRING LAKES, CITY OF	3704530020B	12-NOV-97	R4-981-041	02
04	NC	BRUNSWICK COUNTY*	3702950310E	25-SEP-97	97-04-1722A	02
04	NC	BUNCOMBE COUNTY *	37021C0205C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-171	02
04	NC	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0501F	10-NOV-97	R4-971-213	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	10-SEP-97	R4-972-195	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	10-SEP-97	R4-973-050	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	03-JUL-97	R4-973-097	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	10-SEP-97	R4-973-118	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	03-JUL-97	R4-973-132	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	03-JUL-97	R4-973-157	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	10-SEP-97	R4-974-015	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	10-SEP-97	R4-974-040	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	23-DEC-97	R4-974-043	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	10-SEP-97	R4-974-055	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-145	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-217	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-218	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	26-NOV-97	R4-981-076	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-101	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500200B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-139	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500325B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-189	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500350B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-215	02
04	NC	CATAWBA COUNTY *	3700500030B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-217	02
04	NC	CHAPEL HILL, TOWN OF	3701800001E	15-AUG-97	97-04-1302A	01
04	NC	CHAPEL HILL, TOWN OF	3701800002E	02-JUL-97	R4-973-171	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590019B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-269	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590020B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-169	02
04	NC	CHARLOTTE, CITY OF	3701590031B	16-DEC-97	R4-981-170	02
04	NC	CRAVEN COUNTY*	3700720330B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-255	02
04	NC	CUMBERLAND COUNTY *	3700760240B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-207	02
04	NC	DARE COUNTY*	3753480351D	21-AUG-97	97-04-141P	05
04	NC	DARE COUNTY*	3753480353D	21-AUG-97	97-04-141P	05
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	26-SEP-97	R4-972-041	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	03-NOV-97	R4-974-185	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-056	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-080	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-194	02
04	NC	DAVIDSON COUNTY *	3703070150B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-214	02
04	NC	DUPLIN COUNTY *	3700830175B	30-JUL-97	97-04-1472A	02
04	NC	DUPLIN COUNTY *	3700830275B	15-JUL-97	R4-971-133	02
04	NC	DUPLIN COUNTY *	3700830275B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-186	02
04	NC	DURHAM COUNTY *	37063C0066G	24-OCT-97	R4-971-105	08
04	NC	DURHAM COUNTY *	37063C0183G	25-JUL-97	R4-973-254	02
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0162G	17-OCT-97	97-04-1172A	01
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0167G	03-DEC-97	98-04-234A	01
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0183G	24-JUL-97	R4-973-243	02
04	NC	DURHAM, CITY OF	37063C0183G	24-JUL-97	R4-974-009	02
04	NC	FAYETTEVILLE, CITY OF	3700770002C	09-JUL-97	R4-964-423	02
04	NC	FAYETTEVILLE, CITY OF	3700770013E	02-OCT-97	R4-973-045	02
04	NC	FORSYTH COUNTY *	3753490100C	15-AUG-97	97-04-1752A	01
04	NC	FORSYTH COUNTY *	3753490090C	11-AUG-97	R4-972-054	02
04	NC	GASTONIA, CITY OF	3700990215B	23-JUL-97	97-04-285P	06
04	NC	GASTONIA, CITY OF	3701000010D	23-JUL-97	97-04-285P	06
04	NC	GREENSBORO, CITY OF	3753510016C	03-DEC-97	98-04-180A	01
04	NC	GREENVILLE, CITY OF	3701910005B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-078	02
04	NC	GUILFORD COUNTY *	3701110177C	26-NOV-97	97-04-1942A	01
04	NC	HERTFORD COUNTY	3701300002A	12-NOV-97	R4-974-116	08
04	NC	HICKORY, CITY OF	3700540010B	26-SEP-97	R4-973-277	02
04	NC	IREDELL COUNTY *	3703130200B	11-AUG-97	R4-973-278	02
04	NC	KITTY HAWK, TOWN OF	3704390001D	04-NOV-97	97-04-2290A	02
04	NC	LENOIR, CITY OF	37027C0077D	16-DEC-97	R4-981-168	02
04	NC	LONG BEACH, TOWN OF	3753540003D	25-JUL-97	R4-973-233	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	NC	LONG BEACH, TOWN OF	3753540003D	12-AUG-97	R4-974-054	02
04	NC	LOUISBURG, CITY	3700980001C	12-AUG-97	R4-974-057	02
04	NC	LOUISBURG, CITY	3700980001C	17-NOV-97	R4-974-057A	02
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580190B	08-AUG-97	97-04-1736A	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580175C	05-AUG-97	97-04-1852A	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580055B	12-DEC-97	97-04-2188A	01
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580050B	07-AUG-97	R4-974-046	02
04	NC	MECKLENBURG COUNTY *	3701580185B	29-OCT-97	R4-981-024	02
04	NC	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	3703360025B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-011	02
04	NC	NASH COUNTY *	3702780150B	30-JUL-97	97-04-988A	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680090E	10-DEC-97	97-04-1910A	01
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680091E	23-SEP-97	97-04-2110A	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680085E	02-JUL-97	R4-973-152	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680045E	11-SEP-97	R4-974-125	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680045E	24-SEP-97	R4-974-231	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680045E	12-NOV-97	R4-981-057	02
04	NC	NEW HANOVER COUNTY*	3701680045E	10-NOV-97	R4-981-072	02
04	NC	ORANGE COUNTY *	3703420330B	27-AUG-97	R4-974-115	02
04	NC	ORANGE COUNTY *	3703420330B	02-OCT-97	R4-974-241	02
04	NC	PAMLICO COUNTY	3701810405B	18-SEP-97	R4-974-192	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440411B	10-SEP-97	97-04-1180A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440393B	02-JUL-97	97-04-1586A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440394B	10-DEC-97	98-04-282A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440315B	31-DEC-97	98-04-408A	02
04	NC	PENDER COUNTY*	3703440527C	24-SEP-97	R4-973-142	02
04	NC	PITT COUNTY *	3703720145B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-013	02
04	NC	PITT COUNTY *	3703720260C	20-AUG-97	R4-974-084	02
04	NC	PITT COUNTY *	3703720150B	26-SEP-97	R4-974-184	02
04	NC	PITT COUNTY *	3703720410C	03-DEC-97	R4-981-026	02
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0342E	30-JUL-97	97-04-1328A	01
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0328E	08-OCT-97	98-04-96000P	05
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0341E	12-AUG-97	R4-972-202	02
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0170E	20-AUG-97	R4-974-102	02
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0334E	24-OCT-97	R4-974-258	08
04	NC	ROCKY MOUNT, CITY OF	3700920004C	12-NOV-97	R4-972-107	02
04	NC	ROCKY MOUNT, CITY OF	3700920005C	29-OCT-97	R4-981-023	02
04	NC	ROWAN COUNTY *	3703510180B	18-SEP-97	R4-974-196	02
04	NC	SOUTHERN SHORES, TOWN OF	3704300002C	12-SEP-97	97-04-1982A	02
04	NC	SOUTHPORT, CITY OF	3700280004C	10-NOV-97	R4-981-071	02
04	NC	SURRY COUNTY *	3703640065C	26-NOV-97	97-04-1432A	01
04	NC	TRENT WOODS, TOWNSHIP OF	3704340001A	08-SEP-97	R4-974-129	02
04	NC	TRENT WOODS, TOWNSHIP OF	3704340001A	30-OCT-97	R4-981-020	02
04	NC	UNION COUNTY *	37179C0080C	23-SEP-97	97-04-1618A	17
04	NC	VALDESE, TOWN OF	3702980002A	07-AUG-97	R4-973-112	02
04	NC	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	3702470060B	08-DEC-97	R4-981-105	02
04	NC	WASHINGTON, CITY OF	3700170003C	08-DEC-97	98-04-088A	01
04	NC	WATAUGA COUNTY *	37189C0181E	15-JUL-97	R4-973-105	02
04	NC	WATAUGA COUNTY *	37189C0114E	25-JUL-97	R4-973-263	02
04	NC	WATAUGA COUNTY *	37189C0159E	05-NOV-97	R4-981-027	02
04	NC	WAYNE COUNTY*	3702540055C	25-JUL-97	R4-973-246	02
04	NC	WAYNE COUNTY*	3702540100C	18-SEP-97	R4-974-189	02
04	NC	WILKESBORO, TOWN OF	3702590005D	22-SEP-97	R4-974-222	02
04	NC	WILSON, CITY OF	3702700005B	30-OCT-97	R4-974-255	02
04	NC	WINSTON-SALEM, CITY OF	3753600030F	02-JUL-97	R4-973-150	02
04	NC	WINSTON-SALEM, CITY OF	3753600055F	10-NOV-97	R4-981-073	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	26-SEP-97	R4-962-256A	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290355C	20-AUG-97	R4-972-218	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	11-SEP-97	R4-973-057	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	03-JUL-97	R4-973-125	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	03-JUL-97	R4-973-135	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	03-JUL-97	R4-973-151	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	12-AUG-97	R4-973-173	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	23-DEC-97	R4-973-236	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	11-SEP-97	R4-974-072	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	08-SEP-97	R4-974-113	02
04	SC	BERKELEY COUNTY *	4500290290C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-150	02
04	SC	CLEMSON, CITY OF	4502380002C	25-JUL-97	R4-972-248	02
04	SC	CLEMSON, CITY OF	4502380002C	17-NOV-97	R4-981-120	08
04	SC	COLUMBIA, CITY OF	45079C0113G	30-OCT-97	R4-981-021	08
04	SC	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	4500680245C	10-NOV-97	R4-964-303	02
04	SC	DORCHESTER COUNTY *	4500680245C	25-JUL-97	R4-972-260	02
04	SC	FLORENCE COUNTY *	4500760085B	23-SEP-97	R4-972-177	02
04	SC	FLORENCE COUNTY *	4500760085B	22-SEP-97	R4-974-224	02

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04	SC	FLORENCE COUNTY *	4500760085B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-245	02
04	SC	GREENVILLE COUNTY *	4500890145B	21-NOV-97	98-04-009P	06
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0230E	29-JUL-97	96-04-363P	05
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0304F	28-JUL-97	97-04-1808A	02
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0265E	15-OCT-97	97-04-201P	05
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0366F	01-OCT-97	97-04-2164A	02
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0375E	01-OCT-97	97-04-2164A	02
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0366F	22-AUG-97	97-04-293A	02
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0375E	22-AUG-97	97-04-293A	02
04	SC	HORRY COUNTY *	45051C0366F	31-DEC-97	98-04-360A	02
04	SC	IRMO, TOWN OF	45063C0127F	04-NOV-97	R4-981-008	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0129F	03-OCT-97	97-04-1100A	01
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0141F	25-SEP-97	97-04-1762A	01
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0250F	12-AUG-97	R4-973-265	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0133F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-089	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0142F	27-AUG-97	R4-974-111	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0133F	08-DEC-97	R4-974-147	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0375F	01-OCT-97	R4-974-175	02
04	SC	LEXINGTON COUNTY *	45063C0137F	24-SEP-97	R4-974-239	02
04	SC	MOUNT PLEASANT, CITY OF	4554170002E	03-JUL-97	R4-973-168	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	15-JUL-97	R4-963-138A	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	01-OCT-97	R4-974-101	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	26-NOV-97	R4-981-079	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	08-DEC-97	R4-981-159	02
04	SC	NEWBERRY COUNTY*	4502240225B	23-DEC-97	R4-981-202	02
04	SC	OCONEE COUNTY *	4501570009B	15-JUL-97	R4-972-141	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0040H	26-AUG-97	97-04-1886A	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	15-OCT-97	R4-972-250	08
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0111G	14-JUL-97	R4-973-049	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	08-SEP-97	R4-974-052	02
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0025G	05-NOV-97	R4-974-253	08
04	SC	RICHLAND COUNTY*	45079C0080J	18-DEC-97	R4-981-040	02
04	SC	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF	4500680245C	12-SEP-97	97-04-1812A	01
04	SC	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF	4500730005D	12-SEP-97	97-04-1812A	01
04	SC	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF	4500680245C	03-DEC-97	98-04-007A	17
04	SC	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF	4500730005D	03-DEC-97	98-04-007A	17
04	SC	SUMTER, CITY OF	4501820180B	09-DEC-97	97-04-297P	05
04	SC	YORK COUNTY *	4501930200C	03-DEC-97	R4-981-034	02
04	SC	YORK COUNTY *	4501930125C	23-DEC-97	R4-981-070	02
04	SC	YORK COUNTY *	4501930119C	08-DEC-97	R4-981-122	02
04	TN	BEDFORD COUNTY		27-OCT-97	97-04-2032A	01
04	TN	BEDFORD COUNTY	4700080028C	27-OCT-97	97-04-2080A	01
04	TN	BRENTWOOD, CITY OF	4702050005C	22-JUL-97	R4-973-262	02
04	TN	BRENTWOOD, CITY OF	4702050005C	24-SEP-97	R4-974-166	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	07-OCT-97	97-04-2100A	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820005B	27-AUG-97	R4-974-128	02
04	TN	BRISTOL, CITY OF	4701820003B	30-OCT-97	R4-981-012	02
04	TN	CHARLESTON, CITY OF	4700140001B	12-SEP-97	97-04-1750A	01
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720009A	06-NOV-97	97-04-1118A	01
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720027B	27-OCT-97	97-04-1844A	01
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720006B	26-NOV-97	97-04-2202A	01
04	TN	CHATTANOOGA, CITY OF	4700720029D	17-NOV-97	R4-981-006	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370013C	07-AUG-97	R4-974-035	02
04	TN	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF	4701370006C	23-DEC-97	R4-974-229	02
04	TN	COLLIERVILLE, CITY OF	47157C0245E	23-OCT-97	97-04-1122A	01
04	TN	EAST RIDGE, CITY OF	4754240010D	07-AUG-97	97-04-1704A	02
04	TN	FARRAGUT, TOWN OF	4703870015A	21-AUG-97	97-04-966A	02
04	TN	FARRAGUT, TOWN OF	4703870015A	16-DEC-97	R4-981-167	02
04	TN	FRANKLIN, CITY OF	4702060007D	24-JUL-97	R4-974-011	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	17-DEC-97	97-04-1114A	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	17-OCT-97	97-04-1196A	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	04-SEP-97	97-04-1374A	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	27-OCT-97	97-04-2084A	01
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	29-JUL-97	97-04-632A	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	21-JUL-97	R4-932-131A	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	15-JUL-97	R4-973-196	02
04	TN	GERMANTOWN, CITY OF	47157C0235E	06-AUG-97	R4-973-224	02
04	TN	HENDERSONVILLE, CITY OF	4701860008C	11-AUG-97	R4-973-213	02
04	TN	HENRY COUNTY	4702280125B	04-NOV-97	R4-973-251	02
04	TN	HENRY COUNTY	4702280125B	04-NOV-97	R4-974-263	02
04	TN	KINGSPORT, CITY OF	4701840020C	14-OCT-97	R4-974-079	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330180B	26-SEP-97	97-04-2236A	01
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330040B	15-JUL-97	R4-972-166	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330180B	26-SEP-97	R4-973-069	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330180B	26-SEP-97	R4-973-070	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330045B	25-JUL-97	R4-973-223	02
04	TN	KNOX COUNTY *	4754330120B	24-OCT-97	R4-974-267	02
04	TN	MAURY COUNTY*	4701230095B	05-NOV-97	R4-974-164	08
04	TN	MCMINN COUNTY*		13-AUG-97	97-04-1760A	02
04	TN	MEMPHIS, CITY OF	47157C0220E	03-DEC-97	97-04-1956A	02
04	TN	MEMPHIS, CITY OF	47157C0095E	24-JUL-97	R4-973-276	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	28-JUL-97	97-04-1642A	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	02-JUL-97	R4-973-181	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-182	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-183	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-184	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-185	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-186	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-187	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-188	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	15-JUL-97	R4-973-189	02
04	TN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	4701360050B	03-DEC-97	R4-981-085	02
04	TN	MT. JULIET, CITY OF	4702900065B	10-DEC-97	98-04-138A	02
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701650100B	07-OCT-97	97-04-1184A	02
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680010C	22-AUG-97	97-04-1484A	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	22-OCT-97	97-04-1654A	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	04-SEP-97	97-04-1682A	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	21-AUG-97	97-04-1684A	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680010C	04-SEP-97	97-04-2034A	01
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680010C	24-SEP-97	R4-974-183	02
04	TN	MURFREESBORO, CITY OF	4701680005C	08-DEC-97	R4-981-127	08
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON COUNTY	4700400177B	03-OCT-97	97-04-1924A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON COUNTY	4700400177B	12-NOV-97	97-04-2270A	01
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON COUNTY	4700400137B	12-NOV-97	R4-981-037	02
04	TN	NASHVILLE, CITY OF & DAVIDSON COUNTY	4700400179B	08-DEC-97	R4-981-089	02
04	TN	NEW JOHNSONVILLE, CITY OF	4702660005C	09-JUL-97	R4-972-236	02
04	TN	RHEA COUNTY	4701510075B	11-SEP-97	R4-974-154	02
04	TN	RIPLEY, TOWN OF	4701000004C	15-AUG-97	97-04-1650A	01
04	TN	RIPLEY, TOWN OF	4701000004C	27-AUG-97	R4-974-017	02
04	TN	ROANE COUNTY *	4702670030B	22-SEP-97	R4-974-071	02
04	TN	ROCKWOOD, CITY OF	475443 A	09-JUL-97	R4-973-145	02
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650100B	22-AUG-97	97-04-1482A	01
04	TN	RUTHERFORD COUNTY *	4701650065B	22-JUL-97	R4-973-162	02
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0290E	29-AUG-97	97-04-1190A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0240E	01-AUG-97	97-04-1608A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0235E	12-NOV-97	98-04-002A	01
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0285E	08-SEP-97	R4-974-149	02
04	TN	SHELBY COUNTY *	47157C0235E	18-SEP-97	R4-974-197	02
04	TN	SMYRNA, TOWN OF	4701690003D	07-AUG-97	97-04-1662A	01
04	TN	SMYRNA, TOWN OF	4701690003D	16-DEC-97	R4-981-157	02
04	TN	SPRING CITY, TOWN OF	4754480001B	05-NOV-97	R4-974-095	02
04	TN	UNICOI COUNTY *	4702380020B	12-NOV-97	R4-981-031	08
04	TN	WAVERLY, CITY OF	4700950005B	29-AUG-97	97-04-1634A	01
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040020C	29-AUG-97	R4-973-153	02
04	TN	WILLIAMSON COUNTY *	4702040015C	12-AUG-97	R4-974-014	02
05	IL	ADDISON, VILLAGE OF	1701980004C	30-JUL-97	97-05-3640A	02
05	IL	ADDISON, VILLAGE OF	1701980004C	02-JUL-97	97-05-3788A	02
05	IL	ADDISON, VILLAGE OF	1701980007C	12-NOV-97	98-05-002A	01
05	IL	AURORA, CITY OF	1708960055B	09-JUL-97	97-05-153P	05
05	IL	AURORA, CITY OF	1703200015D	02-JUL-97	97-05-3752A	02
05	IL	AURORA, CITY OF	1703200015D	23-SEP-97	97-05-4784A	02
05	IL	AURORA, CITY OF	1703200020E	18-NOV-97	98-05-424A	02
05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	1710220004C	18-JUL-97	97-05-3426A	02
05	IL	BELLEVILLE, CITY OF	1706180010B	24-JUL-97	97-05-3554A	01
05	IL	BELLWOOD, VILLAGE OF	1700610001B	08-JUL-97	97-05-3708A	02
05	IL	BELLWOOD, VILLAGE OF	1700610001B	23-OCT-97	97-05-5358A	02
05	IL	BELLWOOD, VILLAGE OF	1700610001B	10-NOV-97	97-05-5576A	02
05	IL	BENSENVILLE, VILLAGE OF	1702000003C	27-AUG-97	97-05-019P	05
05	IL	BENSENVILLE, VILLAGE OF	1702000003C	19-AUG-97	97-05-107P	05
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900005C	07-OCT-97	97-05-3862A	02
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900010C	20-NOV-97	97-05-4544A	17
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900005C	12-NOV-97	97-05-5594A	01
05	IL	BLOOMINGTON, CITY OF	1704900005C	17-DEC-97	98-05-078A	01
05	IL	BOLINGBROOK, VILLAGE OF	17197C0034E	26-NOV-97	97-05-5266A	01
05	IL	BRADLEY, VILLAGE OF	1703380001B	06-NOV-97	97-05-5318A	02
05	IL	CARMI, CITY OF	1706810005B	14-NOV-97	97-05-4122A	02

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05	IL	CAROL STREAM, VILLAGE OF	1702020005C	12-SEP-97	97-05-3894A	02
05	IL	CARTERVILLE, CITY OF	170716 B	09-OCT-97	97-05-4624A	02
05	IL	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY *	1708940025B	26-NOV-97	97-05-4102A	02
05	IL	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY *	1708940125B	28-AUG-97	97-05-4222A	02
05	IL	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY *	1708940175B	03-DEC-97	97-05-4282A	02
05	IL	CHAMPAIGN COUNTY *	1708940205B	26-NOV-97	98-05-460A	02
05	IL	CLINTON, CITY OF	17039C0190D	14-NOV-97	98-05-306A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540225B	30-JUL-97	97-05-2976A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540200B	08-SEP-97	97-05-3842A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540070B	20-AUG-97	97-05-4146A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540070B	31-OCT-97	97-05-4480A	01
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540190B	19-DEC-97	97-05-4634A	01
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540035B	23-OCT-97	97-05-4658A	02
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540190B	10-DEC-97	97-05-5462A	01
05	IL	COOK COUNTY *	1700540190B	18-NOV-97	97-05-5558A	02
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500001A	26-NOV-97	96-05-279P	05
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500003A	26-NOV-97	96-05-279P	05
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500001A	03-OCT-97	97-05-053P	05
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500001A	08-SEP-97	97-05-3366A	02
05	IL	DARIEN, CITY OF	1707500003A	03-OCT-97	97-05-4626A	02
05	IL	DE KALB COUNTY *	170808 B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2814A	02
05	IL	DE KALB COUNTY *	170808 B	07-JUL-97	97-05-3484A	02
05	IL	DE KALB COUNTY *	170808 B	20-NOV-97	97-05-5524A	02
05	IL	DE KALB, CITY OF	170808 B	16-SEP-97	97-05-3020A	01
05	IL	DES PLAINES, CITY OF	1700810005C	18-NOV-97	97-05-5284A	02
05	IL	DOUGLAS COUNTY*	1701940025B	02-DEC-97	97-05-5328A	01
05	IL	DOUGLAS COUNTY*	1701940100B	31-DEC-97	98-05-472A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	03-OCT-97	97-05-053P	05
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	02-JUL-97	97-05-3282A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	18-SEP-97	97-05-331P	06
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970055B	14-NOV-97	97-05-3526A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	05-AUG-97	97-05-4038A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970055B	06-NOV-97	97-05-4466A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970040B	16-SEP-97	97-05-4844A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970045B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5464A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970055B	26-NOV-97	97-05-988A	02
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970060B	22-DEC-97	98-05-470A	01
05	IL	DUPAGE COUNTY*	1701970055B	18-NOV-97	98-05-594A	02
05	IL	ELGIN, CITY OF	1700870003C	29-OCT-97	96-05-301P	05
05	IL	ELK GROVE VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	1700880010C	20-AUG-97	96-05-089P	05
05	IL	ELMHURST, CITY OF	1702050003C	17-JUL-97	97-05-3684A	02
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	1703620005E	08-AUG-97	97-05-4196A	02
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0020F	17-NOV-97	97-05-4980A	02
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0015F	21-OCT-97	98-05-138A	02
05	IL	FOX RIVER VALLEY GARDENS, VILLAGE OF	1704780001B	01-AUG-97	97-05-2970A	01
05	IL	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	1708990005B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4518A	02
05	IL	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	170044 B	30-JUL-97	97-05-4232A	02
05	IL	GLENVIEW, VILLAGE OF	1700540045B	31-OCT-97	97-05-5590A	01
05	IL	GLENVIEW, VILLAGE OF	1700540050B	31-OCT-97	97-05-5590A	01
05	IL	GRANITE CITY, CITY OF	1704430002A	29-OCT-97	98-05-150A	02
05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0131F	18-NOV-97	97-05-313P	06
05	IL	HANOVER PARK, VILLAGE OF	1700990005B	30-SEP-97	97-05-3508A	02
05	IL	HIGHLAND, CITY OF	1704450001B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3688A	02
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070007C	02-JUL-97	97-05-2634A	17
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070001B	09-JUL-97	97-05-3218A	01
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070001B	09-JUL-97	97-05-3908A	01
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070007C	10-SEP-97	97-05-4448A	02
05	IL	HOFFMAN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	1701070008B	18-NOV-97	97-05-4730A	02
05	IL	HOMEWOOD, VILLAGE OF	170109 C	30-JUL-97	97-05-3336A	02
05	IL	HOMEWOOD, VILLAGE OF	170109 C	10-DEC-97	97-05-4502A	02
05	IL	HOMEWOOD, VILLAGE OF	170109 C	01-OCT-97	97-05-4968A	02
05	IL	HUNTLEY, VILLAGE OF	1704800002C	22-DEC-97	98-05-272A	02
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0134E	01-JUL-97	96-05-085P	05
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0143E	19-AUG-97	97-05-2414A	02
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0141E	13-AUG-97	97-05-4340A	01
05	IL	JOLIET, CITY OF	17197C0130E	22-DEC-97	98-05-006A	01
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960044B	17-JUL-97	97-05-067P	05
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960061B	26-AUG-97	97-05-4698A	02
05	IL	KANE COUNTY *	1708960044B	15-OCT-97	97-05-4814A	01
05	IL	KANKAKEE COUNTY *	1703360070A	01-OCT-97	97-05-4584A	02
05	IL	KANKAKEE, CITY OF	1703390005C	14-OCT-97	97-05-4226A	02
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410020C	13-AUG-97	97-05-3316A	02
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410020C	13-AUG-97	97-05-3566A	17

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410015C	18-NOV-97	97-05-4318A	02
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410125C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4834A	02
05	IL	KENDALL COUNTY *	1703410055C	17-DEC-97	98-05-354A	17
05	IL	KILDEER, VILLAGE OF	17097C0241F	14-NOV-97	97-05-4668A	02
05	IL	LAKE BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0216F	12-DEC-97	98-05-296A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *		17-DEC-97	96-05-131P	05
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570140B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2958A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570110B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3168A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570110B	13-AUG-97	97-05-3506A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570150B	24-JUL-97	97-05-4016A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570150B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4246A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	1703570125B	19-AUG-97	97-05-4298A	02
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0259F	01-OCT-97	97-05-4312A	01
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *		08-SEP-97	97-05-4700A	02
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0039F	23-OCT-97	98-05-010A	02
05	IL	LAKEMOOR, VILLAGE OF	1709150001B	10-DEC-97	98-05-546A	02
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0162F	12-NOV-97	97-05-5518A	02
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0162F	24-DEC-97	97-05-5522A	01
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0258F	04-NOV-97	98-05-224A	01
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0266F	04-NOV-97	98-05-224A	01
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0258F	10-DEC-97	98-05-352A	01
05	IL	LISLE, VILLAGE OF	1702110005B	18-JUL-97	97-05-115P	05
05	IL	LISLE, VILLAGE OF	1702110005B	03-SEP-97	97-05-4402A	02
05	IL	LIVINGSTON COUNTY*	170929004A	22-DEC-97	97-05-2986A	02
05	IL	LYNWOOD, VILLAGE OF	5504760065B	24-JUL-97	97-05-2484A	01
05	IL	LYNWOOD, VILLAGE OF	1701190005C	26-NOV-97	98-05-654A	01
05	IL	LYNWOOD, VILLAGE OF	1701190005C	05-DEC-97	98-05-718A	02
05	IL	MADISON COUNTY *	1704360105B	17-DEC-97	97-05-5074A	02
05	IL	MASON COUNTY *	1704630075B	07-AUG-97	97-05-4156A	02
05	IL	MATTOON, CITY OF	1700530005B	01-OCT-97	97-05-5076A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	27-AUG-97	97-05-2054A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	24-JUL-97	97-05-2844A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320230B	24-JUL-97	97-05-2844A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320220B	21-AUG-97	97-05-3272A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320115B	08-AUG-97	97-05-4110A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320355B	28-JUL-97	97-05-4280A	02
05	IL	MCHENRY COUNTY*	1707320310C	10-SEP-97	97-05-4796A	01
05	IL	MCHENRY, CITY OF	1704830003D	02-JUL-97	97-05-3710A	02
05	IL	MCLEAN COUNTY *	1709310100B	04-SEP-97	97-05-2704A	01
05	IL	MILAN, VILLAGE OF	1705900001D	02-OCT-97	97-05-5300A	02
05	IL	MINOOKA, VILLAGE OF	17197C0255E	16-SEP-97	97-05-4846A	02
05	IL	MONMOUTH, CITY OF	170676 B	12-SEP-97	97-05-3544A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	22-DEC-97	97-05-3176A	02
05	IL	MOUNT PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF	1701290010B	17-NOV-97	98-05-540A	02
05	IL	MOUNT VERNON, CITY OF	1703080008B	17-OCT-97	97-05-4166A	02
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0163F	17-DEC-97	96-05-131P	05
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0232F	17-DEC-97	96-05-131P	05
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0251F	17-DEC-97	96-05-131P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130011C	16-DEC-97	95-05-153P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130012C	16-DEC-97	95-05-153P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130015C	16-DEC-97	95-05-153P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130016C	16-DEC-97	95-05-153P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	17197C0030E	27-AUG-97	97-05-193P	05
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130021C	04-OCT-97	97-05-255P	06
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130012C	29-AUG-97	97-05-2716A	02
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130012C	26-NOV-97	97-05-4642A	01
05	IL	NAPERVILLE, CITY OF	1702130021C	13-OCT-97	97-05-5184A	02
05	IL	NASHVILLE, CITY OF	170678 B	03-DEC-97	97-05-4006A	02
05	IL	NORTH UTICA, VILLAGE OF	1708220001C	26-NOV-97	98-05-182A	02
05	IL	NORTHBROOK, VILLAGE OF	1701320010D	12-NOV-97	97-05-5422A	01
05	IL	OAK FOREST, CITY OF	1701360005C	12-NOV-97	98-05-102A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370004C	16-JUL-97	97-05-2622A	01
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370004C	28-JUL-97	97-05-3986A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370001C	30-JUL-97	97-05-4050A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370001C	13-AUG-97	97-05-4228A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370001C	15-OCT-97	97-05-5466A	02
05	IL	OAK LAWN, VILLAGE OF	1701370004C	12-DEC-97	98-05-170A	01
05	IL	OGLE COUNTY*	1705250240A	14-JUL-97	97-05-4124A	17
05	IL	ORLAND HILLS, VILLAGE OF	1701720001B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4836A	02
05	IL	ORLAND HILLS, VILLAGE OF	1701720001B	31-DEC-97	98-05-908A	02
05	IL	ORLAND PARK, VILLAGE OF	1701400003D	03-SEP-97	95-05-089P	06
05	IL	ORLAND PARK, VILLAGE OF	1701400005D	29-DEC-97	98-05-384A	02
05	IL	ORLAND PARK, VILLAGE OF	1701400006D	29-DEC-97	98-05-384A	02

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05	IL	PALATINE, VILLAGE OF	1751700005B	30-SEP-97	97-05-4408A	02
05	IL	PALATINE, VILLAGE OF	1751700005B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5628A	02
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430001C	04-NOV-97	97-05-5602A	02
05	IL	PALOS HILLS, CITY OF	1701430003C	24-DEC-97	98-05-084A	02
05	IL	PEORIA, CITY OF	1705360015B	24-JUL-97	97-05-4056A	02
05	IL	PEORIA, CITY OF	1705360015B	21-OCT-97	97-05-4868A	01
05	IL	PEORIA, CITY OF	1705360020B	12-NOV-97	98-05-360A	02
05	IL	PEORIA, CITY OF	1705360015B	22-DEC-97	98-05-656A	01
05	IL	PLAINFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17197C0127E	10-JUL-97	97-05-3548A	02
05	IL	PLAINFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17197C0127E	12-AUG-97	97-05-3726A	02
05	IL	QUINCY, CITY OF	1700030020B	23-SEP-97	97-05-3384A	02
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0267F	10-NOV-97	97-05-4492A	02
05	IL	ROCK ISLAND COUNTY*	1705820200C	23-DEC-97	98-05-970A	02
05	IL	ROMEOVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17197C0135E	08-JUL-97	96-05-2618P	05
05	IL	ROMEOVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17197C0065E	05-DEC-97	97-05-1940A	01
05	IL	ROSELLE, VILLAGE OF	1702160004B	17-JUL-97	96-05-179P	05
05	IL	ROSELLE, VILLAGE OF	1702160002B	07-AUG-97	97-05-2940A	17
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0126F	24-SEP-97	97-05-5058A	02
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0127F	23-DEC-97	97-05-5550A	02
05	IL	SANGAMON COUNTY *	1709120275C	22-SEP-97	97-05-4768A	02
05	IL	SANGAMON COUNTY *	1709120235C	06-NOV-97	97-05-4886A	02
05	IL	SANGAMON COUNTY *	1709120240C	12-DEC-97	98-05-576A	02
05	IL	SCHILLER PARK, VILLAGE OF	1701590005B	06-NOV-97	97-05-5348A	17
05	IL	SENECA, VILLAGE OF	1704070001D	08-SEP-97	97-05-4316A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160075A	21-AUG-97	97-05-3154A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160065A	27-AUG-97	97-05-3732A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160075A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4256A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160040A	31-OCT-97	97-05-5250A	02
05	IL	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	1706160065A	06-NOV-97	98-05-110A	02
05	IL	TUSCOLA, CITY OF	1701940025B	15-SEP-97	96-05-172P	06
05	IL	TUSCOLA, CITY OF	1701950005C	10-DEC-97	98-05-436A	02
05	IL	UNION COUNTY*	1706560075B	26-NOV-97	98-05-054A	02
05	IL	VERMILION COUNTY	1709350007B	31-OCT-97	98-05-312A	02
05	IL	VILLA GROVE, CITY OF	1701960001B	29-AUG-97	97-05-3436A	02
05	IL	WATSEKA, CITY OF	17075C0120D	01-AUG-97	97-05-4028A	01
05	IL	WATSEKA, CITY OF	17075C0120D	12-NOV-97	98-05-266A	02
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	1703960002B	09-JUL-97	97-05-291P	06
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0119F	06-NOV-97	97-05-4772A	01
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0086F	10-SEP-97	97-05-4414A	02
05	IL	WESTCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	1701700001B	27-OCT-97	97-05-5564A	02
05	IL	WESTERN SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF	1701710001C	28-AUG-97	97-05-4288A	17
05	IL	WESTMONT, VILLAGE OF	1702200001B	15-AUG-97	97-05-4580A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0139E	17-DEC-97	97-05-211P	05
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0030E	08-JUL-97	97-05-2534A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *		08-AUG-97	97-05-3588A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0030E	01-OCT-97	97-05-3810A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0385E	13-AUG-97	97-05-3956A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0030E	13-AUG-97	97-05-3994A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0395E	27-AUG-97	97-05-4062A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0218E	29-AUG-97	97-05-4424A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0130E	03-SEP-97	97-05-4482A	01
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0475E	13-OCT-97	97-05-4816A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0033E	05-DEC-97	97-05-5294A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0030E	15-OCT-97	97-05-5306A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0195E	14-NOV-97	97-05-5566A	02
05	IL	WILL COUNTY *	17197C0090E	08-DEC-97	98-05-198A	01
05	IL	WILLOWBROOK, VILLAGE OF	1702220002C	30-OCT-97	97-05-3814A	01
05	IL	WILMINGTON, CITY OF	17197C0417E	08-DEC-97	98-05-378A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200090B	14-NOV-97	97-05-287P	05
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200035B	22-JUL-97	97-05-3540A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200010B	29-AUG-97	97-05-4090A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200010B	03-SEP-97	97-05-4702A	02
05	IL	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	1707200015B	03-DEC-97	98-05-340A	02
05	IL	WINNETKA, VILLAGE OF	1701760003B	23-OCT-97	97-05-4640A	01
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0430D	10-DEC-97	97-05-315P	05
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0170D	25-AUG-97	97-05-3662A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0195D	31-JUL-97	97-05-4262A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0235D	30-JUL-97	97-05-4390A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0305D	04-SEP-97	97-05-4616A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0165E	25-SEP-97	97-05-4736A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0270E	01-OCT-97	97-05-4860A	02
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0155D	07-OCT-97	97-05-4922A	01
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0165E	12-DEC-97	97-05-4940A	17

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	IN	ALLEN COUNTY *	18003C0430D	07-OCT-97	97-05-5166A	01
05	IN	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY *	1800060075B	07-JUL-97	97-05-4048A	02
05	IN	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY *	1800060150B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4308A	02
05	IN	BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY *	1800060075B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4694A	02
05	IN	BENTON COUNTY*	1804770004A	18-SEP-97	97-05-4586A	02
05	IN	BOONE COUNTY *	1800110095B	10-JUL-97	97-05-2228A	01
05	IN	BOONE COUNTY *	1800110095B	07-OCT-97	97-05-4522A	02
05	IN	BROWN COUNTY*	1851740085B	10-DEC-97	97-05-3002A	17
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810013C	12-SEP-97	97-05-4500A	02
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810008C	08-AUG-97	97-05-4578A	02
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810013C	26-NOV-97	97-05-4594A	17
05	IN	CARMEL, CITY OF	1800810009C	17-DEC-97	97-05-5434A	01
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	18-JUL-97	97-05-2846A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	09-JUL-97	97-05-3720A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	30-JUL-97	97-05-4358A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4608A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	03-OCT-97	97-05-5292A	02
05	IN	CLARK COUNTY *	1804260175C	18-NOV-97	98-05-070A	02
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020D	07-JUL-97	97-05-3280A	02
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070015D	13-AUG-97	97-05-4234A	01
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020D	10-SEP-97	97-05-4866A	02
05	IN	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	1800070020D	17-NOV-97	98-05-314A	01
05	IN	DELAWARE COUNTY*	1800510075C	15-OCT-97	97-05-4750A	02
05	IN	DELAWARE COUNTY*	1800510075C	10-DEC-97	97-05-5412A	02
05	IN	ELKHART COUNTY *	1800560100A	08-JUL-97	97-05-3712A	02
05	IN	ELKHART COUNTY *	1800560010B	08-JUL-97	97-05-3750A	02
05	IN	ELKHART COUNTY *	1800560005A	27-OCT-97	97-05-4896A	02
05	IN	ELLETSVILLE, TOWN OF	180170 C	26-NOV-97	97-05-5626A	02
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570001B	29-JUL-97	97-05-4532A	02
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570001B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4566A	01
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570005B	07-AUG-97	97-05-4602A	02
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570004B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4856A	02
05	IN	EVANSVILLE, CITY OF	1802570001B	07-OCT-97	97-05-5416A	02
05	IN	FAIRMOUNT, TOWN OF	180074 B	04-NOV-97	98-05-232A	02
05	IN	FLOYD COUNTY *	1804320040B	08-JUL-97	97-05-3406A	02
05	IN	FLOYD COUNTY *	1804320025B	17-OCT-97	97-05-5046A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0290D	23-SEP-97	97-05-2558A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	17-SEP-97	97-05-3746A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0165E	18-JUL-97	97-05-3796A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0260E	30-JUL-97	97-05-4118A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0285E	12-SEP-97	97-05-4494A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0290D	08-SEP-97	97-05-4496A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	30-SEP-97	97-05-5084A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0260E	14-NOV-97	97-05-5332A	17
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0285E	07-OCT-97	97-05-5360A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0285E	07-OCT-97	97-05-5378A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0270E	31-OCT-97	97-05-5414A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0290D	14-NOV-97	98-05-076A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0260E	06-NOV-97	98-05-214A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0260E	26-NOV-97	98-05-216A	02
05	IN	FORT WAYNE, CITY OF	18003C0165E	31-DEC-97	98-05-342A	17
05	IN	FRANKLIN, CITY OF	1801110100C	17-OCT-97	97-05-5578A	01
05	IN	GREENFIELD, CITY OF	1800840006C	17-JUL-97	97-05-1800A	01
05	IN	GREENFIELD, CITY OF	1800840006C	02-JUL-97	97-05-2606A	17
05	IN	GREENWOOD, CITY OF	1801150004B	29-JUL-97	97-05-4108A	02
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190100B	22-JUL-97	97-05-1334A	01
05	IN	HANCOCK COUNTY *	1804190050B	08-JUL-97	97-05-2682A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	17-AUG-97	97-05-011P	05
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	10-NOV-97	97-05-3306A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4334A	01
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	08-SEP-97	97-05-4392A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4718A	02
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	17-OCT-97	97-05-4962A	01
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	24-DEC-97	97-05-5156A	17
05	IN	HENDRICKS COUNTY *	1804150100B	21-OCT-97	97-05-5296A	01
05	IN	HOWARD COUNTY *	1804140025B	03-DEC-97	98-05-304A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590065D	25-JUL-97	97-05-2524A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590095D	08-DEC-97	97-05-261P	06
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590055D	18-SEP-97	97-05-2706A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590020D	08-JUL-97	97-05-2916A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590060D	04-SEP-97	97-05-3044A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590060D	30-JUL-97	97-05-3400A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590080D	03-NOV-97	97-05-3560P	06

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590095D	25-SEP-97	97-05-3670A	17
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	04-NOV-97	97-05-3700A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	04-SEP-97	97-05-3756A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590045D	29-OCT-97	97-05-3790A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590020D	29-JUL-97	97-05-3830A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590100D	23-SEP-97	97-05-3902A	17
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	18-JUL-97	97-05-4092A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590015D	09-OCT-97	97-05-4116A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590020D	03-OCT-97	97-05-4214A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590020D	13-AUG-97	97-05-4224A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF		18-SEP-97	97-05-4368A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590090D	04-SEP-97	97-05-4632A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590055D	29-OCT-97	97-05-4696A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590030D	10-SEP-97	97-05-4792A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590010D	08-SEP-97	97-05-4850A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590030D	10-NOV-97	97-05-4916A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590030D	06-NOV-97	97-05-5032A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590070D	13-OCT-97	97-05-5072A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	27-OCT-97	97-05-5280A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590095D	08-DEC-97	97-05-5298A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	30-SEP-97	97-05-5302A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590030D	09-OCT-97	97-05-5486A	02
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590035D	05-DEC-97	97-05-5494A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590075D	31-OCT-97	97-05-5586A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590045D	26-NOV-97	97-05-5592A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590090D	01-JUL-97	97-05-774A	01
05	IN	INDIANAPOLIS, CITY OF	1801590095D	29-OCT-97	98-05-154A	02
05	IN	JEFFERSONVILLE, CITY OF	1800270005D	24-JUL-97	97-05-3348A	02
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110012C	26-NOV-97	97-05-4900A	01
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110012C	17-NOV-97	97-05-5274A	01
05	IN	JOHNSON COUNTY *	1801110012C	31-OCT-97	98-05-112A	02
05	IN	KOKOMO, CITY OF	1800930008B	22-OCT-97	97-05-329P	05
05	IN	KOKOMO, CITY OF	1804140033B	22-OCT-97	97-05-329P	05
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0125C	10-JUL-97	97-05-4058A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	24-JUL-97	97-05-4198A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	29-JUL-97	97-05-4484A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	07-AUG-97	97-05-4570A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0080C	25-SEP-97	97-05-4858A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	23-OCT-97	97-05-5044A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0045C	23-SEP-97	97-05-5078A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0040C	12-DEC-97	97-05-5170A	01
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	12-DEC-97	97-05-5402A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0060C	12-NOV-97	98-05-080A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0025C	08-DEC-97	98-05-176A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0080C	12-NOV-97	98-05-178A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	12-NOV-97	98-05-180A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	23-OCT-97	98-05-242A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0100C	12-NOV-97	98-05-302A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0080C	14-NOV-97	98-05-370A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	18-NOV-97	98-05-380A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0035C	08-DEC-97	98-05-454A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0125C	31-DEC-97	98-05-552A	02
05	IN	KOSCIUSKO COUNTY*	18085C0125C	12-DEC-97	98-05-722A	02
05	IN	LAGRANGE COUNTY	1801250004B	21-AUG-97	97-05-4380A	02
05	IN	LAGRANGE COUNTY	1801250004B	07-OCT-97	97-05-4460A	01
05	IN	LAGRANGE COUNTY	1250950040C	03-DEC-97	98-05-560A	02
05	IN	LAGRANGE COUNTY	1801250003B	03-DEC-97	98-05-560A	02
05	IN	LAKE COUNTY *	1801260135B	17-NOV-97	97-05-5062A	02
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130002D	29-AUG-97	97-05-4174A	02
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130001D	22-DEC-97	97-05-4456A	02
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130001D	21-OCT-97	97-05-4708A	01
05	IN	LEBANON, CITY OF	1800130001D	29-SEP-97	97-05-4734A	02
05	IN	MISHAWAKA, CITY OF	1802270010B	31-OCT-97	97-05-4662A	02
05	IN	MONROE COUNTY*	1804440001B	21-OCT-97	97-05-5460A	02
05	IN	MONROE COUNTY*	1804440001B	10-DEC-97	98-05-212A	02
05	IN	MONROEVILLE, TOWN OF	18003C0455D	24-DEC-97	97-05-4510A	02
05	IN	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	1804450006A	15-AUG-97	97-05-4064A	02
05	IN	MUNSTER, TOWN OF	1801390002B	30-JUL-97	97-05-2542A	02
05	IN	MUNSTER, TOWN OF	1801390002B	17-DEC-97	98-05-506A	02
05	IN	NAPPANEE, CITY OF	1800590001A	10-JUL-97	97-05-3672A	02
05	IN	NEW ALBANY, CITY OF	1800620005C	12-SEP-97	97-05-4162A	17
05	IN	NEWBURGH, TOWN OF	1802760001B	23-SEP-97	97-05-5154A	02
05	IN	NOBLE COUNTY *	1801830075B	19-AUG-97	97-05-4454A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820030E	08-JUL-97	97-05-2710A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	05-SEP-97	97-05-4372A	01
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820025E	10-DEC-97	97-05-5162A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820015E	20-NOV-97	97-05-5164A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820005E	26-NOV-97	97-05-5424A	02
05	IN	NOBLESVILLE, CITY OF	1800820005E	08-DEC-97	98-05-588A	02
05	IN	NORTH WEBSTER, TOWN OF	18085C0045C	12-NOV-97	98-05-174A	02
05	IN	ORLAND, TOWN OF	180250 A	15-OCT-97	97-05-5400A	02
05	IN	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF	1804150100B	08-DEC-97	97-05-4966A	01
05	IN	PORTER COUNTY *	1804250070B	31-OCT-97	97-05-2142A	17
05	IN	PORTER COUNTY *	1804250060B	03-SEP-97	97-05-3356A	02
05	IN	PORTER, TOWN OF	1802080004B	11-AUG-97	97-05-2944A	02
05	IN	PRINCES LAKE, TOWN OF	1801170001B	22-SEP-97	97-05-4766A	02
05	IN	ROCKPORT, CITY OF	1802390001B	20-OCT-97	97-05-5064A	02
05	IN	ROCKPORT, CITY OF	1802390001B	29-OCT-97	97-05-5066A	02
05	IN	RUSH COUNTY *	1804210025B	19-AUG-97	97-05-1712A	17
05	IN	SCHERERVILLE, TOWN OF	1801420005B	28-AUG-97	97-05-4352A	02
05	IN	SCHERERVILLE, TOWN OF	1801420005B	10-NOV-97	97-05-4550A	01
05	IN	SELLERSBURG, TOWN OF	1800280001B	07-JUL-97	97-05-3744A	02
05	IN	SELLERSBURG, TOWN OF	1800280001B	27-OCT-97	98-05-308A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	11-AUG-97	97-05-3786A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	10-JUL-97	97-05-3996A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	15-AUG-97	97-05-4098A	01
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	28-JUL-97	97-05-4190A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	28-JUL-97	97-05-4204A	02
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	05-AUG-97	97-05-4326A	01
05	IN	SEYMOUR, CITY OF	1800990004C	24-DEC-97	97-05-5070A	02
05	IN	SHELBY COUNTY *	1802350055B	26-NOV-97	97-05-4458A	02
05	IN	SOUTH BEND, CITY OF	1802310006C	21-OCT-97	97-05-2304P	05
05	IN	SOUTH BEND, CITY OF	1802310006C	06-NOV-97	97-05-3968A	17
05	IN	SPENCER COUNTY *	1802370150A	24-NOV-97	97-05-4666A	02
05	IN	SPENCER COUNTY *	1802370100A	14-OCT-97	97-05-5232A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430075B	08-SEP-97	97-05-4172A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	12-NOV-97	97-05-4304A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430100B	21-AUG-97	97-05-4628A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	19-AUG-97	97-05-4638A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430100B	08-SEP-97	97-05-4688A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430100B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4690A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430050B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4954A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	29-OCT-97	97-05-4978A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	27-OCT-97	97-05-5408A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	12-NOV-97	97-05-5526A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1210A	02
05	IN	STEUBEN COUNTY*	1802430025B	12-NOV-97	98-05-190A	02
05	IN	SWITZERLAND COUNTY *	1802510100B	08-SEP-97	97-05-3494A	01
05	IN	TELL CITY, CITY OF	180197 B	08-SEP-97	97-05-4946A	02
05	IN	TIPPECANOE COUNTY *	1804280050B	14-AUG-97	97-05-4472A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	05-SEP-97	97-05-183P	06
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560055C	07-JUL-97	97-05-2334A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560050B	14-AUG-97	97-05-2456A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	30-SEP-97	97-05-3500A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	24-JUL-97	97-05-4080A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	10-JUL-97	97-05-4082A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	18-JUL-97	97-05-4200A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	24-JUL-97	97-05-4350A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	31-JUL-97	97-05-4468A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560075C	07-AUG-97	97-05-4600A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	03-SEP-97	97-05-4636A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	10-SEP-97	97-05-4764A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4854A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	03-SEP-97	97-05-4958A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	10-SEP-97	97-05-5052A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560015C	07-OCT-97	97-05-5268A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	07-OCT-97	97-05-5544A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	07-OCT-97	97-05-5552A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560100B	20-OCT-97	98-05-016A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	21-OCT-97	98-05-062A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560100B	21-OCT-97	98-05-122A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	27-OCT-97	98-05-200A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	04-NOV-97	98-05-446A	01
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	24-NOV-97	98-05-520A	02
05	IN	VANDERBURGH COUNTY *	1802560025C	20-NOV-97	98-05-528A	02
05	IN	VIGO COUNTY *	1802630135B	29-OCT-97	97-05-2648A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	IN	WARRICK COUNTY *	1804180125B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4762A	02
05	IN	WARRICK COUNTY *	1804180200B	25-SEP-97	97-05-5248A	02
05	IN	WARRICK COUNTY *	1804180175B	22-DEC-97	97-05-5352A	02
05	IN	WARSAW, CITY OF	18085C0067C	22-JUL-97	97-05-3798A	02
05	IN	WELLS COUNTY *	1802880075C	14-NOV-97	97-05-4992A	02
05	IN	WEST LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	1802540002C	09-JUL-97	97-05-3818A	02
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	01-AUG-97	97-05-3600A	01
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	25-AUG-97	97-05-4960A	02
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830011C	31-OCT-97	98-05-040A	01
05	IN	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF	1800830015C	31-DEC-97	98-05-292A	01
05	IN	WHITE COUNTY *	1804470005C	29-AUG-97	97-05-4194A	02
05	IN	WHITE COUNTY *	1804470005C	12-NOV-97	98-05-246A	02
05	IN	WHITE COUNTY *	1804470002C	22-DEC-97	98-05-260A	02
05	IN	WHITELAND, TOWN OF	1801180001A	08-SEP-97	97-05-2518A	01
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980001B	07-JUL-97	97-05-3360A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	18-SEP-97	97-05-3696A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	23-SEP-97	97-05-3698A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	01-DEC-97	97-05-4974A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	05-DEC-97	97-05-5262A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980001B	17-NOV-97	97-05-5478A	02
05	IN	WHITLEY COUNTY*	1802980002B	10-DEC-97	98-05-104A	02
05	IN	WINONA LAKE, TOWN OF	18085C0086C	29-AUG-97	97-05-2388A	02
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0245D	14-NOV-97	97-05-3230A	02
05	MI	ALGOMA, TOWNSHIP OF	2607380010A	13-OCT-97	97-05-4672A	02
05	MI	ALGONAC, CITY OF	2601910001C	24-JUL-97	97-05-4266A	01
05	MI	ANN ARBOR, CITY OF	2602130005D	12-NOV-97	97-05-5568A	02
05	MI	BALDWIN, TOWNSHIP OF	2600990016D	22-SEP-97	97-05-4574A	02
05	MI	BANGOR, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0140D	24-SEP-97	97-05-3320A	01
05	MI	BANGOR, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0140D	31-DEC-97	98-05-162A	02
05	MI	BANKS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606430001B	29-OCT-97	97-05-4154A	02
05	MI	BARAGA, VILLAGE OF	2605510001B	24-JUL-97	97-05-2794A	02
05	MI	BATTLE CREEK, CITY OF	2600510012B	26-AUG-97	97-05-4406A	02
05	MI	BATTLE CREEK, CITY OF	2600510012B	12-NOV-97	98-05-142A	02
05	MI	BAY CITY, CITY OF	26017C0175D	12-SEP-97	97-05-4412A	02
05	MI	BAY MILLS, TOWNSHIP OF	2603740050B	02-JUL-97	97-05-3738A	02
05	MI	BAY MILLS, TOWNSHIP OF	2603740050B	03-DEC-97	98-05-238A	02
05	MI	BEDFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601420008B	24-JUL-97	97-05-3486A	02
05	MI	BEDFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601420008B	17-OCT-97	97-05-5362A	02
05	MI	BEDFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601420006B	10-NOV-97	98-05-060A	17
05	MI	BENONA, TOWNSHIP OF	260481 A	10-JUL-97	97-05-4042A	02
05	MI	BLOOMFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601690004C	24-JUL-97	97-05-4202A	02
05	MI	BOYNE CITY, CITY OF	2600560003B	22-SEP-97	97-05-4872A	01
05	MI	BROWNSTOWN, CHARTERED TOWNSHIP OF	2602180010B	06-NOV-97	97-05-5452A	02
05	MI	BRUCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2608840025A	14-JUL-97	97-05-3936A	02
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0085D	18-NOV-97	98-05-124A	02
05	MI	BURTON, CITY OF	2602870005B	18-SEP-97	97-05-3520A	02
05	MI	CADILLAC, CITY OF	2602470002B	10-DEC-97	98-05-518A	02
05	MI	CALEDONIA, TOWNSHIP OF	2606930005B	06-NOV-97	97-05-4490A	02
05	MI	CANNON, TOWNSHIP OF	2607340025A	20-NOV-97	97-05-3664A	02
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190006B	19-NOV-97	96-05-185P	05
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190009B	19-NOV-97	96-05-185P	05
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190008B	05-AUG-97	97-05-113P	05
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190011B	05-AUG-97	97-05-113P	05
05	MI	CANTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2602190003B	25-SEP-97	97-05-1850A	17
05	MI	CARROLLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601870001B	10-SEP-97	97-05-4410A	02
05	MI	CASCADE CHARTER, TOWNSHIP OF	2608140025A	12-DEC-97	98-05-694A	02
05	MI	CHESTERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601200010B	21-DEC-97	97-05-187P	05
05	MI	CHESTERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	2601200010B	18-SEP-97	97-05-4244A	02
05	MI	CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF	2602030015B	08-SEP-97	97-05-3074A	02
05	MI	CLARK, TOWNSHIP OF	2607590025B	10-NOV-97	97-05-4802A	02
05	MI	CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601940003B	03-OCT-97	97-05-5188A	01
05	MI	CLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601940003B	10-DEC-97	98-05-928A	01
05	MI	CLEVELAND, TOWNSHIP OF	2603029999A	30-JUL-97	97-05-4208A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	28-JUL-97	97-05-2902A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	21-AUG-97	97-05-3210A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	25-AUG-97	97-05-3412A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	21-AUG-97	97-05-4054A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	15-AUG-97	97-05-4598A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210005D	03-SEP-97	97-05-5030A	17
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	12-DEC-97	97-05-5622A	02
05	MI	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601210010D	17-DEC-97	98-05-466A	02
05	MI	COMMERCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604730005B	30-JUL-97	97-05-1934A	02
05	MI	COMMERCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604730005B	26-AUG-97	97-05-4292A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	MI	COMMERCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604730005B	18-AUG-97	97-05-4356A	02
05	MI	COMMERCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604730010B	04-NOV-97	98-05-414A	02
05	MI	DEARBORN HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2602210007C	31-OCT-97	97-05-3628A	02
05	MI	DELTA, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600660005C	15-JUL-97	97-05-3730A	02
05	MI	EAST CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601970005B	12-DEC-97	97-05-2510A	02
05	MI	EAST CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601970005B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4818A	02
05	MI	EAST CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601970005B	25-SEP-97	97-05-4918A	02
05	MI	EAST TAWAS, CITY OF	2601000001C	18-JUL-97	97-05-3314A	02
05	MI	ELBA, TOWNSHIP OF	2607760001A	30-JUL-97	97-05-3816A	02
05	MI	ELBA, TOWNSHIP OF	2607760001A	22-DEC-97	98-05-1010A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	01-AUG-97	97-05-4426A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	12-AUG-97	97-05-4446A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	04-NOV-97	97-05-4878A	02
05	MI	FABIUS, TOWNSHIP OF	2607810025A	08-DEC-97	98-05-680A	02
05	MI	FARMINGTON HILLS, CITY OF	2601720005B	11-SEP-97	97-05-4046A	02
05	MI	FENTON, CITY OF	2600750002A	13-AUG-97	97-05-3800A	02
05	MI	FLINT, CITY OF	2600760015C	29-AUG-97	97-05-3084A	02
05	MI	FLINT, TOWNSHIP OF	2603950005B	18-JUL-97	97-05-2994A	02
05	MI	FLINT, TOWNSHIP OF	2603950005B	25-SEP-97	97-05-4794A	02
05	MI	FOWLERVILLE,VILLAGE OF	2604390001A	24-DEC-97	98-05-678A	02
05	MI	FRANKENLUST, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0200D	26-NOV-97	97-05-5610A	02
05	MI	FRASER, CITY OF	2601220001B	06-NOV-97	97-05-3464A	01
05	MI	FRASER, CITY OF	2601220001B	13-AUG-97	97-05-3604A	01
05	MI	FRASER, CITY OF	2601220001B	03-DEC-97	97-05-4990A	02
05	MI	FRENCHTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2601460004B	30-DEC-97	98-05-1272A	02
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890005B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3310A	01
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890005B	08-JUL-97	97-05-3802A	02
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890005B	14-NOV-97	98-05-188A	02
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890005B	03-DEC-97	98-05-358A	01
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890007B	03-DEC-97	98-05-358A	01
05	MI	GEORGETOWN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2605890005B	12-DEC-97	98-05-734A	02
05	MI	GLADSTONE, CITY OF	2602670001B	21-OCT-97	98-05-068A	02
05	MI	GRAND RAPIDS, CITY OF	2601060025C	07-AUG-97	97-05-4158A	17
05	MI	GRAND RAPIDS, CITY OF	2601060025C	07-AUG-97	97-05-4508A	02
05	MI	GRAND RAPIDS, CITY OF	2601060025C	10-NOV-97	97-05-4984A	02
05	MI	GRANDVILLE, CITY OF	2602710001B	10-JUL-97	97-05-3292A	17
05	MI	GRANDVILLE, CITY OF	2602710001B	10-JUL-97	97-05-3294A	17
05	MI	GRANDVILLE, CITY OF	2602710002B	16-JUL-97	97-05-3574A	02
05	MI	GREEN OAK, TOWNSHIP OF	2604400015B	27-AUG-97	97-05-3434A	02
05	MI	GREEN OAK, TOWNSHIP OF	2604400005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-810A	02
05	MI	GREENBUSH, TOWNSHIP OF	2600010004C	29-AUG-97	97-05-4912A	02
05	MI	GREENBUSH, TOWNSHIP OF	2600010004C	25-SEP-97	97-05-4914A	02
05	MI	GROSSE ILE, TOWNSHIP OF	2602270010B	01-JUL-97	97-05-2876A	02
05	MI	HAMBURG, TOWNSHIP OF	2601180010C	15-OCT-97	97-05-5242A	02
05	MI	HAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0180D	24-DEC-97	98-05-156A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	25-JUL-97	97-05-3780A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	25-JUL-97	97-05-4278A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	26-NOV-97	97-05-5436A	02
05	MI	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	2601230005C	09-DEC-97	98-05-514A	02
05	MI	HAYNES, TOWNSHIP OF	260274 A	20-NOV-97	97-05-3598A	02
05	MI	IDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601470015B	22-JUL-97	97-05-3644A	02
05	MI	IDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601470015B	22-AUG-97	97-05-3718A	02
05	MI	IDA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601470005B	13-AUG-97	97-05-3722A	02
05	MI	INDEPENDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604750006B	15-JUL-97	97-05-4040A	02
05	MI	INDEPENDENCE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604750006B	17-DEC-97	98-05-768A	02
05	MI	IRA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601990005B	07-OCT-97	97-05-4360A	02
05	MI	JOHNSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	260355 A	01-AUG-97	97-05-3302A	02
05	MI	JOHNSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	260355 A	28-JUL-97	97-05-3414A	02
05	MI	JOHNSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	260355 A	05-AUG-97	97-05-4240A	02
05	MI	JOHNSTOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	260355 A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4832A	02
05	MI	KAWKAWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0110D	10-DEC-97	97-05-5346A	02
05	MI	KAWKAWLIN, TOWNSHIP OF	26017C0110D	08-DEC-97	98-05-092A	02
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0080D	08-DEC-97	98-05-276A	02
05	MI	L'ANSE, VILLAGE OF	260552 A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4270A	02
05	MI	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	260030 A	02-JUL-97	97-05-1264A	02
05	MI	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	260030 A	19-AUG-97	97-05-2900A	02
05	MI	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	260030 A	10-DEC-97	98-05-548A	02
05	MI	LAKETOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2602530005A	19-AUG-97	97-05-4680A	02
05	MI	LAKETOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2602530005A	15-AUG-97	97-05-4682A	02
05	MI	LAKETOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2602530005A	12-SEP-97	97-05-5026A	02
05	MI	LAKETOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	2602530005A	13-OCT-97	97-05-5572A	02
05	MI	MACOMB, TOWNSHIP OF	2604450020B	29-JUL-97	97-05-3844A	02
05	MI	MACOMB, TOWNSHIP OF	2604450020B	13-OCT-97	97-05-4670A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	MI	MACOMB, TOWNSHIP OF	2604450020B	05-NOV-97	98-05-486A	02
05	MI	MARQUETTE, CITY OF	2607160025B	27-OCT-97	97-05-3398A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, CITY OF	2601380005B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5048A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020030B	15-AUG-97	97-05-3618A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020030B	16-SEP-97	97-05-4302A	02
05	MI	MENOMINEE, TOWNSHIP OF	2607020030B	23-SEP-97	97-05-5008A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	07-AUG-97	97-05-2620A	01
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	18-AUG-97	97-05-337P	05
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	09-JUL-97	97-05-3776A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	07-AUG-97	97-05-4068A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4160A	02
05	MI	MERIDIAN, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2600930001A	26-NOV-97	98-05-270A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400007D	07-JUL-97	97-05-3476A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400005D	17-JUL-97	97-05-3960A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400008D	15-OCT-97	97-05-4848A	02
05	MI	MIDLAND, CITY OF	2601400007D	17-OCT-97	97-05-5426A	02
05	MI	MONROE, TOWNSHIP OF	2601540001A	03-OCT-97	97-05-4710A	01
05	MI	MONROE, TOWNSHIP OF	2601540001A	26-NOV-97	97-05-5290A	02
05	MI	MONTAGUE, CITY OF	2601600001B	22-DEC-97	97-05-5168A	01
05	MI	MOUNT PLEASANT, CITY OF	2601040001B	15-AUG-97	97-05-3930A	02
05	MI	NILES, TOWNSHIP OF	260041 B	13-AUG-97	97-05-3882A	02
05	MI	NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF	2605140015B	24-JUL-97	97-05-4182A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	16-JUL-97	97-05-3650A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	27-OCT-97	97-05-4944A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750007C	23-OCT-97	97-05-5160A	01
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	17-NOV-97	97-05-5180A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	17-NOV-97	97-05-5182A	01
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	12-SEP-97	97-05-5208A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	12-DEC-97	97-05-5604A	02
05	MI	NOVI, CITY OF	2601750008C	17-DEC-97	98-05-620A	17
05	MI	ORCHARD LAKE VILLAGE, CITY OF	2604770005A	01-OCT-97	97-05-5212A	02
05	MI	OSCODA, TOWNSHIP OF	2601010025C	17-OCT-97	97-05-3794A	02
05	MI	PENNFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	2605640005A	15-OCT-97	97-05-3518A	02
05	MI	PORTAGE, CITY OF	2605770001A	05-SEP-97	97-05-4366A	17
05	MI	PUTNAM, TOWNSHIP OF	2604420020C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4524A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	22-JUL-97	97-05-3716A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	10-SEP-97	97-05-4488A	02
05	MI	RABER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607860025A	16-SEP-97	97-05-4622A	02
05	MI	ROYALTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2600430001B	12-NOV-97	97-05-4806A	02
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0130D	23-OCT-97	97-05-2128A	02
05	MI	SAULT SAINTE MARIE, CITY OF	2600590003B	04-SEP-97	97-05-269P	06
05	MI	SAULT SAINTE MARIE, CITY OF	2600590006B	04-SEP-97	97-05-269P	06
05	MI	SCIO, TOWNSHIP OF	2605370025A	29-OCT-97	97-05-4548A	02
05	MI	SCIO, TOWNSHIP OF	2605370025A	10-DEC-97	98-05-780A	02
05	MI	SHELBY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601260010B	08-AUG-97	97-05-2564A	02
05	MI	SHELBY, TOWNSHIP OF	2601260020B	03-DEC-97	97-05-5258A	02
05	MI	SHERMAN, TOWNSHIP OF	2608220025A	27-AUG-97	97-05-4512A	02
05	MI	SPARTA, TOWNSHIP OF	2607410005A	05-DEC-97	97-05-5454A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	29-JUL-97	97-05-4148A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	25-AUG-97	97-05-4572A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	02-OCT-97	97-05-4576A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	25-AUG-97	97-05-4604A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	11-SEP-97	97-05-4606A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1048A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1050A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1052A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1056A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1060A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1062A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1226A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-1228A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	05-DEC-97	98-05-206A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	17-DEC-97	98-05-236A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	05-DEC-97	98-05-362A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	26-NOV-97	98-05-364A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	10-DEC-97	98-05-538A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	17-DEC-97	98-05-712A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	17-DEC-97	98-05-716A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	22-DEC-97	98-05-844A	02
05	MI	ST. CLAIR SHORES, CITY OF	2601270005B	31-DEC-97	98-05-972A	02
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280010E	10-JUL-97	97-05-2212A	02
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280020E	07-AUG-97	97-05-3608A	01
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280010E	27-OCT-97	97-05-5404A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	MI	STERLING HEIGHTS, CITY OF	2601280015F	05-DEC-97	98-05-064A	02
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280001B	09-JUL-97	97-05-3270A	02
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280004A	23-SEP-97	97-05-3838A	02
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280001B	10-JUL-97	97-05-3854A	17
05	MI	TAYLOR, CITY OF	2607280004A	16-SEP-97	97-05-4596A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606030020A	30-JUL-97	97-05-4140A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606030020A	26-AUG-97	97-05-4142A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	2606030020A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4170A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0125D	10-NOV-97	97-05-5322A	02
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0070D	06-NOV-97	97-05-5474A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	28-OCT-97	97-05-1626P	06
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800001E	26-AUG-97	97-05-239P	06
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	08-JUL-97	97-05-3782A	17
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800006E	09-JUL-97	97-05-3864A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800006E	10-JUL-97	97-05-392A	01
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	13-AUG-97	97-05-4394A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	12-SEP-97	97-05-4646A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	07-OCT-97	97-05-5214A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	22-SEP-97	97-05-5336A	02
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	10-NOV-97	97-05-5350A	17
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	26-NOV-97	98-05-274A	17
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800002D	03-DEC-97	98-05-376A	17
05	MI	TROY, CITY OF	2601800004E	26-NOV-97	98-05-440A	02
05	MI	WARREN, CITY OF	2601290010C	13-OCT-97	97-05-5272A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840020B	28-JUL-97	97-05-4088A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	31-JUL-97	97-05-4260A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840010B	31-DEC-97	97-05-4824A	02
05	MI	WATERFORD, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	2602840020B	07-OCT-97	97-05-5036A	02
05	MI	WHITE LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604790005B	21-AUG-97	97-05-2384A	02
05	MI	WHITE LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604790010B	04-SEP-97	97-05-3918A	02
05	MI	WHITE LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF	2604790010B	11-AUG-97	97-05-4044A	02
05	MI	WHITEWATER, TOWNSHIP OF	2607940025A	04-SEP-97	97-05-4376A	02
05	MI	WILLIAMSTON, CITY OF	2600940001B	15-AUG-97	97-05-806A	02
05	MI	WOODHAVEN, CITY OF	2607300005A	31-OCT-97	97-05-4126A	02
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, CITY OF	2602850005C	10-SEP-97	97-05-2188A	02
05	MN	AITKIN COUNTY *	2706280325C	24-JUL-97	97-05-3850A	02
05	MN	AITKIN COUNTY *	2706280120C	17-OCT-97	97-05-4286A	17
05	MN	AITKIN COUNTY *	2706280325C	24-DEC-97	97-05-5560A	02
05	MN	ANDOVER, CITY OF	2706890015B	25-AUG-97	97-05-4648A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	11-AUG-97	97-05-4136A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	20-AUG-97	97-05-4290A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	08-SEP-97	97-05-4564A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	01-OCT-97	97-05-5234A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	06-NOV-97	98-05-158A	02
05	MN	BLAINE, CITY OF	2700070005C	10-DEC-97	98-05-630A	02
05	MN	BLUE EARTH COUNTY *	2752310150D	04-SEP-97	97-05-4320A	02
05	MN	BROOKLYN PARK, CITY OF	2701520001C	20-NOV-97	98-05-750A	02
05	MN	BROOKLYN PARK, CITY OF	2701520001C	15-DEC-97	98-05-920A	02
05	MN	BROWNSVILLE, CITY OF	2701910005C	23-OCT-97	97-05-4650A	01
05	MN	CENTERVILLE, CITY OF	2700080001B	18-NOV-97	98-05-116A	02
05	MN	CHAMPLIN, CITY OF	2701530001A	15-AUG-97	97-05-4422A	02
05	MN	CHISAGO COUNTY *	2706820175C	29-AUG-97	97-05-4956A	02
05	MN	COLD SPRING, CITY OF	2704440001C	24-JUL-97	97-05-1448A	01
05	MN	COOK COUNTY *	2701690003B	13-OCT-97	97-05-2838A	02
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	26-AUG-97	97-05-3342P	05
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	16-JUL-97	97-05-4060A	02
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	06-NOV-97	98-05-148A	01
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	10-DEC-97	98-05-250A	02
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	24-NOV-97	98-05-252A	02
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	05-DEC-97	98-05-416A	02
05	MN	COON RAPIDS,CITY OF	2700110001A	22-DEC-97	98-05-770A	02
05	MN	CRYSTAL, CITY OF	2701560004C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4430A	02
05	MN	EAST BETHEL, CITY OF	2700120005A	16-OCT-97	97-05-5014A	02
05	MN	EAST GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	2752360005C	16-SEP-97	97-05-4840A	02
05	MN	EAST GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	2752360005C	21-OCT-97	97-05-4842A	02
05	MN	EAST GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	2752360005C	13-OCT-97	97-05-5148A	02
05	MN	EAST GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	2752360005C	13-OCT-97	97-05-5150A	02
05	MN	EDEN PRAIRIE, CITY OF	2701590005C	24-DEC-97	97-05-3966A	02
05	MN	EDEN PRAIRIE, CITY OF	2701590005C	27-OCT-97	97-05-4104A	02
05	MN	EDEN PRAIRIE, CITY OF	2701590005C	12-DEC-97	97-05-4254A	01
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	08-AUG-97	97-05-3014A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	22-AUG-97	97-05-3594A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	15-AUG-97	97-05-3898A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	16-SEP-97	97-05-3984A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	01-OCT-97	97-05-4034A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	05-AUG-97	97-05-4310A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	10-SEP-97	97-05-4554A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	01-OCT-97	97-05-5222A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	01-OCT-97	97-05-5224A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740005B	16-DEC-97	98-05-1014A	02
05	MN	HAM LAKE, CITY OF	2706740010B	20-OCT-97	98-05-146A	02
05	MN	HUGO, CITY OF	2705040010C	31-JUL-97	97-05-3634A	02
05	MN	ISANTI COUNTY *	2701970035A	29-OCT-97	97-05-5368A	02
05	MN	ISANTI COUNTY *	2701970080A	22-DEC-97	97-05-5472A	02
05	MN	KOOCHICHING COUNTY *	2702330006B	28-JUL-97	97-05-3952A	02
05	MN	LAKEVILLE, CITY OF	2701070005B	07-JUL-97	97-05-1390A	02
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	03-SEP-97	96-05-327P	06
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3630A	02
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3804A	02
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	06-NOV-97	97-05-4758A	01
05	MN	LINO LAKES, CITY OF	2700150010B	26-NOV-97	97-05-5382A	02
05	MN	MINNETRISTA, CITY OF	270175 B	24-JUL-97	97-05-3474A	02
05	MN	MORRISON COUNTY *	2706170200B	21-AUG-97	97-05-4560A	02
05	MN	MOUND, CITY OF	2701760005B	24-JUL-97	97-05-3668A	02
05	MN	MURRAY COUNTY *	2706450090A	29-SEP-97	97-05-3840A	02
05	MN	PINE COUNTY *	2707040400B	08-JUL-97	97-05-2280A	02
05	MN	PINE COUNTY *	2707040340B	25-SEP-97	97-05-4300A	02
05	MN	POLK COUNTY *	2705030175B	11-DEC-97	98-05-622A	01
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320004C	31-DEC-97	98-05-782A	02
05	MN	RICE COUNTY *	2706460025C	29-AUG-97	97-05-3458A	02
05	MN	RICE COUNTY *	2706460025C	19-AUG-97	97-05-4382A	02
05	MN	RICE COUNTY *	2706460025C	23-SEP-97	97-05-4498A	02
05	MN	RICE COUNTY *	2706460025C	25-AUG-97	97-05-4540A	02
05	MN	ROCHESTER, CITY OF	27109C0163D	08-JUL-97	97-05-3612A	02
05	MN	ROCHESTER, CITY OF	27109C0164D	31-DEC-97	98-05-474A	01
05	MN	SAVAGE, CITY OF	2704330003C	10-SEP-97	97-05-3774A	02
05	MN	SCOTT COUNTY*	2704280020C	07-OCT-97	97-05-4788A	02
05	MN	SHAKOPEE, CITY OF	2704340002C	23-OCT-97	97-05-229P	05
05	MN	SHERBURNE COUNTY *	2704350095C	27-AUG-97	97-05-3900A	02
05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840001B	15-AUG-97	97-05-3834A	01
05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840001B	04-NOV-97	97-05-4756A	01
05	MN	SHOREVIEW, CITY OF	2703840001B	17-DEC-97	97-05-5338A	01
05	MN	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	2704160575C	18-JUL-97	97-05-3364A	02
05	MN	ST. LOUIS COUNTY *	2704161600C	17-DEC-97	97-05-5354A	02
05	MN	ST. LOUIS PARK, CITY OF	2701840005B	10-NOV-97	97-05-3944A	02
05	MN	ST. LOUIS PARK, CITY OF	2701840005B	03-DEC-97	97-05-5320A	02
05	MN	WASECA COUNTY *	270647 B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2930A	02
05	MN	WASECA COUNTY *	270647 B	02-JUL-97	97-05-3714A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990025B	24-JUL-97	97-05-4066A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990125B	25-SEP-97	97-05-4952A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990125B	01-OCT-97	97-05-5018A	02
05	MN	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	2704990125B	01-OCT-97	97-05-5020A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	16-OCT-97	97-05-5228A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	16-OCT-97	97-05-5388A	02
05	MN	WHITE BEAR,TOWNSHIP OF	2706880005B	12-NOV-97	97-05-5390A	02
05	MN	WORTHINGTON, CITY OF	2703210002B	04-AUG-97	97-05-3190A	01
05	MN	WORTHINGTON, CITY OF	2703210002B	23-SEP-97	97-05-4746A	02
05	OH	AKRON, CITY OF	3905230006B	31-OCT-97	97-05-5304A	02
05	OH	ALLEN COUNTY *	3907580105B	03-DEC-97	98-05-284A	02
05	OH	ARCANUM, VILLAGE OF	3906840001B	03-DEC-97	97-05-4272A	17
05	OH	ASHTABULA, CITY OF	3900110005B	20-NOV-97	96-05-221P	05
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	15-AUG-97	97-05-4218A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	15-AUG-97	97-05-4220A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	10-NOV-97	97-05-4770A	02
05	OH	AUGLAIZE COUNTY *	39011C0090C	21-OCT-97	97-05-4810A	02
05	OH	AURORA, CITY OF	3904540001B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2156A	01
05	OH	AVON LAKE, CITY OF	3906020002B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4462A	02
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	20-AUG-97	97-05-247P	05
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	11-DEC-97	97-05-301P	06
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	23-OCT-97	97-05-5080A	02
05	OH	AVON, CITY OF	3903480005C	10-DEC-97	98-05-614A	01
05	OH	BEACHWOOD, CITY OF	3900940001A	30-OCT-97	96-05-217P	06
05	OH	BELLAIRE, CITY OF	3900250001B	30-DEC-97	98-05-930A	01
05	OH	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	3904870005B	10-JUL-97	97-05-3768A	02
05	OH	BOSTON HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF	3907490001A	15-OCT-97	97-05-4724A	02
05	OH	BUTLER COUNTY *	3900370070B	14-NOV-97	98-05-320A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	OH	CHESAPEAKE, VILLAGE OF	3903250180B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5514A	02
05	OH	CHESAPEAKE, VILLAGE OF	3906080001B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5514A	02
05	OH	CINCINNATI, CITY OF	3902100027B	12-SEP-97	97-05-5040A	02
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0180G	03-JUL-97	96-05-385P	05
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0120G	18-OCT-97	97-05-087P	05
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0245G	05-AUG-97	97-05-173P	05
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0180G	28-AUG-97	97-05-203P	05
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0180G	14-JUL-97	97-05-3460A	01
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0290G	15-AUG-97	97-05-3754A	02
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0290G	18-JUL-97	97-05-4004A	01
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0120G	01-DEC-97	98-05-008A	01
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0120G	31-DEC-97	98-05-878A	01
05	OH	DELAWARE COUNTY *	3901460105B	20-NOV-97	97-05-4324A	01
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0019G	25-SEP-97	97-05-4996A	01
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0019G	03-OCT-97	97-05-5000A	01
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0019G	29-OCT-97	98-05-018A	01
05	OH	FAIRBORN, CITY OF	3901950005B	29-OCT-97	95-05-285P	05
05	OH	FAIRFIELD COUNTY *	3901580105D	23-OCT-97	97-05-5356A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440005C	30-JUL-97	97-05-3694A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440004B	05-AUG-97	97-05-3872A	02
05	OH	FINDLAY, CITY	3902440005C	10-JUL-97	97-05-3962A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0000	16-JUL-97	97-05-2662A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0290G	16-JUL-97	97-05-2662A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0376H	16-JUL-97	97-05-2662A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0377H	16-JUL-97	97-05-2662A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0385H	16-JUL-97	97-05-2662A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0385H	16-OCT-97	97-05-4752A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0227G	12-SEP-97	97-05-5218A	02
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0195G	06-NOV-97	98-05-228A	17
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0120G	26-NOV-97	98-05-420A	02
05	OH	GARFIELD HEIGHTS, CITY OF	3901090001B	24-JUL-97	97-05-3578A	02
05	OH	GREENE COUNTY *	3901930010B	29-OCT-97	95-05-285P	05
05	OH	GROVE CITY, CITY OF	39049C0239G	22-JUL-97	97-05-3416A	02
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0357G	04-NOV-97	97-05-5198A	01
05	OH	HAMILTON COUNTY *	3902040040C	11-AUG-97	97-05-2444A	17
05	OH	HAMILTON COUNTY *	3902040055B	24-NOV-97	97-05-4998A	01
05	OH	HAMILTON COUNTY *	3902040040C	12-NOV-97	98-05-088A	02
05	OH	HANCOCK COUNTY *	3907670090B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2440A	02
05	OH	HARRISON, CITY OF	3902200005C	11-SEP-97	97-05-4476A	02
05	OH	HURON COUNTY*	3907700004B	18-SEP-97	97-05-4644A	02
05	OH	JACKSON, CITY OF	3902920005D	31-DEC-97	97-05-3308A	02
05	OH	KENT, CITY OF	3904560001B	23-SEP-97	97-05-2840A	02
05	OH	KETTERING, CITY OF	3904120020B	08-AUG-97	97-05-3466A	02
05	OH	KIRTLAND, CITY OF	3906160004A	13-OCT-97	97-05-4986A	02
05	OH	KNOX COUNTY *	3903060100C	12-NOV-97	97-05-4400A	02
05	OH	LANCASTER, CITY OF	3901610005D	13-AUG-97	97-05-4252A	02
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3903250185B	22-DEC-97	97-05-4344A	01
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3903250180B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5514A	02
05	OH	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	3906080001B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5514A	02
05	OH	LICKING COUNTY *	3903280175B	30-JUL-97	97-05-3328A	02
05	OH	LOGAN COUNTY *	3907720025C	30-JUL-97	97-05-3874A	02
05	OH	LOGAN COUNTY *	3907720025C	10-OCT-97	97-05-4398A	02
05	OH	LOGAN COUNTY *	3907720025C	27-AUG-97	97-05-4530A	02
05	OH	LORAIN COUNTY*	3903460085B	22-DEC-97	98-05-254A	02
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590050B	29-OCT-97	97-05-3050P	05
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590050B	16-OCT-97	97-05-5270A	01
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590050B	10-OCT-97	97-05-5618A	02
05	OH	LUCAS COUNTY*	3903590050B	24-NOV-97	98-05-086A	02
05	OH	MAHONING COUNTY *	3903670050B	15-OCT-97	97-05-4536A	02
05	OH	MARION COUNTY*	39101C0150C	07-JUL-97	97-05-1514A	02
05	OH	MARION COUNTY*	39101C0125C	07-JUL-97	97-05-2594A	02
05	OH	MASON, CITY OF	3905590005C	17-DEC-97	97-05-341P	05
05	OH	MASON, CITY OF	3907570065C	17-DEC-97	97-05-341P	05
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	29-AUG-97	97-05-4542A	02
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920075B	14-NOV-97	98-05-094A	02
05	OH	MERCER COUNTY *	3903920100B	03-DEC-97	98-05-372A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980075B	10-SEP-97	97-05-3528A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980075B	21-AUG-97	97-05-3658A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980055B	17-DEC-97	97-05-4924A	02
05	OH	MIAMI COUNTY *	3903980015B	15-DEC-97	98-05-572A	02
05	OH	MONTGOMERY COUNTY *	3907750035C	04-SEP-97	97-05-3860A	02
05	OH	MUSKINGUM COUNTY*	3904250105D	28-OCT-97	97-05-4884A	02
05	OH	NEWTOWN, VILLAGE OF	3902300005C	26-SEP-97	97-05-4862A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	OH	NORTH CANTON, CITY OF	3905210004B	22-JUL-97	97-05-4258A	02
05	OH	NORTH COLLEGE HILL, CITY OF	3902320001B	18-JUL-97	97-05-2942A	01
05	OH	NORTH OLMSTED, CITY OF	3901200002C	03-DEC-97	96-05-343P	05
05	OH	NORTH OLMSTED, CITY OF	3901200002C	24-DEC-97	98-05-077P	05
05	OH	NORTH RIDGEVILLE, CITY OF	3903520005C	03-OCT-97	97-05-4192A	02
05	OH	NORTH RIDGEVILLE, CITY OF	3903520005C	10-DEC-97	98-05-258A	02
05	OH	OTTAWA COUNTY *	3904320025A	15-OCT-97	97-05-3652A	01
05	OH	PATASKALA, VILLAGE OF	3903360001A	10-JUL-97	97-05-3482A	02
05	OH	PAULDING COUNTY *	3907770065D	30-JUL-97	97-05-3070A	02
05	OH	PAULDING COUNTY *	3907770065D	03-DEC-97	98-05-502A	02
05	OH	PIKE COUNTY*	39131C0045B	29-AUG-97	97-05-245P	06
05	OH	PIKE COUNTY*	39131C0045B	21-OCT-97	97-05-347P	05
05	OH	PORTAGE COUNTY*	390453 C	07-JUL-97	97-05-3880A	02
05	OH	PUTNAM COUNTY *	3904650040B	12-DEC-97	98-05-106A	02
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0283G	18-JUL-97	97-05-3950A	02
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0283G	23-SEP-97	97-05-5186A	02
05	OH	RICHLAND COUNTY*	3904760175B	11-AUG-97	97-05-3748A	02
05	OH	RICHLAND COUNTY*	3904760200B	27-AUG-97	97-05-4798A	02
05	OH	RICHLAND COUNTY*	3904760060B	26-NOV-97	98-05-222A	02
05	OH	RICHMOND HEIGHTS, CITY OF	3901260005B	04-NOV-97	97-05-4444A	02
05	OH	ROCKY RIVER, CITY OF	3953720003B	28-JUL-97	97-05-1720A	02
05	OH	ROSSFORD, CITY OF	3905890001B	15-JUL-97	97-05-4186A	02
05	OH	SHAKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	3901290003C	11-AUG-97	97-05-3812A	02
05	OH	SHARONVILLE,CITY OF	3902360001C	08-SEP-97	97-05-4678A	02
05	OH	SHELBY COUNTY *	3905030055C	24-JUL-97	97-05-3916A	02
05	OH	SHELBY COUNTY *	3905030060C	08-SEP-97	97-05-4790A	02
05	OH	SHELBY COUNTY *	3905030060C	01-OCT-97	97-05-5238A	02
05	OH	STARK COUNTY*	3907800085B	13-AUG-97	97-05-4138A	02
05	OH	STARK COUNTY*	3907800115B	17-NOV-97	97-05-5554A	02
05	OH	STOW, CITY OF	3905320005B	14-OCT-97	97-05-227P	05
05	OH	STRONGSVILLE, CITY OF	3901320005B	08-DEC-97	97-05-4250A	02
05	OH	SUMMIT COUNTY *	3907810015B	30-JUL-97	97-05-2130A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	15-AUG-97	97-05-3824A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	30-JUL-97	97-05-3948A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	23-SEP-97	97-05-4782A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	24-NOV-97	97-05-5448A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	18-NOV-97	98-05-096A	02
05	OH	TOLEDO, CITY OF	3953730005A	22-DEC-97	98-05-746A	02
05	OH	TROY, CITY OF	3904020005B	24-JUL-97	97-05-2286A	02
05	OH	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY*	3907820070B	14-JUL-97	97-05-720A	02
05	OH	VAN WERT COUNTY*	3907840002B	13-OCT-97	97-05-5004A	02
05	OH	WARREN COUNTY*	3907570085C	28-AUG-97	97-05-3076A	02
05	OH	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	3905660025B	11-AUG-97	97-05-3170A	02
05	OH	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	3905660125B	08-DEC-97	98-05-488A	02
05	OH	WAVERLY, CITY OF	39131C0045B	29-AUG-97	97-05-245P	06
05	OH	WAVERLY, CITY OF	39131C0045B	21-OCT-97	97-05-347P	05
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090025C	03-OCT-97	97-05-2688A	02
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090037C	02-JUL-97	97-05-3660A	02
05	OH	WOOD COUNTY *	3908090050C	22-DEC-97	97-05-4552A	02
05	OH	WYANDOT COUNTY*	3907870075C	25-AUG-97	97-05-3806A	02
05	WI	BARRON COUNTY *	5505680225C	09-DEC-97	97-05-223P	05
05	WI	BIRCHWOOD, VILLAGE OF	550574 B	22-JUL-97	97-05-4000A	02
05	WI	BRILLION, CITY OF	5500360001C	26-NOV-97	98-05-432A	02
05	WI	BROWN COUNTY *	5500200150B	02-JUL-97	97-05-2702A	17
05	WI	CALUMET COUNTY *	5500350140B	04-AUG-97	97-05-3536A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810200C	07-OCT-97	97-05-2938A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810200C	23-SEP-97	97-05-3236A	02
05	WI	COLUMBIA COUNTY *	5505810200C	07-OCT-97	97-05-3244A	02
05	WI	DANE COUNTY*	5500770275C	02-DEC-97	97-05-225P	05
05	WI	DANE COUNTY*	5500770150C	30-JUL-97	97-05-3704A	02
05	WI	DOOR COUNTY *	5501090045A	26-NOV-97	98-05-478A	02
05	WI	DOOR COUNTY *	5501090105A	31-DEC-97	98-05-636A	02
05	WI	DOUGLAS COUNTY *	5505380450B	21-AUG-97	97-05-3972A	02
05	WI	DUNN COUNTY *	5501180100A	24-JUL-97	97-05-3954A	02
05	WI	FERRYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	555553 A	07-OCT-97	97-05-5520A	02
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310060B	21-OCT-97	97-05-3156A	01
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310060B	21-AUG-97	97-05-4546A	02
05	WI	FOND DU LAC COUNTY *	5501310115B	03-OCT-97	97-05-5144A	02
05	WI	FOND DU LAC, CITY OF	5501360005D	17-OCT-97	97-05-4742A	02
05	WI	FOND DU LAC, CITY OF	5501360005D	14-NOV-97	97-05-5152A	02
05	WI	FREEMONT, VILLAGE OF	5504960001C	07-JUL-97	97-05-2890A	01
05	WI	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	5504720011B	10-SEP-97	95-05-323P	05
05	WI	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	5504720008B	16-DEC-97	97-05-151P	05

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	WI	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF	5504720011B	31-OCT-97	97-05-363P	05
05	WI	GREEN BAY, CITY OF	5500220005E	29-OCT-97	97-05-4888A	02
05	WI	GREEN BAY, CITY OF	5500220020E	31-DEC-97	98-05-030A	01
05	WI	GREEN COUNTY *	5501570010B	10-NOV-97	97-05-5504A	02
05	WI	GREEN COUNTY *	5501640001B	10-NOV-97	97-05-5504A	02
05	WI	GREEN LAKE COUNTY *	5501650004A	04-SEP-97	97-05-4506A	02
05	WI	HORTONVILLE, VILLAGE OF	5505290002A	29-DEC-97	98-05-758A	02
05	WI	HOWARD, VILLAGE OF	5500230005B	16-SEP-97	97-05-4744A	02
05	WI	HOWARD, VILLAGE OF	5500230005B	13-OCT-97	97-05-5034A	02
05	WI	IRON COUNTY*	5501820008B	17-OCT-97	97-05-4820A	02
05	WI	IRON COUNTY*	5501820008B	17-OCT-97	97-05-4908A	02
05	WI	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	5501910050B	13-AUG-97	97-05-3648A	02
05	WI	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	5501910250B	03-DEC-97	98-05-218A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170160A	30-JUL-97	97-05-2772A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170170A	25-AUG-97	97-05-4486A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170120A	10-DEC-97	98-05-490A	02
05	WI	LA CROSSE COUNTY *	5502170120A	31-DEC-97	98-05-952A	02
05	WI	MADISON, CITY OF	5500830010D	02-DEC-97	97-05-225P	05
05	WI	MADISON, CITY OF	5500830019D	12-DEC-97	98-05-028A	01
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450525B	15-OCT-97	97-05-3290A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450200B	29-OCT-97	97-05-3990A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450225B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4370A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450375B	31-OCT-97	97-05-5584A	01
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450375B	26-NOV-97	98-05-168A	01
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450525B	17-NOV-97	98-05-336A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450425B	26-NOV-97	98-05-544A	02
05	WI	MARATHON COUNTY *	5502450375B	15-DEC-97	98-05-720A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590725B	15-OCT-97	97-05-3092A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590625B	19-AUG-97	97-05-3144A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590755B	07-JUL-97	97-05-3876A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590755B	03-OCT-97	97-05-4464A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590755B	31-OCT-97	97-05-5428A	02
05	WI	MARINETTE COUNTY *	5502590575B	22-JUL-97	97-05-996A	02
05	WI	MARQUETTE COUNTY*	5506010025B	26-NOV-97	98-05-610A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	08-SEP-97	97-05-4612A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	03-DEC-97	98-05-368A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505370050C	26-NOV-97	98-05-458A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	24-NOV-97	98-05-464A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	26-NOV-97	98-05-550A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	26-NOV-97	98-05-580A	02
05	WI	MENASHA, CITY OF	5505100005C	26-NOV-97	98-05-582A	02
05	WI	MEQUON, CITY OF	55089C0090D	07-OCT-97	97-05-4728A	02
05	WI	MEQUON, CITY OF	55089C0090D	31-OCT-97	97-05-5442A	02
05	WI	MONROE COUNTY *	5505710135B	23-SEP-97	97-05-4892A	17
05	WI	MUSKEGO, CITY OF	5504860004B	03-DEC-97	95-05-191P	05
05	WI	MUSKEGO, CITY OF	5504860002B	08-AUG-97	97-05-4404A	02
05	WI	NEW HOLSTEIN, CITY OF	5500390001B	16-DEC-97	97-05-3576P	05
05	WI	NEW LONDON, CITY OF	5503080001A	06-NOV-97	97-05-4686A	01
05	WI	OCONTO, CITY OF	5502970001B	13-OCT-97	97-05-4722A	02
05	WI	OCONTO, CITY OF	5502970001B	22-DEC-97	98-05-974A	02
05	WI	OSHKOSH, CITY OF	5505110020D	02-DEC-97	97-05-5528A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020150B	30-JUL-97	97-05-2670A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020083C	07-JUL-97	97-05-3958A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020050B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4206A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020050B	27-OCT-97	97-05-5598A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020050B	29-DEC-97	98-05-346A	02
05	WI	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY *	5503020050B	15-DEC-97	98-05-764A	02
05	WI	OZAUKEE COUNTY *	55089C0070D	16-JUL-97	97-05-2984A	02
05	WI	PLEASANT PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF	5506130010B	03-OCT-97	97-05-5324A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470080B	15-AUG-97	97-05-3616A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	27-AUG-97	97-05-3870A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	30-JUL-97	97-05-4014A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	19-AUG-97	97-05-4438A	01
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	26-NOV-97	97-05-5204A	01
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470045B	08-DEC-97	98-05-334A	02
05	WI	RACINE COUNTY *	5503470010B	31-DEC-97	98-05-796A	02
05	WI	RICHLAND COUNTY*	5503560225B	18-SEP-97	97-05-3456A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910215B	04-SEP-97	97-05-5010A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910250B	12-NOV-97	98-05-452A	02
05	WI	SAUK COUNTY *	5503910210B	17-DEC-97	98-05-938A	02
05	WI	SCHOFIELD, CITY OF	5555790001C	16-JUL-97	97-05-4112A	02
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120150B	02-JUL-97	97-05-3706A	02
05	WI	SHAWANO COUNTY *	5504120150B	07-AUG-97	97-05-4364A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
05	WI	SHELL LAKE, CITY OF	5504690001D	24-DEC-97	98-05-862A	02
05	WI	THERESA, VILLAGE OF	5501060001B	04-SEP-97	97-05-4504A	02
05	WI	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY *	555585 A	15-AUG-97	97-05-3740A	02
05	WI	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY *	555585 A	04-SEP-97	97-05-4418A	02
05	WI	VERNON COUNTY *	5504500025B	06-NOV-97	98-05-160A	02
05	WI	WALPACA COUNTY*	5504920135A	13-OCT-97	97-05-4664A	02
05	WI	WALPACA COUNTY*	5504920155A	25-AUG-97	97-05-4812A	02
05	WI	WALPACA COUNTY*	5504920155A	24-DEC-97	98-05-1012A	02
05	WI	WALPACA COUNTY*	5504920155A	18-NOV-97	98-05-482A	02
05	WI	WALWORTH COUNTY *	5504620020B	29-AUG-97	97-05-3432A	02
05	WI	WALWORTH COUNTY *	5504620085B	21-OCT-97	97-05-5536A	02
05	WI	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	5504710055B	31-DEC-97	97-05-5042A	02
05	WI	WASHINGTON COUNTY *	5504710060B	15-OCT-97	97-05-5398A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760040C	12-SEP-97	97-05-3394A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760010B	16-JUL-97	97-05-3656A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760030B	12-SEP-97	97-05-4296A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760080C	15-OCT-97	97-05-5450A	02
05	WI	WAUKESHA COUNTY*	5504760010B	24-NOV-97	98-05-426A	02
05	WI	WAUPUN, CITY OF	5501080001E	23-SEP-97	97-05-3932A	02
05	WI	WAUPUN, CITY OF	5501080001E	04-SEP-97	97-05-4582A	02
05	WI	WAUSHARA COUNTY*	5505400125B	28-JUL-97	97-05-3538A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	22-JUL-97	97-05-3564A	01
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	31-OCT-97	97-05-4332A	01
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	07-OCT-97	97-05-4388A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	28-AUG-97	97-05-4428A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	31-OCT-97	97-05-4864A	01
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370075C	18-NOV-97	97-05-5246A	02
05	WI	WINNEBAGO COUNTY *	5505370050C	31-DEC-97	98-05-1022A	02
06	AR	BATESVILLE, CITY OF	0500910005B	25-JUL-97	97-06-604P	06
06	AR	BENTON COUNTY	05007C0035E	24-OCT-97	97-06-1354A	02
06	AR	BENTON COUNTY	05007C0125E	14-AUG-97	97-06-718A	02
06	AR	BENTON COUNTY	05007C0200E	15-SEP-97	97-06-809A	02
06	AR	BENTONVILLE, CITY OF	05007C0045E	07-NOV-97	97-06-1356A	02
06	AR	BENTONVILLE, CITY OF	05007C0065E	13-AUG-97	97-06-864A	02
06	AR	CAMDEN, CITY OF	0501630004A	10-DEC-97	97-06-1137A	02
06	AR	CAMDEN, CITY OF	0501630002A	02-JUL-97	97-06-543A	02
06	AR	CLEBURNE COUNTY	0504240125C	22-AUG-97	97-06-747A	02
06	AR	CLEBURNE COUNTY	0504240025C	07-NOV-97	97-06-986A	02
06	AR	CLEBURNE COUNTY	0504240125C	31-DEC-97	98-06-247A	02
06	AR	CONWAY, CITY OF	05045C0130F	29-JUL-97	97-06-334A	01
06	AR	CONWAY, CITY OF	05045C0140E	22-SEP-97	97-06-699A	02
06	AR	CRAIGHEAD COUNTY	05031C0153C	20-AUG-97	97-06-985A	02
06	AR	CRAIGHEAD COUNTY	05031C0165C	20-AUG-97	97-06-985A	02
06	AR	HOT SPRINGS, CITY OF	05051C0156C	08-AUG-97	97-06-400A	02
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800010E	14-OCT-97	97-06-1303A	02
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800010E	31-JUL-97	97-06-210P	08
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800010E	23-SEP-97	97-06-549A	01
06	AR	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	0501800010E	14-AUG-97	97-06-996A	02
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0131C	30-OCT-97	97-06-1290A	01
06	AR	JONESBORO, CITY OF	05031C0044C	23-DEC-97	98-06-124A	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810006E	27-AUG-97	97-06-1022A	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501790381C	20-NOV-97	97-06-1331A	01
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810020E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1358A	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810006E	02-JUL-97	97-06-779A	02
06	AR	LITTLE ROCK, CITY OF	0501810005E	23-DEC-97	98-06-220A	01
06	AR	LONOKE COUNTY	0504480060B	09-OCT-97	97-06-659A	01
06	AR	LONOKE COUNTY	0504480250B	15-AUG-97	97-06-888A	02
06	AR	MCGEHEE, CITY OF	0500680005C	17-SEP-97	97-06-1152A	02
06	AR	MCGEHEE, CITY OF	0500680005C	23-SEP-97	97-06-909A	02
06	AR	MENA, CITY OF	050177B	25-NOV-97	97-06-1205A	02
06	AR	MONTICELLO, CITY OF	0500740005A	10-NOV-97	98-06-100A	02
06	AR	MORRILTON, CITY OF	0500440005B	03-JUL-97	97-06-453A	01
06	AR	PARAGOULD, CITY OF	0500850010D	10-NOV-97	97-06-1288A	02
06	AR	PINE BLUFF, CITY OF	0501090005B	14-AUG-97	97-06-381A	02
06	AR	PRAIRIE COUNTY	0504590175B	18-NOV-97	98-06-026A	02
06	AR	PULASKI COUNTY	0501790302C	03-OCT-97	97-06-1081A	02
06	AR	PULASKI COUNTY	0501800010E	31-JUL-97	97-06-210P	08
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155G	24-OCT-97	97-06-1282A	02
06	AR	ROGERS, CITY OF	05007C0155G	28-OCT-97	R6-98-10-000	02
06	AR	SEBASTIAN COUNTY	050462B	28-AUG-97	97-06-1052A	02
06	AR	SPRINGDALE, CITY OF	05143C0017C	11-DEC-97	97-06-1197P	05
06	AR	SPRINGDALE, CITY OF	05143C0036C	11-DEC-97	97-06-1197P	05
06	AR	SPRINGDALE, CITY OF	05143C0016C	02-JUL-97	97-06-393A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002B	19-SEP-97	97-06-1085A	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002B	17-OCT-97	97-06-1322A	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002B	25-JUL-97	97-06-834A	02
06	AR	STUTTGART, CITY OF	050002B	30-DEC-97	98-06-381A	02
06	AR	UNION COUNTY	0502050006B	15-AUG-97	97-06-1033A	02
06	AR	UNION COUNTY	0502050006B	30-DEC-97	98-06-343A	02
06	AR	VAN BUREN, CITY OF	05033C0170F	02-JUL-97	97-06-587A	01
06	AR	WEST FORK, TOWN OF	05143C0170C	07-NOV-97	97-06-1035A	02
06	AR	YELL COUNTY	0504690004A	03-OCT-97	97-06-1360A	02
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010F	04-SEP-97	97-06-1177V	19
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460015F	04-SEP-97	97-06-1177V	19
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460015F	29-OCT-97	98-06-015A	01
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460015F	24-NOV-97	R6-97-11-062	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130040B	19-SEP-97	97-06-1121A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130045C	10-SEP-97	97-06-1153A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130120C	02-DEC-97	97-06-1263A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130045C	29-OCT-97	97-06-1381A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130040B	24-JUL-97	97-06-277A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130065C	16-SEP-97	97-06-579A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130035C	06-AUG-97	97-06-671A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130040B	21-NOV-97	98-06-023A	01
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130035C	21-NOV-97	98-06-054A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130035C	14-NOV-97	98-06-150A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130040B	10-DEC-97	98-06-281A	02
06	LA	ASCENSION PARISH	2200130040B	16-DEC-97	98-06-370A	01
06	LA	BAKER, CITY OF	2251930005D	24-SEP-97	97-06-1048A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330010C	22-SEP-97	97-06-1186A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	26-SEP-97	97-06-1203A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER CITY, CITY OF	2200330030C	06-AUG-97	97-06-875A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310315B	21-OCT-97	97-06-1349A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310475B	21-OCT-97	97-06-1350A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310315B	10-JUL-97	97-06-703A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	14-JUL-97	97-06-704A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	02-OCT-97	97-06-737A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	22-AUG-97	97-06-839A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	06-AUG-97	97-06-877A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	08-AUG-97	97-06-906A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	20-AUG-97	97-06-972A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310305B	24-OCT-97	98-06-013A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	31-OCT-97	98-06-072A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310390B	07-NOV-97	98-06-093A	01
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310475B	14-NOV-97	98-06-155A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	09-DEC-97	98-06-243A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310315B	11-DEC-97	98-06-257A	02
06	LA	BOSSIER PARISH	2200310285B	17-DEC-97	98-06-320A	02
06	LA	CADDO PARISH	2203610210C	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	CADDO PARISH	2203610220C	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	CADDO PARISH	2203610170C	14-OCT-97	97-06-1302A	02
06	LA	CADDO PARISH	2203610175C	23-OCT-97	97-06-1347A	02
06	LA	CADDO PARISH	2203610175C	20-AUG-97	97-06-970A	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH	2200370225C	02-SEP-97	97-06-1044A	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH	2200370225C	02-OCT-97	97-06-1233A	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH	2200370400C	13-NOV-97	97-06-1364A	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH	2200370250C	20-AUG-97	97-06-957A	02
06	LA	CALCASIEU PARISH	2200370350B	24-OCT-97	98-06-027A	02
06	LA	DENHAM SPRINGS, CITY OF	2201160005B	01-DEC-97	98-06-182A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	02-OCT-97	97-06-1246A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	09-OCT-97	97-06-1275A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580100D	17-OCT-97	97-06-1332A	01
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580085D	06-AUG-97	97-06-651A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	06-AUG-97	97-06-821A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580085D	12-AUG-97	97-06-920A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580125C	07-NOV-97	98-06-068A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	26-NOV-97	98-06-198A	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	27-AUG-97	R6-97-08-060	02
06	LA	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	2200580110D	19-DEC-97	R6-97-12-061	02
06	LA	EVANGELINE PARISH	2200640007B	19-SEP-97	97-06-1223A	01
06	LA	EVANGELINE PARISH	2200640007B	22-AUG-97	97-06-927A	01
06	LA	HAMMOND, CITY OF	2202080001C	25-JUL-97	97-06-648A	02
06	LA	IBERIA PARISH	2200780150C	07-NOV-97	97-06-1182A	02
06	LA	JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	2200950020B	15-OCT-97	97-06-1328A	02
06	LA	JEFFERSON PARISH	22051C0135E	25-SEP-97	97-06-1064A	02
06	LA	JEFFERSON PARISH	22051C0040E	24-JUL-97	97-06-697A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	LA	KINDER, TOWN OF	220010C	15-OCT-97	97-06-735A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0075G	05-SEP-97	97-06-1083A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0060G	31-OCT-97	97-06-1143A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0065G	03-OCT-97	97-06-1196A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0065G	25-JUL-97	97-06-663A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0010G	13-AUG-97	97-06-836A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0040G	22-AUG-97	97-06-989A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0070G	05-DEC-97	98-06-024A	01
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0010G	05-DEC-97	98-06-144A	01
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0020G	16-DEC-97	98-06-192A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0060G	21-NOV-97	98-06-279A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0040G	03-NOV-97	R6-98-10-141	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE PARISH	22055C0040G	03-NOV-97	R6-98-10-141	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	05-SEP-97	97-06-1010A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	15-SEP-97	97-06-1040A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0030G	10-SEP-97	97-06-1113A	01
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	24-SEP-97	97-06-1144A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	07-NOV-97	97-06-1334A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	18-AUG-97	97-06-881A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0065G	24-SEP-97	97-06-887A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	02-DEC-97	98-06-211A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	05-DEC-97	98-06-219A	02
06	LA	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	22055C0045G	17-DEC-97	98-06-323A	02
06	LA	LAFOURCHE PARISH	2252020275C	10-DEC-97	98-06-297A	02
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400010E	07-OCT-97	97-06-1181A	01
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400005E	04-JUL-97	97-06-833V	19
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400010E	04-JUL-97	97-06-833V	19
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	08-AUG-97	97-06-1042A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	15-SEP-97	97-06-1124A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	16-SEP-97	97-06-1139A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	26-SEP-97	97-06-1204A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	22-SEP-97	97-06-1293A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	23-OCT-97	97-06-556P	06
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	14-JUL-97	97-06-646A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	10-JUL-97	97-06-693A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	10-JUL-97	97-06-708A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	10-JUL-97	97-06-738A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	01-AUG-97	97-06-899A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	27-AUG-97	97-06-918A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	07-NOV-97	97-06-945A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	15-OCT-97	97-06-951A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	05-SEP-97	97-06-953A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	21-NOV-97	98-06-037A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	13-NOV-97	98-06-127A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130025B	05-DEC-97	98-06-157A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	21-NOV-97	98-06-176A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	21-NOV-97	98-06-187A	02
06	LA	LIVINGSTON PARISH	2201130100B	11-DEC-97	98-06-336A	01
06	LA	MANY, TOWN OF	22085C0215C	08-AUG-97	97-06-586A	02
06	LA	NATCHITOCHES PARISH	2201290125B	19-SEP-97	97-06-1147A	02
06	LA	NATCHITOCHES PARISH	2201290125B	24-OCT-97	98-06-066A	02
06	LA	OUACHITA PARISH	22073C0050E	31-OCT-97	98-06-010A	01
06	LA	OUACHITA PARISH	22073C0065E	31-DEC-97	98-06-376A	02
06	LA	PEARL RIVER, TOWN OF	2202030001B	10-JUL-97	97-06-531A	02
06	LA	PINEVILLE, CITY OF	2201510005B	17-NOV-97	97-06-813P	05
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450250C	03-SEP-97	97-06-1013A	02
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450250C	05-SEP-97	97-06-1067A	02
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450130C	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450135C	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450235D	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450250C	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450275C	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450350C	04-SEP-97	97-06-1176V	19
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450155B	13-AUG-97	97-06-748A	02
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450145D	17-NOV-97	97-06-813P	05
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH	2201450125B	20-AUG-97	97-06-818A	02
06	LA	SABINE PARISH	22085C0205C	06-AUG-97	97-06-574A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360004D	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360005D	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360008C	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360013D	20-OCT-97	97-06-091P	05
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034E	29-AUG-97	97-06-1036A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	05-SEP-97	97-06-1063A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	15-SEP-97	97-06-1080A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360025C	24-OCT-97	97-06-1096A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	16-SEP-97	97-06-1136A	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	14-OCT-97	97-06-1180A	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030E	02-OCT-97	97-06-1227A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	14-OCT-97	97-06-1299A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	17-OCT-97	97-06-1323A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	29-OCT-97	97-06-1373A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360010D	08-JUL-97	97-06-420A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360018C	18-JUL-97	97-06-554A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	08-JUL-97	97-06-597A	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034E	20-AUG-97	97-06-677A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	05-NOV-97	97-06-783A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	25-JUL-97	97-06-841A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	29-AUG-97	97-06-919A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030E	20-AUG-97	97-06-973A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360013D	20-AUG-97	97-06-981A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360008C	17-SEP-97	97-06-988A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	29-OCT-97	98-06-014A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360029E	10-DEC-97	98-06-062A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	21-NOV-97	98-06-186A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360034E	02-DEC-97	98-06-200A	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	26-AUG-97	R6-96-08-079	01
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360030E	12-AUG-97	R6-97-08-025	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	17-SEP-97	R6-97-09-051	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360029E	29-SEP-97	R6-97-09-101	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360033E	25-NOV-97	R6-97-11-091	02
06	LA	SHREVEPORT, CITY OF	2200360028E	31-OCT-97	R6-98-10-140	02
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH	2201780225B	21-OCT-97	97-06-1217A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050360C	02-OCT-97	97-06-1244A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050440C	15-OCT-97	97-06-1312A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050360C	29-AUG-97	97-06-922A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050300C	27-AUG-97	97-06-931A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050245C	19-NOV-97	98-06-031A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050300C	10-NOV-97	98-06-097A	02
06	LA	ST. TAMMANY PARISH	2252050440C	10-NOV-97	98-06-128A	01
06	LA	SULPHUR, CITY OF	2200410001B	05-DEC-97	98-06-098A	02
06	LA	TANGIPAHOA PARISH	2202060175D	02-JUL-97	97-06-551A	02
06	LA	TANGIPAHOA PARISH	2202060175D	10-JUL-97	97-06-667A	02
06	LA	TANGIPAHOA PARISH	2202060175D	17-JUL-97	97-06-769A	02
06	LA	VERNON PARISH	2202280006B	01-AUG-97	97-06-668A	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0327D	25-SEP-97	97-06-1026P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0328D	25-SEP-97	97-06-1026P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0329D	25-SEP-97	97-06-1026P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0341D	10-SEP-97	97-06-1031A	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0326D	05-SEP-97	97-06-1046P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0336D	24-OCT-97	97-06-1054P	06
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0327D	10-SEP-97	97-06-1071P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0356D	15-SEP-97	97-06-1075P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0357D	15-SEP-97	97-06-1075P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0118D	10-SEP-97	97-06-1111A	01
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0328D	03-OCT-97	97-06-1175P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0329D	03-OCT-97	97-06-1175P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0137D	24-NOV-97	97-06-139P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0336D	26-AUG-97	97-06-250P	06
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0367D	02-JUL-97	97-06-344A	02
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0137D	01-AUG-97	97-06-347P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0141D	01-AUG-97	97-06-347P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0351D	01-JUL-97	97-06-670P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0358D	16-JUL-97	97-06-776P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0359D	16-JUL-97	97-06-776P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0367D	16-JUL-97	97-06-776P	05
06	NM	ALBUQUERQUE, CITY OF	35001C0329D	30-DEC-97	98-06-273A	01
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0142D	16-SEP-97	96-06-517P	06
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0326D	05-SEP-97	97-06-1046P	05
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0328D	03-OCT-97	97-06-1175P	06
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0117D	24-JUL-97	97-06-346A	01
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0337D	18-JUL-97	97-06-822A	02
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0153D	20-AUG-97	97-06-958A	02
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0329D	31-OCT-97	98-06-038P	05
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0343D	15-DEC-97	98-06-114A	02
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0333D	17-DEC-97	98-06-231A	02
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0333D	23-DEC-97	98-06-256A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0133D	22-DEC-97	98-06-275P	05
06	NM	BERNALILLO COUNTY	35001C0134D	22-DEC-97	98-06-275P	05
06	NM	BERNALILLO, TOWN OF	35043C0908C	22-DEC-97	98-06-314A	02
06	NM	ESPANOLA, CITY OF	3500491280C	01-AUG-97	97-06-387A	02
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	15-SEP-97	97-06-1130A	01
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1355A	02
06	NM	LAS CRUCES, CITY OF	35013C0631E	22-AUG-97	97-06-854A	01
06	NM	LOS RANCHOS, VILLAGE OF	35001C0117D	05-NOV-97	98-06-063A	02
06	NM	OTERO COUNTY	3500440016B	10-DEC-97	98-06-245A	02
06	NM	RATON, CITY OF	350008B	10-SEP-97	97-06-428A	01
06	NM	ROSWELL, CITY OF	3500060006B	23-OCT-97	97-06-1061A	02
06	NM	SANTA FE COUNTY	3500690525B	24-JUL-97	97-06-227P	06
06	NM	SANTA FE COUNTY	3500690175B	24-JUL-97	97-06-696A	02
06	NM	SANTA FE, CITY OF	3500700011B	27-AUG-97	97-06-830A	02
06	OK	BARTLESVILLE, CITY OF	4002200016D	02-OCT-97	97-06-1237A	01
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070010B	24-JUL-97	97-06-816A	02
06	OK	BIXBY, TOWN OF	4002070005B	22-AUG-97	97-06-923A	01
06	OK	BLACKWELL, CITY OF	4000780002C	30-DEC-97	98-06-371A	02
06	OK	BLAINE COUNTY	4000110125A	24-OCT-97	98-06-087A	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360007D	10-JUL-97	97-06-702A	02
06	OK	BROKEN ARROW, CITY OF	4002360004D	10-DEC-97	98-06-263A	02
06	OK	CHEROKEE COUNTY	40021C0040C	08-JUL-97	97-06-569A	02
06	OK	CHEROKEE COUNTY	40021C0040C	10-NOV-97	98-06-091A	02
06	OK	CHICKASHA, CITY OF	4002340002D	15-JUL-97	97-06-570A	01
06	OK	CHOCTAW, CITY OF	4003570005B	24-OCT-97	97-06-1268A	02
06	OK	CLEVELAND COUNTY	40027C0095F	02-SEP-97	97-06-1086A	02
06	OK	CLEVELAND COUNTY	40027C0080F	11-DEC-97	98-06-291A	02
06	OK	COWETA, CITY OF	4002160001A	10-NOV-97	98-06-101A	02
06	OK	CRAIG COUNTY	4005400150A	20-AUG-97	97-06-948A	02
06	OK	CREEK COUNTY	4004900008B	24-JUL-97	97-06-701A	02
06	OK	CREEK COUNTY	4004900002B	01-AUG-97	97-06-824A	02
06	OK	DEL CITY, CITY OF	4002330002D	08-AUG-97	97-06-912A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020001B	17-SEP-97	97-06-1187A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020001B	15-AUG-97	97-06-610A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020002B	18-JUL-97	97-06-642A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020001B	14-AUG-97	97-06-932A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020003B	19-DEC-97	98-06-349A	02
06	OK	DELAWARE COUNTY	4005020003B	19-DEC-97	98-06-353A	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520020B	13-AUG-97	97-06-068P	06
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520010B	30-OCT-97	97-06-1260A	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520025D	30-OCT-97	97-06-1260A	02
06	OK	EDMOND, CITY OF	4002520020B	02-DEC-97	97-06-811P	05
06	OK	ENID, CITY OF	40047C0115C	20-NOV-97	97-06-1351A	01
06	OK	GLENPOOL, TOWN OF	4002080001D	06-AUG-97	97-06-265P	05
06	OK	JENKS, CITY OF	4004620165B	30-OCT-97	97-06-1238A	01
06	OK	JENKS, CITY OF	4004620190C	30-OCT-97	97-06-1238A	01
06	OK	JENKS, CITY OF	4002090002B	07-NOV-97	98-06-095A	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0258C	10-SEP-97	97-06-1093A	01
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0252C	14-NOV-97	97-06-1104P	05
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0256C	14-NOV-97	97-06-1104P	05
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0253D	24-OCT-97	97-06-1376A	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0232C	10-DEC-97	98-06-238A	02
06	OK	LAWTON, CITY OF	40031C0251C	10-DEC-97	98-06-253A	02
06	OK	MAYES COUNTY	4004580006B	10-DEC-97	98-06-302A	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0039F	11-SEP-97	97-06-1162A	01
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0037F	03-OCT-97	97-06-1252A	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0037F	01-AUG-97	97-06-879A	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0037F	10-NOV-97	98-06-102A	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0037F	27-AUG-97	R6-97-08-088	02
06	OK	MOORE, CITY OF	40027C0037F	03-NOV-97	R6-97-11-001	02
06	OK	MUSKOGEE COUNTY	40101C0100D	23-SEP-97	97-06-1142A	02
06	OK	NICOMA PARK, TOWN OF	4004240005A	02-OCT-97	97-06-1251A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	15-SEP-97	97-06-1151A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	15-SEP-97	97-06-1161A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0105F	15-OCT-97	97-06-1258A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	14-OCT-97	97-06-1314A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0115F	02-JUL-97	97-06-599A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0080F	24-JUL-97	97-06-787A	01
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	20-AUG-97	97-06-820A	01
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	17-OCT-97	98-06-017A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0080F	05-DEC-97	98-06-080A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	10-DEC-97	98-06-252A	02
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0095F	23-DEC-97	98-06-344A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	OK	NORMAN,CITY OF	40027C0090F	19-DEC-97	98-06-356A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	22-AUG-97	97-06-1038A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780175F	17-SEP-97	97-06-1050A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780205D	14-AUG-97	97-06-1087A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	10-SEP-97	97-06-1095A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780200D	10-SEP-97	97-06-1100A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780235C	02-DEC-97	97-06-1146A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	15-SEP-97	97-06-1150A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	23-SEP-97	97-06-1164A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	29-AUG-97	97-06-1200A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	15-OCT-97	97-06-1265A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780265D	17-OCT-97	97-06-1321A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	24-OCT-97	97-06-1352A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	15-OCT-97	97-06-1368A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	28-OCT-97	97-06-1369A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	12-AUG-97	97-06-404A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	12-AUG-97	97-06-404A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	17-JUL-97	97-06-536A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780265D	08-AUG-97	97-06-563A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780230C	08-AUG-97	97-06-585A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	08-JUL-97	97-06-634A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	08-JUL-97	97-06-716A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	14-JUL-97	97-06-741A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170F	17-JUL-97	97-06-766A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170F	17-JUL-97	97-06-767A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170F	01-AUG-97	97-06-775P	05
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780160D	27-AUG-97	97-06-900A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780115C	08-AUG-97	97-06-910A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780190F	15-AUG-97	97-06-963A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780110C	20-AUG-97	97-06-974A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780205D	31-OCT-97	98-06-018A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	21-NOV-97	98-06-173A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	21-NOV-97	98-06-174A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780255C	10-DEC-97	98-06-290A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780195C	22-DEC-97	98-06-358A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780175F	22-DEC-97	98-06-359A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780165D	30-DEC-97	98-06-442A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780175F	31-DEC-97	98-06-467A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	24-JUL-97	R6-97-07-096	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	12-AUG-97	R6-97-08-035	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	08-OCT-97	R6-97-10-024	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170F	07-NOV-97	R6-97-11-000	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780225F	07-NOV-97	R6-97-11-000	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY, CITY OF	4053780170F	26-NOV-97	R6-97-11-099	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA COUNTY	4004660245B	12-AUG-97	97-06-564A	02
06	OK	OKLAHOMA COUNTY	4004660055B	10-DEC-97	98-06-212A	02
06	OK	OWASSO, CITY OF	4002100002D	02-JUL-97	97-06-601A	02
06	OK	PAYNE COUNTY	4004930120D	09-OCT-97	97-06-1118A	02
06	OK	PONCA CITY, CITY OF	4000800005C	05-DEC-97	98-06-218A	02
06	OK	PONCA CITY, CITY OF	4000800010C	05-DEC-97	98-06-218A	02
06	OK	POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY	40125C0085D	18-SEP-97	97-06-1149A	02
06	OK	PRYOR CREEK,CITY OF	4001170002B	17-NOV-97	97-06-1007A	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY	4053790105B	19-SEP-97	97-06-1216A	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY	4053790105B	02-OCT-97	97-06-1277A	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY	4053790100B	18-JUL-97	97-06-742A	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY	4053790025B	14-AUG-97	97-06-928A	02
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY	4053790075B	02-DEC-97	98-06-191A	02
06	OK	SALLISAW, CITY OF	40135C0165E	07-NOV-97	97-06-1065A	01
06	OK	SAPULPA, CITY OF	4000530005B	01-AUG-97	97-06-658A	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0103D	10-JUL-97	97-06-692A	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0125D	13-NOV-97	98-06-140A	02
06	OK	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	40125C0101D	10-DEC-97	98-06-288A	02
06	OK	SLAUGHTERVILLE, TOWN OF	40027C0165F	24-OCT-97	97-06-1359A	02
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800003D	14-OCT-97	97-06-1117A	02
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800004D	15-OCT-97	97-06-1156A	02
06	OK	STILLWATER, CITY OF	4053800005D	14-OCT-97	97-06-1325A	02
06	OK	TULSA COUNTY	4004620085B	23-OCT-97	97-06-1362A	02
06	OK	TULSA COUNTY	4004620165B	14-NOV-97	97-06-1366A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810010E	09-DEC-97	97-06-1129P	05
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810030F	09-DEC-97	97-06-1129P	05
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810035F	09-DEC-97	97-06-1129P	05
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	18-SEP-97	97-06-1135A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810060F	23-OCT-97	97-06-1287A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	09-OCT-97	97-06-1300A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	23-DEC-97	97-06-1340P	06
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810040F	24-JUL-97	97-06-831A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810045F	13-AUG-97	97-06-838A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810065G	14-AUG-97	97-06-930A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	02-DEC-97	98-06-208A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810095E	02-DEC-97	98-06-208A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810095E	12-DEC-97	98-06-287A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	11-DEC-97	98-06-300A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810085G	30-DEC-97	98-06-309A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810090F	30-DEC-97	98-06-309A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810055E	30-DEC-97	98-06-378A	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	02-OCT-97	R6-97-09-151	02
06	OK	TULSA, CITY OF	4053810070G	10-OCT-97	R6-97-10-044	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY	4002150033B	10-JUL-97	97-06-673A	02
06	OK	WAGONER COUNTY	4002150029B	30-OCT-97	98-06-057A	02
06	OK	WAGONER, CITY OF	4002190005C	21-NOV-97	97-06-1335A	02
06	OK	WOODS COUNTY	4004810200A	03-JUL-97	97-06-804A	02
06	OK	YUKON, CITY OF	4000280005B	02-SEP-97	97-06-1037A	02
06	OK	YUKON, CITY OF	4000280005B	03-JUL-97	97-06-568A	02
06	TX	ABILENE, CITY OF	4854500020D	09-OCT-97	97-06-1284A	02
06	TX	ABILENE, CITY OF	4854500035D	16-OCT-97	97-06-1298A	01
06	TX	ALICE, CITY OF	4803940005C	17-DEC-97	98-06-317P	06
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0430G	23-JUL-97	97-06-255P	05
06	TX	ARGYLE, CITY OF	48121C0365E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0440H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0441H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0462H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0444H	05-SEP-97	97-06-1099A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0429H	26-SEP-97	97-06-1297A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0463H	20-AUG-97	97-06-688A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0437H	05-NOV-97	97-06-732A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0441H	05-NOV-97	97-06-732A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0443H	17-SEP-97	97-06-808A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0430H	14-OCT-97	97-06-929A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0429H	19-SEP-97	97-06-949A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0336H	05-DEC-97	98-06-132A	02
06	TX	ARLINGTON, CITY OF	48439C0336H	18-DEC-97	98-06-226A	02
06	TX	AUBREY, CITY OF	48121C0265E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	27-AUG-97	97-06-1019A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	02-OCT-97	97-06-1261A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255F	24-OCT-97	97-06-1266A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0175E	17-OCT-97	97-06-1270A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0165E	16-OCT-97	97-06-1295A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255F	24-OCT-97	97-06-1361A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0160E	14-AUG-97	97-06-848A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	08-AUG-97	97-06-942A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0195E	24-OCT-97	98-06-039A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0195E	23-DEC-97	98-06-161A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0255F	05-DEC-97	98-06-241A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0245E	09-DEC-97	98-06-254A	02
06	TX	AUSTIN, CITY OF	48453C0205E	17-DEC-97	98-06-352A	02
06	TX	AZLE, CITY OF	48439C0118H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	AZLE, CITY OF	48439C0119H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BANDERA COUNTY	4800200265A	02-JUL-97	97-06-641A	02
06	TX	BARTONVILLE, TOWN OF	48121C0510E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	BEDFORD, CITY OF	48439C0307H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BEDFORD, CITY OF	48439C0308H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BEDFORD, CITY OF	48439C0309H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BEDFORD, CITY OF	48439C0330H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BELLAIRE, CITY OF	48201C0855J	25-NOV-97	97-06-1045A	02
06	TX	BELLAIRE, CITY OF	48201C0855J	17-SEP-97	R6-97-09-040	02
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0380H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0395H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0380H	01-JUL-97	97-06-392P	05
06	TX	BENBROOK, CITY OF	48439C0390H	10-NOV-97	98-06-016A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0243E	13-AUG-97	97-06-1014A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0140E	09-OCT-97	97-06-1292A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0416E	14-OCT-97	97-06-1304A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0115E	11-DEC-97	97-06-500P	06
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0115E	19-SEP-97	97-06-520P	06
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0240E	14-JUL-97	97-06-684A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0477E	08-JUL-97	97-06-794P	06

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0120E	15-AUG-97	97-06-856P	06
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0385E	17-SEP-97	97-06-998A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0416E	14-OCT-97	98-06-012A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0457E	25-NOV-97	98-06-196A	02
06	TX	BEXAR COUNTY	48029C0385E	13-NOV-97	98-06-216A	02
06	TX	BONHAM WATER AUTHORITY	4815820005B	13-AUG-97	97-06-689A	02
06	TX	BRYAN, CITY OF	48041C0141C	24-OCT-97	97-06-1220A	02
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0037G	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0039F	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0050G	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48439C0540H	08-AUG-97	97-06-414A	02
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0033G	16-OCT-97	97-06-441P	05
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0041G	16-OCT-97	97-06-441P	05
06	TX	BURLESON, CITY OF	48251C0033G	05-SEP-97	97-06-982A	02
06	TX	BURNET COUNTY	48053C0120C	24-JUL-97	97-06-510A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	05-DEC-97	97-06-1134A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	17-SEP-97	97-06-1172A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	29-OCT-97	97-06-1226P	05
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	02-JUL-97	97-06-509P	05
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	17-SEP-97	97-06-524A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	12-AUG-97	97-06-680A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	16-SEP-97	97-06-736A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	06-AUG-97	97-06-823A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	02-OCT-97	97-06-966A	02
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	17-DEC-97	98-06-075A	01
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670015F	17-DEC-97	98-06-075A	01
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	05-DEC-97	98-06-215P	06
06	TX	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	4801670005G	02-DEC-97	98-06-315A	02
06	TX	CASTLE HILLS, CITY OF	48029C0268E	02-DEC-97	97-06-1316P	05
06	TX	CASTLE HILLS, CITY OF	48029C0269E	02-DEC-97	97-06-1316P	05
06	TX	CEDAR PARK, CITY OF	48491C0218C	18-AUG-97	97-06-339P	05
06	TX	CELINA, CITY OF	48085C0025G	14-AUG-97	97-06-472P	06
06	TX	CELINA, CITY OF	48085C0110G	14-AUG-97	97-06-472P	06
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0195H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0215H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0307H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0330H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	COLLEYVILLE, TOWN OF	48439C0215H	02-OCT-97	97-06-639A	02
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY	48085C0025G	14-AUG-97	97-06-472P	06
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY	48085C0110G	14-AUG-97	97-06-472P	06
06	TX	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	48089C0145C	30-DEC-97	98-06-071A	02
06	TX	COMAL COUNTY	4854630085C	10-JUL-97	97-06-484A	01
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0379F	24-OCT-97	97-06-1365A	01
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0205F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0359F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0386F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0387F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0359F	06-AUG-97	97-06-561A	02
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0379F	04-SEP-97	97-06-980A	01
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0359F	22-AUG-97	97-06-992A	02
06	TX	CONROE, CITY OF	48339C0359F	10-DEC-97	98-06-190A	02
06	TX	COPPELL, CITY OF	4801700010E	23-JUL-97	97-06-503P	05
06	TX	COPPELL, CITY OF	4801700010E	31-OCT-97	98-06-034A	01
06	TX	CORINTH, TOWN OF	48121C0389E	10-OCT-97	97-06-584P	06
06	TX	CORINTH, TOWN OF	48121C0393E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	CORSICANA, CITY OF	4804980005A	17-OCT-97	97-06-1228A	02
06	TX	DALLAS COUNTY	4801650335B	29-AUG-97	97-06-805A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	14-OCT-97	97-06-1119A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710090D	07-OCT-97	97-06-1283A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710055C	08-JUL-97	97-06-493A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710050D	10-JUL-97	97-06-621A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710185D	19-NOV-97	97-06-623A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710090D	21-JUL-97	97-06-640A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710030D	12-AUG-97	97-06-717A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710085D	24-OCT-97	97-06-750A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710065C	12-AUG-97	97-06-761A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710100D	12-AUG-97	97-06-761A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710205D	15-SEP-97	97-06-789A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710060D	24-JUL-97	97-06-799A	01
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710055C	29-AUG-97	97-06-807A	02
06	TX	DALLAS, CITY OF	4801710030D	30-DEC-97	98-06-380A	02
06	TX	DENTON COUNTY	48121C0540E	07-NOV-97	97-06-965A	02
06	TX	DENTON COUNTY	48121C0500E	21-NOV-97	R6-97-11-079	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0355E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0360E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0380E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0386E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0388E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	DENTON, CITY OF	48121C0380E	15-SEP-97	R6-97-09-000	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	02-OCT-97	97-06-1240A	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	28-OCT-97	97-06-1274A	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	21-OCT-97	97-06-1344A	02
06	TX	DESOTO, CITY OF	4801720020C	11-SEP-97	97-06-337P	05
06	TX	DOUBLE OAK, TOWN OF	48121C0540E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140022E	14-AUG-97	97-06-1002A	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140048B	24-OCT-97	97-06-1025A	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021D	17-JUL-97	97-06-865A	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021D	15-DEC-97	98-06-045A	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021D	10-NOV-97	98-06-113A	02
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021D	01-JUL-97	R6-97-07-013	01
06	TX	EL PASO, CITY OF	4802140021D	14-OCT-97	R6-97-10-000	01
06	TX	ENNIS, CITY OF	4802070005B	20-AUG-97	97-06-826P	06
06	TX	EULESS, CITY OF	48439C0330H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	EULESS, CITY OF	48439C0330H	25-JUL-97	97-06-739A	02
06	TX	FARMERS BRANCH, CITY OF	4801740005C	11-SEP-97	97-06-1000A	01
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0540E	22-AUG-97	97-06-1003A	01
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	24-SEP-97	97-06-1070A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0520E	10-SEP-97	97-06-1088P	06
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	10-SEP-97	97-06-1106A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0540E	07-NOV-97	97-06-1383A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0520E	18-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0540E	18-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	18-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	07-NOV-97	98-06-073A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	21-NOV-97	98-06-079A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0540E	07-NOV-97	98-06-096A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	12-DEC-97	98-06-248A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	10-DEC-97	98-06-280A	02
06	TX	FLOWER MOUND, TOWN OF	48121C0545E	31-DEC-97	98-06-386A	02
06	TX	FOREST HILL, CITY OF	48439C0420H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORNEY, CITY OF	480410B	01-AUG-97	97-06-365A	01
06	TX	FORT BEND COUNTY L.I.D. ι2	48157C0255J	16-OCT-97	97-06-1343P	06
06	TX	FORT BEND COUNTY L.I.D. ι7	48157C0235J	22-DEC-97	97-06-873A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0169H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0170H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0265H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0280H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0282H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0290H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0314H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0380H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0381H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0385H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0405H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0427H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0510H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0545H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0245H	24-SEP-97	97-06-1127A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0530H	21-OCT-97	97-06-1279A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0535H	15-OCT-97	97-06-1317A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0270H	06-AUG-97	97-06-151P	06
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	24-JUL-97	97-06-272P	06
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0380H	01-JUL-97	97-06-392P	05
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0290H	15-AUG-97	97-06-488A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0535H	11-SEP-97	97-06-682A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0285H	27-AUG-97	97-06-802A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	20-AUG-97	97-06-894A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0405H	08-AUG-97	97-06-895A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0295H	14-NOV-97	98-06-008A	01
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	14-NOV-97	98-06-086A	02
06	TX	FORT WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0395H	30-DEC-97	98-06-112A	02
06	TX	FRISCO, CITY OF	48085C0270G	14-JUL-97	97-06-757A	01
06	TX	FRISCO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	25-SEP-97	97-06-812P	05
06	TX	FRISCO, CITY OF	48085C0265G	03-SEP-97	97-06-863P	05

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06	TX	GAINESVILLE, CITY OF	4801540005B	04-SEP-97	97-06-1077A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	26-SEP-97	97-06-1208A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	26-SEP-97	97-06-1209A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	14-OCT-97	97-06-1219A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710005E	14-NOV-97	97-06-1385P	05
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	25-JUL-97	97-06-801A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710015D	21-NOV-97	97-06-851A	01
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	10-NOV-97	98-06-111A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710020D	25-NOV-97	98-06-204A	02
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	4854710005E	30-DEC-97	98-06-348A	02
06	TX	GILLESPIE COUNTY	4806960010B	31-OCT-97	98-06-021A	02
06	TX	GILLESPIE COUNTY	4806960011B	31-OCT-97	98-06-021A	02
06	TX	GILMER, CITY OF	480625B	24-OCT-97	97-06-1250A	02
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720010F	11-SEP-97	97-06-1128A	02
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720010F	12-DEC-97	97-06-1306P	05
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720005D	05-NOV-97	97-06-983A	01
06	TX	GRAND PRAIRIE, CITY OF	4854720010F	30-DEC-97	98-06-335P	05
06	TX	GRAPEVINE, CITY OF	48439C0205H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	GRAPEVINE, CITY OF	48439C0215H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	GRAPEVINE, CITY OF	48439C0215H	01-AUG-97	97-06-872A	02
06	TX	GRAYSON COUNTY	48181C0215D	02-DEC-97	98-06-077P	06
06	TX	GUADALUPE COUNTY	4802660150C	25-JUL-97	97-06-685A	02
06	TX	GUN BARREL, CITY OF	48213C0030C	02-OCT-97	97-06-1218A	02
06	TX	GUN BARREL, CITY OF	48213C0030C	07-NOV-97	98-06-081A	02
06	TX	GUNTER, TOWN OF	48181C0280D	16-JUL-97	96-06-479P	06
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0282H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0295H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0311H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0282H	15-AUG-97	97-06-712A	01
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0285H	08-JUL-97	97-06-722P	05
06	TX	HALTOM CITY, CITY OF	48439C0295H	08-JUL-97	97-06-722P	05
06	TX	HARKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	4800290001B	25-JUL-97	97-06-691A	02
06	TX	HARKER HEIGHTS, CITY OF	4800290001B	01-AUG-97	97-06-727A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0710J	09-OCT-97	97-06-041P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0720J	09-OCT-97	97-06-041P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0740J	09-OCT-97	97-06-041P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0430J	09-OCT-97	97-06-1012A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0320J	15-SEP-97	97-06-1020A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0245J	18-SEP-97	97-06-1023A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0610J	08-AUG-97	97-06-1029A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0440J	15-AUG-97	97-06-1057A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0630J	02-OCT-97	97-06-1078A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0615J	26-SEP-97	97-06-1140A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0445J	24-SEP-97	97-06-1221A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0315J	02-OCT-97	97-06-1232A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0320J	03-OCT-97	97-06-1289A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0235J	15-OCT-97	97-06-1319A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0470J	19-SEP-97	97-06-273P	05
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0805J	08-JUL-97	97-06-388A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0315J	15-AUG-97	97-06-514A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0305J	02-SEP-97	97-06-612A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0315J	02-SEP-97	97-06-612A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0530J	17-SEP-97	97-06-656A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0630J	01-AUG-97	97-06-660A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0315J	14-JUL-97	97-06-734A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0445J	15-JUL-97	97-06-758A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0260J	10-JUL-97	97-06-793A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0320J	01-AUG-97	97-06-835A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0315J	01-AUG-97	97-06-845A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0765J	15-AUG-97	97-06-850A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0245J	15-AUG-97	97-06-882A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0235J	25-SEP-97	97-06-937A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0445J	11-SEP-97	97-06-959A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0720J	04-AUG-97	97-06-997A	08
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0245J	13-NOV-97	98-06-048A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0435J	13-NOV-97	98-06-048A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0245J	07-NOV-97	98-06-070A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0265J	07-NOV-97	98-06-070A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0735J	13-NOV-97	98-06-138A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0735J	05-DEC-97	98-06-221A	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0435J	30-DEC-97	98-06-374A	01
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0635J	24-JUL-97	R6-97-07-088	02
06	TX	HARRIS COUNTY	48201C0455J	21-NOV-97	R6-97-11-079	02

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06	TX	HAYS COUNTY	4803210250B	25-JUL-97	97-06-756A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0175C	27-AUG-97	97-06-1017A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0030C	05-SEP-97	97-06-1060A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0075C	05-SEP-97	97-06-1060A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0030C	15-SEP-97	97-06-1116A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0030C	07-OCT-97	97-06-1294A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0175C	10-JUL-97	97-06-700A	02
06	TX	HENDERSON COUNTY	48213C0045C	10-DEC-97	98-06-289A	02
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0529E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0531E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0533E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0533E	24-JUL-97	R6-97-02-297	02
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0533E	16-JUL-97	R6-97-07-075	02
06	TX	HIGHLAND VILLAGE, VILLAGE OF	48121C0533E	28-AUG-97	R6-97-08-083	02
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY	4803560145B	02-OCT-97	97-06-1247A	02
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY	4803560145B	24-JUL-97	97-06-744A	02
06	TX	HOOD COUNTY	4803560140B	14-NOV-97	98-06-141A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0665J	09-OCT-97	97-06-1079A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0695J	10-SEP-97	97-06-1098A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0715J	09-OCT-97	97-06-1122A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0840J	07-OCT-97	97-06-1280A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0830J	17-OCT-97	97-06-1333A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0830J	12-AUG-97	97-06-583A	01
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0845J	15-JUL-97	97-06-598A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0310J	15-JUL-97	97-06-706A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0695J	17-JUL-97	97-06-752A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C1005J	20-AUG-97	97-06-975A	01
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0840J	10-NOV-97	98-06-110A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0835J	30-DEC-97	98-06-146A	01
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0880J	18-DEC-97	98-06-152A	02
06	TX	HOUSTON, CITY OF	48201C0830J	11-DEC-97	R6-97-12-045	02
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0195H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0308H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0312H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0316H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	HURST, CITY OF	48439C0306H	05-SEP-97	97-06-1089P	05
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800035C	21-OCT-97	97-06-687A	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	06-AUG-97	97-06-710A	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800035C	06-AUG-97	97-06-876A	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	14-AUG-97	97-06-941P	06
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800050C	10-DEC-97	98-06-299A	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800035C	08-OCT-97	R6-97-10-009	02
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	26-NOV-97	R6-97-11-091	01
06	TX	IRVING, CITY OF	4801800045D	10-DEC-97	R6-97-12-021	02
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0037G	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0039F	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0050G	08-DEC-97	97-06-1073P	05
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0033G	16-OCT-97	97-06-441P	05
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0041G	16-OCT-97	97-06-441P	05
06	TX	JOHNSON COUNTY	48251C0050G	17-DEC-97	98-06-004A	02
06	TX	JUSTIN, CITY OF	48121C0485E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	KELLER, CITY OF	48439C0170H	01-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	KELLER, CITY OF	48439C0188H	01-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	KELLER, CITY OF	48439C0190H	01-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	KENNEDALE, CITY OF	48439C0439H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	KERR COUNTY	4804190275B	28-AUG-97	97-06-1051A	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310002B	14-NOV-97	97-06-1056A	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	25-JUL-97	97-06-627A	01
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	01-AUG-97	97-06-628A	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310002B	25-JUL-97	97-06-629A	02
06	TX	KILLEEN, CITY OF	4800310003C	08-AUG-97	97-06-921A	02
06	TX	LAGO VISTA, CITY OF	48453C0360E	07-NOV-97	97-06-1372A	02
06	TX	LAKE DALLAS, CITY OF	48121C0393E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LAKE DALLAS, CITY OF	48121C0532E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LAKE WORTH, CITY OF	48439C0270H	06-AUG-97	97-06-151P	06
06	TX	LAKEWAY, CITY OF	48453C0325E	22-DEC-97	98-06-325A	02
06	TX	LEANDER, CITY OF	48491C0218C	03-SEP-97	97-06-288P	05
06	TX	LEON VALLEY, CITY OF	48029C0263E	02-DEC-97	97-06-1169A	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	05-SEP-97	97-06-1058A	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	14-OCT-97	97-06-1184A	01
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0533E	29-AUG-97	97-06-1201A	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1353A	01
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0565E	17-OCT-97	97-06-1375A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0565E	06-AUG-97	97-06-773A	01
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	01-AUG-97	97-06-901A	01
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0533E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0534E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0565E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0533E	21-NOV-97	98-06-116A	02
06	TX	LEWISVILLE, CITY OF	48121C0545E	30-DEC-97	98-06-328A	01
06	TX	LITTLE ELM, TOWN OF	48121C0420E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	LITTLE ELM, TOWN OF	48121C0420E	24-JUL-97	R6-97-07-102	02
06	TX	LLANO COUNTY	4812340285B	02-SEP-97	97-06-991A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK COUNTY	4809150004A	03-OCT-97	97-06-1307A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK COUNTY	4809150010A	20-NOV-97	98-06-035A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	17-SEP-97	97-06-1138A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	28-OCT-97	97-06-1345A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520050B	25-JUL-97	97-06-605A	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520050B	15-JUL-97	97-06-709A	01
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	15-AUG-97	97-06-956A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520025C	22-AUG-97	97-06-994A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	05-DEC-97	98-06-046A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	02-DEC-97	98-06-236A	02
06	TX	LUBBOCK, CITY OF	4804520045C	17-DEC-97	98-06-329A	02
06	TX	LUFKIN,CITY OF	4800090010C	04-SEP-97	97-06-884A	02
06	TX	LYTLE, CITY OF	4806920001B	17-DEC-97	98-06-195A	02
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0560H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	05-DEC-97	97-06-1178A	01
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0560H	28-AUG-97	97-06-538A	02
06	TX	MANSFIELD, CITY OF	48439C0580H	10-DEC-97	98-06-242A	02
06	TX	MCKINNEY, CITY OF	48085C0295G	23-DEC-97	97-06-871P	06
06	TX	MCLENNAN COUNTY	4804560140B	18-JUL-97	97-06-351P	06
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	29-OCT-97	97-06-1062A	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	18-SEP-97	97-06-1141A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	23-SEP-97	97-06-1163A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	02-OCT-97	97-06-1189A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	26-SEP-97	97-06-1199A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0038C	03-OCT-97	97-06-1236A	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	24-JUL-97	97-06-594A	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	08-AUG-97	97-06-790A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	08-AUG-97	97-06-878A	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	08-AUG-97	97-06-898A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	29-OCT-97	98-06-028A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0038C	29-OCT-97	98-06-032A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0101D	21-NOV-97	98-06-172A	02
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0019D	30-DEC-97	98-06-351A	01
06	TX	MIDLAND, CITY OF	48329C0082C	30-DEC-97	98-06-377A	02
06	TX	MISSION, CITY OF	4803340400C	17-JUL-97	97-06-324A	01
06	TX	MISSOURI CITY, CITY OF	48157C0270J	24-OCT-97	98-06-120A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0510F	15-AUG-97	97-06-1011A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0195F	10-SEP-97	97-06-1110A	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0195F	05-NOV-97	97-06-1254A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0660F	19-NOV-97	97-06-1363A	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0537F	26-SEP-97	97-06-183P	05
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0539F	26-SEP-97	97-06-183P	05
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0195F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0205F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0210F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0215F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0220F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0355F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0360F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0370F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0386F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0389F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0395F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0478F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0480F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0495F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0505F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0510F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0515F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0520F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0530F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0535F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0539F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0540F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0543F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0545F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0570F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0680F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0685F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0215F	20-AUG-97	97-06-828A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0215F	27-AUG-97	97-06-889A	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0510F	19-NOV-97	98-06-053A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0510F	18-NOV-97	98-06-056A	01
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0220F	25-NOV-97	98-06-160A	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0215F	05-DEC-97	98-06-234A	02
06	TX	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48339C0000	12-AUG-97	R6-97-08-033	02
06	TX	MURPHY, CITY OF	48085C0465G	31-OCT-97	97-06-578A	02
06	TX	NACOGDOCHES COUNTY	4809470012B	25-NOV-97	98-06-067A	02
06	TX	NAVARRO COUNTY	4809500001A	15-JUL-97	97-06-609P	06
06	TX	NAVARRO COUNTY	4809500005A	15-JUL-97	97-06-609P	06
06	TX	NAVARRO COUNTY	4809500009A	15-JUL-97	97-06-609P	06
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0190H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0284H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0301H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0303H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	29-SEP-97	97-06-1195P	06
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0195H	29-SEP-97	97-06-1195P	06
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0189H	30-JUL-97	97-06-547P	06
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0188H	01-AUG-97	97-06-846A	02
06	TX	NORTH RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0301H	01-AUG-97	97-06-846A	02
06	TX	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0537F	26-SEP-97	97-06-183P	05
06	TX	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0539F	26-SEP-97	97-06-183P	05
06	TX	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0537F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	OAK RIDGE NORTH, CITY OF	48339C0539F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	ODESSA, CITY OF	48135C0135C	02-JUL-97	97-06-638A	02
06	TX	PALO PINTO COUNTY	4805160025A	24-OCT-97	97-06-655A	02
06	TX	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0238F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	PANORAMA VILLAGE, CITY OF	48339C0238F	10-OCT-97	R6-97-10-033	02
06	TX	PFLUGERVILLE, CITY OF	48453C0115E	20-AUG-97	97-06-964A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	03-SEP-97	96-06-246P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	28-AUG-97	97-06-1055A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	09-SEP-97	97-06-1103P	06
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	07-NOV-97	97-06-1286A	01
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	17-DEC-97	97-06-1311A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	05-NOV-97	97-06-1346A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	19-SEP-97	97-06-456P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0440G	17-SEP-97	97-06-548A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0415G	14-NOV-97	97-06-555P	05
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	02-JUL-97	97-06-686A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0410G	02-JUL-97	97-06-695A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0420G	05-SEP-97	97-06-784A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	08-SEP-97	97-06-797A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0430G	18-AUG-97	97-06-960A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	20-NOV-97	98-06-083P	06
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	16-DEC-97	98-06-304A	02
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0445G	11-DEC-97	R6-97-12-044	02
06	TX	RANDALL COUNTY	4805320115B	07-OCT-97	97-06-1183A	02
06	TX	RANDALL COUNTY	4805320180B	07-OCT-97	97-06-1183A	02
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840005C	03-SEP-97	96-06-246P	05
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840015C	10-JUL-97	97-06-494A	02
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840015C	18-JUL-97	97-06-615A	01
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	4801840015C	14-NOV-97	98-06-153A	01
06	TX	RICHLAND HILLS, CITY OF	48439C0311H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	ROANOKE, CITY OF	48121C0515E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0330D	08-OCT-97	97-06-1378A	02
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0335C	01-AUG-97	97-06-412A	01
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0330D	08-AUG-97	97-06-849A	02
06	TX	ROUND ROCK, CITY OF	48491C0330D	07-AUG-97	97-06-869A	02
06	TX	ROWLETT, CITY OF	4801850005C	03-OCT-97	97-06-1230A	01
06	TX	ROWLETT, CITY OF	4801850005C	17-DEC-97	98-06-342A	02
06	TX	ROWLETT, CITY OF	4801850005C	30-DEC-97	98-06-372A	02
06	TX	SAN ANGELO, CITY OF	4806230010D	15-SEP-97	97-06-745A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	16-SEP-97	97-06-1018A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0140E	23-SEP-97	97-06-1198A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0434E	26-SEP-97	97-06-1243A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0292E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1291A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0257E	23-DEC-97	97-06-1308A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0268E	02-DEC-97	97-06-1316P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0269E	02-DEC-97	97-06-1316P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1326A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0417E	23-OCT-97	97-06-1371A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0289E	24-NOV-97	97-06-279P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0293E	24-NOV-97	97-06-279P	05
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0477E	12-AUG-97	97-06-366A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0281E	01-JUL-97	97-06-546P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0283E	01-JUL-97	97-06-546P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	02-JUL-97	97-06-567P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0276E	05-SEP-97	97-06-707A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0257E	24-JUL-97	97-06-726P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	15-JUL-97	97-06-733A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0140E	23-SEP-97	97-06-798A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0452E	17-OCT-97	97-06-825A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0263E	27-AUG-97	97-06-885A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0281E	01-AUG-97	97-06-946P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0283E	01-AUG-97	97-06-946P	06
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0291E	25-SEP-97	97-06-995A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0243E	24-OCT-97	98-06-040A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0276E	10-NOV-97	98-06-106A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0283E	07-NOV-97	98-06-123A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0452E	10-DEC-97	98-06-249A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	23-DEC-97	98-06-362A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0244E	23-DEC-97	98-06-364A	02
06	TX	SAN ANTONIO, CITY OF	48029C0259E	25-NOV-97	R6-97-11-038	02
06	TX	SCHERTZ, CITY OF	4802690015D	06-AUG-97	97-06-292A	02
06	TX	SCHERTZ, CITY OF	4802690005C	04-AUG-97	97-06-915P	06
06	TX	SHERMAN, CITY OF	48181C0145E	17-OCT-97	97-06-1273A	02
06	TX	SHOREACRES, CITY OF	48201C1085J	15-JUL-97	97-06-622A	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY	4811850250B	15-OCT-97	97-06-1309A	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY	4811850340B	15-OCT-97	97-06-1309A	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY	4811850250B	24-OCT-97	97-06-1329A	02
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY	4811850300B	25-JUL-97	97-06-375A	01
06	TX	SMITH COUNTY	4811850300B	25-JUL-97	97-06-770A	01
06	TX	SOUTH LAKE, CITY OF	48439C0195H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	SOUTH LAKE, CITY OF	48439C0195H	15-SEP-97	97-06-731A	02
06	TX	SPLENDORA, CITY OF	48339C0583F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	STAFFORD, CITY OF	48157C0255J	07-OCT-97	97-06-1272A	01
06	TX	STAFFORD, CITY OF	48157C0255J	10-DEC-97	98-06-265A	01
06	TX	STAGECOACH, CITY OF	48339C0489F	15-SEP-97	97-06-241V	19
06	TX	SUGAR LAND, CITY OF	48157C0255J	02-OCT-97	97-06-1069A	02
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY	48439C0110H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY	48439C0140H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY	48439C0232H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	TARRANT COUNTY	48439C0235H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	TAYLOR COUNTY	4810140008B	31-OCT-97	R6-98-10-000	02
06	TX	TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE, CITY OF	48201C1080J	23-OCT-97	97-06-1173A	02
06	TX	TEXARKANA, CITY OF	4800600005B	21-JUL-97	97-06-759A	08
06	TX	THE COLONY, CITY OF	48121C0559E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	THE COLONY, CITY OF	48121C0576E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	THE COLONY, CITY OF	48121C0578E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	TOOL, CITY OF	48213C0040C	07-OCT-97	97-06-1377A	02
06	TX	TOOL, CITY OF	48213C0040C	15-SEP-97	97-06-502A	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY	48453C0290E	03-OCT-97	97-06-1092A	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY	48453C0215F	17-SEP-97	97-06-1165A	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY	48453C0335E	12-DEC-97	97-06-1171A	01
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY	48453C0215F	17-SEP-97	97-06-1215A	02
06	TX	TRAVIS COUNTY	48453C0260E	07-NOV-97	98-06-078A	02
06	TX	TROPHY CLUB, TOWN OF	48121C0660E	24-JUL-97	97-06-908V	19
06	TX	TYLER, CITY OF	4805710015B	31-OCT-97	98-06-042A	02
06	TX	VICTORIA, CITY OF	4806380005F	15-AUG-97	97-06-943A	01
06	TX	VICTORIA, CITY OF	4806380005F	31-OCT-97	98-06-041A	02
06	TX	VICTORIA, CITY OF	4806380005F	11-DEC-97	98-06-278A	01
06	TX	WATAUGA, TOWN OF	48439C0282H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	WATAUGA, TOWN OF	48439C0301H	08-AUG-97	97-06-1001V	19
06	TX	WATAUGA, TOWN OF	48439C0282H	05-DEC-97	97-06-302P	05
06	TX	WICHITA COUNTY	4811890090B	31-OCT-97	97-06-1225P	06
06	TX	WICHITA COUNTY	4811890155B	31-OCT-97	97-06-1225P	06

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0306C	05-SEP-97	97-06-1082A	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0308D	05-SEP-97	97-06-1082A	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0325D	25-JUL-97	97-06-533A	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0325D	10-NOV-97	98-06-090A	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0325D	18-DEC-97	98-06-149A	02
06	TX	WILLIAMSON COUNTY	48491C0308D	20-NOV-97	98-06-168A	02
06	TX	WOLFFORTH, TOWN OF	4819150007A	11-DEC-97	98-06-250P	06
07	IA	BLACK HAWK COUNTY	1905350095B	14-AUG-97	97-07-496A	02
07	IA	BLACK HAWK COUNTY	1905350095B	08-SEP-97	97-07-591A	02
07	IA	BLACK HAWK COUNTY	1905350045B	23-DEC-97	98-07-170A	02
07	IA	CEDAR COUNTY	190050B	26-SEP-97	97-07-596A	02
07	IA	CEDAR FALLS, CITY OF	1900170002B	22-SEP-97	97-07-588A	02
07	IA	CEDAR RAPIDS, CITY OF	1901870030B	19-DEC-97	97-07-616A	02
07	IA	CLEAR LAKE, CITY OF	1900590003B	15-OCT-97	97-07-608A	02
07	IA	CLEAR LAKE, CITY OF	1900590001B	28-OCT-97	97-07-612A	02
07	IA	CLEAR LAKE, CITY OF	1900590003B	07-NOV-97	98-07-032A	02
07	IA	CLEAR LAKE, CITY OF	1900590003B	14-NOV-97	98-07-088A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	02-JUL-97	97-07-422A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	01-AUG-97	97-07-464A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	18-AUG-97	97-07-497A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	17-SEP-97	97-07-575A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	25-NOV-97	97-07-593A	01
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	14-OCT-97	97-07-657A	02
07	IA	CLIVE, CITY OF	1904880005C	26-NOV-97	98-07-086A	02
07	IA	COUNCIL BLUFFS, CITY OF	1902350005C	26-SEP-97	97-07-545A	02
07	IA	DAVENPORT, CITY OF	1902420005B	08-AUG-97	97-07-502A	02
07	IA	DAVENPORT, CITY OF	1902420003A	21-NOV-97	98-07-074A	02
07	IA	DES MOINES, CITY OF	1909010115C	08-SEP-97	97-07-368P	06
07	IA	DES MOINES, CITY OF	1902270009E	29-AUG-97	97-07-542A	02
07	IA	EMMETT COUNTY	1908650125B	13-AUG-97	97-07-481A	02
07	IA	EMMETT COUNTY	1908650125B	14-OCT-97	97-07-636A	02
07	IA	FOREST CITY, CITY OF	1902830005C	10-JUL-97	97-07-407A	02
07	IA	FOREST CITY, CITY OF	1902830005C	10-JUL-97	97-07-447A	02
07	IA	FOREST CITY, CITY OF	1902830005C	02-DEC-97	98-07-052A	02
07	IA	FREDERICKSBURG, CITY OF	190066B	20-OCT-97	97-07-576A	02
07	IA	FREDERICKSBURG, CITY OF	190066B	18-DEC-97	98-07-142A	02
07	IA	GUTTENBERG, CITY OF	1900770002D	24-JUL-97	97-07-444A	01
07	IA	HARPERS FERRY, CITY OF	190316A	22-AUG-97	97-07-531A	02
07	IA	IOWA CITY, CITY OF	1901710005C	15-SEP-97	97-07-568A	01
07	IA	IOWA CITY, CITY OF	1901710010C	02-DEC-97	98-07-079A	01
07	IA	MARSHALLTOWN, CITY OF	1902000001B	08-AUG-97	97-07-469A	02
07	IA	MARSHALLTOWN, CITY OF	1902000001B	28-AUG-97	97-07-513A	02
07	IA	MARSHALLTOWN, CITY OF	1902000001B	22-AUG-97	97-07-522A	02
07	IA	MISSOURI VALLEY, CITY OF	1901470001B	29-AUG-97	97-07-541A	01
07	IA	NEW HAMPTON, CITY OF	190069C	11-DEC-97	98-07-105A	02
07	IA	POLK COUNTY	1909010115C	08-SEP-97	97-07-368P	06
07	IA	RED OAK, CITY OF	1902100002C	10-JUL-97	97-07-388A	02
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	22-AUG-97	97-07-430P	06
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	05-SEP-97	97-07-555A	02
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	05-SEP-97	97-07-566A	02
07	IA	SPENCER, CITY OF	1900710005B	15-SEP-97	97-07-580A	02
07	IA	SWISHER, CITY OF	190810	26-NOV-97	98-07-037A	02
07	IA	WATERLOO, CITY OF	1900250015E	08-JUL-97	97-07-291A	02
07	IA	WATERLOO, CITY OF	1900250015E	28-AUG-97	97-07-474A	02
07	IA	WATERLOO, CITY OF	1900250015E	27-AUG-97	97-07-475A	02
07	IA	WATERLOO, CITY OF	1900250015E	30-OCT-97	98-07-001A	02
07	KS	BARTON COUNTY	2000160505C	10-NOV-97	98-07-024A	02
07	KS	BEL AIRE, CITY OF	2008640005B	17-JUL-97	97-07-425A	02
07	KS	BELLE PLAINE, CITY OF	20191C0120B	30-DEC-97	98-07-158A	02
07	KS	DERBY, CITY OF	2003230002C	15-JUL-97	97-07-340A	02
07	KS	DESOTO, CITY OF	20091C0015D	07-OCT-97	97-07-623A	02
07	KS	DICKINSON COUNTY	20041C0070C	05-NOV-97	98-07-026A	02
07	KS	DOUGLAS COUNTY	2000870045B	21-OCT-97	97-07-610A	02
07	KS	ELLIS COUNTY	2000940180B	22-AUG-97	97-07-501A	01
07	KS	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	2000230005B	28-OCT-97	97-07-652A	02
07	KS	FRANKLIN COUNTY	2005650025B	07-NOV-97	98-07-042A	02
07	KS	HARVEY COUNTY	2005850050B	10-JUL-97	97-07-435A	02
07	KS	HARVEY COUNTY	2005850125C	26-SEP-97	97-07-436A	01
07	KS	HOLCOMB, CITY OF	2008680001B	18-SEP-97	97-07-631V	19
07	KS	INDEPENDENCE, CITY OF	2002330001C	07-NOV-97	98-07-046A	02
07	KS	KANSAS CITY, CITY OF	2003630005B	19-SEP-97	97-07-579A	01
07	KS	KANSAS CITY, CITY OF	2003630010A	19-SEP-97	97-07-579A	01
07	KS	LAWRENCE, CITY OF	2000900010A	05-SEP-97	97-07-549A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
07	KS	LEAWOOD, CITY OF	20091C0085D	18-JUL-97	97-07-277A	01
07	KS	LEAWOOD, CITY OF	20091C0082E	07-NOV-97	97-07-632A	02
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0077D	20-AUG-97	97-07-515A	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON COUNTY	2002140200B	18-SEP-97	97-07-546A	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170015D	14-AUG-97	97-07-506A	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170005D	29-OCT-97	97-07-658A	02
07	KS	MCPHERSON, CITY OF	2002170005D	30-DEC-97	98-07-161A	02
07	KS	MIAMI COUNTY	200220A	12-AUG-97	97-07-493A	02
07	KS	MIAMI COUNTY	200220A	22-AUG-97	97-07-523A	02
07	KS	MULVANE, CITY OF	2003260005D	24-JUL-97	97-07-290P	06
07	KS	NEWTON, CITY OF	2001330005C	23-DEC-97	98-07-139A	01
07	KS	NICKERSON, CITY OF	20155C0090D	10-DEC-97	98-07-101A	02
07	KS	NICKERSON, CITY OF	20155C0090D	11-DEC-97	98-07-114A	02
07	KS	OLATHE, CITY OF	20091C0090D	06-AUG-97	97-07-461A	01
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0079E	25-SEP-97	97-07-390P	05
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0085E	25-SEP-97	97-07-390P	05
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0079E	18-JUL-97	97-07-471V	19
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0082E	05-DEC-97	97-07-613P	06
07	KS	PARK CITY, CITY OF	2009630001A	15-JUL-97	97-07-414A	02
07	KS	RENO COUNTY	20155C0315D	10-DEC-97	98-07-102A	02
07	KS	RILEY COUNTY	2002980150B	01-AUG-97	97-07-468A	02
07	KS	RILEY COUNTY	2002980080B	15-DEC-97	98-07-130A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	01-AUG-97	97-07-343A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	01-AUG-97	97-07-383A	01
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003160060B	10-JUL-97	97-07-403A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	10-JUL-97	97-07-403A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	17-JUL-97	97-07-426A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	10-JUL-97	97-07-431A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	10-JUL-97	97-07-452A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	25-JUL-97	97-07-485A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	13-AUG-97	97-07-495A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	01-AUG-97	97-07-498A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	08-AUG-97	97-07-504A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	14-AUG-97	97-07-514A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	22-AUG-97	97-07-525A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	22-AUG-97	97-07-536A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	05-SEP-97	97-07-556A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	17-SEP-97	97-07-583A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	19-SEP-97	97-07-585A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-SEP-97	97-07-589A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	18-SEP-97	97-07-602A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	17-SEP-97	97-07-604A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	25-SEP-97	97-07-611A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-SEP-97	97-07-615A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003160060B	09-OCT-97	97-07-629A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	09-OCT-97	97-07-629A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	16-OCT-97	97-07-638A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	29-OCT-97	98-07-007A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	21-NOV-97	98-07-017P	06
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	21-NOV-97	98-07-017P	06
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	05-NOV-97	98-07-019A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	30-DEC-97	98-07-039A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	07-NOV-97	98-07-043A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	07-NOV-97	98-07-048A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	19-NOV-97	98-07-064A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190005B	13-NOV-97	98-07-081A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	05-DEC-97	98-07-095A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	11-DEC-97	98-07-104A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	11-DEC-97	98-07-106A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	18-DEC-97	98-07-135A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	18-DEC-97	98-07-143A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	18-DEC-97	98-07-148A	02
07	KS	SALINA, CITY OF	2003190015B	22-DEC-97	98-07-160A	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY	2003160060B	25-JUL-97	97-07-423A	01
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY	2003160100B	23-SEP-97	97-07-592A	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY	2003160060B	30-DEC-97	98-07-036A	02
07	KS	SALINE COUNTY	2003160070B	15-DEC-97	98-07-085A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210200A	21-AUG-97	2412	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210300A	24-JUL-97	97-07-290P	06
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210225A	20-AUG-97	97-07-298P	06
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210100A	25-JUL-97	97-07-362A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210300A	10-JUL-97	97-07-381A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210300A	15-JUL-97	97-07-405A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210150A	15-JUL-97	97-07-412A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210225A	15-JUL-97	97-07-448A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210200A	01-AUG-97	97-07-456A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210300A	22-AUG-97	97-07-528A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210050A	28-AUG-97	97-07-535A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210250A	28-AUG-97	97-07-538A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210300A	02-OCT-97	97-07-617A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210075A	16-OCT-97	97-07-634A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210125A	17-OCT-97	97-07-643A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210225A	11-DEC-97	98-07-112A	01
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210050A	11-DEC-97	98-07-113A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK COUNTY	2003210125A	15-DEC-97	98-07-129A	02
07	KS	SEDGWICK, CITY OF	2001340001D	12-DEC-97	98-07-050A	02
07	KS	SHAWNEE COUNTY	2003310050C	06-AUG-97	97-07-473A	02
07	KS	SHAWNEE COUNTY	2003310110C	12-DEC-97	98-07-078A	02
07	KS	SOLOMON, CITY OF	20041C0061C	30-OCT-97	98-07-013A	02
07	KS	SUMNER COUNTY	20191C0300B	14-AUG-97	97-07-484A	02
07	KS	TOPEKA, CITY OF	2051870018C	24-OCT-97	97-07-645A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280015B	01-AUG-97	97-07-406A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	08-JUL-97	97-07-413A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	01-AUG-97	97-07-460A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	01-AUG-97	97-07-466A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280020B	29-AUG-97	97-07-467A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	08-AUG-97	97-07-489A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280005B	22-AUG-97	97-07-516A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	28-AUG-97	97-07-537A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	28-AUG-97	97-07-539A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280020B	29-AUG-97	97-07-543A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	17-SEP-97	97-07-570A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280015B	03-OCT-97	97-07-582P	06
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280020B	19-SEP-97	97-07-584A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	03-OCT-97	97-07-619A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	14-OCT-97	97-07-620A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	07-OCT-97	97-07-635A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280005B	17-OCT-97	97-07-644A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280005B	17-OCT-97	97-07-646A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	30-OCT-97	98-07-005A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280025B	30-OCT-97	98-07-006A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	30-OCT-97	98-07-006A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	07-NOV-97	98-07-049A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	14-NOV-97	98-07-062A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280035B	10-DEC-97	98-07-093A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280020B	11-DEC-97	98-07-103A	02
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280030B	17-DEC-97	98-07-145A	01
07	KS	WICHITA, CITY OF	2003280010B	23-DEC-97	98-07-164A	02
07	MO	ARCADIA, CITY OF	290168B	08-AUG-97	97-07-117A	02
07	MO	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880001C	25-NOV-97	98-07-003A	01
07	MO	ARNOLD, CITY OF	2901880004C	16-DEC-97	98-07-011P	06
07	MO	BONNE TERRE, CITY OF	290321B	10-DEC-97	98-07-028A	02
07	MO	BRIDGETON, CITY OF	29189C0039H	13-AUG-97	97-07-421A	01
07	MO	BRIDGETON, CITY OF	29189C0043H	13-AUG-97	97-07-421A	01
07	MO	BRIDGETON, CITY OF	29189C0043H	09-OCT-97	97-07-574A	01
07	MO	BRIDGETON, CITY OF	29189C0039H	17-OCT-97	97-07-649A	01
07	MO	BRIDGETON, CITY OF	29189C0043H	17-OCT-97	97-07-649A	01
07	MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY	2907900110B	23-DEC-97	98-07-165A	02
07	MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU, CITY OF	2904580007B	23-DEC-97	98-07-154A	02
07	MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU, CITY OF	2904580007B	22-DEC-97	98-07-155A	01
07	MO	CARROLLTON, TOWN OF	2900580005B	01-AUG-97	97-07-441A	02
07	MO	CARROLLTON, TOWN OF	2900580005B	21-NOV-97	98-07-069A	02
07	MO	CARTER COUNTY	2900600100A	05-NOV-97	98-07-076A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830075B	01-AUG-97	97-07-472A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830025C	21-OCT-97	97-07-533A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830175B	07-NOV-97	97-07-625A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830075B	07-OCT-97	97-07-628A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830050C	17-OCT-97	97-07-647A	02
07	MO	CASS COUNTY	2907830050C	11-DEC-97	97-07-651A	02
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0120H	10-SEP-97	96-07-256P	05
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0140H	10-SEP-97	96-07-256P	05
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0120H	08-OCT-97	97-07-300A	01
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0138H	08-OCT-97	97-07-300A	01
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0161H	10-JUL-97	97-07-429A	02
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0145H	26-SEP-97	97-07-597A	02
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0120H	23-DEC-97	98-07-128A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
07	MO	CHESTERFIELD, CITY OF	29189C0138H	23-DEC-97	98-07-128A	01
07	MO	CLINTON COUNTY	2907930075B	05-DEC-97	98-07-063A	02
07	MO	COLE COUNTY	2901070175B	01-AUG-97	97-07-377A	02
07	MO	COTTLEVILLE, CITY OF	29183C0244E	22-SEP-97	97-07-532A	02
07	MO	CREVE COEUR, CITY OF	29189C0163H	14-OCT-97	97-07-392A	02
07	MO	DARDENNE PRAIRIE, TOWN OF	29183C0430E	10-NOV-97	97-07-627A	01
07	MO	EUREKA, CITY OF	29189C0244H	08-AUG-97	97-07-465A	02
07	MO	FENTON, CITY OF	29189C0289H	26-SEP-97	97-07-601A	01
07	MO	FENTON, CITY OF	29189C0289H	05-DEC-97	98-07-090A	01
07	MO	FLORISSANT, CITY OF	29189C0062H	16-DEC-97	97-07-521A	02
07	MO	FLORISSANT, CITY OF	29189C0062H	17-OCT-97	97-07-577A	02
07	MO	FRANKLIN COUNTY	2904930160B	25-SEP-97	97-07-567A	02
07	MO	FREDERICKTOWN, CITY OF	2902210005B	15-JUL-97	97-07-325A	01
07	MO	GASCONADE COUNTY	2908010200B	08-AUG-97	97-07-404A	02
07	MO	GREENE COUNTY	2907820125B	08-JUL-97	97-07-385P	06
07	MO	GREENE COUNTY	2907820125B	11-DEC-97	98-07-110A	02
07	MO	HERMANN, CITY OF	290141B	25-SEP-97	97-07-609A	02
07	MO	INDEPENDENCE,CITY OF	2901720020D	17-JUL-97	97-07-373A	02
07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY	2908080085C	24-JUL-97	97-07-470A	02
07	MO	JEFFERSON COUNTY	2908080085C	26-SEP-97	97-07-594A	01
07	MO	KANSAS CITY, CITY OF	2901730045B	22-JUL-97	96-07-225P	06
07	MO	KANSAS CITY, CITY OF	2901730100C	20-AUG-97	97-07-389P	05
07	MO	LEE'S SUMMIT, CITY OF	2901740005C	10-JUL-97	97-07-276A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	01-AUG-97	97-07-450A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0430E	15-SEP-97	97-07-559A	01
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0240E	10-SEP-97	97-07-573A	02
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	02-OCT-97	97-07-621A	02
07	MO	O'FALLON, CITY OF	29183C0239E	07-NOV-97	98-07-044A	02
07	MO	PACIFIC, CITY OF	2901340001C	23-SEP-97	97-07-590A	02
07	MO	RALLS COUNTY	2903020003B	02-DEC-97	98-07-084A	02
07	MO	SPRINGFIELD, CITY OF	2901490006B	15-AUG-97	97-07-453A	02
07	MO	SPRINGFIELD, CITY OF	2901490011B	08-AUG-97	97-07-503A	02
07	MO	SPRINGFIELD, CITY OF	2901490011B	21-NOV-97	97-07-605A	02
07	MO	ST. ANN, CITY OF	29189C0157H	26-SEP-97	97-07-599A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY	29183C0215E	14-JUL-97	97-07-408A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES COUNTY	29183C0263E	26-NOV-97	97-07-526A	01
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	10-NOV-97	97-07-639A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	25-NOV-97	97-07-655A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	02-DEC-97	98-07-141A	02
07	MO	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	29183C0286E	23-DEC-97	98-07-163A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0278H	15-DEC-97	97-07-113P	06
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0267H	18-AUG-97	97-07-458A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0267H	20-AUG-97	97-07-519A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0320H	20-AUG-97	97-07-520A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0405H	02-DEC-97	97-07-648A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0293H	24-OCT-97	97-07-656A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0267H	30-OCT-97	98-07-008A	01
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0405H	21-NOV-97	98-07-010A	02
07	MO	ST. LOUIS COUNTY	29189C0267H	29-OCT-97	98-07-018A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0264E	10-JUL-97	97-07-337A	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	22-AUG-97	97-07-463A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	01-AUG-97	97-07-482A	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0264E	12-AUG-97	97-07-492A	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0242E	20-AUG-97	97-07-524A	01
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0264E	05-SEP-97	97-07-552A	02
07	MO	ST. PETERS, CITY OF	29183C0244E	15-OCT-97	97-07-641A	01
07	MO	STODDARD COUNTY	2908450200B	20-AUG-97	97-07-380A	02
07	MO	STODDARD COUNTY	2908450175B	18-NOV-97	98-07-056A	01
07	MO	SUNSET HILLS, CITY OF	29189C0293H	21-NOV-97	98-07-073A	02
07	MO	TRENTON, CITY OF	2901500075B	21-NOV-97	97-07-661A	01
07	MO	TRENTON, CITY OF	2901530003B	21-NOV-97	97-07-661A	01
07	MO	UNIVERSITY CITY, CITY OF	29189C0191H	17-SEP-97	97-07-540A	02
07	MO	UNIVERSITY CITY, CITY OF	29189C0187H	17-SEP-97	97-07-578A	01
07	MO	VALLEY PARK, CITY OF	29189C0278H	15-DEC-97	97-07-113P	06
07	MO	WARREN COUNTY	2904430125B	01-AUG-97	97-07-352A	02
07	MO	WEBB CITY, CITY OF	2901870001B	10-NOV-97	97-07-551A	01
07	MO	WELDON SPRING, CITY OF	29183C0435E	24-OCT-97	97-07-630A	01
07	MO	WILDWOOD, CITY OF	29189C0120H	10-SEP-97	96-07-256P	05
07	MO	WILDWOOD, CITY OF	29189C0140H	10-SEP-97	96-07-256P	05
07	NE	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	31153C0065F	10-SEP-97	97-07-427A	02
07	NE	CEDAR CREEK, VILLAGE OF	3100300005A	02-OCT-97	97-07-614A	02
07	NE	CUMING COUNTY	3104270004B	20-NOV-97	98-07-066A	02
07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY	3100730125B	17-OCT-97	97-07-490A	01

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07	NE	DOUGLAS COUNTY	3100730125B	15-OCT-97	97-07-544A	01
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	17-JUL-97	97-07-424A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	25-JUL-97	97-07-437A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	24-JUL-97	97-07-438A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	06-AUG-97	97-07-477A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	06-AUG-97	97-07-478A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	13-AUG-97	97-07-494A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030010B	15-AUG-97	97-07-505A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	26-SEP-97	97-07-595A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	26-SEP-97	97-07-598A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	15-OCT-97	97-07-633A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	30-OCT-97	98-07-009A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	30-OCT-97	98-07-014A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101000100C	30-OCT-97	98-07-015A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	07-NOV-97	98-07-022A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	07-NOV-97	98-07-023A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	07-NOV-97	98-07-030A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	07-NOV-97	98-07-031A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	05-DEC-97	98-07-094A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030005B	05-DEC-97	98-07-098A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	11-DEC-97	98-07-119A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	11-DEC-97	98-07-120A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	11-DEC-97	98-07-126A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030020B	16-DEC-97	98-07-133A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	18-DEC-97	98-07-146A	02
07	NE	GRAND ISLAND, CITY OF	3101030015B	23-DEC-97	98-07-157A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY	3101000100C	08-AUG-97	97-07-476A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY	3101000050C	14-OCT-97	97-07-637A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY	3101000100C	26-NOV-97	98-07-083A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY	3101000100C	12-DEC-97	98-07-127A	02
07	NE	HALL COUNTY	3101000100C	17-DEC-97	98-07-147A	02
07	NE	HASTINGS, CITY OF	3100010010B	05-DEC-97	98-07-089A	02
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730005C	07-OCT-97	97-07-345A	01
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730025D	25-JUL-97	97-07-518A	01
07	NE	LINCOLN, CITY OF	3152730040C	30-OCT-97	98-07-012A	02
07	NE	MERRICK COUNTY	3104570175A	15-JUL-97	97-07-416A	02
07	NE	MERRICK COUNTY	3104570175A	05-SEP-97	97-07-550A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	29-AUG-97	97-07-488A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	14-OCT-97	97-07-569A	01
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	02-DEC-97	97-07-571A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	18-SEP-97	97-07-577V	19
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740025F	23-OCT-97	97-07-660A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	13-NOV-97	98-07-029A	02
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	17-DEC-97	98-07-097A	01
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	11-DEC-97	98-07-111A	01
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	17-DEC-97	98-07-144A	01
07	NE	PAPILLION, CITY OF	31153C0065F	24-SEP-97	97-07-459A	01
07	NE	PAPILLION, CITY OF	31153C0065F	22-AUG-97	97-07-527A	01
07	NE	PIERCE COUNTY	3104660150B	02-JUL-97	97-07-396A	02
07	NE	PLATTSMOUTH, CITY OF	3100330001B	20-AUG-97	97-07-409A	02
07	NE	SCHUYLER, CITY OF	3100460010B	02-DEC-97	97-07-650A	02
07	NE	SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY	3104730200A	29-OCT-97	98-07-004A	02
07	NE	SCOTTSBLUFF, CITY OF	3102060010C	15-SEP-97	97-07-572A	02
07	NE	SYRACUSE, CITY OF	310166B	02-DEC-97	98-07-053A	01
07	NE	WEEPING WATER, CITY OF	3100360001B	16-OCT-97	97-07-553A	02
07	NE	YORK, CITY OF	3102370010B	16-SEP-97	97-07-499A	01
08	CO	ADAMS COUNTY	08001C0340G	31-DEC-97	98-08-004A	01
08	CO	ADAMS COUNTY	08001C0415G	09-DEC-97	98-08-036P	06
08	CO	ADAMS COUNTY	08001C0680G	09-DEC-97	98-08-036P	06
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0480J	03-NOV-97	97-08-360P	05
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0485J	03-NOV-97	97-08-360P	05
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0280J	25-NOV-97	97-08-367A	01
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0285J	25-NOV-97	97-08-367A	01
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0455J	23-DEC-97	97-08-383A	02
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0230J	09-DEC-97	98-08-036P	06
08	CO	ARAPAHOE COUNTY	08005C0235J	09-DEC-97	98-08-036P	06
08	CO	ARVADA, CITY OF	0850720002B	09-OCT-97	97-08-364A	02
08	CO	ARVADA, CITY OF	0850720006B	20-NOV-97	97-08-418A	02
08	CO	AURORA, CITY OF	0800020040E	01-JUL-97	97-08-265A	02
08	CO	AURORA, CITY OF	0800020230E	09-DEC-97	98-08-036P	06
08	CO	BOULDER COUNTY	08013C0390F	24-SEP-97	97-08-311A	02
08	CO	BOULDER, CITY OF	08013C0415F	19-SEP-97	97-08-378A	01
08	CO	BROOMFIELD, CITY OF	0850730220D	05-SEP-97	97-08-119P	05

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
08	CO	COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	08041C0503F	20-AUG-97	97-08-251P	05
08	CO	COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	08041C0513F	09-OCT-97	97-08-285P	05
08	CO	COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	08041C0736F	30-OCT-97	97-08-331A	02
08	CO	DENVER, CITY AND COUNTY OF	0800460019D	31-JUL-97	97-08-304A	02
08	CO	DENVER, CITY AND COUNTY OF	0800460019D	07-NOV-97	98-08-014A	02
08	CO	DOUGLAS COUNTY	0800490070E	27-AUG-97	97-08-255P	05
08	CO	DOUGLAS COUNTY	0800490430C	16-OCT-97	97-08-387A	02
08	CO	EAGLE COUNTY	0800510240C	10-JUL-97	97-08-299A	02
08	CO	EL PASO COUNTY	08041C0951F	02-SEP-97	97-08-335A	02
08	CO	EL PASO COUNTY	08041C0545F	02-OCT-97	97-08-382A	02
08	CO	EL PASO COUNTY	08041C0575F	10-DEC-97	98-08-049A	02
08	CO	ESTES PARK,TOWN OF	0801930001B	30-OCT-97	97-08-402A	02
08	CO	FREMONT COUNTY	0800670345B	19-DEC-97	97-08-405A	02
08	CO	GOLDEN, CITY OF	0800900003A	17-OCT-97	97-08-412A	01
08	CO	GOLDEN, CITY OF	0800900003A	15-DEC-97	98-08-053A	01
08	CO	GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CITY OF	08005C0460J	05-NOV-97	97-08-415P	05
08	CO	GUNNISON COUNTY	0800780755B	30-OCT-97	97-08-391A	02
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY	0800870360B	04-AUG-97	97-08-312A	08
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY	0800870360B	07-NOV-97	98-08-005A	02
08	CO	JEFFERSON COUNTY	0800870170B	17-DEC-97	98-08-060A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	08-AUG-97	97-08-322A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	17-SEP-97	97-08-375A	02
08	CO	LAKEWOOD, CITY OF	0850750005C	16-OCT-97	97-08-408A	02
08	CO	LARIMER COUNTY	0801010244B	08-SEP-97	97-08-150P	05
08	CO	LONGMONT, CITY OF	08013C0269F	24-SEP-97	97-08-260P	05
08	CO	LONGMONT, CITY OF	08013C0288F	03-SEP-97	97-08-279A	02
08	CO	LOVELAND, CITY OF	0801010244B	08-SEP-97	97-08-150P	05
08	CO	LOVELAND, CITY OF	0801030010C	08-SEP-97	97-08-150P	05
08	CO	MANITOU SPRINGS, CITY OF	08041C0706F	09-DEC-97	97-08-409A	01
08	CO	MORGAN COUNTY	0801290175C	11-DEC-97	98-08-046A	02
08	CO	SEVERANCE, TOWN OF	0802660475C	08-JUL-97	97-08-283A	01
08	CO	SEVERANCE, TOWN OF	0802660475C	09-SEP-97	97-08-366A	01
08	CO	WELD COUNTY	0802660605D	08-AUG-97	97-08-306A	01
08	CO	WELLINGTON, TOWN OF	0801040001C	14-AUG-97	97-08-329A	02
08	CO	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	0800080001B	05-SEP-97	97-08-119P	05
08	CO	WESTMINSTER, CITY OF	0800080004B	05-SEP-97	97-08-119P	05
08	CO	WHEAT RIDGE, CITY OF	0850790005C	05-NOV-97	97-08-419A	01
08	MT	CARBON COUNTY	3001390115B	24-JUL-97	97-08-293A	02
08	MT	CASCADE COUNTY	3000080437B	17-NOV-97	98-08-002A	02
08	MT	FLATHEAD COUNTY	3000231840E	15-AUG-97	97-08-286A	01
08	MT	FLATHEAD COUNTY	3000231810D	22-DEC-97	98-08-072A	02
08	MT	GALLATIN COUNTY	3000270190B	02-OCT-97	97-08-371A	02
08	MT	GRANITE COUNTY	3001410175A	23-SEP-97	97-08-256A	02
08	MT	GRANITE COUNTY	3001410200A	23-SEP-97	97-08-256A	02
08	MT	LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY	3000381527B	17-OCT-97	97-08-410A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570755B	21-AUG-97	97-08-289A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570580B	04-AUG-97	97-08-300A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570585B	04-AUG-97	97-08-300A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570650B	14-AUG-97	97-08-308A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570650B	06-AUG-97	97-08-316A	02
08	MT	LINCOLN COUNTY	3001570755B	17-NOV-97	98-08-025A	02
08	MT	MINERAL COUNTY	3001590009B	30-DEC-97	98-08-037A	02
08	MT	MISSOULA COUNTY	30063C1470D	05-NOV-97	97-08-355A	02
08	MT	MISSOULA COUNTY	30063C1505D	14-OCT-97	97-08-376A	02
08	MT	PARK COUNTY	3001600011B	09-OCT-97	97-08-395A	02
08	MT	POWELL COUNTY	3000591525B	15-SEP-97	97-08-337A	02
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490020A	29-JUL-97	97-08-225P	05
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490030A	29-JUL-97	97-08-225P	05
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490020A	24-JUL-97	97-08-297A	02
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490020A	05-NOV-97	97-08-301A	02
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	01-OCT-97	97-08-358A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	02-OCT-97	97-08-380A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	23-OCT-97	97-08-388A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490025A	23-OCT-97	97-08-389A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490015A	02-DEC-97	98-08-003A	01
08	ND	BISMARCK, CITY OF	3801490015A	05-DEC-97	98-08-082A	01
08	ND	BURLEIGH COUNTY	3800170960A	09-OCT-97	97-08-369A	02
08	ND	CENTER,TOWNSHIP OF	3806480005B	13-NOV-97	98-08-030A	02
08	ND	FARGO, CITY OF	3853640020E	09-DEC-97	98-08-033A	02
08	ND	GRAFTON, CITY OF	3801370003C	28-OCT-97	97-08-423A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS COUNTY	3800330008B	05-NOV-97	98-08-006A	01
08	ND	GRAND FORKS COUNTY	3800330004B	19-DEC-97	98-08-062A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	25-AUG-97	97-08-327A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	05-SEP-97	97-08-361A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	01-OCT-97	97-08-398A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	01-OCT-97	97-08-399A	02
08	ND	GRAND FORKS, CITY OF	3853650010D	23-DEC-97	98-08-078A	02
08	ND	MINOT, CITY OF	3853670014B	09-SEP-97	97-08-352A	02
08	ND	WARD COUNTY	3853700470B	25-AUG-97	97-08-336A	02
08	SD	ABERDEEN, CITY OF	46013C0245C	24-JUL-97	97-08-280A	02
08	SD	CUSTER COUNTY	4600180065B	01-AUG-97	97-08-258A	02
08	SD	CUSTER COUNTY	4600180085B	25-NOV-97	97-08-420A	02
08	SD	LINCOLN COUNTY	4602770002B	17-NOV-97	97-08-385A	02
08	SD	PENNINGTON COUNTY	4600640717B	27-AUG-97	97-08-332A	02
08	SD	PENNINGTON COUNTY	4600641100B	13-NOV-97	97-08-350A	02
08	SD	RAPID CITY, CITY OF	4654200012F	01-JUL-97	97-08-291A	02
08	SD	RAPID CITY, CITY OF	4654200003F	01-OCT-97	97-08-377A	02
08	SD	YANKTON, CITY OF	4600930003C	19-NOV-97	98-08-023A	02
08	SD	YANKTON, CITY OF	4600930001C	16-DEC-97	98-08-031A	01
08	UT	CACHE COUNTY	4900120008B	26-NOV-97	97-08-373A	02
08	UT	DAVIS COUNTY	4900380070B	03-NOV-97	97-08-186P	06
08	UT	DAVIS COUNTY	4900380160B	03-NOV-97	97-08-186P	06
08	UT	DRAPER, CITY OF	4902440003B	06-NOV-97	96-08-114P	05
08	UT	DRAPER, CITY OF	4902440004B	06-NOV-97	96-08-114P	05
08	UT	HYRUM, CITY OF	4900170005B	06-AUG-97	97-08-294A	02
08	UT	LINDON, CITY OF	4902100005C	30-DEC-97	98-08-051A	02
08	UT	MURRAY, CITY OF	4901030001C	11-AUG-97	97-08-163A	01
08	UT	PARK CITY, CITY OF	4901390005B	01-JUL-97	97-08-296A	02
08	UT	SALT LAKE CITY, CITY OF	4901050027A	18-DEC-97	98-08-029A	01
08	UT	SALT LAKE COUNTY	4901020500B	17-DEC-97	98-08-040P	05
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070009C	18-JUL-97	97-08-292A	02
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070009C	24-JUL-97	97-08-295A	02
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070008C	09-SEP-97	97-08-334A	01
08	UT	SOUTH JORDAN, CITY OF	4901070009C	11-SEP-97	97-08-353A	02
08	UT	UINTAH COUNTY	4901470014C	19-NOV-97	98-08-034A	02
08	UT	UTAH COUNTY	4955170375A	08-AUG-97	97-08-212A	02
08	WY	CASPER, CITY OF	5600370015C	24-JUL-97	97-08-269A	02
08	WY	CHEYENNE, CITY OF	5600300010E	24-SEP-97	97-08-330A	01
08	WY	RANCHESTER, TOWN OF	5600460001B	19-NOV-97	97-08-365A	02
08	WY	SHERIDAN COUNTY	5600470020B	14-AUG-97	97-08-307A	02
08	WY	UINTA COUNTY	5600530150B	13-NOV-97	98-08-019A	02
09	AZ	AVONDALE, CITY OF	04013C2080G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	AVONDALE, CITY OF	04013C2085E	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	AVONDALE, CITY OF	04013C2090F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	BUCKEYE, TOWN OF	04013C1550F	18-NOV-97	97-09-404P	06
09	AZ	BUCKEYE, TOWN OF	04013C2025F	18-NOV-97	97-09-404P	06
09	AZ	BULLHEAD CITY, CITY OF	0401250015E	02-SEP-97	96-09-1190P	06
09	AZ	BULLHEAD CITY, CITY OF	0401250015E	18-JUL-97	97-09-944A	02
09	AZ	CAVE CREEK, TOWN OF	04013C0802F	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	CAVE CREEK, TOWN OF	04013C0805F	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	CAVE CREEK, TOWN OF	04013C0815G	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	CAVE CREEK, TOWN OF	04013C0805F	20-OCT-97	97-09-865P	05
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C2670F	24-JUL-97	97-09-673A	01
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C2630E	03-OCT-97	97-09-924A	01
09	AZ	CHANDLER, CITY OF	04013C2630E	05-AUG-97	97-09-927A	01
09	AZ	COCHISE COUNTY	0400121253D	03-DEC-97	98-09-133A	02
09	AZ	COCONINO COUNTY	0400193552C	25-AUG-97	97-09-1008A	02
09	AZ	DOUGLAS, CITY OF	0400150001B	05-SEP-97	97-09-1038A	02
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1165G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1605G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1165G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1170F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1605G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1610G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	EL MIRAGE, CITY OF	04013C1615H	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	FOUNTAIN HILLS, TOWN OF	04013C1270D	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	FOUNTAIN HILLS, TOWN OF	04013C1300E	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	FOUNTAIN HILLS, TOWN OF	04013C1750E	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2660E	03-OCT-97	97-09-1133A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2655E	12-AUG-97	97-09-878A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2660E	05-AUG-97	97-09-923A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2680F	26-SEP-97	97-09-937A	02
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2685F	26-SEP-97	97-09-937A	02
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2655E	30-OCT-97	98-09-005A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2660E	31-OCT-97	98-09-012A	01
09	AZ	GILBERT, TOWN OF	04013C2660E	09-DEC-97	98-09-152A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1615H	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1620F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1640D	17-SEP-97	97-09-579A	01
09	AZ	GLENDALE, CITY OF	04013C1190F	12-AUG-97	97-09-922A	01
09	AZ	GLOBE, CITY OF	0400290002B	17-DEC-97	98-09-127A	02
09	AZ	GOODYEAR, CITY OF	04013C2090F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1165G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1605G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0735F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0745F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1160F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1165G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1170F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1605G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1610G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1615H	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1620F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2080G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2085E	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2090F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1550F	18-NOV-97	97-09-404P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2025F	18-NOV-97	97-09-404P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1270D	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1300E	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1750E	21-OCT-97	97-09-534P	06
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0414E	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0415E	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0805F	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C0815G	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C1300E	24-JUL-97	97-09-880A	02
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2160D	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2165F	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	MARICOPA COUNTY	04013C2170E	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	14-AUG-97	97-09-1044A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	26-SEP-97	97-09-1124A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	23-OCT-97	97-09-1207A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	01-JUL-97	97-09-862A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	10-JUL-97	97-09-875A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	01-AUG-97	97-09-930A	01
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2205E	30-OCT-97	98-09-038A	02
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	02-DEC-97	98-09-134A	02
09	AZ	MESA, CITY OF	04013C2195E	19-DEC-97	98-09-162A	01
09	AZ	MOHAVE COUNTY	0400582270D	02-SEP-97	96-09-1190P	06
09	AZ	MOHAVE COUNTY	0400582165C	16-DEC-97	97-09-1167A	01
09	AZ	MOHAVE COUNTY	0400582350C	31-DEC-97	98-09-124A	01
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C0735F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C0745F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C1160F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C1610G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PEORIA, CITY OF	04013C1620F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2155E	28-AUG-97	97-09-1029A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2145F	05-SEP-97	97-09-1051A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2130E	04-SEP-97	97-09-1053A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1620F	17-OCT-97	97-09-1089A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1655H	24-OCT-97	97-09-1199A	02
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1615H	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1620F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2080G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C2155E	03-JUL-97	97-09-559P	06
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	07-AUG-97	97-09-616P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C0795F	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C0815G	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1210F	05-AUG-97	97-09-706P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	07-AUG-97	97-09-830P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	07-AUG-97	97-09-831P	05
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1670E	31-DEC-97	98-09-125A	01
09	AZ	PHOENIX, CITY OF	04013C1655H	22-DEC-97	98-09-246A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731645D	21-AUG-97	97-09-1004A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731040E	20-AUG-97	97-09-1041V	19
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731610E	25-NOV-97	97-09-826P	06
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731620D	28-JUL-97	97-09-850A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731620D	12-AUG-97	97-09-945A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731615C	20-AUG-97	97-09-979A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731665D	11-AUG-97	97-09-993A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731665D	04-DEC-97	98-09-148A	02
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731610E	11-DEC-97	98-09-262P	06
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY	0400731635C	30-DEC-97	98-09-265A	02
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1705E	04-AUG-97	97-09-1018P	06
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1235E	17-OCT-97	97-09-1156A	02
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C2155E	30-OCT-97	97-09-1214A	02
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1710D	24-JUL-97	97-09-901A	02
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C0820E	14-NOV-97	98-09-052A	02
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1705E	16-DEC-97	98-09-115A	01
09	AZ	SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF	04013C1235E	23-DEC-97	98-09-142A	02
09	AZ	SIERRA VISTA, CITY OF	0400170005C	22-AUG-97	97-09-1014A	02
09	AZ	SIERRA VISTA, CITY OF	0400170005C	05-NOV-97	97-09-1186A	02
09	AZ	SURPRISE, TOWN OF	04013C1165G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	SURPRISE, TOWN OF	04013C1605G	20-OCT-97	97-09-1114P	05
09	AZ	SURPRISE, TOWN OF	04013C1165G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	SURPRISE, TOWN OF	04013C1170F	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	AZ	TEMPE, CITY OF	04013C2165F	05-SEP-97	97-09-1057A	01
09	AZ	TEMPE, CITY OF	04013C2160D	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	TEMPE, CITY OF	04013C2165F	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	TEMPE, CITY OF	04013C2170E	20-OCT-97	97-09-965P	05
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760050F	14-AUG-97	97-09-1019A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	25-AUG-97	97-09-1026A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760050F	17-NOV-97	97-09-1066A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760065F	21-AUG-97	97-09-1067P	06
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	16-SEP-97	97-09-1086A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	01-OCT-97	97-09-1111P	05
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760045G	03-OCT-97	97-09-1170A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	18-JUL-97	97-09-717A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	10-JUL-97	97-09-740A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	01-AUG-97	97-09-882P	05
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760070F	21-JUL-97	97-09-920P	06
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	12-AUG-97	97-09-948A	01
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	17-SEP-97	97-09-985A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760025H	05-SEP-97	97-09-991A	02
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760015H	14-OCT-97	97-09-995V	19
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020J	14-OCT-97	97-09-995V	19
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760030H	02-DEC-97	98-09-132A	02
09	AZ	WICKENBURG, TOWN OF	04013C0235E	26-SEP-97	97-09-1081P	05
09	AZ	WICKENBURG, TOWN OF	04013C0235E	01-OCT-97	97-09-142P	05
09	AZ	WICKENBURG, TOWN OF	04013C0255F	01-OCT-97	97-09-142P	05
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY	0400930870B	11-DEC-97	97-09-1121A	02
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY	0400931065C	11-DEC-97	98-09-085A	02
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY	0400931020D	20-DEC-97	98-09-166V	19
09	AZ	YOUNGTOWN, TOWN OF	04013C1610G	05-AUG-97	97-09-246P	05
09	CA	ALBANY, CITY OF	0600030002A	17-OCT-97	97-09-1134A	02
09	CA	ALBANY, CITY OF	0600030002A	01-JUL-97	97-09-741A	01
09	CA	ALBANY, CITY OF	0600030002A	11-DEC-97	98-09-190A	01
09	CA	AMADOR COUNTY	0600150035D	18-JUL-97	97-09-1000V	19
09	CA	ANTIOCH, CITY OF	0600260001C	05-SEP-97	97-09-1023A	02
09	CA	ANTIOCH, CITY OF	0600260002D	17-DEC-97	97-09-350P	05
09	CA	APPLE VALLEY, CITY OF	06071C5820F	11-DEC-97	97-09-1204A	02
09	CA	BURLINGAME, CITY OF	0650190002C	05-NOV-97	98-09-018A	02
09	CA	BUTTE COUNTY	0600170210B	05-NOV-97	98-09-016A	02
09	CA	CHULA VISTA, CITY OF	06073C1912F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	CHULA VISTA, CITY OF	06073C1913F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	CHULA VISTA, CITY OF	06073C1914F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	CHULA VISTA, CITY OF	06073C2151F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	CLOVIS, CITY OF	0600440005E	23-DEC-97	98-09-251A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220006B	08-SEP-97	97-09-1128A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220007B	03-OCT-97	97-09-1131A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220007B	21-AUG-97	97-09-760A	02
09	CA	CONCORD, CITY OF	0650220009B	26-NOV-97	98-09-118A	02
09	CA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	0600250230B	23-OCT-97	97-09-1189A	02
09	CA	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	0600250295C	30-OCT-97	97-09-852A	02
09	CA	CORONA, CITY OF	0602500005F	12-AUG-97	97-09-997A	02
09	CA	CORONADO, CITY OF	06073C1894F	11-DEC-97	98-09-254P	06
09	CA	CORONADO, CITY OF	06073C2132F	11-DEC-97	98-09-254P	06
09	CA	COTATI, CITY OF	0603770001D	24-JUL-97	97-09-891A	01
09	CA	DAVIS, CITY OF	0604230575B	07-NOV-97	98-09-004A	01
09	CA	DEL MAR, CITY OF	06073C1307F	18-DEC-97	98-09-196A	02
09	CA	DEL NORTE COUNTY	0650250100C	31-DEC-97	98-09-264A	02
09	CA	DINUBA, CITY OF	0650660280B	10-OCT-97	97-09-1152A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	CA	DINUBA, CITY OF	0650660280B	24-JUL-97	97-09-903A	01
09	CA	DINUBA, CITY OF	0650660280B	19-DEC-97	98-09-183A	01
09	CA	DUBLIN, CITY OF	0607050001B	18-SEP-97	97-09-1163V	19
09	CA	DUBLIN, CITY OF	0607050001B	30-DEC-97	98-09-117A	02
09	CA	ENCINITAS, CITY OF	06073C1061F	10-NOV-97	97-09-1093P	05
09	CA	ENCINITAS, CITY OF	06073C1063F	10-NOV-97	97-09-1093P	05
09	CA	ENCINITAS, CITY OF	06073C1061F	19-NOV-97	98-09-011A	02
09	CA	ESCONDIDO, CITY OF	06073C1083F	10-JUL-97	97-09-894A	02
09	CA	ETNA, CITY OF	0603640001B	03-OCT-97	97-09-859A	02
09	CA	FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	0603700005C	10-JUL-97	97-09-789A	02
09	CA	FORTUNA, CITY OF	0600630001B	10-SEP-97	97-09-864A	02
09	CA	FORTUNA, CITY OF	0600630001B	27-AUG-97	97-09-975A	02
09	CA	FREMONT,CITY OF	0650280004B	03-OCT-97	97-09-1106A	01
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY	0650290885C	17-SEP-97	97-09-1087A	01
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY	0650291410B	16-SEP-97	97-09-1090A	02
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY	0650290905C	07-NOV-97	98-09-040A	01
09	CA	FRESNO COUNTY	0650291185B	02-DEC-97	98-09-131A	02
09	CA	GARDEN GROVE, CITY OF	06059C0020F	08-JUL-97	97-09-603A	02
09	CA	HAYWARD, CITY OF	0650330011D	08-AUG-97	97-09-710A	02
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	26-SEP-97	97-09-1025A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	20-AUG-97	97-09-1039V	19
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	05-SEP-97	97-09-1065A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	25-SEP-97	97-09-1147A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	15-JUL-97	97-09-872A	01
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005C	24-JUL-97	97-09-896A	02
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	07-NOV-97	98-09-122A	01
09	CA	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	0600600615C	23-OCT-97	97-09-1184A	02
09	CA	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	0600600615C	25-AUG-97	97-09-917A	02
09	CA	HUMBOLDT COUNTY	0600600615C	30-OCT-97	98-09-088A	02
09	CA	HUNTINGTON BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0035F	14-JUL-97	97-09-477A	02
09	CA	HUNTINGTON BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0045F	14-JUL-97	97-09-658A	01
09	CA	INYO COUNTY	0600730375B	04-DEC-97	97-09-1028P	06
09	CA	INYO COUNTY	0600730400B	04-DEC-97	97-09-1028P	06
09	CA	IRVINE, CITY OF	06059C0049G	04-AUG-97	97-09-840P	06
09	CA	JACKSON, CITY OF	0604480001D	18-JUL-97	97-09-1001V	19
09	CA	JACKSON, CITY OF	0604480001D	07-OCT-97	97-09-1155A	02
09	CA	KERN COUNTY	0600751580C	31-OCT-97	97-09-1055P	05
09	CA	KERN COUNTY	0600751590C	31-OCT-97	97-09-1055P	05
09	CA	KERN COUNTY	0600751300C	25-SEP-97	97-09-986A	01
09	CA	LANCASTER, CITY OF	0606720010B	25-SEP-97	97-09-1139A	02
09	CA	LEMOORE,CITY OF	0600860050B	18-SEP-97	97-09-834A	01
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080010B	18-SEP-97	97-09-1162V	19
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080010A	14-AUG-97	97-09-542P	05
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080010A	04-AUG-97	97-09-926P	05
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	0650430757B	08-AUG-97	97-09-1002A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	0650430756B	08-SEP-97	97-09-1068A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	0650430125B	01-OCT-97	97-09-1195A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	0650430345B	18-AUG-97	97-09-783P	06
09	CA	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	0650430460B	06-NOV-97	98-09-023P	06
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370071C	26-SEP-97	97-09-1123A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370109D	30-OCT-97	97-09-1132A	02
09	CA	LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	0601370017C	28-JUL-97	97-09-913A	02
09	CA	LOS GATOS, TOWN OF	0603430003A	21-AUG-97	97-09-954A	02
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700575B	21-AUG-97	97-09-1007A	01
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700250C	04-SEP-97	97-09-1117V	19
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700750B	30-OCT-97	97-09-1215A	01
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700620B	25-JUL-97	97-09-973A	01
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700605B	17-DEC-97	98-09-210A	02
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY	0601700250C	30-DEC-97	98-09-272A	02
09	CA	MARIN COUNTY	0601730268B	10-DEC-97	98-09-164A	02
09	CA	MARINA, CITY OF	0607270005B	05-NOV-97	97-09-1021A	02
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY	06047C0410E	21-AUG-97	97-09-1003A	01
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY	06047C0465E	03-OCT-97	97-09-1092A	01
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY	06047C0465E	19-NOV-97	98-09-090A	01
09	CA	MERCED COUNTY	06047C0465E	13-NOV-97	98-09-100A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	03-OCT-97	97-09-1122A	01
09	CA	MERCED, CITY OF	06047C0430E	10-DEC-97	98-09-113A	01
09	CA	MILL VALLEY, CITY OF	0601770005B	08-AUG-97	97-09-949A	01
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440001F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440003F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	MILPITAS, CITY OF	0603440001F	10-JUL-97	97-09-909A	01
09	CA	MISSION VIEJO, CIY OF	06059C0058F	11-DEC-97	98-09-186A	02
09	CA	MONTEREY COUNTY	0601950215D	07-OCT-97	97-09-1037A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	CA	MONTEREY COUNTY	0601950215D	30-SEP-97	97-09-1094A	02
09	CA	MONTEREY COUNTY	0601950375D	22-SEP-97	97-09-1107A	02
09	CA	MORENO VALLEY, CITY OF	0650740030B	08-AUG-97	97-09-972A	02
09	CA	MORRO BAY, CITY OF	0603070005C	02-DEC-97	97-09-1165A	01
09	CA	MORRO BAY, CITY OF	0603070005C	15-JUL-97	97-09-855A	02
09	CA	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY OF	0603470003D	27-AUG-97	97-09-893A	02
09	CA	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY OF	0603470003D	14-AUG-97	97-09-976A	02
09	CA	MURRIETA, CITY OF	0607512730A	11-SEP-97	97-09-621P	05
09	CA	MURRIETA, CITY OF	0607512740A	11-SEP-97	97-09-621P	05
09	CA	NAPA COUNTY	0602050275A	08-AUG-97	97-09-728A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	26-SEP-97	97-09-1048A	01
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	21-AUG-97	97-09-1054A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	03-OCT-97	97-09-1142A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	10-OCT-97	97-09-1169A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	30-OCT-97	97-09-1205A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	16-OCT-97	97-09-1209A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	12-AUG-97	97-09-968A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	12-AUG-97	97-09-969A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	12-AUG-97	97-09-970A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	15-AUG-97	97-09-982A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070010C	30-OCT-97	98-09-041A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	30-OCT-97	98-09-073A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	26-NOV-97	98-09-120A	02
09	CA	NAPA, CITY OF	0602070005C	02-DEC-97	98-09-126A	02
09	CA	NATIONAL CITY, CITY OF	06073C1911F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	NATIONAL CITY, CITY OF	06073C1912F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	NATIONAL CITY, CITY OF	06073C1913F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	NATIONAL CITY, CITY OF	06073C1914F	27-OCT-97	97-09-777V	19
09	CA	NEWARK, CITY OF	0600090005E	15-DEC-97	98-09-089A	01
09	CA	NEWPORT BEACH, CITY OF	06059C0055E	05-NOV-97	97-09-1174A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	06073C0752F	01-JUL-97	97-09-857A	02
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	06073C0752F	01-AUG-97	97-09-887A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	06073C0752F	19-DEC-97	98-09-091A	01
09	CA	OCEANSIDE, CITY OF	06073C0751F	17-DEC-97	98-09-130A	01
09	CA	ONTARIO, CITY OF	06071C8608F	20-NOV-97	97-09-731P	05
09	CA	ORANGE, CITY OF	06059C0021F	01-AUG-97	97-09-1036V	19
09	CA	PERRIS, CITY OF	0602580010D	21-AUG-97	97-09-941A	01
09	CA	PETALUMA, CITY OF	0603790001C	23-OCT-97	97-09-1196A	01
09	CA	PETALUMA, CITY OF	0603790001C	06-AUG-97	97-09-797A	01
09	CA	PETALUMA, CITY OF	0603790002C	06-NOV-97	97-09-832P	05
09	CA	PLACER COUNTY	0602390475E	23-DEC-97	97-09-1201A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001D	14-AUG-97	97-09-1061A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001E	01-OCT-97	97-09-1164V	19
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120004D	17-OCT-97	97-09-1182A	01
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120003D	14-OCT-97	97-09-1203A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120003D	14-AUG-97	97-09-974A	02
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001E	02-DEC-97	98-09-215A	01
09	CA	PLUMAS COUNTY	060244B	21-AUG-97	97-09-767A	02
09	CA	PLUMAS COUNTY	060244B	13-NOV-97	98-09-083A	02
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	06073C1358F	26-SEP-97	96-09-1068P	05
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	06073C1354F	11-JUL-97	97-09-766P	05
09	CA	POWAY, CITY OF	06073C1358F	11-JUL-97	97-09-766P	05
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C7890F	01-AUG-97	97-09-892A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C8629F	07-NOV-97	98-09-138A	02
09	CA	RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CITY OF	06071C8630F	24-DEC-97	98-09-245A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600005C	29-OCT-97	97-09-1103A	01
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600010C	29-OCT-97	97-09-1103A	01
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600025C	26-SEP-97	97-09-1126A	02
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600005C	15-DEC-97	97-09-813P	05
09	CA	REDDING, CITY OF	0603600010C	15-DEC-97	97-09-813P	05
09	CA	REDLANDS, CITY OF	06071C8717F	04-DEC-97	97-09-1022A	02
09	CA	REDONDO BEACH, CITY OF	0601500001B	25-AUG-97	97-09-987A	01
09	CA	REDONDO BEACH, CITY OF	0601500002B	15-DEC-97	98-09-097P	05
09	CA	RICHMOND, CITY OF	0600350020B	14-JUL-97	97-09-837A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602452085C	31-OCT-97	97-09-1175A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602452095B	31-OCT-97	97-09-1175A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602452095B	15-JUL-97	97-09-823A	01
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602451625C	18-JUL-97	97-09-918P	05
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602451385A	17-NOV-97	98-09-103A	02
09	CA	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	0602451625C	23-DEC-97	98-09-275A	02
09	CA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600030B	14-OCT-97	97-09-1161A	02
09	CA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600020B	24-JUL-97	97-09-749P	06
09	CA	RIVERSIDE, CITY OF	0602600020B	12-AUG-97	97-09-956A	02

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09	CA	ROSEVILLE, CITY OF	0602430019D	05-SEP-97	97-09-709A	01
09	CA	ROSEVILLE, CITY OF	0602430001D	20-OCT-97	97-09-900P	05
09	CA	ROSEVILLE, CITY OF	0602430018D	14-NOV-97	98-09-143P	06
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620340C	05-SEP-97	97-09-1010A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620185E	04-DEC-97	97-09-1050A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620295C	14-AUG-97	97-09-333P	05
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620410C	14-AUG-97	97-09-333P	05
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620420C	14-AUG-97	97-09-333P	05
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620475D	15-JUL-97	97-09-791A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620340C	10-JUL-97	97-09-902A	01
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620055D	30-OCT-97	98-09-003A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620090D	31-OCT-97	98-09-008A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620115D	13-NOV-97	98-09-050A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620095D	09-DEC-97	98-09-159A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620085D	10-DEC-97	98-09-182A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620090D	17-DEC-97	98-09-220A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620115D	17-DEC-97	98-09-227A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0602620330C	23-DEC-97	98-09-247A	02
09	CA	SACRAMENTO, CITY OF	0602660005E	02-OCT-97	97-09-1223P	06
09	CA	SAN ANSELMO, TOWN OF	0601800001B	23-OCT-97	97-09-1197A	01
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	06071C8755F	17-SEP-97	97-09-1046A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	06071C7135F	14-JUL-97	97-09-860A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	06071C5150F	17-NOV-97	97-09-953A	02
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	06071C9330F	08-AUG-97	97-09-959P	05
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO, CITY OF	06071C7940F	24-NOV-97	97-09-1017P	06
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO, CITY OF	06071C7945F	24-NOV-97	97-09-1017P	06
09	CA	SAN BERNARDINO, CITY OF	06071C7940F	15-JUL-97	97-09-957A	02
09	CA	SAN CARLOS, CITY OF	0603270002C	12-NOV-97	97-09-942P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C1061F	10-NOV-97	97-09-1093P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C1063F	10-NOV-97	97-09-1093P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C1662F	17-SEP-97	97-09-1136A	01
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	0602841662C	07-JUL-97	97-09-528A	01
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C1907F	25-SEP-97	97-09-648P	06
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C0787F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C0789F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C0787F	30-OCT-97	97-09-907P	05
09	CA	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	06073C1660F	19-DEC-97	98-09-086A	01
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	06073C1602F	19-DEC-97	97-09-1042P	06
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	06073C1613F	22-SEP-97	97-09-1096A	02
09	CA	SAN DIEGO, CITY OF	06073C1876F	17-OCT-97	97-09-1166A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	25-AUG-97	97-09-1058A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	21-AUG-97	97-09-1060A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	21-AUG-97	97-09-1074A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490015E	04-DEC-97	97-09-1082P	05
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	04-DEC-97	97-09-1082P	05
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490037D	26-SEP-97	97-09-1150A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490006F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490008F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490013E	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	13-NOV-97	98-09-081A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	18-NOV-97	98-09-111A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490037D	26-NOV-97	98-09-119A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490037D	26-NOV-97	98-09-123A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490020E	16-DEC-97	98-09-207A	02
09	CA	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	0603490009F	16-DEC-97	98-09-208A	02
09	CA	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CITY OF	06059C0075F	11-SEP-97	97-09-1070A	01
09	CA	SAN LEANDRO, CITY OF	0600130003B	26-SEP-97	97-09-1113A	01
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	0603040750C	10-OCT-97	97-09-1154A	02
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	0603040188C	08-SEP-97	97-09-761A	02
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	0603040338C	17-DEC-97	98-09-209A	02
09	CA	SAN LUIS OBISPO, CITY OF	0603100005C	04-DEC-97	98-09-078A	02
09	CA	SAN MARCOS, CITY OF	0602960005E	30-OCT-97	97-09-1200A	02
09	CA	SAN MARCOS, CITY OF	06073C0793F	15-SEP-97	97-09-980P	06
09	CA	SAN MARCOS, CITY OF	06073C0791F	07-NOV-97	98-09-033A	02
09	CA	SAN MARCOS, CITY OF	06073C0793F	15-DEC-97	98-09-201A	01
09	CA	SAN RAFAEL, CITY OF	0650580020B	30-OCT-97	97-09-1158A	01
09	CA	SAN RAFAEL, CITY OF	0650580020B	11-JUL-97	97-09-905A	02
09	CA	SAN RAFAEL, CITY OF	0650580015B	24-JUL-97	97-09-940A	02
09	CA	SAN RAFAEL, CITY OF	0650580020B	05-DEC-97	98-09-110A	02
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	0603310755D	15-SEP-97	97-09-1080P	05
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	0603310730C	30-OCT-97	97-09-1210A	02
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	0603310730C	09-DEC-97	98-09-082A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	CA	SANTA BARBARA, CITY OF	0603350004D	17-DEC-97	98-09-244A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370090E	04-DEC-97	97-09-1082P	05
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370255E	04-DEC-97	97-09-1082P	05
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370070F	10-JUL-97	97-09-160P	06
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370220D	24-JUL-97	97-09-781A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370205D	15-JUL-97	97-09-858A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0603370210D	17-DEC-97	98-09-221A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500005C	05-AUG-97	97-09-1009A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500003C	05-AUG-97	97-09-1020A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500003C	05-AUG-97	97-09-1035A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500003C	23-OCT-97	97-09-1206A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500005C	15-JUL-97	97-09-925A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500003C	13-NOV-97	98-09-077A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARA, CITY OF	0603500001C	23-DEC-97	98-09-250A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARITA, CITY OF	0607290365C	13-NOV-97	97-09-1032A	02
09	CA	SANTA CLARITA, CITY OF	0607290365C	14-AUG-97	97-09-874P	06
09	CA	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	0603530355B	17-DEC-97	98-09-224A	02
09	CA	SANTEE, CITY OF	06073C1653F	15-JUL-97	97-09-747A	02
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510002C	04-JUL-97	97-09-912V	19
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510004C	04-JUL-97	97-09-912V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210002B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210004B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210006B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210007B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210008B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210009B	04-SEP-97	97-09-1118V	19
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210008B	10-OCT-97	97-09-1137A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210008B	14-OCT-97	97-09-1140A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210002B	03-OCT-97	97-09-1168A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210008A	10-NOV-97	97-09-921A	01
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210002B	05-NOV-97	97-09-952A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210009B	19-NOV-97	97-09-963A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210006B	03-OCT-97	97-09-967A	01
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210009A	19-AUG-97	97-09-971A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210006B	19-NOV-97	98-09-006A	02
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210007B	19-NOV-97	98-09-046A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY	0603750690B	17-OCT-97	97-09-1045A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY	0603750515B	10-SEP-97	97-09-1073A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY	0603750515B	18-AUG-97	97-09-984A	02
09	CA	SONOMA COUNTY	0603750635B	19-NOV-97	98-09-093A	02
09	CA	STANISLAUS COUNTY	0603840470C	17-SEP-97	97-09-943A	01
09	CA	STANISLAUS COUNTY	0603840340A	13-NOV-97	98-09-096A	02
09	CA	TEHAMA COUNTY	0650640290D	15-JUL-97	97-09-854A	02
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	24-JUL-97	97-09-853A	02
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	10-JUL-97	97-09-856A	02
09	CA	THOUSAND OAKS, CITY OF	0604220015B	26-SEP-97	97-09-992A	02
09	CA	TORRANCE, CITY OF	0601650004B	15-DEC-97	98-09-097P	05
09	CA	TORRANCE, CITY OF	0601650005B	15-DEC-97	98-09-097P	05
09	CA	TRINITY COUNTY	06105C0520B	17-DEC-97	98-09-257A	02
09	CA	TULARE COUNTY	0650660280B	30-OCT-97	97-09-1213A	01
09	CA	TULARE COUNTY	0650660650B	05-AUG-97	97-09-990A	02
09	CA	UKIAH, CITY OF	0601860001E	27-AUG-97	97-09-1034A	02
09	CA	UKIAH, CITY OF	0601860001E	11-AUG-97	97-09-935A	02
09	CA	UNION CITY, CITY OF	0600140010B	14-NOV-97	98-09-102A	01
09	CA	UNION CITY, CITY OF	0600140010B	02-DEC-97	98-09-136A	02
09	CA	VACAVILLE, CITY OF	0603730012C	15-JUL-97	97-09-870A	02
09	CA	VACAVILLE, CITY OF	0603730014C	06-AUG-97	97-09-936A	02
09	CA	VACAVILLE, CITY OF	0603730012C	16-DEC-97	98-09-177A	02
09	CA	VALLEJO, CITY OF	0603740005C	14-JUL-97	97-09-743A	01
09	CA	VALLEJO, CITY OF	0603740005C	10-JUL-97	97-09-804A	01
09	CA	VALLEJO, CITY OF	0603740010C	08-SEP-97	97-09-808A	02
09	CA	VISALIA, CITY OF	0604090005C	14-OCT-97	97-09-1208A	02
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0786F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0787F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0788F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0789F	22-OCT-97	97-09-649P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0786F	30-OCT-97	97-09-907P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0787F	30-OCT-97	97-09-907P	05
09	CA	VISTA, CITY OF	06073C0759F	29-DEC-97	98-09-095A	01
09	CA	YOLO COUNTY	0604230575B	24-OCT-97	97-09-1202A	02
09	CA	YOLO COUNTY	0604230575B	26-NOV-97	98-09-092A	01
09	CA	YUCAIPA, CITY OF	06071C8745F	11-DEC-97	98-09-176A	02
09	GU	GUAM, TERRITORY OF	6600010041B	08-AUG-97	97-09-919P	05

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY	1500030265C	14-NOV-97	97-09-1059A	02
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY	1500030160B	22-OCT-97	97-09-454P	05
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY	1500030330B	18-JUL-97	97-09-773P	06
09	NV	CARSON CITY, CITY OF	3200010130D	19-DEC-97	98-09-233A	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY	32003C2525D	10-OCT-97	97-09-1145C	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY	32003C2525D	03-OCT-97	97-09-1183A	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY	32003C2525D	30-OCT-97	97-09-1224A	02
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY	32003C2567D	27-OCT-97	97-09-178P	05
09	NV	CLARK COUNTY	32003C2590D	04-AUG-97	97-09-889P	06
09	NV	DOUGLAS COUNTY	32005C0095E	25-NOV-97	98-09-029P	06
09	NV	DOUGLAS COUNTY	32005C0085E	06-NOV-97	98-09-036P	05
09	NV	DOUGLAS COUNTY	32005C0105E	06-NOV-97	98-09-036P	05
09	NV	DOUGLAS COUNTY	32005C0105E	03-DEC-97	98-09-139A	01
09	NV	DOUGLAS COUNTY	32005C0005D	15-DEC-97	98-09-212A	02
09	NV	ELKO, CITY OF	3200100004C	18-NOV-97	98-09-031A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	19-AUG-97	96-09-1095P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2610D	26-NOV-97	97-09-1075P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	17-SEP-97	97-09-1101A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	23-DEC-97	97-09-1112P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2595D	23-DEC-97	97-09-1112P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	17-SEP-97	97-09-1127A	02
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	26-SEP-97	97-09-1179A	01
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2590D	23-DEC-97	97-09-294P	06
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2615D	14-AUG-97	97-09-873A	02
09	NV	HENDERSON, CITY OF	32003C2620D	19-NOV-97	98-09-039A	01
09	NV	LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2187D	10-SEP-97	97-09-1135A	01
09	NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, CITY OF	32003C2176D	20-NOV-97	97-09-1181P	05
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C3178E	15-DEC-97	97-09-1129P	06
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C3186E	15-DEC-97	97-09-1129P	06
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C2989E	05-AUG-97	97-09-929A	02
09	NV	RENO, CITY OF	32031C2989E	18-NOV-97	98-09-048A	02
09	NV	SPARKS, CITY OF	32031C3005E	05-NOV-97	97-09-691P	05
09	NV	SPARKS, CITY OF	32031C3010E	05-NOV-97	97-09-691P	05
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY	32031C3170E	05-SEP-97	97-09-1043A	02
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY	32031C3178E	15-DEC-97	97-09-1129P	06
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY	32031C3186E	15-DEC-97	97-09-1129P	06
09	NV	WASHOE COUNTY	32031C3187E	15-DEC-97	97-09-1129P	06
10	AK	ANCHORAGE, MUNICIPALITY OF	0200050230B	05-AUG-97	97-10-295A	02
10	AK	BETHEL, CITY OF	0201040012B	01-AUG-97	97-10-286A	02
10	AK	FAIRBANKS-NORTH STAR BOROUGH	0250090212H	31-DEC-97	98-10-088A	02
10	AK	JUNEAU, CITY AND BOROUGH OF	0200090700B	08-SEP-97	97-10-303A	02
10	AK	JUNEAU, CITY AND BOROUGH OF	0200090725B	08-SEP-97	97-10-303A	02
10	AK	KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	0200030001B	07-NOV-97	97-10-294A	02
10	AK	MATANUSKA-SUSITNA, BOROUGH OF	0200215100C	01-JUL-97	97-10-207A	02
10	ID	ADA COUNTY	1600010258C	08-AUG-97	97-10-260A	01
10	ID	ADA COUNTY	1600010258C	27-AUG-97	97-10-319A	02
10	ID	ADA COUNTY	1600010143C	10-DEC-97	97-10-334A	01
10	ID	BANCROFT, CITY OF	1600400001A	07-NOV-97	98-10-022A	02
10	ID	BINGHAM COUNTY	1600180430B	10-JUL-97	95-10-042P	05
10	ID	BINGHAM COUNTY	1600180435B	10-JUL-97	95-10-042P	05
10	ID	BINGHAM COUNTY	1600180440B	10-JUL-97	95-10-042P	05
10	ID	BINGHAM COUNTY	1600180290B	10-SEP-97	97-10-307A	02
10	ID	BLACKFOOT, CITY OF	1600190002B	10-JUL-97	95-10-042P	05
10	ID	BONNER COUNTY	1602060400C	26-SEP-97	97-10-355A	02
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY	1602080333C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY	1602080334C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY	1602080342C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	CANYON COUNTY	1602080156C	14-OCT-97	97-10-278A	02
10	ID	EAGLE, CITY OF	1600010165C	17-SEP-97	97-10-352A	01
10	ID	EAGLE, CITY OF	1600010165C	07-NOV-97	98-10-026A	02
10	ID	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF	1600040001F	08-AUG-97	97-10-284A	02
10	ID	HEYBURN, CITY OF	160201B	14-AUG-97	97-10-246A	02
10	ID	KETCHUM, CITY OF	1600230461C	03-DEC-97	98-10-049A	02
10	ID	KOOTENAI COUNTY	1600760100D	21-AUG-97	97-10-305A	02
10	ID	KOOTENAI COUNTY	1600760125C	28-AUG-97	97-10-328A	02
10	ID	KOOTENAI COUNTY	1600760170D	10-DEC-97	98-10-054A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800002A	01-AUG-97	97-10-292A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800001A	03-OCT-97	97-10-326A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800001A	31-OCT-97	98-10-002A	02
10	ID	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	1601800001A	05-NOV-97	98-10-009A	02
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	24-JUL-97	97-10-273A	01
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	05-SEP-97	97-10-330A	01
10	ID	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	1600370001E	14-OCT-97	97-10-376A	01

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
10	ID	MINIDOKA COUNTY	160201B	07-NOV-97	97-10-385A	01
10	ID	MINIDOKA COUNTY	160201B	05-DEC-97	98-10-077A	01
10	ID	NAMPA, CITY OF	1600380002C	24-OCT-97	97-10-177P	05
10	ID	NAMPA, CITY OF	1602080333C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	NAMPA, CITY OF	1602080334C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	NAMPA, CITY OF	1602080342C	26-AUG-97	97-10-261P	05
10	ID	VALLEY COUNTY	1602200325A	14-NOV-97	97-10-382A	02
10	ID	WASHINGTON COUNTY	1602210200B	30-OCT-97	97-10-387A	02
10	OR	ALBANY, CITY OF	4100080050C	30-OCT-97	97-10-353A	02
10	OR	ATHENA, CITY OF	4102060001C	02-JUL-97	97-R10-038	02
10	OR	BANDON, CITY OF	4100430002B	05-SEP-97	97-10-085P	05
10	OR	BEAVERTON,CITY OF	4102400003C	07-NOV-97	98-10-023A	02
10	OR	BENTON COUNTY	4100080050C	15-JUL-97	97-10-276A	02
10	OR	BENTON COUNTY	4100080050C	03-DEC-97	98-10-045A	02
10	OR	BENTON COUNTY	4100080050C	03-DEC-97	98-10-046A	02
10	OR	DALLAS, CITY OF	41053C0107D	10-DEC-97	98-10-052A	01
10	OR	DOUGLAS COUNTY	4100590505A	10-JUL-97	97-10-187A	02
10	OR	DOUGLAS COUNTY	4100590730A	15-JUL-97	97-10-263A	02
10	OR	DOUGLAS COUNTY	4100590940A	22-DEC-97	98-10-048A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220006B	10-JUL-97	97-10-259A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4155910355C	08-SEP-97	97-10-290A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4155910355C	14-AUG-97	97-10-301A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4155910355C	25-SEP-97	97-10-357A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220006B	15-DEC-97	98-10-071A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	15-DEC-97	98-10-078A	01
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4155910355C	22-DEC-97	98-10-079A	02
10	OR	EUGENE, CITY OF	4101220002B	30-DEC-97	98-10-106A	01
10	OR	FAIRVIEW, CITY OF	4101800001D	25-AUG-97	97-10-279A	01
10	OR	FLORENCE, CITY OF	4155910505D	30-OCT-97	97-10-282A	02
10	OR	GRANTS PASS, CITY OF	4101080003C	24-OCT-97	97-10-389A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY	4155890395B	10-JUL-97	97-10-243A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY	4155890414B	15-DEC-97	97-10-293A	02
10	OR	JACKSON COUNTY	4155890227B	03-DEC-97	98-10-047A	02
10	OR	KEIZER, CITY OF	4102880005B	03-OCT-97	97-10-368A	02
10	OR	KEIZER, CITY OF	4102880005B	10-OCT-97	97-10-372A	02
10	OR	KLAMATH COUNTY	4101091050B	10-JUL-97	97-10-245A	02
10	OR	KLAMATH COUNTY	4101090870B	24-JUL-97	97-10-268A	02
10	OR	LAKE OSWEGO, CITY OF	4100180003C	10-DEC-97	98-10-065A	02
10	OR	LAKE OSWEGO, CITY OF	4100180003C	30-DEC-97	98-10-091A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910405C	29-AUG-97	97-10-232P	05
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	10-JUL-97	97-10-254A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	01-AUG-97	97-10-271A	01
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	25-AUG-97	97-10-311A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	05-SEP-97	97-10-322A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910880D	08-AUG-97	97-10-324A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910885D	08-AUG-97	97-10-324A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	05-SEP-97	97-10-346A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	17-OCT-97	97-10-381A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910370C	17-OCT-97	97-10-394P	06
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910000	30-SEP-97	97-R10-048	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910100C	05-NOV-97	98-10-013A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	07-NOV-97	98-10-014A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910390D	03-DEC-97	98-10-042A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	03-DEC-97	98-10-063A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910355C	03-DEC-97	98-10-064A	02
10	OR	LANE COUNTY	4155910350C	30-DEC-97	98-10-094A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN CITY, CITY OF	4101300001B	17-SEP-97	97-10-308A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN CITY, CITY OF	4101300001B	10-SEP-97	97-10-354A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN CITY, CITY OF	4101300001B	26-SEP-97	97-10-361A	02
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY	4101290075B	10-DEC-97	98-10-036P	05
10	OR	LINCOLN COUNTY	4101290250B	05-DEC-97	98-10-061A	02
10	OR	LINN COUNTY	4101360185B	26-SEP-97	97-10-360A	02
10	OR	MULTNOMAH COUNTY	4101790215B	03-OCT-97	97-10-367A	02
10	OR	MULTNOMAH COUNTY	4101790215B	05-NOV-97	98-10-004A	02
10	OR	MULTNOMAH COUNTY	4101790382B	29-OCT-97	98-10-018A	02
10	OR	PORTLAND, CITY OF	4101790382B	01-JUL-97	97-10-251A	02
10	OR	PORTLAND, CITY OF	4101830046C	26-SEP-97	97-10-333A	02
10	OR	PORTLAND, CITY OF	4101830047D	17-NOV-97	97-10-378A	02
10	OR	SCAPPOOSE, CITY OF	41009C0444C	10-DEC-97	98-10-062A	02
10	OR	SHERIDAN, CITY OF	4102570002C	05-NOV-97	97-10-219A	01
10	OR	UMATILLA COUNTY	4102040550B	17-SEP-97	97-10-325A	02
10	OR	WASHINGTON COUNTY	4102380475B	08-JUL-97	97-R10-039	02
10	OR	WASHINGTON COUNTY	4102380500B	15-DEC-97	98-10-070A	02

Region	State	Community	Map panel	Determination date	Case No.	Type
10	OR	WEST LINN, CITY OF	4100240001B	14-AUG-97	97-10-298A	02
10	OR	WEST LINN, CITY OF	4100240001B	05-NOV-97	98-10-006A	02
10	OR	WOODBURN, CITY OF	4101720001B	03-OCT-97	97-10-358A	02
10	OR	YAMHILL COUNTY	4102490135C	10-OCT-97	97-10-364A	02
10	WA	BENTON COUNTY	5302370440B	05-SEP-97	97-10-332A	02
10	WA	BURIEN, CITY OF	53033C0955F	17-NOV-97	97-10-384A	02
10	WA	BURLINGTON, CITY OF	5301530001B	03-OCT-97	97-10-227A	02
10	WA	CAMAS, CITY OF	5300260002B	05-NOV-97	97-10-383A	02
10	WA	CLARK COUNTY	5300240037C	27-AUG-97	97-10-321A	02
10	WA	ELLENSBURG, CITY OF	5302340002C	01-AUG-97	97-10-152A	01
10	WA	FERNDALE, TOWN OF	5302010005B	08-JUL-97	97-10-258A	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	5300570000	28-AUG-97	97-10-044	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	5300570325B	27-AUG-97	97-10-320A	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	5300570290B	22-DEC-97	98-10-067A	02
10	WA	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	5300570325B	15-DEC-97	98-10-068A	02
10	WA	ISLAND COUNTY	53029C0310D	01-AUG-97	97-10-266A	02
10	WA	ISSAQUAH, CITY OF	53033C0694F	30-OCT-97	98-10-008A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0680F	10-JUL-97	97-10-257A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0685F	10-JUL-97	97-10-257A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C1515F	10-JUL-97	97-10-264A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C1020F	21-AUG-97	97-10-309A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0709G	05-SEP-97	97-10-310A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0418F	07-OCT-97	97-10-365A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0615F	03-DEC-97	97-10-391A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0925F	10-DEC-97	98-10-032A	02
10	WA	KING COUNTY	53033C0000	03-DEC-97	98-R10-002	02
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY	5300920305B	17-SEP-97	97-10-288A	02
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY	5300920310B	14-AUG-97	97-10-304A	02
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY	5300920205B	14-OCT-97	97-10-327A	02
10	WA	KITSAP COUNTY	5300920310B	07-NOV-97	98-10-016A	02
10	WA	KITTITAS COUNTY	5300950125B	30-OCT-97	98-10-017A	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY	5301150190C	10-OCT-97	97-10-234A	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY	5301150200C	10-OCT-97	97-10-234A	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY	5301150150C	03-OCT-97	97-10-340A	02
10	WA	MASON COUNTY	5301150275C	17-JUL-97	97-R10-040	02
10	WA	MOUNT VERNON, CITY OF	5301580001B	10-JUL-97	97-10-262A	01
10	WA	OKANOGAN COUNTY	5301170350B	03-OCT-97	97-10-256A	02
10	WA	OLYMPIA, CITY OF	5301910006B	05-DEC-97	98-10-041A	02
10	WA	ORTING, TOWN OF	5301430001B	10-OCT-97	97-10-244A	01
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY	5301380600C	08-AUG-97	97-10-252A	02
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY	5301380363C	22-DEC-97	97-10-373A	02
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY	5301380350D	14-NOV-97	97-10-388A	02
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY	5301380000	29-SEP-97	97-R10-047	02
10	WA	PIERCE COUNTY	5301380000	02-DEC-97	98-R10-001	02
10	WA	PUYALLUP, CITY OF	5301440005B	14-OCT-97	97-10-296A	02
10	WA	PUYALLUP, CITY OF	5301440005B	05-SEP-97	97-10-344A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY	5301510225C	24-JUL-97	97-10-269A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY	5301510050C	12-AUG-97	97-10-289A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY	5301510235D	17-SEP-97	97-10-359A	02
10	WA	SKAGIT COUNTY	5301510235D	13-NOV-97	98-10-033A	02
10	WA	SKAMANIA COUNTY	5301600400B	22-SEP-97	97-10-221A	02
10	WA	SNOHOMISH COUNTY	5355340460C	10-OCT-97	97-10-369A	02
10	WA	SNOHOMISH COUNTY	5355340060B	05-DEC-97	98-10-001A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY	5301740294C	06-AUG-97	97-10-287A	02
10	WA	SPOKANE COUNTY	5301740294C	07-NOV-97	98-10-024A	02
10	WA	THURSTON COUNTY	5301880350C	25-JUL-97	97-R10-041	02
10	WA	TONASKET, TOWN OF	5301230001B	23-OCT-97	97-10-274A	02
10	WA	UNION GAP, CITY OF	5302290002B	08-JUL-97	97-10-283A	02
10	WA	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY	5301930065B	10-JUL-97	97-10-220A	02
10	WA	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY	5301930040B	01-JUL-97	97-10-248A	02
10	WA	WHATCOM COUNTY	530198B	22-DEC-97	98-10-072A	02
10	WA	YAKIMA COUNTY	5302171028B	10-JUL-97	97-10-275A	02
10	WA	YAKIMA COUNTY	5302170715B	05-SEP-97	97-10-347A	02

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01	CT	CROMWELL, TOWN OF	0901230000	17-SEP-97
01	CT	CROMWELL, TOWN OF	0901230005E	17-SEP-97
01	CT	CROMWELL, TOWN OF	0901230010E	17-SEP-97
01	CT	EAST HAVEN, TOWN OF	0900760000	19-NOV-97
01	CT	EAST HAVEN, TOWN OF	0900760010D	19-NOV-97
01	CT	TRUMBULL, TOWN OF	0900170000	19-DEC-97

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01	CT	TRUMBULL, TOWN OF	0900170006C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	TRUMBULL, TOWN OF	0900170010C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180000	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180001C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180002C**	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180003C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180004C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180005C	19-DEC-97
01	CT	WESTON, TOWN OF	0900180006C	19-DEC-97
01	MA	EDGARTOWN, TOWN OF	2500690000	16-JUL-97
01	MA	EDGARTOWN, TOWN OF	2500690003F	16-JUL-97
01	MA	EDGARTOWN, TOWN OF	2500690004F	16-JUL-97
01	MA	EDGARTOWN, TOWN OF	2500690005F	16-JUL-97
01	MA	EDGARTOWN, TOWN OF	2500690006F	16-JUL-97
01	ME	BOWDOINHAM,TOWN OF	2301190000	19-NOV-97
01	ME	BOWDOINHAM,TOWN OF	2301190005C	19-NOV-97
01	ME	BOWDOINHAM,TOWN OF	2301190010C	19-NOV-97
01	ME	BOWDOINHAM,TOWN OF	2301190015C	19-NOV-97
01	ME	BOWDOINHAM,TOWN OF	2301190020C	19-NOV-97
01	ME	CUTLER, TOWN OF	2303100000	19-AUG-97
01	ME	CUTLER, TOWN OF	2303100015C	19-AUG-97
01	ME	PERRY, TOWN OF	2303190000	19-AUG-97
01	ME	PERRY, TOWN OF	2303190010C	19-AUG-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230000	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230001C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230002C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230003C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230005C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230006C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230007C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230008C**	17-SEP-97
01	NH	KEENE, CITY OF	3300230009C	17-SEP-97
01	NH	TILTON, TOWN OF	3300090005C	19-AUG-97
01	VT	DUXBURY, TOWN OF	5001100000	19-NOV-97
01	VT	DUXBURY, TOWN OF	5001100004C	19-NOV-97
01	VT	DUXBURY, TOWN OF	5001100008C	19-NOV-97
01	VT	DUXBURY, TOWN OF	5001100009C	19-NOV-97
02	NJ	MENDHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	3405110000	02-OCT-97
02	NJ	MENDHAM, TOWNSHIP OF	3405110003C	02-OCT-97
02	NJ	PLAINFIELD, CITY OF	3453120000	16-JUL-97
02	NJ	PLAINFIELD, CITY OF	3453120001D	16-JUL-97
02	NJ	ROSELLE PARK, BOROUGH OF	3404730001C	05-NOV-97
02	NY	BAXTER ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BAYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BELLEROSE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BROOKVILLE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BRUTUS, TOWN OF	3601040000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BRUTUS, TOWN OF	3601040005D	16-JUL-97
02	NY	BRUTUS, TOWN OF	3601040010D	16-JUL-97
02	NY	CEDARHURST, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	CEDARHURST, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	CENTRE ISLAND, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	COVE NECK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	EAST HILLS, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	EAST ROCKAWAY, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	EAST WILLISTON, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	FARMINGDALE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	FLORAL PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	FLOWER HILL, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	FORT ANN, TOWN OF	3612310000	05-NOV-97
02	NY	FORT ANN, TOWN OF	3612310025B	05-NOV-97
02	NY	FORT ANN, TOWN OF	3612310050B	05-NOV-97
02	NY	FREEPORT, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDEN CITY, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560015C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560019C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560020C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560021C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560022C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560023C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560024C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560026C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560028C	16-JUL-97

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02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560035C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560040C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560041C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GARDINER, TOWN OF	3608560043C	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GLEN COVE, CITY OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GREAT NECK ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GREAT NECK PLAZA, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	GREAT NECK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEMPSTEAD, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT BAY PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT BAY PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT NECK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HEWLETT NECK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	HUME, TOWN OF	3610070000	02-OCT-97
02	NY	HUME, TOWN OF	3610070025B	02-OCT-97
02	NY	HUME, TOWN OF	3610070026B	02-OCT-97
02	NY	ISLAND PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	KENSINGTON, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	KINGS POINT, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LAKE SUCCESS, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LATTINGTOWN, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LAUREL HOLLOW, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LAWRENCE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LONG BEACH, CITY OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LYN BROOK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	LYN BROOK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MALVERNE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MANORHAVEN, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MASSAPEQUA PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MATINECOCK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MILL NECK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MINEDA, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MUNSEY PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	MUTTONTOWN, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	NEW HYDE PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	NORTH HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	NORTH HILLS, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	OLD BROOKVILLE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	OLD WESTBURY, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	OYSTER BAY COVE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	OYSTER BAY, TOWN OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	PLANDOME HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	PLANDOME MANOR, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	PLANDOME, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	PORT WASHINGTON NORTH, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	ROSLYN ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	ROSLYN HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	ROSLYN, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	RUSSELL GARDENS, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	SADDLE ROCK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	SANDS POINT, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	SEA CLIFF, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	SOUTH FLORAL PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	STEWART MANOR, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	THOMASTON, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	UPPER BROOKVILLE, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	VALLEY STREAM, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	VALLEY STREAM, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
02	NY	WESTBURY, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	WILLISTON PARK, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000 **	16-JUL-97
02	NY	WOODSBURGH, VILLAGE OF	36059C0000	16-JUL-97
02	NY	WOODSBURGH, VILLAGE OF	36059C0214G**	16-JUL-97
03	MD	FREDERICK COUNTY *	2400270000	19-DEC-97
03	MD	FREDERICK COUNTY *	2400270105B	19-DEC-97
03	MD	FREDERICK COUNTY *	2400270115B	19-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0040E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0154E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0155E**	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0160E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0180E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALBANY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0185E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALEPPO, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0015D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0020D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0038D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0039D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0077D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0081D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0082D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0083D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0084D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0092D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0101D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0102D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0105D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0115D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0367E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0369E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0386E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0390E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0395E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0507E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0526E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0527E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0533E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0535E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0541E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0542E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0543E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0544E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0555E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0561E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0562E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0563E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0564E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	AMITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0676E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ARNOLD, CITY OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ARNOLD, CITY OF	42129C0059D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ARONA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ARONA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0395D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ASPINWALL, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVALON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVONMORE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVONMORE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0136D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVONMORE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0137D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVONMORE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0138D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	AVONMORE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0139D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BALDWIN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BALDWIN,TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BALLY, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BALLY, BOROUGH OF	42011C0437E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BALLY, BOROUGH OF	42011C0438E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BALLY, BOROUGH OF	42011C0439E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0419E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0438E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0556E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0557E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BECHTELSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0576E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BELL ACRES, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0105D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0108D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0115D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0120D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0136D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0138D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0139D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0210D**	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0230D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BELLEVUE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BEN AVON HEIGHTS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BEN AVON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BENTON, BOROUGH OF	4215430001B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0335E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0345E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0353E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0354E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0361E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0362E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0363E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0364E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0481E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0482E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0501E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0502E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERNVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERNVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0330E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BERNVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0340E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL PARK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0115E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0260E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0280E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0285E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0295E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0305E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BIRDSBORO BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BIRDSBORO BOROUGH OF	42011C0539E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BIRDSBORO BOROUGH OF	42011C0543E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BLAWNOX, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BOLIVAR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BOLIVAR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0295D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BOYERTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000 **	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRACKENRIDGE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BRADDOCK HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BRADDOCK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BRADFORD WOODS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0493E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0494E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0513E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0607E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0610E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0626E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0627E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0628E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0629E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0631E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRECKNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0635E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	BRENTWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	BRIDGEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0629E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0635E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0641E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0642E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0644E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0663E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CAERNARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0665E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CARNEGIE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CASTLE SHANNON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CENTERPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTERPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0332E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0144E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0145E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0163E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0330E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0332E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0335E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0345E	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0351E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0352E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0353E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CHALFANT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CHESWICK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CHURCHILL, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CLAIRTON, CITY OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CLAIRTON, CITY OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0419E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0420E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0556E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0557E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0558E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0559E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0576E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLEBROOKDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0578E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	COLLIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0660D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0670D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0680D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0685D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0686D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0690D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0695D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0715D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0832D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CORAOPOLIS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CRAFTON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CRESCENT, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0492E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0494E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0504E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0508E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0509E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0511E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0512E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0513E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0514E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0516E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0517E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0518E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0519E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0626E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	CUMRU, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0627E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DELMONT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DELMONT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0212D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, BOROUGH OF	42129C0458D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0235D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0240D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0245D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0255D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0260D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0265D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0270D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0290D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0295D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0434D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0435D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0454D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0455D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0458D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0460D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0461D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0465D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0470D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0480D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0404E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0409E**	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0410E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0412E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0417E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0419E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0420E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0428E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0660D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0670D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0686D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0688D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0690D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0695D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0806D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0807D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0826D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0827D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0828D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0829D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0831D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0832D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0833D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0836D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0837D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DORMONT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0555E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0558E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0559E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0562E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0563E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0564E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0566E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0567E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0568E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0676E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DOUGLASS, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0677E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	DRAVOSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DRAVOSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	DUQUESNE, CITY OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0413E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0414E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0420E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0551E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0552E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0555E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0556E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0558E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EARL, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0562E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EAST DEER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0610D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0620D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0628D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0629D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0635D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0640D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0645D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0760D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0780D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST HUNTINGDON,TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0785D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST MCKEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST PITTSBURGH, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0102D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0105D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EAST VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0106D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EDGEWORTH, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ELIZABETH, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ELIZABETH, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EMSWORTH, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ETNA, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0509E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0517E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0526E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0527E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0528E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0529E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0533E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0535E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0536E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0537E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0538E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0539E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0541E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXETER, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0543E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	EXPORT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EXPORT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0192D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	EXPORT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0211D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0290D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0295D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0313D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0480D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0485D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0490D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0495D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0501D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0503D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0504D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0508D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0515D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0730D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FAWN, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FINDLAY, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FLEETWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	FLEETWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42011C0379E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	FLEETWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42011C0383E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	FOREST HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FORWARD, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FOX CHAPEL, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FRANKLIN PARK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	FRAZER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GLASSPORT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GLASSPORT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GLENFIELD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREEN TREE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0404D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0408D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0409D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0412D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0416D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENSBURG, CITY OF	42129C0417D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0154E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0160E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0170E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0180E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0185E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0190E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	GREENWICH, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0195E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HAMBURG BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HAMBURG BOROUGH OF	42011C0134E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HAMBURG BOROUGH OF	42011C0153E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HAMBURG BOROUGH OF	42011C0161E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HARMAR, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HAYSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0314E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0320E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0340E**	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0452E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0457E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0459E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0460E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0478E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0480E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0383D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0384D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0390D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0395D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0402D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0403D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0404D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0408D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0409D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0410D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0412D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0414D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0415D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0416D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0417D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0418D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0419D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0430D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0440D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0610D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0626D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0627D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0628D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0629D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0635D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEMPFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0645D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0409E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0417E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0426E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0427E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0428E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0429E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0433E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0437E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HEREFORD, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0441E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	HOMESTEAD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HUNKER, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HUNKER, BOROUGH OF	42129C0628D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HYDE PARK, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HYDE PARK, BOROUGH OF	42129C0038D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	HYDE PARK, BOROUGH OF	42129C0039D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	INDIANA, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	INGRAM, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	IRWIN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	IRWIN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0379D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	IRWIN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0383D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEANNETTE, CITY OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEANNETTE, CITY OF	42129C0384D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEANNETTE, CITY OF	42129C0403D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEANNETTE, CITY OF	42129C0415D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0305E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0310E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0315E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0320E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0330E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0340E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENHORST, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENHORST, BOROUGH OF	42011C0504E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENHORST, BOROUGH OF	42011C0508E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENHORST, BOROUGH OF	42011C0512E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENHORST, BOROUGH OF	42011C0516E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KENNEDY, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	KILBUCK, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	KUTZTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KUTZTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0194E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	KUTZTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0195E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LATROBE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LATROBE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0434D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LATROBE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0442D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LATROBE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0445D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LATROBE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0461D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LAURELDALE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LAURELDALE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0368E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LAURELDALE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0369E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0353E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0354E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0361E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEESPORT, BOROUGH OF	42011C0362E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LEET, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LEETSDALE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LENHARTSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LENHARTSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0160E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LIBERTY, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIBERTY, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, BOROUGH OF	42129C0490D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, BOROUGH OF	42129C0701D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0460D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0465D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0470D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0480D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0490D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0495D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0515D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0680D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0685D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0695D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0701D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0702D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0703D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0704D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0710D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0715D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LIGONIER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0730D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LINCOLN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LINCOLN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOCK HAVEN, CITY OF	4203280001B	17-SEP-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0214E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0215E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0220E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0401E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0402E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0404E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0409E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0410E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0426E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0427E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LONGSWAMP, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0428E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0506E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0507E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0508E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0509E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0517E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0526E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER ALSACE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0528E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0340E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0345E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0478E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0479E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0480E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0481E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0482E**	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0483E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0484E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOWER HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0501E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0210D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0230D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0235D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0240D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0245D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LOYALHANNA, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0255D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	LYONS, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	LYONS, BOROUGH OF	42011C0382E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0352E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0354E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0358E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0359E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0360E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0366E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0367E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0378E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0379E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0380E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0386E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAIDENCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0460E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MANOR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MANOR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0381D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MANOR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0382D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MANOR, BOROUGH OF	42129C0383D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0295E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0313E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0314E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0315E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0320E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0451E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0452E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MARSHALL, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0185E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0190E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0194E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0195E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0205E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0214E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0215E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0220E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0382E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MAXATAWNY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0401E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MCCANDLESS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MCDONALD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MCKEES ROCKS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MCKEESPORT, CITY OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MCKEESPORT, CITY OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MILLVALE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MOHNTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MOHNTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0511E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MOHNTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0513E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MONESSEN, CITY OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONESSEN, CITY OF	42129C0567D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONESSEN, CITY OF	42129C0569D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONESSEN, CITY OF	42129C0586D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONESSEN, CITY OF	42129C0588D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONROEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MONROEVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0394F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MOON, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MOUNT OLIVER, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. LEBANON, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PENN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000 **	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MT. PENN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0509E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0645D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0635D	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0645D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0655D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0660D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0665D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0668D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0670D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0785D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MT. PLEASANT, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0806D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0361E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0362E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0363E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0364E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0366E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0367E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0368E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0369E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0502E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0506E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUHLENBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0507E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	MUNHALL, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0089D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0093D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0177D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0179D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0181D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0182D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0183D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0184D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0186D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0187D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0189D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0191D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0192D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0193D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0194D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0203D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0205D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0211D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0212D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0213D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	MURRYSVILLE, CITY OF	42129C0214D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW ALEXANDRIA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW ALEXANDRIA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0245D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW FLORENCE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW FLORENCE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0314D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW FLORENCE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0502D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0057D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0059D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0067D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0076D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0078D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW KENSINGTON, CITY OF	42129C0086D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW MORGAN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NEW MORGAN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0635E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NEW MORGAN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0642E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NEW MORGAN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0653E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NEW MORGAN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0665E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0610D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0626D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0627D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0628D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NEW STANTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0629D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH BELLE VERNON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH BELLE VERNON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0569D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH BELLE VERNON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0588D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH BRADDOCK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH FAYETTE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NORTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0340E	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	NORTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0345E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NORTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0480E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0169D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0188D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0357D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0360D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0370D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0377D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0378D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0379D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0381D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0383D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0390D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0395D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH IRWIN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH IRWIN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0379D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH VERSAILLES, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	NORTH VERSAILLES, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0394F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	O'HARA, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OAKDALE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OAKMONT, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OHIO, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OHIO, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0320E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OKLAHOMA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OKLAHOMA, BOROUGH OF	42129C0105D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0390E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0395E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0411E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0413E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0527E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0533E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0535E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0551E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0555E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0351E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0352E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0353E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0354E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0358E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0362E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0366E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ONTELAUNEE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0367E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	OSBORNE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN HILLS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0384D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0330E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0340E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0345E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0186D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0187D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0188D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0189D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0193D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0194D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0213D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0214D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0376D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0377D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0381D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0382D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0383D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0384D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0401D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0402D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0403D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0404D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PENNSBURY VILLAGE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0144E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0161E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0162E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0163E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0164E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0170E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0351E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0352E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0353E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0360E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0395E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0411E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0412E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0413E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0414E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0419E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0420E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0556E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	PINE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PITCAIRN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PITCAIRN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0394F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PITTSBURGH, CITY OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PLEASANT HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PLUM, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PORT VUE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	PORT VUE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	RANKIN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0502E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0504E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0506E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0507E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0508E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0509E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0512E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	READING, CITY OF	42011C0516E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RESERVE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0170E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0190E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0195E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0360E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0378E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0379E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0380E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0382E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0383E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RICHMOND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0384E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0517E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0518E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0519E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0536E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0538E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0539E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0543E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0627E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0631E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0635E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0651E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0652E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0653E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0654E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0660E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0665E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESONIA, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESONIA, BOROUGH OF	42011C0457E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBESONIA, BOROUGH OF	42011C0459E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROBINSON, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0382E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0383E**	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0384E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0395E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0401E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0402E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0403E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0411E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROCKLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0412E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ROSS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSSLYN FARMS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0569D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0578D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0579D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0581D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0582D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0583D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0584D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0586D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0587D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0588D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0589D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0592D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0593D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0594D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0611D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ROSTRAVER, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0613D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0367E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0378E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0379E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0383E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0384E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0386E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0390E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	RUSCOMBMANOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0395E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0203D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0205D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0210D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0211D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0212D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0213D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0214D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0220D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0230D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0240D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0245D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0402D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0410D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0430D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0435D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SCOTT, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SCOTTDALE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SCOTTDALE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0780D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWARD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWARD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0317D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY HEIGHTS, BOROUGH	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0370D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0390D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0395D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0581D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0582D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0605D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SEWICKLEY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0610D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SHALER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SHARPSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SHILLINGTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHILLINGTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0503E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHILLINGTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0504E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHILLINGTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0511E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHILLINGTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0512E	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	SHOEMAKERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHOEMAKERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0163E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHOEMAKERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0164E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHOEMAKERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0351E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SHOEMAKERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0352E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SINKING SPRING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SINKING SPRING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0483E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SINKING SPRING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0484E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SMITHTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SMITHTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0613D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH FAYETTE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH GREENSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH GREENSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0416D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH GREENSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0418D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0459E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0478E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0479E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0480E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0483E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0487E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0490E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HEIDELBERG, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0491E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0370D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0582D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0584D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0592D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0605D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0610D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0611D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0613D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0615D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0620D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0628D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0755D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH HUNTINGDON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0760D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH PARK, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTH VERSAILLES, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG, BORO OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG, BORO OF	42129C0416D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0482E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0483E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0484E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0487E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0490E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0491E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0492E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0493E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0494E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0501E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0502E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0503E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0511E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRING, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0610E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SPRINGDALE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SPRINGDALE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0313D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0314D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0316D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0317D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0318D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0319D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0336D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0338D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0501D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0502D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0503D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0504D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0506D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0507D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0508D**	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	ST. LAWRENCE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ST. LAWRENCE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0509E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	ST. LAWRENCE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0528E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	STOWE, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	STRAUSSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	STRAUSSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0305E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	STRAUSSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0310E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	SUTERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SUTERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42129C0581D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	SWISSVALE, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TARENTUM, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TEMPLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TEMPLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0366E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TEMPLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0368E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	THORNBURG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0130E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0133E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0134E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0140E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0144E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0145E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0153E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0161E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0163E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TILDEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0335E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TOPTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TOPTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0214E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TOPTON, BOROUGH OF	42011C0402E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TRAFFORD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TRAFFORD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0169D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TRAFFORD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0188D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TRAFFORD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0357D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0280E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0285E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0290E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0305E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0315E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWHSHIP OF	42011C0320E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	TURTLE CREEK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0543E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0544E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0563E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0652E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0653E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0654E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0660E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0665E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0676E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0677E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0245D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0418D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0419D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0430D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0434D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0435D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0440D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0442D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0445D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0461D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0463D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0465D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0470D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0635D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0655D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0660D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UNITY, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0680D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0120E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0130E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0140E	05-DEC-97

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03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0145E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0330E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0335E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0079D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0083D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0084D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0086D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0087D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0089D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0091D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0092D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0093D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0115D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0115E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0120E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0140E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0305E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0310E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0330E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0101D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0102D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0105D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VANDERGRIFT, BOROUGH OF	42129C0106D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VERONA, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	VERSAILLES, BOROUGHS OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WALL, BOROUGHS OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WALL, BOROUGHS OF	42003C0394F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0417E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0419E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0420E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0436E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0437E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0438E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0439E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0441E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0557E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0576E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0092D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0093D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0105D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0115D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0120D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0181D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0182D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0203D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0205D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF	42129C0210D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WERNERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WERNERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0478E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WERNERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF	42011C0479E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280000	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280001B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280002B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280003B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280004B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280006B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280007B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280008B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280009B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280010B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST BRUNSWICK, TOWNSHIP OF	4220280011B	19-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST DEER, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST ELIZABETH, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST HOMESTEAD, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST LAWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST LAWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0484E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST LAWN, BOROUGH OF	42011C0503E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST LEECHBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97

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03	PA	WEST LEECHBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0020D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST LEECHBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0038D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST LEECHBURG, BOROUGH OF	42129C0101D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST MIFFLIN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST MIFFLIN, BOROUGH OF	42003C0484F**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST NEWTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST NEWTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0582D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST NEWTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0583D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST NEWTON, BOROUGH OF	42129C0584D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WEST READING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST READING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0504E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WEST VIEW, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WHITAKER, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WHITE OAK, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WHITEHALL, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WILKINS, TOWNSHIP OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WILKINSBURG, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WILMERDING, BOROUGH OF	42003C0000 **	05-AUG-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0134E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0135E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0153E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0154E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0155E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0160E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0161E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0162E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0163E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WINDSOR, TOWNSHIP OF	42011C0170E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WOMELSDORF,BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WOMELSDORF,BOROUGH OF	42011C0452E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WOMELSDORF,BOROUGH OF	42011C0460E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WOODWARD, TOWNSHIP OF	4203370010C	17-SEP-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING HILLS, BOROUGH OF	42011C0503E**	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0000	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0501E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0502E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0503E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0504E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0511E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	WYOMISSING, BOROUGH OF	42011C0512E	05-DEC-97
03	PA	YOUNGSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0461D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGSTOWN, BOROUGH OF	42129C0463D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0000	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0414D	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0626D**	05-AUG-97
03	PA	YOUNGWOOD, BOROUGH OF	42129C0627D**	05-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0000	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0036E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0037E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0039E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0043E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0077E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0078E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0079E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0083E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0084E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0086E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0087E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0090E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0091E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0092E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0093E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0094E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0103E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0111E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0112E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0113E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0114E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0151E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0152E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0156E	19-AUG-97

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03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0157E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0158E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0159E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0162E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0164E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0166E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0167E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0176E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0178E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0180E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0181E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0182E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0184E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0186E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0187E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0188E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0189E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0191E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0192E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0201E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0202E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0203E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0210E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0211E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0212E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0213E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0214E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0218E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0276E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0277E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0278E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0279E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0281E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0282E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0283E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0284E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0292E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0301E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0302E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0303E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0304E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0306E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0307E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0308E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0309E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0312E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0317E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0320E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0326E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0327E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0328E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0329E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0331E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0332E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0337E**	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0341E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0351E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0406E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0407E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0408E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0409E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0428E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0429E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	BUCHANAN COUNTY*	51027C0433E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330000 ***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330001B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330002B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330003B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330004B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330005B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330006B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330007B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103330008B***	01-NOV-97
03	VA	CHARLOTTE COUNTY *	5103339999 ***	01-NOV-97

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03	VA	CHILHOWIE, TOWN OF	5101850001C	05-NOV-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0000	19-AUG-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0167E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0186E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0187E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0188E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	GRUNDY, TOWN OF	51027C0189E	19-AUG-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0000	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0025B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0050B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0100B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0125B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0150B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0175B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0200B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0250B**	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0275B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0300B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0325B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0350B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0375B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA COUNTY *	51109C0400B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA, TOWN OF	51109C0000	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA, TOWN OF	51109C0125B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	LOUISA, TOWN OF	51109C0150B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	MINERAL, TOWN OF	51109C0000	05-NOV-97
03	VA	MINERAL, TOWN OF	51109C0150B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	MINERAL, TOWN OF	51109C0300B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250000	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250100B	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250145B**	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250150B	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250175B	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250200B	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI COUNTY *	5101250250B	19-DEC-97
03	VA	PULASKI, TOWN OF	5101260005F**	19-DEC-97
03	VA	SMYTH COUNTY *	5101840000	05-NOV-97
03	VA	SMYTH COUNTY *	5101840210B**	05-NOV-97
03	VA	SMYTH COUNTY *	5101840215B	05-NOV-97
03	VA	SMYTH COUNTY *	5101840220B	05-NOV-97
03	WV	MARTINSBURG, CITY OF	5400060000	16-JUL-97
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0000	19-NOV-97
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0441F**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	BREVARD COUNTY *	12009C0442F**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0117G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0119G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	BROWARD COUNTY*	12011C0207G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	CAPE CANAVERAL PORT AUTHORITY	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	CAPE CANAVERAL, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	COCOA BEACH, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	COCOA, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	COCONUT CREEK, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	COOPER CITY, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	CORAL SPRINGS, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DANIA, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DAVIE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0109G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0117G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	DEERFIELD BEACH, CITY OF	1251010109G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	FORT LAUDERDALE, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	FORT LAUDERDALE, CITY OF	12011C0207G**	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HACIENDA, VILLAGE OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HALLANDALE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HILLSBORO BEACH, TOWN OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HILLSBORO BEACH, TOWN OF	12011C0109G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HILLSBORO BEACH, TOWN OF	12011C0117G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HILLSBORO BEACH, TOWN OF	12011C0119G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	HOLLYWOOD, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	INDIALANTIC, TOWN OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	INDIAN HARBOR BEACH, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LAUDERDALE BY THE SEA, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LAUDERDALE BY THE SEA, CITY OF	12011C0207G**	02-OCT-97

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04	FL	LAUDERDALE LAKES, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LAUDERHILL, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LAZY LAKE, VILLAGE OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0000	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0020D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0050D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0075D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0095D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0105D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0110D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0115D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0119D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0120D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0136D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0138D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0140D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0145D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0150D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0175D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0200D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0225D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0250D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0260D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0270D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0275D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0276D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0277D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0278D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0279D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0281D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0282D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0283D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0284D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0286D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0287D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0288D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0289D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0291D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0292D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0295D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0301D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0303D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0305D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0310D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0315D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0320D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0350D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0375D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0400D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0425D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0430D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0431D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0435D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0440D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0445D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0455D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0460D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0465D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0470D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LEON COUNTY *	12073C0500D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	LIGHTHOUSE POINT, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LIGHTHOUSE POINT, CITY OF	12011C0117G**	02-OCT-97
04	FL	LIGHTHOUSE POINT, CITY OF	12011C0119G**	02-OCT-97
04	FL	MALABAR, TOWN OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MARGATE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	MELBOURNE BEACH, TOWN OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MELBOURNE VILLAGE, TOWN OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0000	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0441F	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0442F	19-NOV-97
04	FL	MIRAMAR, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	NORTH LAUDERDALE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	OAKLAND PARK, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	OAKLAND PARK, CITY OF	12011C0207G**	02-OCT-97

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04	FL	PALM BAY, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	PALM SHORES, TOWN OF	12009C0000	19-NOV-97
04	FL	PALM SHORES, TOWN OF	12009C0441F**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	PALM SHORES, TOWN OF	12009C0442F**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	PARKLAND, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	PEMBROKE PARK, TOWN OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	PEMBROKE PINES, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	PLANTATION, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0119G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	POMPANO BEACH, CITY OF	12011C0207G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	ROCKLEDGE, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	SATELLITE BEACH, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	SEA RANCH LAKES, VILLAGE OF	12011C0000	02-OCT-97
04	FL	SEA RANCH LAKES, VILLAGE OF	12011C0207G	02-OCT-97
04	FL	SUNRISE GOLF VILLAGE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	SUNRISE, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0000	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0110D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0115D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0119D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0120D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0136D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0138D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0140D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0145D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0150D**	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0270D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0276D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0277D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0278D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0279D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0281D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0282D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0283D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0284D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0286D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0287D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0288D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0289D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0291D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0292D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0295D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0301D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0303D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0305D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0310D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0315D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0320D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0455D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	12073C0460D	19-NOV-97
04	FL	TAMARAC, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	FL	TITUSVILLE, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170000	19-AUG-97
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170330E	19-AUG-97
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170335E	19-AUG-97
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170365E	19-AUG-97
04	FL	WALTON COUNTY *	1203170370E	19-AUG-97
04	FL	WEST MELBOURNE, CITY OF	12009C0000 **	19-NOV-97
04	FL	WILTON MANORS, CITY OF	12011C0000 **	02-OCT-97
04	GA	COLQUITT COUNTY*	1300580000	16-JUL-97
04	GA	COLQUITT COUNTY*	1300580125C	16-JUL-97
04	GA	COLQUITT COUNTY*	1300580200C	16-JUL-97
04	GA	MOULTRIE, CITY OF	1301990000	16-JUL-97
04	GA	MOULTRIE, CITY OF	1301990001B	16-JUL-97
04	GA	MOULTRIE, CITY OF	1301990002B	16-JUL-97
04	GA	MOULTRIE, CITY OF	1301990004B	16-JUL-97
04	GA	MOULTRIE, CITY OF	1301990008B	16-JUL-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960000	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960050B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960075B**	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960100B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960125B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960150B	19-AUG-97

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04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960225B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960250B**	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960275B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960300B	19-AUG-97
04	GA	TALBOT COUNTY *	1303960325B	19-AUG-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210000	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210001B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210002B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210003B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210004B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100210005B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	BRACKEN COUNTY	2100219999 ***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770001B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770002B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770003B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770004B***	01-NOV-97
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04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770006B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770007B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770008B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770009B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770010B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770011B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102770012B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2102779999 ***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	MASON COUNTY *	210259 B***	01-NOV-97
04	KY	MASON COUNTY *	2102599999 ***	01-NOV-97
04	NC	APEX, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	CARY, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	CRAVEN COUNTY*	3700720000	05-DEC-97
04	NC	CRAVEN COUNTY*	3700720075C	05-DEC-97
04	NC	CRAVEN COUNTY*	3700720100C	05-DEC-97
04	NC	FUQUAY-VARINA, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	GARNER, TOWN OF	37183C0000	19-DEC-97
04	NC	GARNER, TOWN OF	37183C0570F**	19-DEC-97
04	NC	HOLLY SPRINGS, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	KNIGHTDALE, TOWN OF	37183C0000	19-DEC-97
04	NC	KNIGHTDALE, TOWN OF	37183C0370F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	KNIGHTDALE, TOWN OF	37183C0560F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	KNIGHTDALE, TOWN OF	37183C0580F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	MORRISVILLE, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0000	19-DEC-97
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0370F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0560F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	RALEIGH, CITY OF	37183C0570F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	ROLESVILLE, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0000	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0370F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0560F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0570F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0580F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE COUNTY *	37183C0590F	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WAKE FOREST, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	WENDELL, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
04	NC	ZEBULON, TOWN OF	37183C0000 **	19-DEC-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0010F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0026F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0027F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0028F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0029F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0032F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0034F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ANTIOCH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0035F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BANNOCKBURN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BANNOCKBURN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0259F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BANNOCKBURN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0267F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BANNOCKBURN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0278F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BANNOCKBURN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0286F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0216F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0069F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0078F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0079F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0086F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0088F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0089F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BEACH PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0095F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	BUFFALO GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0254F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	BUFFALO GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0261F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	BUFFALO GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0263F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	DEER PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0217F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	DEER PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0241F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17097C0267F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17097C0278F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17097C0288F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	DEERFIELD, VILLAGE OF	17097C0289F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0005F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0010F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0015F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0019F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0020F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	FOX LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0110G**	05-DEC-97
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05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0043F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0132F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0133F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0134F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	GRAYSLAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0141F**	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	GREEN OAKS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0167F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	GURNEE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0063F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	GURNEE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0068F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	HIGHLAND PARK, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	HIGHLAND PARK, CITY OF	17097C0278F	03-SEP-97
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05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0267F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0270F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0276F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0277F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0278F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0279F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0283F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0285F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0286F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0287F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0288F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0289F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0291F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0293F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE COUNTY *	17097C0295F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0169F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0188F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0190F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0257F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0259F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0276F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0277F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0278F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0279F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE FOREST, CITY OF	17097C0285F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0029F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0035F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0036F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0037F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0038F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0039F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE VILLA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0041F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0228F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0229F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0233F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0236F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0237F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LAKE ZURICH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0241F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0134F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0142F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0161F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0162F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0163F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0164F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0166F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0168F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LIBERTYVILLE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0252F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0254F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0258F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0259F	03-SEP-97

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05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0262F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0266F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0267F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINDENHURST, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINDENHURST, VILLAGE OF	17097C0041F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINDENHURST, VILLAGE OF	17097C0042F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LINDENHURST, VILLAGE OF	17097C0044F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0144F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0231F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0232F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0233F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0241F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0242F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0253F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0254F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0261F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	LONG GROVE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0263F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0164F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0168F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0169F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0252F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0256F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0257F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0139F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0142F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0143F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0144F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0161F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0163F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0232F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	MUNDELEIN, VILLAGE OF	17097C0251F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0207F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0208F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0209F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0217F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0226F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0228F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH BARRINGTON, VILLAGE OF	17097C0236F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0159F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0167F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0180F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0186F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	NORTH CHICAGO, CITY OF	17097C0190F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	OLD MILL CREEK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000 **	03-SEP-97
05	IL	OLD MILL CREEK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0055F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	OLD MILL CREEK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0061F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	OLD MILL CREEK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0062F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	PARK CITY, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	PARK CITY, CITY OF	17097C0156F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	PARK CITY, CITY OF	17097C0157F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	PARK CITY, CITY OF	17097C0159F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0259F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0266F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0267F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0270F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	RIVERWOODS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0286F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0038F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0039F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0043F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0126F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0127F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0131F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0038F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0127F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0129F	03-SEP-97

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05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0133F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0137F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0141F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE PARK, VILLAGE OF	17097C0142F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0110G**	05-DEC-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0126F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0127F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0128F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ROUND LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0129F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	THIRD LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	THIRD LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0044F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	THIRD LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0132F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	THIRD LAKE, VILLAGE OF	17097C0155F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	TOWER LAKES, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	TOWER LAKES, VILLAGE OF	17097C0206F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	TOWER LAKES, VILLAGE OF	17097C0207F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0163F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0164F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0251F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0252F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0253F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0254F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0256F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VERNON HILLS, VILLAGE OF	17097C0258F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0105G**	05-DEC-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0110G	05-DEC-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0112F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0116F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	VOLO, VILLAGE OF	17097C0117F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0055F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0056F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0057F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0058F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0059F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0062F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0064F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0066F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0067F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WADSWORTH, VILLAGE OF	17097C0068F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0116F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0117F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0118F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0119F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0140F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUCONDA, VILLAGE OF	17097C0207F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0066F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0067F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0068F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0069F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0086F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0087F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0088F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0089F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0095F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0154F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0156F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0157F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0158F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0159F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0166F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0177F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WAUKEGAN, CITY OF	17097C0180F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0076F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0077F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0078F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0079F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	WINTHROP HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	17097C0081F	03-SEP-97

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05	IL	WOOD DALE, CITY OF	1702240000	19-AUG-97
05	IL	WOOD DALE, CITY OF	1702240001D	19-AUG-97
05	IL	WOOD DALE, CITY OF	1702240002D	19-AUG-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0000	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0057F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0059F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0076F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0077F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0078F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0079F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0081F	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0085F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0086F**	03-SEP-97
05	IL	ZION, CITY OF	17097C0087F**	03-SEP-97
05	IN	DYER, TOWN OF	1801290000	02-OCT-97
05	IN	DYER, TOWN OF	1801290001D**	02-OCT-97
05	IN	DYER, TOWN OF	1801290002D**	02-OCT-97
05	IN	LA FONTAINE, TOWN OF	18169C0000	19-NOV-97
05	IN	LA FONTAINE, TOWN OF	18169C0139D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	LA FONTAINE, TOWN OF	18169C0150D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	LAGRO,TOWN OF	18169C0000	19-NOV-97
05	IN	LAGRO,TOWN OF	18169C0090D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	NORTH MANCHESTER, TOWN OF	18169C0000	19-NOV-97
05	IN	NORTH MANCHESTER, TOWN OF	18169C0010D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	NORTH MANCHESTER, TOWN OF	18169C0030D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0000	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0010D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0020D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0025D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0030D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0050D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0065D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0070D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0075D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0090D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0095D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0100D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0105D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0110D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0125D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0130D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0139D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH COUNTY*	18169C0150D**	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH, CITY OF	18169C0000	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH, CITY OF	18169C0070D	19-NOV-97
05	IN	WABASH, CITY OF	18169C0110D**	19-NOV-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0240D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0245D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0250D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0295D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0300D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ALBEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0305D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BIRCH RUN, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BIRCH RUN, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0255D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BIRCH RUN, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0310D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BIRCH RUN, VILLAGE OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BLUMFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BLUMFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0090D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0275D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0280D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0220D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0225D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0230D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0275D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRANT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0280D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0140D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0195D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0200D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0250D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BRIDGEPORT, CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0255D**	16-OCT-97

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05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0040D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0045D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0085D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0090D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	BUENA VISTA, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0140D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CARROLLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CARROLLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0080D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CARROLLTON, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0085D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHAPIN, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHAPIN, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0275D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0290D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0295D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0345D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, VILLAGE OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, VILLAGE OF	26145C0290D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	CHESANING, VILLAGE OF	26145C0345D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, CITY OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, CITY OF	26145C0205D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, CITY OF	26145C0210D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0200D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0205D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0210D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FRANKENMUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0255D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FREMONT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FREMONT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0175D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FREMONT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0220D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FREMONT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0225D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	FREMONT, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0230D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250000	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250004A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250005A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250008A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250009A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250013A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250014A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250018A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	HAZELTON, TOWNSHIP OF	2609250019A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0125D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0130D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0135D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0180D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0185D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0190D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0235D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JAMES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0240D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	JONESFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0035D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0040D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0075D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0080D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0085D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	LAKEFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	LAKEFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0220D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0295D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0300D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0305D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0355D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MAPLE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0360D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0220D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MARION, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0275D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MERRILL, VILLAGE OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	MEYER, TOWNSHIP OF	2604580000	19-AUG-97
05	MI	MEYER, TOWNSHIP OF	2604580025A	19-AUG-97
05	MI	MEYER, TOWNSHIP OF	2604580050A	19-AUG-97
05	MI	NEW LOTHROP, VILLAGE OF	2609240001A	05-NOV-97
05	MI	OAKLEY, VILLAGE OF	26145C0000 **	16-OCT-97
05	MI	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97

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05	MI	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0065D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, CITY OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, CITY OF	26145C0080D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, CITY OF	26145C0085D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, CITY OF	26145C0135D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, CITY OF	26145C0140D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0070D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0075D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0130D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SAGINAW, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0135D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0135D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0140D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0185D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0190D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0195D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0240D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0245D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SPAULDING, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0250D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0230D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0235D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0240D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0290D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0295D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, VILLAGE OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, VILLAGE OF	26145C0175D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ST. CHARLES, VILLAGE OF	26145C0230D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0125D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0175D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0180D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0230D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	SWAN CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0235D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TAYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TAYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0250D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TAYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0255D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TAYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0305D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TAYMOUTH, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0310D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0065D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0070D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0075D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0125D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	THOMAS, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0130D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0020D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0025D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0065D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0070D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	TITTABAWASEE, TOWNHIP OF	26145C0075D**	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, CITY OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, CITY OF	26145C0085D	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0000	16-OCT-97
05	MI	ZILWAUKEE, TOWNSHIP OF	26145C0040D	16-OCT-97
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320000	19-NOV-97
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320002C	19-NOV-97
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320003C	19-NOV-97
05	MN	PRIOR LAKE, CITY OF	2704320004C	19-NOV-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500000	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500001D**	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500002D	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500003D	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500004D	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500005D	19-AUG-97
05	MN	WINONA, CITY OF	2752500006D	19-AUG-97
05	OH	BEXLEY, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	BRICE, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	CANAL WINCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000	16-JUL-97
05	OH	CANAL WINCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	39049C0377H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	CANAL WINCHESTER, VILLAGE OF	39049C0385H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0000	16-JUL-97
05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0377H	16-JUL-97

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05	OH	COLUMBUS, CITY OF	39049C0385H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	DARBYDALE, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	DUBLIN, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0000	16-JUL-97
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0376H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0377H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	39049C0385H	16-JUL-97
05	OH	GAHANNA, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	GROVE CITY, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0000	16-JUL-97
05	OH	GROVEPORT, VIILLAGE OF	39049C0376H**	16-JUL-97
05	OH	HARRISBURG, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	HILLIARD, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	LOCKBOURNE, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	MARBLE CLIFF, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	MINERVA PARK, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	NEW ALBANY, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	NEW ROME, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	OBETZ, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	PICKERINGTON, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	REYNOLDSBURG, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	RIVERLEA, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	UPPER ARLINGTON, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	URBANCREST, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	VALLEYVIEW, VILLAGE OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	WESTERVILLE, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	WHITEHALL, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	OH	WORTHINGTON, CITY OF	39049C0000 **	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750000	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750001C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750002C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750003C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750004C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750005C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750006C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750007C	16-JUL-97
05	WI	WEST BEND, CITY OF	5504750008C	16-JUL-97
06	AR	ALTUS, CITY OF	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	ALTUS, CITY OF	05047C0335C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	ALTUS, CITY OF	05047C0350C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	BRANCH, CITY OF	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	BRANCH, CITY OF	05047C0412C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210000	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210050A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210060A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210070A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210080A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210125A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210150A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210175A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210200A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210225A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CALHOUN COUNTY	0504210250A	19-DEC-97
06	AR	CHARLESTON, CITY OF	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	CHARLESTON, CITY OF	05047C0395C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0150C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0240C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0330C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0335C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0350C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0375C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0395C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0412C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	05047C0450C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	OZARK, CITY OF	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	OZARK, CITY OF	05047C0240C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	OZARK, CITY OF	05047C0330C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	OZARK, CITY OF	05047C0335C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	WIEDERKEHR VILLAGE, CITY OF	05047C0000	17-JUL-97
06	AR	WIEDERKEHR VILLAGE, CITY OF	05047C0335C	17-JUL-97
06	AR	WIEDERKEHR VILLAGE, CITY OF	05047C0375C	17-JUL-97
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460000	03-SEP-97

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06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460005F	03-SEP-97
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460010F	03-SEP-97
06	LA	ALEXANDRIA, CITY OF	2201460015F	03-SEP-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170000	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170100C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170125C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170150C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170200C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170225C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170250C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	ASSUMPTION PARISH*	2200170275C	05-NOV-97
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400000	03-JUL-97
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400005E	03-JUL-97
06	LA	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	2200400010E	03-JUL-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450000	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450045C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450130C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450135C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450140D	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450145D	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450200C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450235D	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450250C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450255C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450275C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450325C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	RAPIDES PARISH*	2201450350C	03-SEP-97
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780000	19-DEC-97
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780450C	19-DEC-97
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780475C	19-DEC-97
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780500C	19-DEC-97
06	LA	ST. MARTIN PARISH *	2201780550C	19-DEC-97
06	NM	CHAMA, VILLAGE OF	3500500005B	05-AUG-97
06	NM	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY*	3500490000	05-AUG-97
06	NM	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY*	3500490095C	05-AUG-97
06	NM	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY*	3500490100C**	05-AUG-97
06	NM	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY*	3500490260C	05-AUG-97
06	NM	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY*	3500490275C**	05-AUG-97
06	NM	SILVER CITY, TOWN OF	3500220000	17-JUL-97
06	NM	SILVER CITY, TOWN OF	3500220002C	17-JUL-97
06	OK	CHELSEA, CITY OF	4001870001C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	DAVIDSON, TOWN OF	4002040001A	05-AUG-97
06	OK	MADILL, CITY OF	4001140001C	30-SEP-97
06	OK	MARSHALL COUNTY	4005110000	30-SEP-97
06	OK	MARSHALL COUNTY	4005110020B	30-SEP-97
06	OK	MARSHALL COUNTY	4005110025B	30-SEP-97
06	OK	MIAMI, CITY OF	4001570000	03-SEP-97
06	OK	MIAMI, CITY OF	4001570003E	03-SEP-97
06	OK	OTTAWA COUNTY *	4001540000	19-DEC-97
06	OK	OTTAWA COUNTY *	4001540087C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	OTTAWA COUNTY *	4001540091C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	PIEDMONT, CITY OF	4000270000	05-NOV-97
06	OK	PIEDMONT, CITY OF	4000270025C	05-NOV-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790000	19-DEC-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790035C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790045C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790050C**	19-DEC-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790105C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	ROGERS COUNTY*	4053790110C	19-DEC-97
06	OK	WYANDOTTE, TOWN OF	4001610001D	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ALLEN, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ALTOGA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ANNA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ANNA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	BLUE RIDGE, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	BRANCH, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	CELINA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	COLLIN COUNTY*	48085C0580H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	EASTLAND,CITY OF	4802040005C	05-AUG-97
06	TX	FAIRVIEW, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	FARMERSVILLE, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	FARMERSVILLE, CITY OF - USE CID ι 481627	48085C0000	19-DEC-97

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06	TX	FRISCO, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	GARLAND, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	JOSEPHINE, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	JUNCTION, CITY OF	4804210005D	05-NOV-97
06	TX	LAVON, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	LOWRY CROSSING, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	LUCAS, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	LUCAS, CITY OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	MARSHALL, CITY OF	4803190000	05-AUG-97
06	TX	MARSHALL, CITY OF	4803190005C	05-AUG-97
06	TX	MCKINNEY, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	MELISSA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	MURPHY, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	MURPHY, CITY OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	MURPHY, CITY OF	48085C0580H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	NEVADA, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	NEW HOPE, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PARKER, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PARKER, CITY OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PLANO, CITY OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PRINCETON, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	PROSPER, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	RENNER, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	RICHARDSON, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ROYSE CITY, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ST. PAUL, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	ST. PAUL, TOWN OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WALNUT GROVE, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WESTMINSTER, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WESTON, TOWN OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WYLIE, CITY OF	48085C0000	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WYLIE, CITY OF	48085C0465H	19-DEC-97
06	TX	WYLIE, CITY OF	48085C0580H	19-DEC-97
07	IA	FENTON, TOWN OF	190437 A***	01-JUL-97
07	IA	FENTON, TOWN OF	1904379999A	01-JUL-97
07	IA	FLOYD COUNTY*	190127 B***	01-DEC-97
07	IA	FLOYD COUNTY*	1901279999	01-DEC-97
07	IA	HARPERS FERRY, CITY OF	190316 A	01-JUL-97
07	IA	HARPERS FERRY, CITY OF	1903169999A	01-JUL-97
07	IA	MASONVILLE, CITY OF	190365 B***	01-JUL-97
07	IA	MASONVILLE, CITY OF	1903659999B	01-JUL-97
07	IA	ROCK FALLS, CITY OF	190351 B***	01-JUL-97
07	IA	ROCK FALLS, CITY OF	1903519999B	01-JUL-97
07	IA	SHELLSBURG, CITY OF	1903190001A	17-SEP-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650000	02-OCT-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650025A	02-OCT-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650075A	02-OCT-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650100A	02-OCT-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650125A	02-OCT-97
07	IA	VAN BUREN COUNTY	1902650150A	02-OCT-97
07	KS	COUNTRYSIDE, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	DESOTO, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	EDGERTON, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	FAIRWAY, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990000	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990025B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990050B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990075B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990100B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990125B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990150B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990175B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990200B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990225B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990250B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990275B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990300B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	FINNEY COUNTY	2000990325B	03-SEP-97
07	KS	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF	2051860005D	03-SEP-97
07	KS	GARDNER, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	HOLCOMB, CITY OF	2008680001B	17-SEP-97
07	KS	JOHNSON COUNTY *	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	JOHNSON COUNTY *	20091C0079E	17-JUL-97

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07	KS	KENNETH, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LAKE QUIVIRA, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LEAWOOD, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LEAWOOD, CITY OF	20091C0085E	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LENEXA, CITY OF	20091C0079E	17-JUL-97
07	KS	LINDSBORG, CITY OF	2002150001C	19-DEC-97
07	KS	MERRIAM, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	MISSION HILLS, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	MISSION WOODS, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	MISSION, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	OLATHE, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	OLATHE, CITY OF	20091C0079E	17-JUL-97
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0079E	17-JUL-97
07	KS	OVERLAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0085E	17-JUL-97
07	KS	PRAIRIE VILLAGE, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	RICE COUNTY*	2002900000	03-SEP-97
07	KS	RICE COUNTY*	2002900005C	03-SEP-97
07	KS	RICE COUNTY*	2002900008C	03-SEP-97
07	KS	ROELAND PARK, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	SHAWNEE, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	SPRING HILL, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	STERLING, CITY OF	2002970001C	03-SEP-97
07	KS	WESTWOOD HILLS, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	KS	WESTWOOD, CITY OF	20091C0000	17-JUL-97
07	MO	BULL CREEK, VILLAGE OF	2909160001A	30-SEP-97
07	MO	LAMAR, CITY OF	2900250001C	19-DEC-97
07	NE	BAYARD, CITY OF	3103470001B	03-SEP-97
07	NE	HOWARD COUNTY *	3104460000	30-SEP-97
07	NE	HOWARD COUNTY *	3104460050A	30-SEP-97
07	NE	HOWARD COUNTY *	3104460100A	30-SEP-97
07	NE	HOWARD COUNTY *	3104460110A	30-SEP-97
07	NE	HOWARD COUNTY *	3104460150A	30-SEP-97
07	NE	MILFORD, CITY OF	3102090000	05-NOV-97
07	NE	MILFORD, CITY OF	3102090001C	05-NOV-97
07	NE	MILFORD, CITY OF	3102090002C	05-NOV-97
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740000	17-SEP-97
07	NE	OMAHA, CITY OF	3152740045G	17-SEP-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780000	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780040A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780050A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780055A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780060A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780065A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780070A	19-DEC-97
07	NE	STANTON COUNTY *	3104780080A	19-DEC-97
08	CO	BROOMFIELD, CITY OF	0850730000	30-SEP-97
08	CO	BROOMFIELD, CITY OF	0850730010D	30-SEP-97
08	CO	BROOMFIELD, CITY OF	0850730015D	30-SEP-97
08	CO	BROOMFIELD, CITY OF	0850730020E	30-SEP-97
08	CO	LARIMER COUNTY *	0801010000	17-JUL-97
08	CO	LARIMER COUNTY *	0801010179E	17-JUL-97
08	MT	DENTON, TOWN OF	3000200001B	17-SEP-97
08	MT	FORSYTH, CITY OF	300070 B	01-SEP-97
08	MT	FORSYTH, CITY OF	3000709999	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690000 ***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690002B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690003B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690004B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690005B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690006B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690007B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690009B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690010B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690011B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690012B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690013B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690014B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690016B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690017B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690018B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690019B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690020B***	01-SEP-97

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08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690021B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690022B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690023B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690024B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690025B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690026B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690028B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690031B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690032B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690033B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690034B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690035B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690036B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690037B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690038B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690039B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690041B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690043B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690044B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690045B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690048B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000690054B***	01-SEP-97
08	MT	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	3000699999	01-SEP-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510000 ***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510001B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510002B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510003B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510004B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510005B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510006B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510007B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510008B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510009B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510010B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510011B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510012B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510013B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510014B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510015B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602510016B***	01-OCT-97
08	SD	BEADLE COUNTY *	4602519999 ***	01-OCT-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400010000	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012438C	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012450C**	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012509C	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012525C**	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012526C	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012528C	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	APACHE COUNTY *	0400012536C	17-SEP-97
09	AZ	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401310000	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401311085E**	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	CAMP VERDE, TOWN OF	0401311095E**	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	GRAHAM COUNTY*	0400320000	03-JUL-97
09	AZ	GRAHAM COUNTY*	0400320664C	03-JUL-97
09	AZ	GRAHAM COUNTY*	0400320668C	03-JUL-97
09	AZ	GRAHAM COUNTY*	0400320810C	03-JUL-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400730000	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400730995E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731015E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731020E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731040E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731605E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731610E	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400731615C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400732840C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400732850C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733405C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733410C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733415C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733885C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733895C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733905C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400733915C	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	PIMA COUNTY *	0400734310C	19-AUG-97

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09	AZ	SAFFORD, CITY OF	0401240005A	03-JUL-97
09	AZ	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY*	0400900010B	19-AUG-97
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760000	05-AUG-97
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760015H	05-AUG-97
09	AZ	TUCSON, CITY OF	0400760020J	05-AUG-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930000	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930585D	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930595C	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930615C	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930785D	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930825C	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400930865D	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931020D	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931045C	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931065D	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931085E	19-DEC-97
09	AZ	YAVAPAI COUNTY *	0400931095E	19-DEC-97
09	CA	ALAMEDA COUNTY*	0600010000	17-SEP-97
09	CA	ALAMEDA COUNTY*	0600010115C	17-SEP-97
09	CA	ALAMEDA COUNTY*	0600010120B	17-SEP-97
09	CA	ALAMEDA COUNTY*	0600010205C	17-SEP-97
09	CA	ALAMEDA COUNTY*	0600010210C	17-SEP-97
09	CA	AMADOR COUNTY *	060015 D	17-JUL-97
09	CA	ARCATA, CITY OF	0600610000	05-NOV-97
09	CA	ARCATA, CITY OF	0600610002E	05-NOV-97
09	CA	ARCATA, CITY OF	0600610004E	05-NOV-97
09	CA	DUBLIN, CITY OF	0607050000	17-SEP-97
09	CA	DUBLIN, CITY OF	0607050001B	17-SEP-97
09	CA	DUBLIN, CITY OF	0607050002B	17-SEP-97
09	CA	GROVER BEACH, CITY OF	0603060001C	05-NOV-97
09	CA	HEMET, CITY OF	0602530005D	19-AUG-97
09	CA	JACKSON, CITY OF	0604480001D	17-JUL-97
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080000	17-SEP-97
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080005B	17-SEP-97
09	CA	LIVERMORE, CITY OF	0600080010B	17-SEP-97
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY*	0601700000	03-SEP-97
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY*	0601700238C	03-SEP-97
09	CA	MADERA COUNTY*	0601700250C**	03-SEP-97
09	CA	MODOC COUNTY *	0601920000	17-SEP-97
09	CA	MODOC COUNTY *	0601920309C	17-SEP-97
09	CA	MODOC COUNTY *	0601920325C**	17-SEP-97
09	CA	MODOC COUNTY *	0601921108D**	17-SEP-97
09	CA	ORINDA, CITY OF	0607220000	17-JUL-97
09	CA	ORINDA, CITY OF	0607220005B	17-JUL-97
09	CA	ORINDA, CITY OF	0607220010B	17-JUL-97
09	CA	PISMO BEACH, CITY OF	0603090000	05-NOV-97
09	CA	PISMO BEACH, CITY OF	0603090002B	05-NOV-97
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120000	30-SEP-97
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120001E	30-SEP-97
09	CA	PLEASANTON, CITY OF	0600120002D	30-SEP-97
09	CA	SANTA PAULA, CITY OF	0604200000	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SANTA PAULA, CITY OF	0604200001D	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SANTA PAULA, CITY OF	0604200003D	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510000	03-JUL-97
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510002C	03-JUL-97
09	CA	SARATOGA, CITY OF	0603510004C	03-JUL-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210000	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210002B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210004B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210006B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210007B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210008B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SIMI VALLEY, CITY OF	0604210009B	03-SEP-97
09	CA	SUNNYVALE, CITY OF	0603520000	19-DEC-97
09	CA	SUNNYVALE, CITY OF	0603520001D	19-DEC-97
09	CA	SUNNYVALE, CITY OF	0603520002D	19-DEC-97
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130000	03-SEP-97
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130590C	03-SEP-97
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130595C	03-SEP-97
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130755C	03-SEP-97
09	CA	VENTURA COUNTY *	0604130760C	03-SEP-97
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030000	17-SEP-97
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030151C	03-SEP-97
09	HI	MAUI COUNTY *	1500030153C	17-SEP-97

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10	ID	OAKLEY, CITY OF	1600450001C***	01-AUG-97
10	ID	OAKLEY, CITY OF	1600459999	01-AUG-97
10	ID	RIGGINS, CITY OF	1601890001A	19-DEC-97

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BILLING CODE 6718–04–F

federal register

Tuesday
May 26, 1998

Part V

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 136

Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants; Measurement of Mercury in Water; Proposed Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 136

[FRL–6100–5]

RIN 2040–AD07

Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants; Measurement of Mercury in Water

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed regulation would amend the guidelines establishing test procedures for the analysis of pollutants under the Clean Water Act by adding Method 1631: Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence. EPA Method 1631 was developed in order to measure mercury reliably at the low levels associated with ambient water quality criteria (WQC). EPA has promulgated WQC for mercury at 12 parts-per-trillion (ppt) in the National Toxics Rule, and published guidance criteria for mercury at 1.8 ppt in the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System. EPA Method 1631 would need to be used in conjunction with clean sampling and laboratory techniques to preclude contamination at the low ppt levels necessary for mercury determinations. EPA has developed guidance documents on sampling and clean rooms for trace metals, including mercury.

DATES: Comments on this proposal must be submitted on or before July 27, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments on the proposed rule to ''Method 1631'' Comment Clerk (Docket # W–98–15); Water Docket (4101); Environmental Protection Agency; 401 M Street, SW; Washington, DC 20460. Commenters are requested to submit any references cited in their comments. Commenters are also requested to submit an original and three copies of their written comments and enclosures. Commenters that want receipt of their comments acknowledged should include a self addressed, stamped envelope. All comments must be postmarked or delivered by hand. No facsimiles (faxes) will be accepted.

Data availability: A copy of the supporting documents cited in this proposal is available for review at EPA's Water Docket; 401 M Street, SW, East Tower Basement, Washington, DC 20460. For access to docket materials, call (202) 260–3027 between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for an appointment. An electronic version of Method 1631 is available via the Internet on EPA's Internet home page at http://www.epa.gov/OST.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Gomez-Taylor, Ph.D., Engineering and Analysis Division (4303), USEPA Office of Science and Technology, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; or call (202) 260–1639.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Potentially Affected Entities

EPA Regions, as well as States, Territories and Tribes authorized to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, issue permits that comply with the technology-based and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act. In doing so, the NPDES permitting authority, including authorized States, Territories, and Tribes, make a number of discretionary choices associated with permit writing, including the selection of pollutants to be measured and, in many cases, limited in permits. If EPA has ''approved'' standardized testing procedures (i.e., promulgated through rulemaking) for a given pollutant, the NPDES permit must include one of the approved testing procedures or an approved alternate test procedure. Therefore, entities with NPDES permits could be affected by the standardization of testing procedures in this rulemaking. These entities may be affected because NPDES permits may incorporate one of the standardized testing procedures in today's rulemaking. In addition, when a State, Territory, or authorized Tribe provides certification of federal licenses under Clean Water Act section 401, States, Territories and Tribes are directed to use the standardized testing procedures. Categories and entities that may ultimately be affected include:

Category	Examples of potentially affected entities
State and Territorial Governments and Indian Tribes	States, Territories, and Tribes authorized to administer the NPDES permitting program; States, Territories, and Tribes providing certification under Clean Water Act section 401; Governmental NPDES permittees.
Industry	Industrial NPDES permittees.
Municipalities	Publicly-owned treatment works with NPDES permits.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. This table lists the types of entities that EPA is now aware could potentially be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

I. Authority

Today's proposal is pursuant to the authority of sections 301, 304(h), and 501(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314(h), 1361(a) (the ''Act''). Section 301 of the Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into navigable waters unless the discharge complies with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, issued under section 402 of the Act. Section 304(h) of the Act requires the Administrator of the EPA to ''promulgate guidelines establishing test procedures for the analysis of pollutants that shall include the factors which must be provided in any certification pursuant to section 401 of this Act or permit applications pursuant to section 402 of this Act.'' Section 501(a) of the Act authorizes the Administrator to ''prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out his function under this Act.'' EPA publishes CWA analytical method regulations at 40 CFR part 136. The Administrator also has made these test procedures applicable to monitoring and reporting of NPDES permits (40 CFR part 122, § 122.21, 122.41, 122.44, and 123.25), and implementation of the pretreatment standards issued under section 307 of the Act (40 CFR part 403, § 403.10 and 402.12).

II. Background

A. Mercury

Mercury is a toxic pollutant pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of CWA (see the list of toxic pollutants at 40 CFR 401.15) and is a priority pollutant as derived from the toxic pollutant list (see 40 CFR 423, Appendix A). Available EPA approved methods for mercury

determine inorganic and organic forms of mercury as ''total mercury.''

B. Methods for Determination of Mercury

Methods currently approved at 40 CFR part 136 measure mercury by purging mercury vapor from a water sample into a specially designed chamber placed in the light beam of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. In contrast, EPA Method 1631 measures mercury by purging mercury vapor from a water sample onto a gold trap and thermally desorbing the mercury from the trap into an atomic fluorescence spectrometer. Purging the mercury onto the gold trap concentrates the mercury and allows water vapor from the sample to be vented, and use of atomic fluorescence provides an increased response compared to atomic absorption. As a result, EPA Method 1631 is approximately 200 times more sensitive than currently approved methods for determination of mercury.

C. Need for Improved Method for Mercury

The most sensitive currently approved methods for mercury are capable of achieving a quantitation level of 200 ng/L (parts-per-trillion; ppt). These methods are not sensitive enough to measure mercury at levels called for under the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36) and the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (60 FR 15366)—12 ppt and 1.8 ppt, respectively.

III. Summary of Proposed Rule

A. Introduction

This proposed rule would make available at 40 CFR part 136 an additional test procedure for measurement of mercury. This rulemaking does not propose to repeal any of the currently approved methods that test for mercury. For an NPDES permit, the permitting authority should decide the appropriate method based on the circumstances of the particular effluent measured. Use of EPA Method 1631 may be specified by the permitting authority when a permit is modified or reissued. If the permitting authority does not specify the method to be used, a discharger would be able to use EPA Method 1631 or any of the currently approved methods for determination of mercury, provided that the method chosen meets the requirements specified in the permit.

B. Summary of Proposed Method 1631

EPA Method 1631 has four procedural components: sample pretreatment; purge and trap; desorption; and detection by atomic fluorescence. In the sample pretreatment step, bromine monochloride (BrCl) is added to the sample to oxidize all forms of mercury to Hg(II). After oxidation, the sample is sequentially prereduced with $NH_2OH \bullet HCl$ to destroy free halogens, then reduced with $SnCl_2$ to convert Hg(II) to volatile Hg(0). The Hg(0) is purged from the aqueous solution with nitrogen onto a gold-coated sand trap. The trapped mercury is thermally desorbed from the gold trap into a flowing gas stream into the cell of a cold-vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometer. Quality is assured through calibration and testing of the oxidation, purging, and detection systems.

C. Sample Contamination

Trace levels of metals are ubiquitous in the environment. Therefore, the determination of trace metals at the levels of interest for water quality criteria necessitates the use of clean sample handling techniques to preclude false positives arising from sample collection, handling, or analysis. EPA has released several guidance documents that are designed to ensure that metals data accurately reflect actual environmental levels. The guidance documents include: Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels; Guidance on Establishing Trace Metals Clean Rooms in Existing Facilities; and Guidance on Documentation and Evaluation of Trace Metals Data Collected for Clean Water Act Compliance Monitoring. The most serious problem faced by laboratories conducting metals analyses at these very low levels is the potential for sample contamination during sample collection and handling. Mercury is particularly difficult to collect due to its ubiquity in the environment. For example, commonly used polyethylene sample containers are unacceptable for sample storage because atmospheric mercury would be expected to diffuse through the walls of the container, causing sample contamination. EPA's Method 1669 (Sampling Method) details the rigorous sample handling and quality control (QC) procedures necessary to produce reliable data for mercury at the levels of interest for water quality criteria.

D. Quality Control

The quality control (QC) in EPA Method 1631 is more extensive than the QC in currently approved methods for mercury. EPA Method 1631 contains all of the standardized QC tests proposed in EPA's streamlining initiative (62 FR 14976) and used in the 40 CFR 136 Appendix A methods. An initial demonstration of laboratory capability is required and consists of: (1) a method detection limit (MDL) study to demonstrate that the laboratory is able to achieve the MDL and minimum level of quantification (ML) specified in Method 1631; and (2) an initial precision and recovery (IPR) test, consisting of the analysis of four reagent water samples spiked with mercury, to demonstrate the laboratory's ability to generate acceptable precision and recovery.

Ongoing QC would consist of the following tests that would need to accompany each analytical batch (i.e., a set of 20 samples or less pretreated at the same time):

- Verification of calibration of the purge and trap and atomic fluorescence systems, to verify that instrument response has not deviated significantly from that obtained during calibration.
- Analysis of a matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD) to demonstrate method accuracy and precision and to monitor matrix interferences.
- Analysis of reagent and bubbler blanks to demonstrate freedom from contamination.
- Analysis of a laboratory control sample and ongoing precision and recovery (OPR) samples to demonstrate that the method remains under control.

EPA Method 1631 contains QC acceptance criteria for all QC tests. Compliance with these criteria would allow a data user to evaluate the quality of the results. These QC acceptance criteria would increase the reliability of results and provides a means for laboratories and data users to monitor analytical performance, thereby providing a basis for sound, defensible data.

E. Performance Based Measurement System

On October 7, 1997, EPA published a Notice of the Agency's intent to implement a Performance Based Measurement System (PBMS) in all of its programs to the extent feasible (62 FR 52098). The Agency is currently determining the specific steps necessary to implement PBMS in its programs and preparing an implementation plan. Because final decisions have not yet been made concerning the implementation of PBMS in water programs, today's proposed method does not include full provisions for PBMS.

However, consistent with the Streamlining Initiative proposed on March 28, 1997 (62 FR 14976), EPA Method 1631, as proposed, would

employ a performance-based approach to the sample preparation and trapping systems. Analysts would be allowed to modify the sample preparation and trapping aspects of the method provided all the performance criteria are met. The method also allows the use of alternate reagents and hardware provided that equivalent or superior performance is demonstrated and all QC acceptance criteria are met.

Demonstrating equivalency involves two sets of tests, one set with reference standards and the other with the sample matrix. The equivalency procedures include performance of the IPR test using reference standards to demonstrate that the results produced with the modified procedure would meet or exceed the QC acceptance criteria in EPA Method 1631. In addition, if the detection limit may be affected by a modification, performance of an MDL study would be required to demonstrate that the modified procedure could achieve an MDL less than or equal to the MDL in EPA Method 1631 or, for those instances in which the regulatory compliance level is greater than the ML in the method, one-third the regulatory compliance level. (For a discussion of these levels, see EPA Method 1631 or the Streamlining Initiative proposed in March of 1997 (62 FR 14976).

Once EPA has made its final determinations regarding implementation of PBMS in programs under the Clean Water Act, EPA Method 1631 would be amended to incorporate specific provisions of PBMS. We anticipate that such changes will be included in the final version of the method. Commenters are encouraged to address PBMS implementation for this method and are specifically requested to comment on the performance characteristics of EPA Method 1631 to assist EPA in developing practical method performance and related criteria for PBMS implementation.

IV. Development and Validation of Method 1631

EPA Method 1631 is based on techniques published in the literature and widely used throughout the marine chemistry community. EPA validated the method during development in multiple single-laboratory studies and in an interlaboratory (round-robin) method validation study.

A. Background

In response to the need for measuring of trace metals at ambient water quality criteria levels set forth in the National Toxics Rule, EPA convened a panel of trace metals experts in Boston in November, 1993. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain information on modern laboratory techniques for the analysis of trace metals. This panel consisted of mostly marine chemists who had been making trace metals measurements in the marine environment for more than 10 years. The panel concluded that the technique of oxidation, purge and trap, desorption, and atomic fluorescence would provide reliable results for measurements of mercury at low ppt levels.

B. Initial Method Development

Initial method development was carried out under contract in a marine chemistry laboratory recognized for expertise in measurements of mercury at ultra-trace levels. EPA received an initial draft of the method in late 1994. EPA revised the initial draft into EPA's Environmental Monitoring Management Council (EMMC) format in early 1995 and added the standardized quality control (QC) used in the 40 CFR 136, Appendix A methods. Initial QC acceptance criteria were developed from data provided by the Agency contractor responsible for initial method development.

C. Multiple Single-Laboratory Validation Studies

In 1996, EPA conducted studies in four laboratories to further assess method performance and to better define the method detection limit (MDL) and QC acceptance criteria. Each laboratory performed an MDL study and an initial precision and recovery test. EPA revised the draft method based on results and comments received from these studies. Based on these data, EPA selected an MDL of 0.2 ng/L (0.2 ppt) for EPA Method 1631. This was the highest of the MDLs achieved by any of the laboratories. The highest MDL was selected because this MDL was well below the 1.8 ppt ambient water quality criterion required by the Great Lakes Initiative. EPA established a minimum level of quantitation of 0.5 ng/L and revised the QC acceptance criteria for EPA Method 1631 based on data from the four laboratories in the validation study. Details of the studies are given in a study plan and a report of the studies is included in the docket for today's proposed rule.

D. Interlaboratory Validation Study

In mid-1997, EPA developed a study plan to conduct an interlaboratory validation of EPA Method 1631. The interlaboratory validation study was conducted in late 1997. The following matrices, forms, and levels were studied: total mercury in reagent water at four levels; total and dissolved mercury in effluent at one level; dissolved mercury in freshwater at four levels, and total and dissolved mercury in seawater at one level. In addition, each laboratory performed an MDL study to demonstrate that the MDL of 0.2 ppt could be achieved. All the laboratories participating in the study achieved an MDL below 0.2 ppt. Therefore, EPA believes this MDL is reasonable. The study plan and a report of the study are contained in the Docket. Results and comments from the study were used to evaluate the QC acceptance criteria and revise other details of EPA Method 1631 into the version being proposed today. The performance characteristics of the method are summarized in Tables 1–3. EPA invites comment and additional data on the performance characteristics of this method.

V. Status of Currently Approved Methods

This action proposes to make EPA Method 1631 available for determination of mercury in aqueous samples ranging from seawater to sewage effluent. Currently approved methods for determination of mercury, EPA Methods 245.1 and 245.2, Standard Method 3112B, ASTM Method D3223–91, USGS Method I–3462–85, and AOAC-International Method 977.22, would not be withdrawn or otherwise affected by this regulation. EPA specifically invites comment on this aspect of the proposal, including the possible consequences and solutions if EPA were to withdraw such methods.

VI. Regulatory Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)) the Agency must determine whether a regulatory action is ''significant'' and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines ''significant regulatory action'' as one that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel

legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

It has been determined that this rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the terms of Executive Order 12866 and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

B. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), P.L. 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with ''Federal mandates'' that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Today's proposed rule contains no Federal mandates (under the regulatory provisions of Title II of the UMRA) for State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector. The proposed rule would impose no enforceable duty on any State, local or Tribal governments or the private sector. This rule proposes alternative analytical test procedures which would merely standardize the procedures when testing is otherwise required by a regulatory agency. Therefore, the proposed rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202, 203, and 205 of the UMRA. EPA invites comment on its conclusions regarding whether alternate test procedures constitute a federal mandate.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), EPA generally is required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis describing the impact of the regulatory action on small entities as part of rulemaking. However, under section 605(b) of the RFA, if EPA certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, EPA is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis. Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation approves an additional test procedure (analytical method) for the measurement of mercury. This rule makes available an alternative testing procedure for use in compliance monitoring and data gathering but does not require its use.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, EPA must submit an information collection request covering information collection requirements in proposed rules to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. This proposed rule contains no information collection requirements. Therefore, an information collection request will not be submitted to OMB.

E. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Under section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), the Agency is required to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices, etc.) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standard bodies. Where available and potentially applicable standards are not used by EPA, the NTTAA requires the Agency to provide Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), an explanation for the reasons for not using such standards.

Proposal of EPA Method 1631 is the result of a need to determine mercury at the low levels associated with water quality criteria for mercury in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36) and in the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (60 FR 15366). These documents specify concentrations for mercury in the low part-per-trillion range and the currently approved methods are not sensitive enough to measure mercury at these levels. EPA's search of the technical literature revealed that there are no consensus standards for determination of mercury capable of measuring this pollutant at these low levels. EPA invites public comments on the Agency's proposal as well as on any other existing, potentially applicable voluntary consensus standards that the Agency should consider for the determination of mercury at low ppt levels.

F. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that (1) is likely to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns environmental health or safety risk that the Agency has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If a regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13045, ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' because this is not an ''economically significant'' regulatory action as defined by E.O. 12866, and because it does not involve decisions on environmental health or safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

VII. Request for Comments

EPA requests public comments and information on this proposed rule. Specifically, EPA invites comment on the appropriateness of Method 1631 for the measurement of mercury at low ppt levels, the utility of EPA Method 1631 for NPDES compliance monitoring, the MDL and QC acceptance criteria specified in Method 1631, and EPA's proposed decision not to withdraw other, existing, approved methods for determination of mercury.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 136

Environmental protection, Analytical methods, Monitoring, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waste treatment and disposal, Water pollution control.

Dated: May 15, 1998.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

In consideration of the preceding, USEPA proposes to amend title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations part 136 as follows:

PART 136—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 136 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 301, 304(h), 307, and 501(a) Pub. L. 95–217, Stat. 1566, *et seq.* (33 U.S.C. 1251, *et seq.*) (The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987), 33 U.S.C. 1314 and 1361; 86 Stat. 816, Pub. L. 92–500; 91 Stat. 1567, Pub. L. 92–217; Stat. 7, Pub. L. 100–4 (The ''Act'').

2. In § 136.3, paragraph (a), Table IB.—List of Approved Inorganic Test Procedures, is amended by revising entry 35 to read as follows:

§ 136.3 Identification of test procedures.

(a) * * *

TABLE IB.—LIST OF APPROVED INORGANIC TEST PROCEDURES

Parameter, units and method	Reference (method number or page)				
	EPA [1,35]	Standard methods 18th Ed.	ASTM	USGS [2]	Other
* * *	*	*	*		*
35. Mercury—Total,[4]					
Cold vapor, manual, or (or µg/L)	245.1	3112–B	D3223–91	I3462–85	[3] 977.22
Automated (µg/L)	245.2				.....
Oxidation, purge and trap, and atomic fluorescence (ng/L)	1631				.....
* * *	*	*	*		*

Table IB Notes:

[1] ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes'', Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory-Cincinnati (EMSL–CI), EPA–600/4–79–020, Revised March 1983 and 1979 where applicable.

[2] Fishman, M.J., et al, ''Methods for Analysis of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments,'' U.S. Department of the Interior, Techniques of Water—Resource Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, CO, Revised 1989, unless otherwise stated.

[3] Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists,'' methods manual, 15th ed. (1990).

[4] For the determination of total metals the sample is not filtered before processing. A digestion procedure is required to solubilize suspended material and to destroy possible organic-metal complexes. Two digestion procedures are given in ''Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, 1979 and 1983''. One (section 4.1.3), is a vigorous digestion using nitric acid. A less vigorous digestion using nitric and hydrochloric acids (section 4.1.4) is preferred; however, the analyst should be cautioned that this mild digestion may not suffice for all sample types. Particularly, if a colorimetric procedure is to be employed, it is necessary to ensure that all organo-metallic bonds be broken so that the metal is in a reactive state. In those situations, the vigorous digestion is to be preferred making certain that at no time does the sample go to dryness. Samples containing large amounts of organic materials may also benefit by this vigorous digestion, however, vigorous digestion with concentrated nitric acid will convert antimony and tin to insoluble oxides and render them unavailable for analysis. Use of ICP/AES as well as determinations for certain elements such as antimony, arsenic, the noble metals, mercury, selenium, silver, tin, and titanium require a modified sample digestion procedure and in all cases the method write-up should be consulted for specific instructions and/or cautions.

NOTE TO TABLE IB NOTE 4: If the digestion procedure for direct aspiration AA included in one of the other approved references is different than the above, the EPA procedure must be used.

Dissolved metals are defined as those constituents which will pass through a 0.45 micron membrane filter. Following filtration of the sample, the referenced procedure for total metals must be followed. Sample digestion of the filtrate for dissolved metals (or digestion of the original sample solution for total metals) may be omitted for AA (direct aspiration or graphite furnace) and ICP analyses, provided the sample solution to be analyzed meets the following criteria:

a. has a low COD (<20)
b. is visibly transparent with a turbidity measurement of 1 NTU or less
c. is colorless with no perceptible odor, and
d. is of one liquid phase and free of particulate or suspended matter following acidification.

* * * * * * *

[35] Precision and recovery statements for the atomic absorption direct aspiration and graphite furnace methods, and for the spectrophotometric SDDC method for arsenic are provided in Appendix D of this part titled, ''Precision and Recovery Statements for Methods for Measuring Metals''.

* * * * * * *

3. In part 136, appendix A is amended by adding EPA Method 1631 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 136—Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater

* * * * *

Method 1631 Mercury in Water by Oxidation, Purge and Trap, and CVAFS

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 This Method is for determination of mercury (Hg) in filtered and unfiltered water by oxidation, purge and trap, desorption, and cold-vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometry (CVAFS). This Method is for use in EPA's data gathering and monitoring programs associated with the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Method is based on a contractor-developed method (Reference 1) and on peer-reviewed, published procedures for the determination of mercury in aqueous samples, ranging from sea water to sewage effluent (References 2–5).

1.2 This Method is accompanied by Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Determination of Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels (Sampling Method). The Sampling Method guidance document is recommended to preclude contamination during the sampling process.

1.3 This Method is for determination of Hg in the range of 0.5–100 ng/L and may be extended to higher levels by selection of a smaller sample size.

1.4 The ease of contaminating ambient water samples with mercury and interfering substances cannot be overemphasized. This Method includes suggestions for improvements in facilities and analytical techniques that should minimize contamination and maximize the ability of the laboratory to make reliable trace metals

determinations. Section 4.0 gives these suggestions.

1.5 The detection limit and minimum level of quantitation in this Method usually are dependent on the level of interferences rather than instrumental limitations. The method detection limit (MDL; 40 CFR 136, Appendix B) for Hg has been determined to be 0.2 ng/L when no interferences are present. The minimum level (ML) has been established as 0.5 ng/L. An MDL as low as 0.05 ng/L can be achieved for low Hg samples by using a larger sample volume, a lower BrCl level (0.2%), and extra caution in sample handling.

1.6 Clean and ultraclean—The terms ''clean'' and ''ultraclean'' have been applied to the techniques needed to reduce or eliminate contamination in trace metals determinations. These terms are not used in this Method because they lack an exact definition. However, the information provided in this Method is consistent with the summary guidance on clean and ultraclean techniques (References 6–7).

1.7 This Method follows the EPA Environmental Methods Management Council's ''Guidelines and Format for Methods to Be Proposed at 40 CFR, Part 136 or Part 141.''

1.8 This Method is ''performance based.'' The analyst is permitted to modify the Method to overcome interferences or lower the cost of measurements if all performance criteria are met. Section 9.1.2 gives the requirements for establishing method equivalency.

1.9 Any modification of this Method, beyond those expressly permitted, shall be considered a major modification subject to application and approval of alternate test procedures under 40 CFR 136.4 and 136.5.

1.10 This Method should be used only by analysts who are experienced in the use of CVAFS techniques and who are trained thoroughly in the sample handling and instrumental techniques described in this Method. Each analyst who uses this Method must demonstrate the ability to generate acceptable results using the procedure in Section 9.2.

1.11 This Method is accompanied by a data verification and validation guidance document, Guidance on the Documentation and Evaluation of Trace Metals Data Collected for CWA Compliance Monitoring (Reference 8).

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A 100- to 2000-mL sample is collected directly into a specially cleaned, pretested, fluoropolymer bottle using sample handling techniques specially designed for collection of mercury at trace levels (Reference 9).

2.2 For dissolved Hg, the sample is filtered through a 0.45-µm capsule filter.

2.3 The sample is preserved by adding either 5 mL/L of pretested 12N HCl or 5mL/L BrCl solution. If a sample will also be used for the determination of methyl mercury, it should be preserved with 5 mL/L HCl solution only.

2.4 Prior to analysis, a 100-mL sample aliquot is placed in a specially designed purge vessel, and 0.2N BrCl solution is added to oxidize all Hg compounds to Hg(II).

2.5 After oxidation, the sample is sequentially prereduced with NH_2OH. HCl to destroy the free halogens, and then reduced with $SnCl_2$ to convert Hg(II) to volatile Hg(0).

2.6 The Hg(0) is separated from solution by purging with nitrogen onto a gold-coated sand trap (Figure 1).

2.7 The trapped Hg is thermally desorbed from the gold trap into an inert gas stream that carries the released Hg(0) into the cell of a cold-vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometer (CVAFS) for detection (Figure 2).

2.8 Quality is ensured through calibration and testing of the oxidation, purging, and detection systems.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Total mercury—all BrCl-oxidizable mercury forms and species found in an unfiltered aqueous solution. This includes, but is not limited to, Hg(II), Hg(0), strongly organo-complexed Hg(II) compounds, adsorbed particulate Hg, and several tested covalently bound organo-mercurials (e.g., CH_3HgCl, $(CH_3)_2Hg$, and $C_6H_5HgOOCCH_3$). The recovery of Hg bound within microbial cells may require the additional step of UV photo-oxidation. In this Method, total mercury and total recoverable mercury are synonymous.

3.2 Dissolved mercury—All BrCl-oxidizable mercury forms and species found in the filtrate of an aqueous solution that has been filtered through a 0.45 micron filter.

3.3 Apparatus—Throughout this Method, the sample containers, sampling devices, instrumentation, and all other materials and devices used in sample collection, sample processing, and sample analysis that come in contact with the sample and therefore require careful cleaning will be referred to collectively as the Apparatus.

3.4 Definitions of other terms used in this Method are given in the glossary at the end of the Method.

4.0 Contamination and Interferences

4.1 Preventing ambient water samples from becoming contaminated during the sampling and analysis process constitutes one of the greatest difficulties encountered in trace metals determinations. Over the last two decades, marine chemists have come to recognize that much of the historical data on the concentrations of dissolved trace metals in seawater are erroneously high because the concentrations reflect contamination from sampling and analysis rather than ambient levels. Therefore, it is imperative that extreme care be taken to avoid contamination when collecting and analyzing ambient water samples for trace metals.

4.2 Samples may become contaminated by numerous routes. Potential sources of trace metals contamination during sampling include: metallic or metal-containing labware (e.g., talc gloves that contain high levels of zinc), containers, sampling equipment, reagents, and reagent water; improperly cleaned and stored equipment, labware, and reagents; and atmospheric inputs such as dirt and dust. Even human contact can be a source of trace metals contamination. For example, it has been demonstrated that dental work (e.g., mercury amalgam fillings) in the mouths of laboratory personnel can contaminate samples that are directly exposed to exhalation (Reference 5).

4.3 Contamination Control.

4.3.1 Philosophy—The philosophy behind contamination control is to ensure that any object or substance that contacts the sample is metal free and free from any material that may contain mercury.

4.3.1.1 The integrity of the results produced cannot be compromised by contamination of samples. This Method and the Sampling Method give requirements and suggestions for control of sample contamination.

4.3.1.2 Substances in a sample cannot be allowed to contaminate the laboratory work area or instrumentation used for trace metals measurements. This Method gives requirements and suggestions for protecting the laboratory.

4.3.1.3 Although contamination control is essential, personnel health and safety remain the highest priority. The Sampling Method and Section 5 of this Method give suggestions and requirements for personnel safety.

4.3.2 Avoiding contamination—The best way to control contamination is to completely avoid exposure of the sample to contamination in the first place. Avoiding exposure means performing operations in an area known to be free from contamination. Two of the most important factors in avoiding/reducing sample contamination are (1) an awareness of potential sources of contamination and (2) strict attention to work being done. Therefore, it is imperative that the procedures described in this Method be carried out by well-trained, experienced personnel.

4.3.3 Use a clean environment—The ideal environment for processing samples is a class-100 clean room. If a clean room is not available, all sample preparation should be performed in a class-100 clean bench or a nonmetal glove box fed by mercury- and particle-free air or nitrogen. Digestions should be performed in a nonmetal fume hood situated, ideally, in the clean room.

4.3.4 Minimize exposure—The Apparatus that will contact samples, blanks, or standard solutions should be opened or exposed only in a clean room, clean bench, or glove box so that exposure to an uncontrolled atmosphere is minimized. When not being used, the Apparatus should be covered with clean plastic wrap, stored in the clean bench or in a plastic box or glove box, or bagged in clean zip-type bags. Minimizing the time between cleaning and use will also minimize contamination.

4.3.5 Clean work surfaces'Before a given batch of samples is processed, all work surfaces in the hood, clean bench, or glove box in which the samples will be processed should be cleaned by wiping with a lint-free cloth or wipe soaked with reagent water.

4.3.6 Wear gloves—Sampling personnel must wear clean, nontalc gloves during all operations involving handling of the Apparatus, samples, and blanks. Only clean gloves may touch the Apparatus. If another object or substance is touched, the glove(s) must be changed before again handling the Apparatus. If it is even suspected that gloves have become contaminated, work must be

halted, the contaminated gloves removed, and a new pair of clean gloves put on. Wearing multiple layers of clean gloves will allow the old pair to be quickly stripped with minimal disruption to the work activity.

4.3.7 Use metal-free Apparatus—All Apparatus used for determination of mercury at ambient water quality criteria levels must be nonmetallic, free of material that may contain metals, or both.

4.3.7.1 Construction materials—Only fluoropolymer or borosilicate glass (if Hg is the only target analyte) containers should be used for samples that will be analyzed for mercury because mercury vapors can diffuse in or out of other materials, resulting in results that are biased low or high. All materials, regardless of construction, that will directly or indirectly contact the sample must be cleaned using the procedures in this Method and must be known to be clean and mercury free before proceeding.

4.3.7.2 Serialization—It is recommended that serial numbers be indelibly marked or etched on each piece of Apparatus so that contamination can be traced, and logbooks should be maintained to track the sample from the container through the labware to introduction into the instrument. It may be useful to dedicate separate sets of labware to different sample types; e.g., receiving waters vs. effluents. However, the Apparatus used for processing blanks and standards must be mixed with the Apparatus used to process samples so that contamination of all labware can be detected.

4.3.7.3 The laboratory or cleaning facility is responsible for cleaning the Apparatus used by the sampling team. If there are any indications that the Apparatus is not clean when received by the sampling team (e.g., ripped storage bags), an assessment of the likelihood of contamination must be made. Sampling must not proceed if it is possible that the Apparatus is contaminated. If the Apparatus is contaminated, it must be returned to the laboratory or cleaning facility for proper cleaning before any sampling activity resumes.

4.3.8 Avoid sources of contamination—Avoid contamination by being aware of potential sources and routes of contamination.

4.3.8.1 Contamination by carryover—Contamination may occur when a sample containing a low concentration of mercury is processed immediately after a sample containing a relatively high concentration of mercury. When an unusually concentrated sample is encountered, a bubbler blank should be analyzed immediately following the sample to check for carryover. Samples known or suspected to contain the lowest concentration of mercury should be analyzed first followed by samples containing higher levels.

4.3.8.2 Contamination by samples—Significant laboratory or instrument contamination may result when untreated effluents, in-process waters, landfill leachates, and other samples containing high concentrations of mercury are processed and analyzed. This Method is not intended for application to these samples, and samples containing high concentrations should not be permitted into the clean room or laboratory dedicated for processing trace metals samples.

4.3.8.3 Contamination by indirect contact—Apparatus that may not directly come in contact with the samples may still be a source of contamination. For example, clean tubing placed in a dirty plastic bag may pick up contamination from the bag and subsequently transfer the contamination to the sample. Therefore, it is imperative that every piece of the Apparatus that is directly or indirectly used in the collection, processing, and analysis of ambient water samples be thoroughly cleaned (see Section 6.1.2).

4.3.8.4 Contamination by airborne particulate matter—Less obvious substances capable of contaminating samples include airborne particles. Samples may be contaminated by airborne dust, dirt, particles, or vapors from unfiltered air supplies; nearby corroded or rusted pipes, wires, or other fixtures; or metal-containing paint. Whenever possible, sample processing and analysis should occur as far as possible from sources of airborne contamination.

4.4 Interferences.

4.4.1 Due to the BrCl oxidation step, there are no observed interferences in the determination of Hg by this Method.

4.4.2 The potential exists for destruction of the gold traps if free halogens are purged onto them, or if they are overheated (>500 °C). When the instructions in this Method are followed accurately, neither of these outcomes is likely.

4.4.3 Water vapor may collect in the gold traps and subsequently condense in the fluorescence cell upon desorption, giving a false peak due to scattering of the excitation radiation. Condensation can be avoided by predrying the gold trap, and by discarding those traps that tend to absorb large quantities of water vapor.

4.4.4 The fluorescent intensity is strongly dependent upon the presence of molecular species in the carrier gas that can cause ''quenching'' of the excited atoms. The dual amalgamation technique eliminates quenching due to trace gases, but it remains the analyst's responsibility to ensure high purity inert carrier gas and a leak-free analytical train.

5.0 Safety

5.1 The toxicity or carcinogenicity of each chemical used in this Method has not been precisely determined; however, each compound should be treated as a potential health hazard. Exposure to these compounds should be reduced to the lowest possible level.

5.1.1 Chronic mercury exposure may cause kidney damage, muscle tremors, spasms, personality changes, depression, irritability and nervousness. Organo-mercurials may cause permanent brain damage. Because of the toxicological and physical properties of Hg, pure standards should be handled only by highly trained personnel thoroughly familiar with handling and cautionary procedures and the associated risks.

5.1.2 It is recommended that the laboratory purchase a dilute standard solution of the Hg in this Method. If primary solutions are prepared, they shall be prepared in a hood, and a NIOSH/MESA-approved toxic gas respirator shall be worn when high concentrations are handled.

5.2 This Method does not address all safety issues associated with its use. The laboratory is responsible for maintaining a current awareness file of OSHA regulations for the safe handling of the chemicals specified in this Method. OSHA rules require that a reference file of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) must be made available to all personnel involved in these analyses (29 CFR 1917.28, Appendix E). It is also suggested that the laboratory perform personal hygiene monitoring of each analyst who uses this Method and that the results of this monitoring be made available to the analyst. Additional information on laboratory safety can be found in References 10–13. The references and bibliography at the end of Reference 13 are particularly comprehensive in dealing with the general subject of laboratory safety.

5.3 Samples suspected to contain high concentrations of Hg are handled using essentially the same techniques employed in handling radioactive or infectious materials. Well-ventilated, controlled access laboratories are required. Assistance in evaluating the health hazards of particular laboratory conditions may be obtained from certain consulting laboratories and from State Departments of Health or Labor, many of which have an industrial health service. Each laboratory must develop a strict safety program for handling Hg.

5.3.1 Facility—When samples known or suspected of containing high concentrations of mercury are handled, all operations (including removal of samples from sample containers, weighing, transferring, and mixing) should be performed in a glove box demonstrated to be leaktight or in a fume hood demonstrated to have adequate airflow. Gross losses to the laboratory ventilation system must not be allowed. Handling of the dilute solutions normally used in analytical and animal work presents no inhalation hazards except in an accident.

5.3.2 Protective equipment—Disposable plastic gloves, apron or lab coat, safety glasses or mask, and a glove box or fume hood adequate for radioactive work should be used. During analytical operations that may give rise to aerosols or dusts, personnel should wear respirators equipped with activated carbon filters.

5.3.3 Training—Workers must be trained in the proper method of removing contaminated gloves and clothing without contacting the exterior surfaces.

5.3.4 Personal hygiene—Hands and forearms should be washed thoroughly after each manipulation and before breaks (coffee, lunch, and shift).

5.3.5 Confinement—Isolated work areas posted with signs, segregated glassware and tools, and plastic absorbent paper on bench tops will aid in confining contamination.

5.3.6 Effluent vapors—The effluent from the CVAFS should pass through either a column of activated charcoal or a trap containing gold or sulfur to amalgamate or react mercury vapors.

5.3.7 Waste handling—Good technique includes minimizing contaminated waste.

Plastic bag liners should be used in waste cans. Janitors and other personnel must be trained in the safe handling of waste.

5.3.8 Decontamination.

5.3.8.1 Decontamination of personnel—Use any mild soap with plenty of scrubbing action.

5.3.8.2 Glassware, tools, and surfaces—Sulfur powder will react with mercury to produce mercuric sulfide, thereby eliminating the possible volatilization of Hg. Satisfactory cleaning may be accomplished by dusting a surface lightly with sulfur powder, then washing with any detergent and water.

5.3.9 Laundry—Clothing known to be contaminated should be collected in plastic bags. Persons who convey the bags and launder the clothing should be advised of the hazard and trained in proper handling. If the launderer knows of the potential problem, the clothing may be put into a washer without contact. The washer should be run through a cycle before being used again for other clothing.

5.3.10 Wipe tests—A useful method of determining cleanliness of work surfaces and tools is to wipe the surface with a piece of filter paper. Extraction and analysis by this Method can achieve a limit of detection of less than 1 ng per wipe. Less than 0.1 µg per wipe indicates acceptable cleanliness; anything higher warrants further cleaning. More than 10 µg on a wipe constitutes an acute hazard and requires prompt cleaning before further use of the equipment or work space, and indicates that unacceptable work practices have been employed.

6.0 Apparatus and Materials

Disclaimer: The mention of trade names or commercial products in this Method is for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the Environmental Protection Agency. Equivalent performance may be achievable using apparatus, materials, or cleaning procedures other than those suggested here. The laboratory is responsible for demonstrating equivalent performance.

6.1 Sampling equipment.

6.1.1 Sample collection bottles-Fluoropolymer or borosilicate glass, 125-to 1000-mL, with fluoropolymer or fluoropolymer-lined cap.

6.1.2 Cleaning.

6.1.2.1 New bottles are cleaned by heating to 65–75 °C in 4 N HCl for at least 48 h. The bottles are cooled, rinsed three times with reagent water, and filled with reagent water containing 1% HCl. These bottles are capped and placed in a clean oven at 60–70 °C overnight. After cooling, they are rinsed three more times with reagent water, filled with reagent water containing 0.4% (v/v) HCl, and placed in a mercury-free class-100 clean bench until dry. The bottles are tightly capped (with a wrench), double-bagged in new polyethylene zip-type bags until needed, and stored in wooden or plastic boxes until use.

6.1.2.2 Used bottles known not to have contained mercury at high levels are cleaned as above, except for only 6–12 h in hot 4 N HCl.

6.1.2.3 Bottle blanks should be analyzed as described in Section 9.4.4.1 to verify the effectiveness of the cleaning procedures.

6.1.3 Filtration Apparatus.

6.1.3.1 Filter—0.45-µm, 15-mm diameter capsule filter (Gelman Supor 12175, or equivalent).

6.1.3.2 Peristaltic pump—115-V a.c., 12-V d.c., internal battery, variable-speed, single-head (Cole-Parmer, portable, ''Masterflex L/S,'' Catalog No. H–07570–10 drive with Quick Load pump head, Catalog No. H–07021–24, or equivalent).

6.1.3.3 Tubing—styrene/ethylene/butylene/silicone (SEBS) resin for use with peristaltic pump, approx ⅜-in ID by approximately 3 ft (Cole-Parmer size 18, Catalog No. G–06464–18, or approximately ¼-in OD, Cole-Parmer size 17, Catalog No. G–06464–17, or equivalent). Tubing is cleaned by soaking in 5–10% HCl solution for 8–24 h, rinsing with reagent water in a clean bench in a clean room, and drying in the clean bench by purging with metal-free air or nitrogen. After drying, the tubing is double-bagged in clear polyethylene bags, serialized with a unique number, and stored until use.

6.2 Equipment for bottle and glassware cleaning.

6.2.1 Vat, 100–200 L, high-density polyethylene (HDPE), half filled with 4 N HCl in reagent water.

6.2.2 Panel immersion heater, 500–W, all-fluoropolymer coated, 120 vac (Cole-Parmer H–03053–04, or equivalent).

Warning: Read instructions carefully!! The heater will maintain steady state, without temperature feedback control, of 60–75 °C in a vat of the size described. However, the equilibrium temperature will be higher (up to boiling) in a smaller vat. Also, the heater plate MUST be maintained in a vertical position, completely submerged and away from the vat walls to avoid melting the vat or burning out!

6.2.3 Laboratory sink—in class-100 clean area, with high-flow reagent water (Section 7.1) for rinsing.

6.2.4 Clean bench—class-100, for drying rinsed bottles.

6.2.5 Oven—stainless steel, in class-100 clean area, capable of maintaining ± 5°C in the 60–70°C temperature range.

6.3 Cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometer (CVAFS): The CVAFS system used may either be purchased from a supplier, or built in the laboratory from commercially available components.

6.3.1 Commercially available CVAFS—Tekran (Toronto, ON) Model 2500 CVAFS, or Brooks-Rand (Seattle, WA) Model III CVAFS, or equivalent.

6.3.2 Custom-built CVAFS (Reference 14). Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram. The system consists of the following:

6.3.2.1 Low-pressure 4–W mercury vapor lamp.

6.3.2.2 Far UV quartz flow-through fluorescence cell—12 mm × 12 mm × 45 mm, with a 10-mm path length (NSG Cells, or equivalent).

6.3.2.3 UV-visible photomultiplier (PMT)—sensitive to <230 nm. This PMT is isolated from outside light with a 253.7-nm interference filter (Oriel Corp., Stamford, CT, or equivalent).

6.3.2.4 Photometer and PMT power supply (Oriel Corp. or equivalent), to convert PMT output (nanoamp) to millivolts.

6.3.2.5 Black anodized aluminum optical block—holds fluorescence cell, PMT, and light source at perpendicular angles, and provides collimation of incident and fluorescent beams (Frontier Geosciences Inc., Seattle, WA, or equivalent).

6.3.2.6 Flowmeter—with needle valve capable of reproducibly keeping the carrier gas flow rate at 30 mL/min.

6.4 Hg purging system—Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram for the purging system. The system consists of the following:

6.4.1 Flow meter/needle valve—capable of controlling and measuring gas flow rate to the purge vessel at 350 ± 50 mL/min.

6.4.2 Fluoropolymer fittings—connections between components and columns are made using 6.4-mm OD fluoropolymer tubing and fluoropolymer friction-fit or threaded tubing connectors. Connections between components requiring mobility are made with 3.2-mm OD fluoropolymer tubing because of its greater flexibility.

6.4.3 Acid fume pretrap—10-cm long × 0.9-cm ID fluoropolymer tube containing 2–3 g of reagent grade, nonindicating, 8–14 mesh soda lime chunks, packed between wads of silanized glass wool. This trap is cleaned of Hg by placing on the output of a clean cold vapor generator (bubbler) and purging for 1 h with N_2 at 350 mL/min.

6.4.4 Cold vapor generator (bubbler)—200-mL borosilicate glass (15 cm high × 5.0 cm diameter) with standard taper 24/40 neck, fitted with a sparging stopper having a coarse glass frit that extends to within 0.2 cm of the bubbler bottom (Frontier Geosciences, Inc. or equivalent).

6.5 The dual-trap Hg(0) preconcentrating system.

6.5.1 Figure 2 shows the dual-trap amalgamation system (Reference 5).

6.5.2 Gold-coated sand traps—10-cm long × 6.5-mm OD × 4-mm ID quartz tubing. The tube is filled with 3.4 cm of gold-coated 45/60 mesh quartz sand (Frontier Geosciences Inc., Seattle, WA, or equivalent). The ends are plugged with quartz wool.

6.5.2.1 Traps are fitted with 6.5-mm ID fluoropolymer friction-fit sleeves for making connection to the system. When traps are not in use, fluoropolymer end plugs are inserted in trap ends to eliminate contamination.

6.5.2.2 At least six traps are needed for efficient operation, one as the ''analytical'' trap, and the others to sequentially collect samples.

6.5.3 Heating of gold-coated sand traps—To desorb Hg collected on a trap, heat for 3.0 min to 450–500 °C (a barely visible red glow when the room is darkened) with a coil consisting of 75 cm of 24-gauge Nichrome wire at a potential of 10–14 vac. Potential is applied and finely adjusted with an autotransformer.

6.5.4 Timers—The heating interval is controlled by a timer-activated 120-V outlet (Gralab, or equivalent), into which the heating coil autotransformer is plugged. Two timers are required, one each for the ''sample'' trap and the ''analytical'' trap.

6.5.5 Air blowers—After heating, traps are cooled by blowing air from a small

squirrel-cage blower positioned immediately above the trap. Two blowers are required, one each for the ''sample'' trap and the ''analytical'' trap.

6.6 Recorder—Any multi-range millivolt chart recorder or integrator with a range compatible with the CVAFS is acceptable. By using a two pen recorder with pen sensitivity offset by a factor of 10, the dynamic range of the system is extended to 10^3.

6.7 Pipettors—All-plastic pneumatic fixed-volume and variable pipettors in the range of 10 µL to 5.0 mL.

6.8 Analytical balance capable of weighing to the nearest 0.01 g.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Reagent water—18-MΩ minimum, ultrapure deionized water starting from a prepurified (distilled, reverse osmosis, etc.) source. Water should be monitored for Hg, especially after ion exchange beds are changed.

7.2 Air—It is very important that the laboratory air be low in both particulate and gaseous mercury. Ideally, mercury work should be conducted in a new laboratory with mercury-free paint on the walls. Outside air, which is very low in Hg, should be brought directly into the class-100 clean bench air intake. If this is not possible, air coming into the clean bench can be cleaned for mercury by placing a gold-coated cloth prefilter over the intake.

7.2.1 Gold-coated cloth filter: Soak 2 m^2 of cotton gauze in 500 mL of 2% gold chloride solution at pH 7. In a hood, add 100 mL of 30% $NH_2OH{\bullet}HCl$ solution, and homogenize into the cloth with gloved hands. The material will turn black as colloidal gold is precipitated. Allow the mixture to set for several hours, then rinse with copious amounts of deionized water. Squeeze-dry the rinsed cloth, and spread flat on newspapers to air-dry. When dry, fold and place over the intake prefilter of the laminar flow hood.

Caution: Great care should be taken to avoid contaminating the laboratory with gold dust. This could cause interferences with the analysis if gold becomes incorporated into the samples or equipment. The gilding procedure should be done in a remote laboratory if at all possible.

7.3 Hydrochloric acid—trace-metal purified reagent-grade HCl containing less than 5 pg/mL Hg. The HCl should be preanalyzed for Hg before use.

7.4 Hydroxylamine hydrochloride—Dissolve 300 g of $NH_2OH{\bullet}HCl$ in reagent water and bring to 1.0 L. This solution may be purified by the addition of 1.0 mL of $SnCl_2$ solution and purging overnight at 500 mL/min with Hg-free N_2.

7.5 Stannous chloride—Bring 200 g of $SnCl_2{\bullet}2H_2O$ and 100 mL concentrated HCl to 1.0 L with reagent water. Purge overnight with mercury-free N_2 at 500 mL/min to remove all traces of Hg. Store tightly capped.

7.6 Bromine monochloride (BrCl)—In a fume hood, dissolve 27 g of reagent grade KBr in 2.5 L of low-Hg HCl. Place a clean magnetic stir bar in the bottle and stir for approximately 1 h in the fume hood. Slowly add 38 g reagent grade $KBrO_3$ to the acid while stirring. When all of the $KBrO_3$ has been added, the solution color should change from yellow to red to orange. Loosely cap the bottle, and allow to stir another hour before tightening the lid.

Warning: This process generates copious quantities of free halogens (Cl_2, Br_2, BrCl), which are released from the bottle. Add the $KBrO_3$ slowly in a fume hood!

7.7 Stock mercury standard—NIST-certified 10,000-ppm aqueous Hg solution (NIST–3133). This solution is stable at least until the NIST expiration date.

7.8 Secondary Hg standard—Add approx 0.5 L of reagent water and 5 mL of BrCl solution (Section 7.6) to a 1.00-L class A volumetric flask. Add 0.100 mL of the stock mercury standard (Section 7.7) to the flask and dilute to 1.00 L with reagent water. This solution contains 1.00 ''µg/mL (1.00 ppm) Hg. Transfer the solution to a fluoropolymer bottle and cap tightly. This solution is considered stable until the NIST expiration date.

7.9 Working Hg standard—Dilute 1.00 mL of the secondary Hg standard (Section 7.8) to 100 mL in a class A volumetric flask with reagent water containing 0.5% by volume BrCl solution (Section 7.6). This solution contains 10.0 ng/mL and should be replaced monthly.

7.10 IPR and OPR solutions—Using the working Hg standard (Section 7.9), prepare IPR and OPR solutions at a concentration of 5 ng/L Hg in reagent water.

7.11 Nitrogen—Grade 4.5 (standard laboratory grade) nitrogen that has been further purified by the removal of Hg using a gold-coated sand trap.

7.12 Argon—Grade 5.0 (ultra high-purity, GC grade) that has been further purified by the removal of Hg using a gold-coated sand trap.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, and Storage

8.1 Before samples are collected, consideration should be given to the type of data required, (i.e., dissolved or total), so that appropriate preservation and pretreatment steps can be taken. The pH of all aqueous samples must be tested immediately before aliquotting for processing or direct analysis to ensure the sample has been properly preserved.

8.2 Samples are collected into rigorously cleaned fluoropolymer bottles with fluoropolymer or fluoropolymer-lined caps. Borosilicate glass bottles may be used if Hg is the only target analyte. It is critical that the bottles have tightly sealing caps to avoid diffusion of atmospheric Hg through the threads (Reference 4). Polyethylene sample bottles must not be used (Reference 14).

8.3 Collect samples using guidance provided in the Sampling Method (Reference 9). Procedures in the Sampling Method are based on rigorous protocols for collection of samples for mercury (References 4 and 14).

Note: Discrete samplers have been found to contaminate samples with Hg at the ng/L level. Therefore, great care should be exercised if this type of sampler is used to collect samples. It may be necessary for the sampling team to use other means of sample collection if samples are found to be contaminated using the discrete sampler.

8.4 Sample filtration—For dissolved Hg, samples and field blanks are filtered through a 0.45 µm capsule filter (Section 6.1.3.1). The Sampling Method gives the filtering procedures.

8.5 Preservation—Samples are preserved by adding either 5mL/L of pretested 12N HCl or 5 mL/L BrCl solution. If a sample will also be used for the determination of methyl mercury, it should be preserved with 5 mL/L HCl solution only. Acid- and BrCl-preserved samples are stable for a minimum of 6 months.

8.5.1 Samples may be shipped to the laboratory unpreserved if they are (1) collected in fluoropolymer bottles, (2) filled to the top with no head space, (3) capped tightly, and (4) maintained at 0–4°C from the time of collection until preservation. The samples must be acid-preserved within 48 h after sampling.

8.5.2 Samples that are acid-preserved may lose Hg to coagulated organic materials in the water or condensed on the walls (Reference 15). The best approach is to add BrCl directly to the sample bottle at least 24 hours before analysis. If other Hg species are to be analyzed, these aliquot must be removed prior to the addition of BrCl. If BrCl cannot be added directly to the sample bottle, the bottle must be shaken vigorously prior to sub-sampling.

8.5.3 Handling of the samples in the laboratory should be undertaken in a mercury-free clean bench, after rinsing the outside of the bottles with reagent water and drying in the clean air hood.

Note: Due to the potential for contamination, it is recommended that filtration and preservation of samples be performed in the clean room in the laboratory. However, if circumstances in the field prevent overnight shipment of samples, samples should be filtered and preserved in a designated clean area in the field in accordance with the procedures given in Sampling Method 1669 (Reference 9).

8.6 Storage—Sample bottles should be stored in clean (new) polyethylene bags until sample analysis. Refrigeration at 0—4°C is not necessary once samples are preserved. If properly preserved, samples can be held up to 6 months before analysis.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Each laboratory that uses this Method is required to operate a formal quality assurance program (Reference 16). The minimum requirements of this program consist of an initial demonstration of laboratory capability, ongoing analysis of standards and blanks as a test of continued performance, and the analysis of matrix spikes (MS) and matrix spike duplicates (M.SD) to assess accuracy and precision. Laboratory performance is compared to established performance criteria to determine that the results of analyses meet the performance characteristics of the Method.

9.1.1 The analyst shall make an initial demonstration of the ability to generate acceptable accuracy and precision with this Method. This ability is established as described in Section 9.2.

9.1.2 In recognition of advances that are occurring in analytical technology, the

analyst is permitted certain options to improve results or lower the cost of measurements. These options include automation of the dual-amalgamation system, single-trap amalgamation (Reference 17), direct electronic data acquisition, calibration using gas-phase elemental Hg standards, changes in the bubbler design (including substitution of a flow-injection system), or changes in the detector (i.e., CVAAS) when less sensitivity is acceptable or desired. Changes in the principle of the determinative technique, such as the use of colorimetry, are not allowed. If an analytical technique other than the CVAFS technique specified in this Method is used, that technique must have a specificity for mercury equal to or better than the specificity of the technique in this Method.

9.1.2.1 Each time this Method is modified, the analyst is required to repeat the procedure in Section 9.2. If the change will affect the detection limit of the Method, the laboratory is required to demonstrate that the MDL (40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B) is lower than one-third the regulatory compliance level or lower than the MDL of this Method, whichever is higher. If the change will affect calibration, the analyst must recalibrate the instrument according to Section 10.

9.1.2.2 The laboratory is required to maintain records of modifications made to this Method. These records include the following, at a minimum:

9.1.2.2.1 The names, titles, addresses, and telephone numbers of the analyst(s) who performed the analyses and modification, and the quality control officer who witnessed and will verify the analyses and modification.

9.1.2.2.2 A narrative stating the reason(s) for the modification(s).

9.1.2.2.3 Results from all quality control (QC) tests comparing the modified method to this Method, including the following:

(a) Calibration (Section 10).

(b) Initial precision and recovery (Section 9.2).

(c) Analysis of blanks (Section 9.4).

(d) Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate analysis (Section 9.3).

(e) Ongoing precision and recovery (Section 9.5).

(f) Quality control sample (Section 9.6).

(g) Method detection limit (Section 9.2.1).

9.1.2.2.4 Data that will allow an independent reviewer to validate each determination by tracking the instrument output to the final result. These data are to include the following:

(a) Sample numbers and other identifiers.

(b) Processing dates.

(c) Analysis dates.

(d) Analysis sequence/run chronology.

(e) Sample weight or volume.

(f) Copies of logbooks, chart recorder, or other raw data output.

(g) Calculations linking raw data to the results reported.

9.1.3 Analyses of MS and MSD samples are required to demonstrate the accuracy and precision and to monitor matrix interferences. Section 9.3 describes the procedure and QC criteria for spiking.

9.1.4 Analyses of blanks are required to demonstrate acceptable levels of contamination. Section 9.4 describes the procedures and criteria for analyzing blanks.

9.1.5 The laboratory shall, on an ongoing basis, demonstrate through analysis of the ongoing precision and recovery (OPR) sample and the quality control sample (QCS) that the system is in control. Sections 9.5 and 9.6 describe these procedures, respectively.

9.1.6 The laboratory shall maintain records to define the quality of the data that are generated. Sections 9.3.7 and 9.5.3 describe the development of accuracy statements.

9.1.7 The determination of Hg in water is controlled by an analytical batch. An analytical batch is a set of samples oxidized with the same batch of reagents, and analyzed during the same 12-hour shift. A batch may be from 1 to as many as 20 samples. Each batch must be accompanied by at least three bubbler blanks (Section 9.4), an OPR sample, and a QCS. In addition, there must be one MS and one MSD sample for every 10 samples (a frequency of 10%).

9.2 Initial demonstration of laboratory capability.

9.2.1 Method detection limit—To establish the ability to detect Hg, the analyst shall determine the MDL determined according to the procedure at 40 CFR 136, Appendix B using the apparatus, reagents, and standards that will be used in the practice of this Method. The laboratory must produce an MDL that is less than or equal to the MDL listed in Section 1.5 or one-third the regulatory compliance limit, whichever is greater. The MDL should be determined when a new operator begins work or whenever, in the judgment of the laboratory, a change in instrument hardware or operating conditions would dictate that the MDL be redetermined.

9.2.2 Initial precision and recovery (IPR)'To establish the ability to generate acceptable precision and recovery, the analyst shall perform the following operations:

9.2.2.1 Analyze four replicates of the IPR solution (5 ng/L, Section 7.10) according to the procedure beginning in Section 11.

9.2.2.2 Using the results of the set of four analyses, compute the average percent recovery (X), and the standard deviation of the percent recovery (s) for Hg.

9.2.2.3 Compare s and X with the corresponding limits for initial precision and recovery in Table 2. If s and X meet the acceptance criteria, system performance is acceptable and analysis of samples may begin. If, however, s exceeds the precision limit or X falls outside the acceptance range, system performance is unacceptable. Correct the problem and repeat the test (Section 9.2.2.1).

9.3 Matrix spike (MS) and matrix spike duplicate (MSD)—To assess the performance of the Method on a given sample matrix, the laboratory must spike, in duplicate, a minimum of 10% (1 sample in 10) from a given sampling site or, if for compliance monitoring, from a given discharge. Therefore, an analytical batch of 20 samples would require two pairs of MS/MSD samples (four spiked samples total).

9.3.1 The concentration of the spike in the sample shall be determined as follows:

9.3.1.1 If, as in compliance monitoring, the concentration of Hg in the sample is being checked against a regulatory compliance limit, the spiking level shall be at that limit or at 1–5 times the background concentration of the sample (as determined in Section 9.3.2), whichever is greater.

9.3.1.2 If the concentration of Hg in a sample is not being checked against a limit, the spike shall be at 1–5 times the background concentration or at 1–5 times the ML in Table 2, whichever is greater.

9.3.2 To determine the background concentration (B), analyze one sample aliquot from each set of 10 samples from each site or discharge according to the procedure in Section 11. If the expected background concentration is known from previous experience or other knowledge, the spiking level may be established a priori.

9.3.2.1 If necessary, prepare a standard solution to produce an appropriate level in the sample (Section 9.3.1).

9.3.2.2 Spike two additional sample aliquots with the spiking solution and analyze these aliquots as described in Section 11.1.2 to determine the concentration after spiking (A).

9.3.3 Calculate the percent recovery (R) in each aliquot using the following equation:

$$\%R = 100\frac{(A - B)}{T}$$

Where:

A = Measured concentration of analyte after spiking

B = Measured concentration of analyte before spiking

T = True concentration of the spiking

9.3.4 Compare percent recovery (R) with the QC acceptance criteria in Table 2.

9.3.4.1 If results of the MS/MSD are similar and fail the acceptance criteria, and recovery for the OPR standard (Section 9.5) for the analytical batch is within the acceptance criteria in Table 2, an interference is present and the results may not be reported for regulatory compliance purposes. If the interference can be attributed to sampling, the site or discharge should be resampled. If the interference can be attributed to a method deficiency, the analyst must modify the method, repeat the test required in Section 9.1.2, and repeat analysis of the sample and MS/MSD. However, when Method 1631 was written, there were no known interferences in the determination of Hg using this Method. If such a result is observed, the laboratory should investigate it thoroughly.

9.3.4.2 If the results of both the spike and the OPR test fall outside the acceptance criteria, the analytical system is judged to be not in control. The laboratory must identify and correct the problem and reanalyze the sample batch.

9.3.5 Relative percent difference between duplicates'Compute the relative percent difference (RPD) between the MS and MSD results according to the following equation using the concentrations found in the MS and MSD. Do not use the recoveries calculated in Section 9.3.3 for this calculation because the RPD is inflated when the background concentration is near the spike concentration.

$$RPD = 200 \times \frac{(|D1 - D2|)}{(D1 + D2)}$$

Where:

D1 = concentration of Hg in the MS sample
D2 = concentration of Hg in the MSD sample

9.3.6 The RPD for the MS/MSD pair must not exceed the acceptance criterion in Table 2. If the criterion is not met, the system is judged to be out of control. The problem must be identified and corrected immediately, and the analytical batch reanalyzed.

9.3.7 As part of the QC program for the laboratory, method precision and accuracy for samples should be assessed and records maintained. After analyzing five samples in which the recovery passes the test in Section 9.3.4, compute the average percent recovery (R_a) and the standard deviation of the percent recovery (s_r). Express the accuracy assessment as a percent recovery interval from $R_a - 2s_r$ to $R_a + 2s_r$. For example, if R_a = 90% and s_r = 10% for five analyses, the accuracy interval is expressed as 70—110%. Update the accuracy assessment regularly (e.g., after every five to ten new accuracy measurements).

9.4 Blanks—Blanks are critical to the reliable determination of Hg at low levels. The sections below give the minimum requirements for analysis of blanks. However, it is suggested that additional blanks be analyzed as necessary to pinpoint sources of contamination in, and external to, the laboratory.

9.4.1 Bubbler blanks—Bubbler blanks are analyzed to demonstrate freedom from system contamination. At least three bubbler blanks must be run per analytical batch. One bubbler blank must be analyzed following each OPR. The mean bubbler blank for an analytical batch, if within acceptance criteria, is subtracted from all raw data for that batch prior to the calculation of results.

9.4.1.1 Immediately after analyzing a sample for Hg, place a clean gold trap on the bubbler, purge and analyze the sample a second time using the procedure in Section 11, and determine the amount of Hg remaining in the system.

9.4.1.2 If the bubbler blank is found to contain more than 50 pg Hg, the system is out of control. The problem must be investigated and remedied, and the samples run on that bubbler must be reanalyzed. If the blanks from other bubblers contain less than 50 pg Hg, the data associated with those bubblers remain valid.

9.4.1.3 The mean result for all bubbler blanks (from bubblers passing the specification in Section 9.4.1.2) in an analytical batch (at least three bubbler blanks) is calculated at the end of the batch. The mean result must be <25 pg with a standard deviation of <10 pg for the batch to be considered valid. If the mean is <25 pg, the average peak measurement value is subtracted from all raw data before results are calculated.

9.4.1.4 If Hg in the bubbler blank exceeds the acceptance criteria in Section 9.4.1.3, the system is out of control, and the problem must be resolved and the samples reanalyzed. Usually, the bubbler blank is too high for one of the following reasons:

(a) Bubblers need rigorous cleaning;
(b) Soda-lime is contaminated; or
(c) Carrier gas is contaminated.

9.4.2 Reagent blanks—The Hg concentration in reagent blanks must be determined on solutions of reagents by adding these reagents to previously purged reagent water in the bubbler.

9.4.2.1 Reagent blanks are required when the batch of reagents (bromine monochloride plus hydroxylamine hydrochloride) are prepared, with verification in triplicate each month until a new batch of reagents is needed.

9.4.2.2 Add aliquots of BrCl (0.5 mL), NH_2OH (0.2 mL) and $SnCl_2$ (0.5 mL) to previously purged reagent water in the bubbler.

9.4.2.3 The presence of more than 25 pg of Hg indicates a problem with the reagent solution. The purging of certain reagent solutions, such as $SnCl_2$ or NH_2OH with mercury-free nitrogen or argon can reduce Hg to acceptable levels. Because BrCl cannot be purified, a new batch should be made from different reagents and should be tested for Hg levels if the level of Hg in the BrCl solution is too high.

9.4.3 Field blanks.

9.4.3.1 Analyze the field blank(s) shipped with each set of samples (samples collected from the same site at the same time, to a maximum of 10 samples). Analyze the blank immediately before analyzing the samples in the batch.

9.4.3.2 If Hg or any potentially interfering substance is found in the field blank at a concentration equal to or greater than the ML (Table 2), or greater than one-fifth the level in the associated sample, whichever is greater, results for associated samples may be the result of contamination and may not be reported for regulatory compliance purposes.

9.4.3.3 Alternatively, if a sufficient number of field blanks (three minimum) are analyzed to characterize the nature of the field blank, the average concentration plus two standard deviations must be less than the regulatory compliance limit or less than one-half the level in the associated sample, whichever is greater.

9.4.3.4 If contamination of the field blanks and associated samples is known or suspected, the laboratory should communicate this to the sampling team so that the source of contamination can be identified and corrective measures taken before the next sampling event.

9.4.4 Equipment blanks—Before any sampling equipment is used at a given site, the laboratory or cleaning facility is required to generate equipment blanks to demonstrate that the sampling equipment is free from contamination. Two types of equipment blanks are required: bottle blanks and sampler check blanks.

9.4.4.1 Bottle blanks—After undergoing the cleaning procedures in this Method, bottles should be subjected to conditions of use to verify the effectiveness of the cleaning procedures. A representative set of sample bottles should be filled with reagent water acidified to pH <2 and allowed to stand for a minimum of 24 h. Ideally, the time that the bottles are allowed to stand should be as close as possible to the actual time that the sample will be in contact with the bottle. After standing, the water should be analyzed for any signs of contamination. If a bottle shows contamination at or above the level specified for the field blank (Section 9.4.3), the problem must be identified, the cleaning procedures corrected or cleaning solutions changed, and all affected bottles recleaned.

9.4.4.2 Sampler check blanks—Sampler check blanks are generated in the laboratory or at the equipment cleaning facility by processing reagent water through the sampling devices using the same procedures that are used in the field (see Sampling Method). Therefore, the ''clean hands/dirty hands'' technique used during field sampling should be followed when preparing sampler check blanks at the laboratory or cleaning facility.

9.4.4.2.1 Sampler check blanks are generated by filling a large carboy or other container with reagent water (Section 7.1) and processing the reagent water through the equipment using the same procedures that are used in the field (see Sampling Method, Reference 9). For example, manual grab sampler check blanks are collected by directly submerging a sample bottle into the water, filling the bottle, and capping. Subsurface sampler check blanks are collected by immersing a submersible pump or intake tubing into the water and pumping water into a sample container.

9.4.4.2.2 The sampler check blank must be analyzed using the procedures in this Method. If mercury or any potentially interfering substance is detected in the blank at or above the level specified for the field blank (Section 9.4.3), the source of contamination or interference must be identified, and the problem corrected. The equipment must be demonstrated to be free from mercury and interferences before the equipment may be used in the field.

9.4.4.2.3 Sampler check blanks must be run on all equipment that will be used in the field. If, for example, samples are to be collected using both a grab sampling device and a subsurface sampling device, a sampler check blank must be run on both pieces of equipment.

9.5 Ongoing precision and recovery (OPR)—To demonstrate that the analytical system is within the performance criteria of this Method and that acceptable precision and accuracy is being maintained within each analytical batch, the analyst shall perform the following operations:

9.5.1 Analyze the OPR solution (5 ng/L, Section 7.10) followed by a bubbler blank prior to the analysis of each analytical batch according to the procedure beginning in Section 11. An OPR also must be analyzed at the end of an analytical run or at the end of each 12-hour shift. Subtract the peak height (or peak area) of the bubbler blank from the peak height (or area) of the OPR and calculate the concentration for the blank-subtracted OPR.

9.5.2 Compare the concentration recovery with the limits for ongoing precision and recovery in Table 2. If the recovery is in the range specified, the analytical system is control and analysis of samples and blanks may proceed. If, however, the concentration is not in the specified range, the analytical

process is not in control. Correct the problem and repeat the ongoing precision and recovery test. All reported results must be associated with an OPR that meets the Table 2 performance criteria at the beginning and end of each batch.

9.5.3 The laboratory should add results that pass the specification in Section 9.5.2 to IPR and previous OPR data and update QC charts to form a graphic representation of continued laboratory performance. The laboratory should also develop a statement of laboratory data quality by calculating the average percent recovery (R_a) and the standard deviation of the percent recovery (s_r). Express the accuracy as a recovery interval from R_a—$2s_r$ to $R_a + 2s_r$. For example, if R_a = 95% and s_r = 5%, the accuracy is 85–105%.

9.6 Quality control sample (QCS)—The laboratory must obtain a QCS from a source different from the Hg used to produce the standards used routinely in this Method (Sections 7.7–7.10). The QCS should be analyzed as an independent check of system performance

9.7 Depending on specific program requirements, the laboratory may be required to analyze field duplicates and field spikes collected to assess the precision and accuracy of the sampling, sample transportation, and storage techniques. The relative percent difference (RPD) between field duplicates should be less than 20%. If the RPD of the field duplicates exceeds 20%, the laboratory should communicate this to the sampling team so that the source of error can be identified and corrective measures taken before the next sampling event.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Establish the operating conditions necessary to purge Hg from the bubbler and to desorb Hg from the traps in a sharp peak. Further details for operation of the purge and trap and desorption and analysis systems is given in Sections 11.3 and 11.4, respectively. The entire system is calibrated using standards traceable to NIST standard reference material, as follows:

10.1.1 Calibration.

10.1.1.1 The calibration must contain five or more non-zero points and the results of analysis of two bubbler blanks. The lowest calibration point must be at the Minimum Level (ML).

10.1.1.2 Standards are analyzed by the addition of aliquots of the Hg working standard (Section 7.9) directly into the bubblers. Add a 50 µL aliquot of the working standard and 0.5 mL $SnCl_2$ to the bubbler. Swirl to produce a standard of 0.5 ng/L. Purge under the optimum operating conditions (Section 10.1). Sequentially follow with aliquots of 0.1, 0.5, 2.5, and 10 mL of the working standard plus 0.5 mL $SnCl_2$ to produce standards of 1, 5, 25, and 100 ng/L.

10.1.1.3 For each point, subtract the mean peak height or area of the bubbler blanks for the analytical batch from the peak height or area for the standard. Calculate the calibration factor (CF_x) for Hg in each of the five standards using the mean bubbler-blank-subtracted peak height or area and the following equation:

$$CF_X = \frac{(A_X) - (A_{BB})}{(C_X)}$$

Where:

A_X=peak height or area for Hg in standard

A_{BB}peak height or area for Hg in bubbler blank)

C_X=concentration of standard analyzed (ng/L)

10.1.1.4 Calculate the mean calibration factor (CF_m), the standard deviation of the calibration factor (SD), and the relative standard deviation (RSD) of the calibration factor, where RSD = 100 x SD/CF_m.

10.1.1.5 If RSD ≤ 15%, calculate the recovery for the lowest standard (0.5 ng/L) using CF_m. If the RSD ≤ 15% and the recovery of the lowest standard is in the range of 75–125%, the calibration is acceptable and CF_m may be used to calculate the concentration of Hg in samples. If RSD > 15% or if the recovery of the lowest standard is not in the range of 75–125%, recalibrate the analytical system and repeat the test.

10.2 Ongoing precision and recovery—Perform the ongoing precision and recovery test (Section 9.5) to verify calibration prior to and after analysis of samples in each analytical batch.

11.0 Procedure

Note: The following procedures for analysis of samples are provided as guidelines. Laboratories may find it necessary to optimize the procedures, such as drying time or potential applied to the Nichrome wires, for the laboratory's specific instrumental set-up.

11.1 Sample Preparation.

11.1.1 Pour a 100-mL aliquot from a thoroughly shaken, acidified sample, into a 125-mL fluoropolymer bottle. If BrCl was not added as a preservative (Section 8.5), add the amount of BrCl solution (Section 7.6) given below, cap the bottle, and digest at room temperature for a 12 h minimum.

11.1.1.1 For clear water and filtered samples, add 0.5 mL of BrCl; for brown water and turbid samples, add 1.0 mL of BrCl. If the yellow color disappears because of consumption by organic matter or sulfides, more BrCl should be added until a permanent (12-h) yellow color is obtained.

11.1.1.2 Some highly organic matrices, such as sewage effluent, will require high levels of BrCl (i.e., 5 mL/100 mL of sample), and longer oxidation times, or elevated temperatures (i.e.; place sealed bottles in oven at 50°C for 6 h). The oxidation always must be continued until a permanent yellow color remains.

11.1.2 Matrix spikes and matrix spike duplicates—For every 10 or fewer samples, pour two additional 100-mL aliquots from a randomly selected sample, spike at the level specified in Section 9.3, and process in the same manner as the samples. There should be 2 MS/MSD pairs for each analytical batch of 20 samples.

11.2 Hg reduction and purging—Place 100 mL of reagent water in each bubbler, add 1.0 mL of $SnCl_2$, and purge with Hg-free N_2 for 20 min at 300-400 mL/min (Figure 1).

11.2.1 Connect a gold sand trap to the output of the soda lime pretrap, and purge the water another 20 min to obtain a bubbler blank.

11.2.2 Add 0.2 mL of 30% N H2OH to the BrCl-oxidized sample in the 125-mL fluoropolymer bottle. Cap the bottle and swirl the sample. The yellow color will disappear, indicating the destruction of the BrCl. Allow the sample to react for 5 min with periodic swirling to be sure that no traces of halogens remain.

Note: Purging of free halogens onto the gold trap will result in damage to the trap and low or irreproducible results.

11.2.3 After discarding the water from the standards, connect a fresh trap to the bubbler, pour the reduced sample into the bubbler, add 0.5 mL of 20% $SnCl_2$ solution, and purge the sample onto a gold sand trap with N_2 for 20 min.

11.2.4 When analyzing Hg samples, the recovery is quantitative, and organic interferents are destroyed. Thus, standards, bubbler blanks, and small amounts of high-level samples may be run directly in the water of previously purged samples. After very high samples, a small degree of carryover (<0.01%) may occur. Bubblers that contain such samples should be blanked prior to proceeding with low level samples.

11.3 Desorption of Hg from the gold trap.

11.3.1 Remove the (sample) trap from the bubbler, place the Nichrome wire coil around the trap and connect the trap into the analyzer train between the incoming Hg-free argon and the second gold-coated (analytical) sand trap (Figure 2).

11.3.2 Pass argon through the sample and analytical traps at a flow rate of approximately 30 mL/min for approximately 2 min to drive off condensed water vapor.

11.3.3 Apply power to the coil around the sample trap for 3 minutes to thermally desorb the Hg (as Hg(0)) from the sample trap onto the analytical trap.

11.3.4 After the 3-min desorption time, turn off the power to the Nichrome coil, and cool the sample trap using the cooling fan.

11.3.5 Turn on the chart recorder or other data acquisition device to start data collection, and apply power to the Nichrome wire coil around the analytical trap. Heat the analytical trap for 3 min (1 min beyond the point at which the peak returns to baseline).

11.3.6 Stop data collection, turn off the power to the Nichrome coil, and cool the analytical trap to room temperature using the cooling fan.

11.3.7 Place the next sample trap in line and proceed with analysis of the next sample.

Note: Do not heat a sample trap while the analytical trap is still warm; otherwise, the analyte may be lost by passing through the analytical trap.

11.4 Peaks generated using this technique should be very sharp and almost symmetrical. Mercury elutes at approximately 1 minute and has a width at half-height of about 5 seconds.

11.4.1 Broad or asymmetrical peaks indicate a problem with the desorption train, such as improper gas flow rate, water vapor on the trap(s), or an analytical trap damaged by chemical fumes or overheating.

11.4.2 Damage to an analytical trap is also indicated by a sharp peak, followed by a small, broad peak.

11.4.3 If the analytical trap has been damaged, the trap and the fluoropolymer tubing downstream from it should be discarded because of the possibility of gold migration onto downstream surfaces.

11.4.4 Gold-coated sand traps should be tracked by unique identifiers so that any trap producing poor results can be quickly recognized and discarded.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Calculate the mean peak height or area for bubbler blanks, ''BB'' (n = at least 3).

12.2 Calculate the concentration of Hg in ng/L (parts-per-trillion; ppt) in each sample according to the following equation:

$$[Hg](ng/L) = \frac{A_s - A_{BB}}{CF_m \times V_s}$$

where:

A_s = peak height (or area) for Hg in sample

A_{BB} = peak height (or area) for Hg in bubbler blank

CF_m = mean calibration factor (Section 10.1.1.5)

V_s = sample volume in liters

12.3 Calculate the concentration of Hg in the reagent blank (C_{RB}), in ng/L, using the equation in Section 12.2 and substituting the peak height or area resulting from the reagent blank for A_s. If the Hg in the reagent blank is attributable to Hg in the BrCl, correct the concentration of Hg in the reagent blank by the volume of BrCl used for the particular sample (Section 11.1.1.2) using the following equation:

$$C_{RB} = \frac{V_{BS}}{V_{VBRB}}$$

where:

V_{BS} = volume of BrCI solution used in sample (Section 11.1.1.2)

V_{BRB} = volume of BrCI solution used in reagent blank (Section 9.4.2.2)

12.4 Reporting

12.4.1 Report results for Hg at or above the ML, in ng/L, to three significant figures. Report results for Hg in samples below the ML as <0.5 ng/L, or as required by the regulatory authority or in the permit. Report results for Hg in reagent blanks at or above the ML, in ng/L, to three significant figures. Report results for Hg in reagent blanks below the ML but at or above the MDL to two significant figures. Report results for Hg not detected in reagent blanks as > 0.2 ng/L, or as required by the regulatory authority or in the permit.

12.4.2 Report results for Hg in samples and reagent blanks separately, unless otherwise requested or required by a regulatory authority or in a permit. If blank correction is requested or required, subtract the concentration of Hg in the reagent blank from the concentration of Hg in the sample to obtain the net sample Hg concentration.

12.4.3 If the laboratory achieved an MDL lower than 0.2 ng/L (Section 1.5), a new ML may be calculated by multiplying the laboratory-determined MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) $\times 10^n$, where n is an integer. Results below these levels should be reported as above using the lower MDL and ML.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 This method was tested in 12 laboratories using reagent water, freshwater, marine water and effluent (Reference 18). The quality control acceptance criteria listed in Table 2 were verified by data gathered in the interlaboratory study, and the method detection limit (MDL) given in Section 1.5 was verified in all 12 laboratories. In addition, the techniques in this Method have been intercompared with other techniques for low-level mercury determination in water in a variety of studies, including ICES–5 (Reference 19) and the International Mercury Speciation Intercomparison Exercise (Reference 20).

13.2 Precision and recovery data for reagent water, freshwater, marine water, and secondary effluent are given in Table 3.

14.0 Pollution Prevention

14.1 Pollution prevention encompasses any technique that reduces or eliminates the quantity or toxicity of waste at the point of generation. Many opportunities for pollution prevention exist in laboratory operation. EPA has established a preferred hierarchy of environmental management techniques that places pollution prevention as the management option of first choice. Whenever feasible, laboratory personnel should use pollution prevention techniques to address their waste generation. When wastes cannot be reduced feasibly at the source, the Agency recommends recycling as the next best option. The acids used in this Method should be reused as practicable by purifying by electrochemical techniques. The only other chemicals used in this Method are the neat materials used in preparing standards. These standards are used in extremely small amounts and pose little threat to the environment when managed properly. Standards should be prepared in volumes consistent with laboratory use to minimize the disposal of excess volumes of expired standards.

14.2 For information about pollution prevention that may be applied to laboratories and research institutions, consult *Less is Better: Laboratory Chemical Management for Waste Reduction*, available from the American Chemical Society's Department of Governmental Relations and Science Policy, 1155 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036, 202/872–4477.

15.0 Waste Management

15.1 The laboratory is responsible for complying with all Federal, State, and local regulations governing waste management, particularly hazardous waste identification rules and land disposal restrictions, and for protecting the air, water, and land by minimizing and controlling all releases from fume hoods and bench operations. Compliance with all sewage discharge permits and regulations is also required.

15.2 Acids, samples at pH <2, and BrCl solutions must be neutralized before being disposed of, or must be handled as hazardous waste.

15.3 For further information on waste management, consult *Less is Better: Laboratory Chemical Management for Waste Reduction*, both available from the American Chemical Society's Department of Government Relations and Science Policy, 1155 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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17.0 Glossary

The definitions and purposes below are specific to this Method, but have been conformed to common usage as much as possible.

17.1 *Ambient Water*—Waters in the natural environment (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, and other receiving waters), as opposed to effluent discharges.

17.2 *Analytical Batch*—A batch of up to 20 samples that are oxidized with the same batch of reagents and analyzed during the same 12-hour shift. Each analytical batch must also include at least three bubbler blanks, an OPR, and a QCS. In addition, MS/MSD samples must be prepared at a frequency of 10% per analytical batch (one MS/MSD for every 10 samples).

17.3 *Bubbler Blank*—Analyzed to demonstrate freedom from system contamination. Immediately after analyzing a sample, water in the bubbler is purged and analyzed using the same procedure as for the samples to determine Hg. The blank is somewhat different between days, and a minimum of three bubbler blanks must be analyzed per analytical batch. The average of the results for the three bubbler blanks is subtracted from the result of analysis of each sample to produce a final result.

17.4 *Intercomparison Study*—An exercise in which samples are prepared and split by a reference laboratory, then analyzed by one or more testing laboratories and the reference laboratory. The intercomparison, with a reputable laboratory as the reference laboratory, serves as the best test of the precision and accuracy of the analyses at natural environmental levels.

17.5 *Matrix Spike (MS) and Matrix Spike Duplicate (MSD)*—Aliquots of an environmental sample to which known quantities of the analyte(s) of interest is added in the laboratory. The MS and MSD are analyzed exactly like a sample. Their purpose is to quantify the bias and precision caused by the sample matrix. The background concentrations of the analytes in the sample matrix must be determined in a separate aliquot and the measured values in the MS and MSD corrected for these background concentrations.

17.6 *May*—This action, activity, or procedural step is allowed but not required.

17.7 *May not*—This action, activity, or procedural step is prohibited.

17.8 *Minimum Level (ML)*—The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed. The ML is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) – 10^n, where n is an integer.

17.9 *Must*—This action, activity, or procedural step is required.

17.10 *Quality Control Sample (QCS)*—A sample containing Hg at known concentrations. The QCS is obtained from a source external to the laboratory, or is prepared from a source of standards different from the source of calibration standards. It is used as an independent check of instrument calibration.

17.11 *Reagent Water*—Prepared from 18 MΩ ultrapure deionized water starting from a prepurified source. Reagent water is used to wash bottles, as trip and field blanks, and in the preparation of standards and reagents.

17.12 *Regulatory Compliance Limit*—A limit on the concentration or amount of a pollutant or contaminant specified in a nationwide standard, in a permit, or otherwise established by a regulatory authority.

17.13 *Shall*—This action, activity, or procedure is required.

17.14 *Should*—This action, activity, or procedure is suggested, but not required.

17.15 *Stock Solution*—A solution containing an analyte that is prepared from a reference material traceable to EPA, NIST, or a source that will attest to the purity and authenticity of the reference material.

17.16 *Ultraclean Handling*—A series of established procedures designed to ensure that samples are not contaminated during sample collection, storage, or analysis.

18.0 *Tables and Figures*

TABLE 1.—LOWEST AMBIENT WATER QUALITY CRITERION FOR MERCURY AND THE METHOD DETECTION LIMIT AND MINIMUM LEVEL OF QUANTITATION FOR EPA METHOD 1631

Metal	Lowest ambient water quality criterion [1]	Method detection limit (MDL) and minimum level (ML)	
		MDL [2]	ML [3]
Mercury (Hg)	1.8 ng/L	0.2 ng/L	0.5 ng/L

[1] Lowest water quality criterion for the Great Lakes System (60 FR 15366, March 23, 1995). The lowest Nationwide criterion is 12 ng/L (40 CFR 131.36).
[2] Method detection limit (40 CFR 136, Appendix B).
[3] Minimum level of quantitation (see Glossary).

TABLE 2.—QUALITY CONTROL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS IN EPA METHOD 1631

Acceptance criteria	Section	Limit (%)
Initial precision and recovery (IPR)	9.2.2	
Precision (s)	9.2.2.3	21
Recovery (X)	9.2.2.3	79–121
Ongoing precision and recovery (OPR)	9.5.2	77–123
Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD)	9.3	
Recovery	9.3.4	75–125
Relative percent difference (RPD)	9.3.5	24

TABLE 3.—PRECISION AND RECOVERY FOR REAGENT WATER, FRESH WATER, MARINE WATER, AND EFFLUENT WATER USING METHOD 1631

Matrix	* Mean recovery (%)	* Precision (% RSD)
Reagent water	98.0	5.6
Fresh water (filtered)	90.4	8.3
Marine water (filtered)	92.3	4.7
Marine water (unfiltered)	88.9	5.0
Secondary effluent (filtered)	90.7	3.0
Secondary effluent (unfiltered)	92.8	4.5

* Mean percent recoveries and RSDs are based on expected Hg concentrations.

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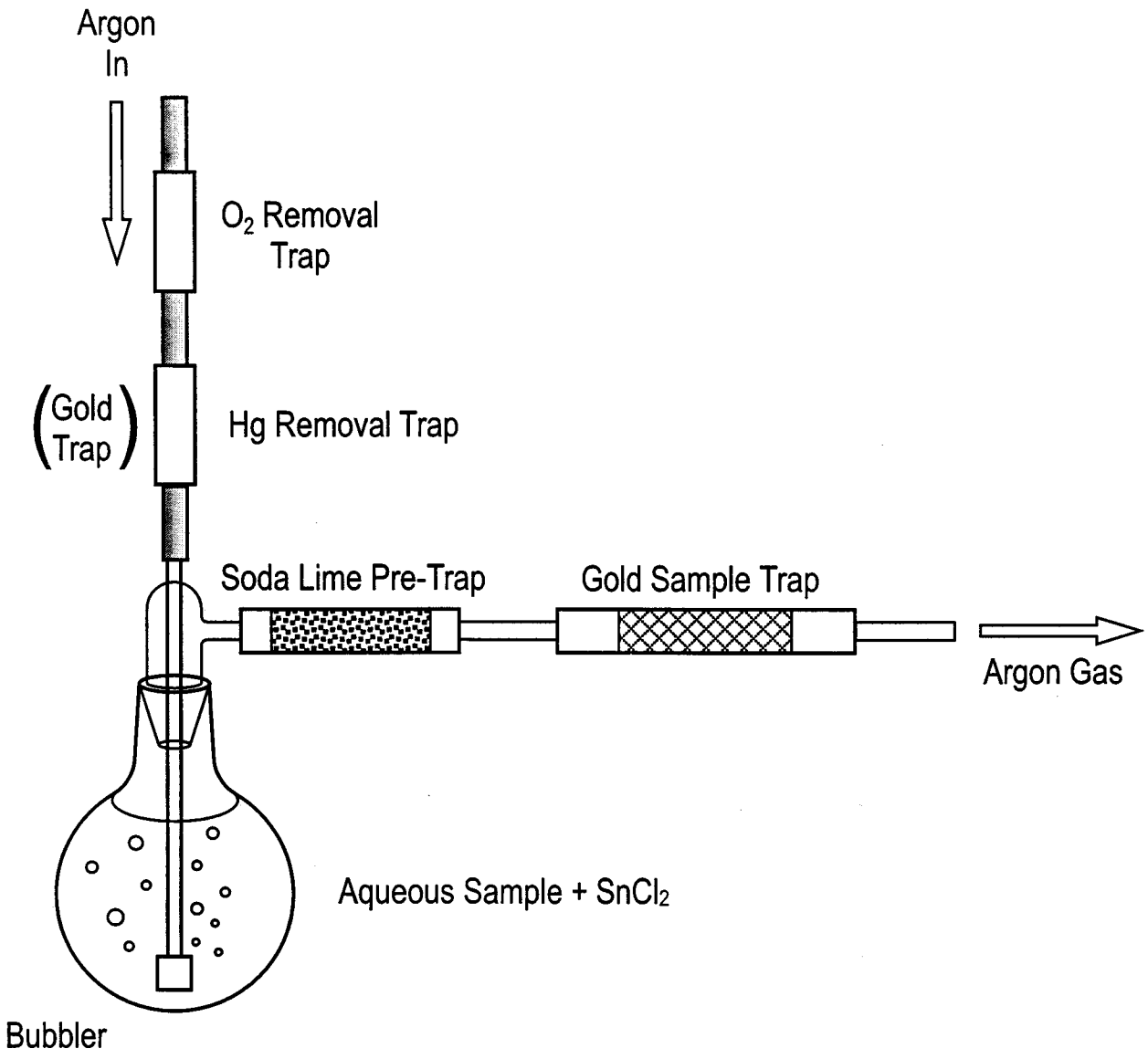

Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of Bubbler Setup

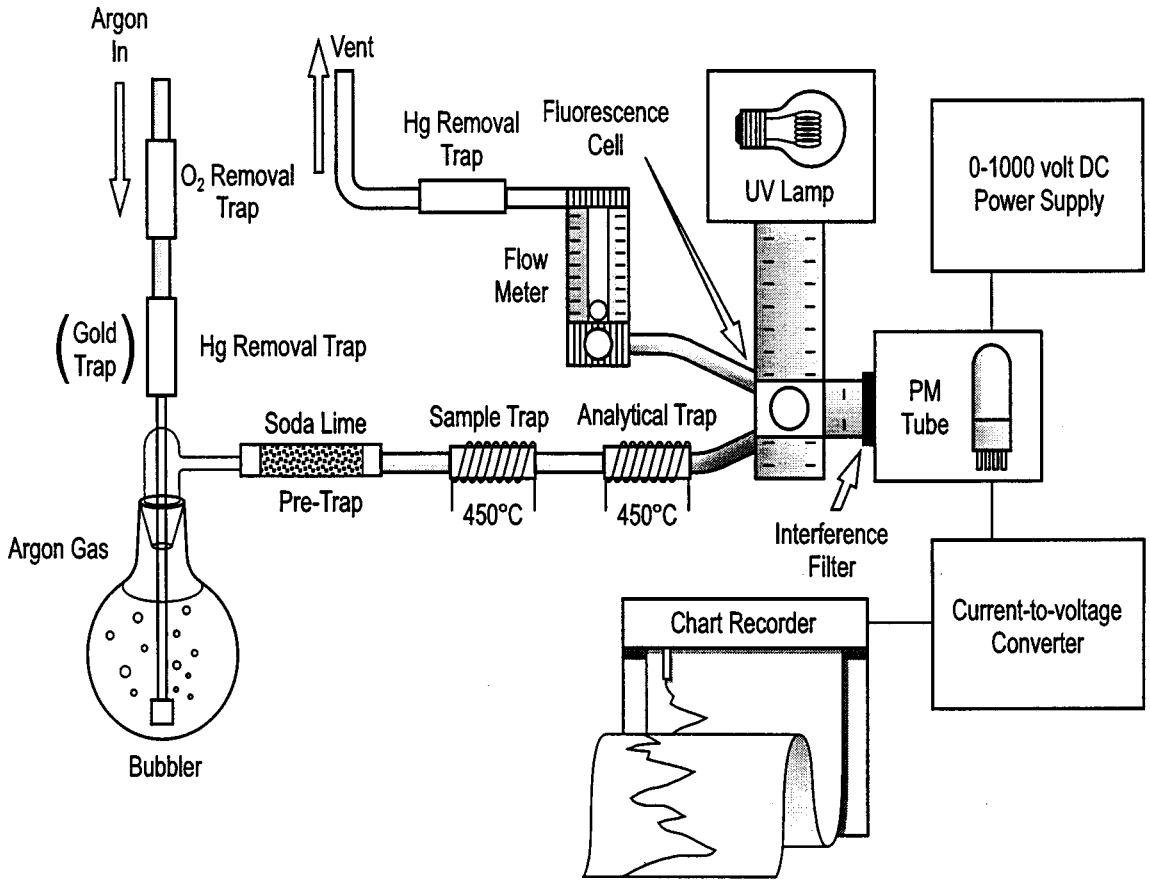

Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of the Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometer (CVAFS) System

[FR Doc. 98–13783 Filed 5–22–98; 8:45 am]
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federal register

Tuesday
May 26, 1998

Part VI

The President

Proclamation 7098—National Maritime Day, 1998

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Tuesday, May 26, 1998

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 7098 of May 21, 1998

National Maritime Day, 1998

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The United States is and has always been a maritime Nation. Our history is tied to the sea—from the Santa Maria to the Mayflower, from clipper ships to ocean liners, from the Liberty Ships of World War II to the huge, efficient containerships of the 1990s—and our development as a Nation has paralleled the growth of our waterborne commerce.

As we look forward to the challenges of the 21st century, we continue to rely on our Nation's maritime industry and the U.S. Merchant Marine to keep America competitive in an increasingly global economy. Ships and barges carry more than one billion tons of commercial cargo annually between ports within our Nation. Internationally, more than 95 percent of our imports and exports by weight are transported on water—a total of more than one billion metric tons of cargo each year.

We also depend on America's maritime industry and Merchant Marine to fill a crucial role in protecting our national interests and the security of our allies. Throughout our history, in times of conflict or crisis, the owners, operators, and crews of U.S.-flag commercial vessels have provided vital sealift capability in support of our Armed Forces, advancing defense, peacekeeping, and humanitarian missions across the globe.

Our maritime industry has made many important contributions to the economic strength and defense capability of our Nation, and my Administration has worked with the Congress to implement new approaches to ensure the industry's continued viability. Our National Shipbuilding Initiatives are helping to improve the competitiveness of America's maritime industry by seeking to eliminate foreign subsidies, assisting the industry's international marketing efforts, eliminating unnecessary government regulations, and enhancing private sector financing of shipbuilding through Federal loan guarantees. Under the Maritime Security Program, the Federal Government contracts with owners and operators of U.S.-flag vessels to supplement our military sealift capability and gains access to a fleet of modern commercial ships and the sophisticated intermodal transportation system that supports it. Together, these programs protect our Nation's economic interests and our national security by ensuring that U.S.-flag vessels will always sail in the sea lanes of the world.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. Merchant Marine, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 20, 1933, has designated May 22 as ''National Maritime Day'' and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1998, as National Maritime Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities and by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and in their communities. I also request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

William J. Clinton

[FR Doc. 98–14087
Filed 5–22–98; 10:37 am]
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[1] Because Title 3 is an annual compilation, this volume and all previous volumes should be retained as a permanent reference source.

[2] The July 1, 1985 edition of 32 CFR Parts 1–189 contains a note only for Parts 1–39 inclusive. For the full text of the Defense Acquisition Regulations in Parts 1–39, consult the three CFR volumes issued as of July 1, 1984, containing those parts.

[3] The July 1, 1985 edition of 41 CFR Chapters 1–100 contains a note only for Chapters 1 to 49 inclusive. For the full text of procurement regulations in Chapters 1 to 49, consult the eleven CFR volumes issued as of July 1, 1984 containing those chapters.

[4] No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period Apr. 1, 1990 to Mar. 31, 1997. The CFR volume issued April 1, 1990, should be retained.

[5] No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997. The volume issued July 1, 1996, should be retained.

[6] No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period January 1, 1997 through December 31, 1997. The CFR volume issued as of January 1, 1997 should be retained.