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Thursday
September 23, 1999

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Title 3—

The President

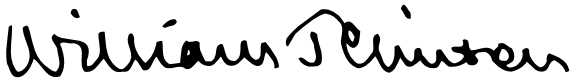
Notice of September 21, 1999

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to UNITA

On September 26, 1993, by Executive Order 12865, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), prohibiting the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S. registered vessels or aircraft, or arms, related materiel of all types, petroleum, and petroleum products to the territory of Angola, other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits the sale or supply of such commodities to UNITA. On December 12, 1997, in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13069, closing all UNITA offices in the United States and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of aircraft or aircraft parts, the granting of take-off, landing and overflight permission, and the provision of certain aircraft-related services. On August 18, 1998, in order to take further steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13098, blocking all property and interests in property of UNITA and designated UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, prohibiting the importation of certain diamonds exported from Angola, and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of equipment used in mining, motorized vehicles, watercraft, spare parts for motorized vehicles or watercraft, mining services, and ground or waterborne transportation services.

Because of our continuing international obligations and because of the prejudicial effect that discontinuation of the sanctions would have on prospects for peace in Angola, the national emergency declared on September 26, 1993, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 26, 1999. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to UNITA.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 21, 1999.

[FR Doc. 99–24973
Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3195–01–P

Rules and Regulations

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 130

[Docket No. 98–006–2]

Veterinary Services User Fees; Import or Entry Services at Ports

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending existing user fees for import- or entry-related services provided for animals presented at airports, ocean ports, and rail ports. User fees for these services were set at a flat rate. We are replacing the flat rate user fee with hourly rate user fees. This action will ensure that the user fees collected are adequate for the services that are provided.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning services provided for live animals, contact Dr. Morley Cook, Senior Staff Veterinarian, National Animal Programs Staff, Center for Import and Export, VS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, MD 20737–1231; (301) 734–8364.

For information concerning rate development of the user fees, contact Ms. Donna Ford, Section Head, Financial Systems and Services Branch, Budget and Accounting Service Enhancement Unit, MRPBS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 54, Riverdale, MD 20737–1232; (301) 734–8351.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

User fees to reimburse the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHS) for the costs of providing import- and entry-related services for animals, birds, and animal products are contained in 9 CFR part 130 (referred to below as the regulations).

Section 130.6 lists the user fees for import- or entry-related services provided at land borders ports along the United States-Mexico border. The services provided at these ports include inspecting and processing imported animals and authorizing services for animals transiting the United States. Section 130.7 lists the user fees charged for import- or entry-belted services for animals presented at any port of entry other than a land border port along the United States-Mexico border. These ports of entry include airports, ocean ports, and rail ports and land border ports along the United States-Canada border. Section 130.9 lists the hourly rate user fees for miscellaneous import or entry services.

The flat rate user fees listed in §§ 130.6 and 130.7 of the regulations were based on our experience with activities at land border ports along the United States-Canada and United States-Mexico borders. These flat rate user fees were calculated as a nationwide average for the costs involved in performing import- or entry-related services for animals. We believe that these user fees are still appropriate for import- or entry-related services for animals. We believe that these user fees are still appropriate for import- or entry-related services for animals at land border ports along the United States-Canada and United States-Mexico borders.

On May 28, 1999, we published a proposal in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 28942–28944, Docket No. 98–006–1) to amend existing user fees for import- or entry-related services provided for animals presented at air, ocean, and rail ports by charging our current hourly rate user fee of $50 per hour ($14 per quarter hour, with a minimum fee of $16.50) as listed in § 130.9 of the regulations. However, we proposed that our premium rate user fee, as set forth in the § 130.50, would apply for services provided by an APHIS employee on Sunday, holidays, or any time outside the normal tour of duty of the employee. The proposed action was taken to ensure that the user fees collected at airport, ocean ports, and rail ports are adequate for the services provided.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending July 27, 1999. We received one comment by that date. The comment was from an exporter. The commenter did not object to the proposal; however, the commenter stated that we should consider changing, reducing, or eliminating export user fees. This comment is beyond the scope of this rulemaking; therefore, we are not amending the rule based on the comment. However, if we decide to make any changes to our regulations concerning export user fees, we will publish another document in the **Federal Register** for public comment.

Miscellaneous

We have made a minor, nonsubstantive change by changing all references to ''air, ocean, and rail ports'' to ''airports, ocean ports, and rail ports.'' We believe this change will clearly indicate that hourly rate user fees apply for import- or entry-related services provided for animals presented at any airport, ocean port, or rail port.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, with the change discussed in this document Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. This rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

We are amending existing user fees for import- or entry-related services provided for animals presented at airports, ocean ports, and rail ports. User fees for these ports were set at a flat rate. We are replacing the flat user fee with hourly rate user fees.

Based on this rule, the user fees for shipments that involve large numbers of animals could decline because the user fees will be based on the time necessary to provide the services rather than the size of the shipment. For shipments that involve small numbers of animals, the user fees could increase or decrease, depending upon the type of animals, the number of animals in the shipment, the amount of time required to provide the required services, and the time of arrival. In the past, after-hours arrivals at airports, ocean ports, and rail ports were subject to reimbursable overtime in addition to the flat rate user fee. However, under this rule, after-hours arrivals will be subject to the premium hourly rate user fee.

Any entity that uses APHIS' services that are subject to user fees may be affected by this rule. The entities who will be most affected by this rule are importers. The Small Business Administration's criteria for a small entity engaged in importing and exporting live animals, poultry, and birds is one whose total sales are less than $5 million annually. However, the number of entities who specifically trade in live animals and who would qualify as a small entity under this definition cannot be determined. Data from the Bureau of Census show that in 1995 the majority of agricultural entities who dealt in grade animals can be considered small, except those entities who dealt exclusively in purebred or registered animals.

The degree to which an entity could be affected by changes in user fees depends on its market power or the ability to which costs could be absorbed or passed on to buyers. Without information on either profit margins or operational expenses of the affected entities [1] or the supply responsiveness of the affected industry,[2] the scale of economic effects cannot be precisely predicted.

This rule should have a minimal effect on large and small importers. As previously indicated, the total hourly user fees collected should not be significantly different from the total flat rate user fees that have been previously collected for the same services. For those entities who do experience a change in the fee amount, the economic effect should be minimal.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12988

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule: (1) Preempts all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule; (2) has not retroactive effect; and (3) does not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no new information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 130

Animals, Birds, Diagnostic reagents, Exports, Imports, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tests.

Accordingly, we are amending 9 CFR part 130 as follows:

PART 130—USER FEES

1. The authority citation for part 130 will read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5542; 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114, 114a, 134a, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 3701, 3716, 3717, 3719, and 3720A; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

2. In § 130.7, the section heading and the introductory text in paragraph (a) are revised to read as follows:

§ 130.7 User fees for import or entry services for live animals at land border ports along the United States-Canada border.

(a) User fees, with a minimum fee of $16.50, for live animals presented for importation into or entry into the United States through a land border port along the United States-Canada border, are listed in the following table. The person for whom the service is provided and the person requesting the service are jointly and severally liable for payment for these user fees in accordance with §§ 130.50 and 130.51.

* * * * *

3. Section 130.9 is revised to read as follows:

§ 130.9 Hourly user fees for import or entry services.

(a) User fees for import and entry services listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section will be calculated at $56.00 per hour, or $14.00 per quarter hour, with a minimum fee for $16.50, for each employee required to perform the service. The person for whom the service is provided and the person requesting the service are jointly and severally liable for payment of these user fees in accordance with §§ 130.50 and 130.51.

(1) Services provided to live animals for import or entry at airports, ocean ports, and rail ports;

(2) Conducting inspections, including laboratory and facility inspections, required to obtain permits either to import animal products, organisms and vectors, or to maintain compliance with import permits;

(3) Obtaining samples required to be tested either to obtain import permits or to ensure compliance with import permits;

(4) Supervising the opening of in-bond shipments; and

(5) Other import or entry services not specified elsewhere in this part.

(b) [*Reserved*]

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0055 and 0579–0094)

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of September 1999.

Bobby R. Acord,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24817 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–M

[1] Profits of sales of small entities are proprietary in nature and are not a part of the public record.

[2] The measurement of supply responsiveness would provide information on the likely effect on an entity's production due to changes in operating costs.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Part 9034

[Notice 1999–18]

Matching Credit Card and Debit Card Contributions in Presidential Campaigns

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: On June 17, 1999, the Commission published the text of revised regulations that would allow contributions made by credit or debit card, including contributions made over the Internet, to be matched under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. The Commission announces that these rules are effective retroactive to January 1, 1999.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosemary C. Smith, Acting Assistant General Counsel, or Ms. Rita A. Reimer, Attorney, 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20463, (202) 694–1650 or toll free (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is announcing the effective date of new regulations at 11 CFR 9034.2 and 9034.3 that allow certain contributions made by credit or debit card, including contributions made over the Internet, to be matched under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (''Matching Payment Act''), 26 U.S.C. 9031 *et seq.* ''Matchable contributions'' are those which, when received by candidates who qualify for payments under the Matching Payment Act, are matched by the Federal Government.

Section 9039(c) of Title 26, United States Code, requires that any rules or regulations prescribed by the Commission to implement Title 26 of the United States Code be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of

Representatives and the President of the Senate thirty legislative days prior to final promulgation. The revisions to 11 CFR 9034.2 and 9034.3 were transmitted to Congress on June 11, 1999. Thirty legislative days expired in the Senate and the House of Representatives on September 9, 1999.

In the Explanation and Justification that accompanied the final rules, the Commission explained that, since many presidential campaigns will have engaged in substantial fundraising by the time these rules take effect, it would retroactively match credit and debit card contributions made on January 1, 1999 and thereafter. 64 FR at 32397. Accordingly, these new rules are effective retroactive to January 1, 1999.

Also, on June 10, 1999, the Commission approved Advisory Opinion (''AO'') 1999–9 on this same topic, but stated that this approval would be of no effect if Congress and the President disapproved these final rules. Since this did not occur, the contingency has been removed, and AO 1999–9 is now in effect.

Announcement of Effective Date: The amendments to 11 CFR 9034.2 and 9034.3, as published at 64 FR 32394 (June 17, 1999), are effective retroactive to January 1, 1999.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Scott E. Thomas,

Chairman, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24773 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM157; Special Conditions No. 25–149–SC]

Special Conditions: Boeing Model 767–400ER; Sudden Engine Stoppage

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for the Boeing Model 767–400ER airplane. This airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature(s) associated with sudden engine stoppage. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 16, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Jacobsen, FAA, Standardization Branch, ANM–113, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (425)227–2011; facsimile (425)227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 14, 1997, Boeing Commercial Airplane Group applied for an amendment to Type Certificate No. A1NM to include the new Model 767–400ER. The Model 767–400ER, which is a derivative of the Model 767–200/–300 series airplanes currently approved under Type Certificate No. A1NM, is a swept wing, conventional-tail twin engine, turbofan-powered transport. The airframe has been strengthened to accommodate the increased design loads and weights. The airplane has a seating capacity of up to 375, and a maximum takeoff weight of 450,000 pounds (204,120 Kg). Each engine will be capable of delivering 62,000 pounds of thrust. The flight controls are unchanged beyond those changes deemed necessary to accommodate the stretched configuration.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.101, Boeing must show that the Model 767–400ER airplane meets the applicable provisions of the regulations incorporated by reference in Type Certificate No. A1NM, or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change to the Model 767–400ER. The regulations incorporated by reference in the type certificate are commonly referred to as the ''original type certification basis.'' The regulations incorporated by reference in Type Certificate No. A1NM include 14 CFR part 25, as amended by Amendments 25–1 through 25–45 with a few exceptions, and certain other later amended sections of part 25 that are not relevant to these special conditions. In addition, Boeing has chosen to comply with the applicable regulations in effect on January 14, 1997; specifically part 25 as amended by Amendments 25–1 through 25–89 and certain other earlier amended sections of part 25 that are not relevant to these special conditions. Three exemptions have been granted. These special conditions form an additional part of the type certification basis.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, part 25, as amended) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Boeing Model 767–400ER airplane because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Model 767–400ER airplane must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34, effective September 10, 1990, plus any amendments in effect at the time of certification; and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36, effective December 1, 1969, as amended by Amendment 36–1 through the amendment in effect at the time of certification.

Special conditions, as appropriate, are issued in accordance with 14 CFR 11.49 after public notice, as required by 11.28 and 11.29(b), and become part of the type certification basis in accordance with 21.101(b)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, or should any other model already included on the same type certificate be modified to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model under the provisions of 21.101(a)(1).

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The engine proposed for the Boeing Model 767–400ER airplane will incorporate the unusual design feature of a high-bypass ratio fan jet engine that will not necessarily seize and produce transient engine loads in the same manner that is envisioned by current § 25.361(b)(1) related to ''sudden engine stoppage.''

Discussion of Comments

Notice of Proposed Special Conditions No. 25–99–05–SC for the Boeing Model 767–400ER airplanes was published in the **Federal Register** on May 20, 1999 (64 FR 27478). Two comments were received. One commenter objects to the proposed special condition because it allows engine support structures to be subjected to loads beyond limit loads in the event of sudden engine stoppage. The commenter further states that such a reduction in the robustness of the engine support structure without hard data to justify it is not appropriate. The FAA has reviewed the notice, and has concluded that it was not put forth in a manner that fully reflected the

improvement in safety that was intended. The existing 25.361(b) requires the consideration of a pure torque condition with no consideration of other combined loads (e.g. lateral loads) that are associated with engine failures. Furthermore, this pure torque load is treated as a simple static limit load condition without regard to any dynamic amplification. Then, the ultimate design load is determined by using a safety factor of 1.5 on the static torque load. In the past, the engine manufacturers estimated the pure limit torque load condition based on typical failure loads and provided them to the airframe manufacturer. These design limit loads did not necessarily reflect the worst possible failure condition and did not include the possible effects of dynamic amplification. The FAA considers that engines have evolved to a point that such a simplified approach, developed over 40 years ago for the first turbojet engines, is no longer appropriate for modern high bypass turbofan engines. The FAA and the industry (including both the engine and airframe manufacturers) have continued to address this issue, and to refine the necessary design approach, since the first special conditions were issued on this subject for other similar airplane types. The design approach now contains a more rational treatment of sudden engine stoppage events. The airframe manufacturers had already begun to employ the improved criteria, even though the FAA had not updated the special condition at the time that Notice No. 25–99–05–SC was published.

Another commenter, who is familiar with the more rational approach developed by the FAA and industry, was also concerned that it was not reflected in Notice No. 25–99–05–SC. This could allow an interpretation that would result in an inadequate level of safety. This commenter believes the special condition should be modified to reflect the more comprehensive approach that is already in practice in the industry.

The FAA concurs with these commenters. The special condition is modified to reflect the more comprehensive approach associated with determination of the load and the method of applying it to the airplane. Phrases have been added to the special condition to reflect the transient dynamic nature of the loads and the specific types of failures that must be included.

The safety factors associated with these loads remain the same as proposed in Notice No. 25–99–05–SC. This is justified because every effort is being made to develop the true ultimate transient load time history from actual tests of the most extreme conditions of operation and with the most severe failures, such as the blade failure tests required under 14 CFR 33.94 ''Blade containment and rotor unbalance tests.'' The derived loads include all aspects of the transient load, including torque and lateral load time histories. This transient loading is then applied to the engine mounts, pylon, and airframe structure in a comprehensive dynamic analysis.

The application of this revised special condition will not be an undue burden for Boeing since, on their own initiative, they have used the more rational criteria in designing the Model 767–400ER.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Boeing Model 767–400ER. Should Boeing apply at a later date for a change to the type certificate to include another model incorporating the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well under the provisions of § 21.101(a)(1).

Under standard practice, the effective date of final special conditions would be 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register**; however, as the certification date for the Boeing Model 767–400ER is imminent, the FAA finds that good cause exists to make these special conditions effective upon issuance.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one airplane model. It is not a rule of general applicability, and it affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

list of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Boeing Model 767–400ER airplanes.

1. *Engine Failure Loads.* In lieu of compliance with § 25.361(b), the following special condition applies:

a. For turbine engine installations, the engine mounts, pylons and adjacent supporting airframe structure must be designed to withstand 1g level flight loads acting simultaneously with the maximum limit torque loads imposed by each of the following:

(1) Sudden engine deceleration due to a malfunction which could result in a temporary loss of power or thrust,

(2) The maximum acceleration of the engine.

b. For auxiliary power unit installations, the power unit mounts and adjacent supporting airframe structure must be designed to withstand 1g level flight loads acting simultaneously with the maximum limit torque loads imposed by each of the following:

(1) Sudden auxiliary power unit deceleration due to malfunction or structural failure; and

(2) The maximum acceleration of the power unit.

c. For engine supporting structure, an ultimate loading condition must be considered that combines 1g flight loads with the transient dynamic loads resulting from:

(1) The loss of any fan, compressor, or turbine blade; and separately

(2) Where applicable to a specific engine design, any other engine structural failure that results in higher loads.

d. The ultimate loads developed from the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) are to be multiplied by a factor of 1.0 when applied to engine mounts and pylons and multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when applied to adjacent supporting airframe structure.

Issued in Renton, Washington on September 16, 1999.

Vi L. Lipski,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, ANM–100.

[FR Doc. 99–24793 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. NM155; Special Conditions No. 25–148–SC]

Special Conditions: Boeing Model 767–300 Series Airplanes; Seats with Inflatable Lapbelts

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions.

SUMMARY: These special conditions are issued for Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes. These airplanes as modified by Am-Safe, Inc. will have novel and

unusual design features associated with seats with inflatable lapbelts. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Gardlin, Airframe and Cabin Safety Branch, ANM–115, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056; telephone (206) 227–2136; facsimile (425) 227–1149.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 8, 1999, Am-Safe Inc. 240 North 48th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85043, applied for a supplemental type certificate to install inflatable lapbelts for head injury protection on certain seats in Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes. The Model 767–300 series airplane is a swept-wing, conventional-tail, twin-engine, turbofan-powered transport. The inflatable lapbelt is designed to limit occupant forward excursion in the event of an accident. This will reduce the potential for head injury, thereby reducing the Head Injury Criteria (HIC) measurement. The inflatable lapbelt behaves similarly to the fixed mounted airbag, but in this case the airbag is integrated into the lapbelt, and deploys away from the seated occupant. While airbags are now standard in the automotive industry, the use of an inflatable lapbelt is novel for commercial aviation.

Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 25.785 requires that occupants be protected from head injury by either the elimination of any injurious object within the striking radius of the head, or by padding. Traditionally, this has required a set back of 35'' from any bulkhead or other rigid interior feature or, where not practical, specified types of padding. The relative effectiveness of these means of injury protection was not quantified. With the adoption of Amendment 25–64 to 14 CFR part 25, a new standard that quantifies required head injury protection was created.

Title 14 CFR 25.562 specifies that dynamic tests must be conducted for each seat type installed in the airplane. In particular, the regulations require that persons not suffer serious head injury under the conditions specified in the tests, and that a HIC measurement of not more than 1,000 units be recorded, should contact with the cabin interior occur. While the test conditions described in this section are specific, it is the intent of the requirement that an adequate level of head injury protection be provided for crash severity up to and including that specified.

While Amendment 25–64 is not part of the Model 767–300 certification basis, it is recognized that the installation of inflatable lapbelts will eventually be proposed for airplanes that do include this requirement. In addition HIC is the only available quantifiable measure of head injury protection. Therefore, the FAA will require that a HIC of less than 1,000 be demonstrated for occupants of seats incorporating the inflatable lapbelt.

Because 25.562 and associated guidance do not adequately address seats with inflatable lapbelts, the FAA recognizes that appropriate pass/fail criteria need to be developed that do fully address the safety concerns specific to occupants of these seats.

The inflatable lapbelt has two potential advantages over other means of head impact protection. First, it can provide significantly greater protection than would be expected with energy absorbing pads, for example, and second, it can provide essentially equivalent protection for occupants of all stature. These are significant advantages from a safety standpoint, since such devices will likely provide a level of safety that exceeds the minimum standards of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR). Conversely, airbags in general are active systems, and must be relied upon to activate properly when needed, as opposed to an energy absorbing pad or upper torso restraint that is passive, and always available. These potential advantages must be balanced against the potential disadvantages in order to develop standards that will provide an equivalent level of safety to that intended by the regulations.

The FAA has considered the installation of inflatable lapbelts to have two primary safety concerns: First, that they perform properly under foreseeable operating conditions, and second, that they do not perform in a manner or at such times as would constitute a hazard to the airplane or occupants. This latter point has the potential to be the more rigorous of the requirements, owing to the active nature of the system. With this philosophy in mind, the FAA has considered the following as a basis for the special conditions.

The inflatable lapbelt will rely on electronic sensors for signaling and pyrotechnic charges for activation so that it is available when needed. These same devices could be susceptible to inadvertent activation, causing deployment in a potentially unsafe manner. The consequences of such deployment must be considered in establishing the reliability of the system. Am-Safe, Inc. must substantiate that the effects of an inadvertent deployment in flight are either not a hazard to the airplane, or that such deployment is an extremely improbable occurrence (less than 10^{-9} per flight hour). The effect of an inadvertent deployment on a passenger or crewmember that might be positioned close to the airbag should also be considered. The person could be either standing or sitting. A minimum reliability level will have to be established for this case, depending upon the consequences, even if the effect on the airplane is negligible.

The potential for an inadvertent deployment could be increased as a result of conditions in service. The installation must take into account wear and tear so that the likelihood of an inadvertent deployment is not increased to an unacceptable level. In this context, an appropriate inspection interval and self-test capability are considered necessary. Other outside influences are lightning and high intensity electromagnetic fields (HIRF). Since the sensors that trigger deployment are electronic, they must be protected from the effects of these threats. Existing Special Conditions No. 25–ANM–18 regarding lightning and HIRF are therefore applicable. For the purposes of compliance with those special conditions, if inadvertent deployment could cause a hazard to the airplane, the airbag is considered a critical system; if inadvertent deployment could cause injuries to persons, the airbag should be considered an essential system. Finally, the airbag installation should be protected from the effects of fire, so that an additional hazard is not created by, for example, a rupture of the pyrotechnic squib.

In order to be an effective safety system, the airbag must function properly and must not introduce any additional hazards to occupants as a result of its functioning. There are several areas where the airbag differs from traditional occupant protection systems, and requires special conditions to ensure adequate performance.

Because the airbag is essentially a single use device, there is the potential that it could deploy under crash conditions that are not sufficiently severe as to require head injury protection from the airbag. Since an actual crash is frequently composed of a series of impacts before the airplane

comes to rest, this could render the airbag useless if a larger impact follows the initial impact. This situation does not exist with energy absorbing pads or upper torso restraints, which tend to provide protection according to the severity of the impact. Therefore, the airbag installation should be such that the airbag will provide protection when it is required, and will not expend its protection when it is not needed. There is no requirement for the airbag to provide protection for multiple impacts, where more than one impact would require protection.

Since each occupant's restraint system provides protection for that occupant only, the installation must address seats that are unoccupied. It will be necessary to show that the required protection is provided for each occupant regardless of the number of occupied seats, and considering that unoccupied seats may have lapbelts that are buckled.

Since a wide range of occupants could occupy a seat, the inflatable lapbelt should be effective for a wide range of occupants. The FAA has historically considered the range from the fifth percentile female to the ninety-fifth percentile male as the range of occupants that must be taken into account. In this case, the FAA is proposing consideration of a larger range of occupants, due to the nature of the lapbelt installation and its close proximity to the occupant. In a similar vein, these persons could have assumed the brace position, for those accidents where an impact is anticipated. Test data indicate that occupants in the brace position may not require supplemental protection, and so it would not be necessary to show that the inflatable lapbelt will enhance the brace position. However, the inflatable lapbelt must not introduce a hazard in that case if it deploys into the seated, braced occupant.

Another area of concern is the use of seats so equipped by children whether lap-held, in approved child safety seats, or occupying the seat directly. The installation needs to address the use of the inflatable lapbelt by children, either by demonstrating that it will function properly, or by adding appropriate limitation on usage.

Since the inflatable lapbelt will be electrically powered, there is the possibility that the system could fail due to a separation in the fuselage. Since this system is intended as crash/post-crash protection means, failure due to fuselage separation is not acceptable. As with emergency lighting, the system should function properly if such a separation occurs at any point in the fuselage. A separation that occurs at the location of the inflatable lapbelt would not have to be considered.

Since the inflatable lapbelt is likely to have a large volume displacement, the inflated bag could potentially impede egress of passengers. Since the bag deflates to absorb energy, it is likely that an inflatable lapbelt would be deflated at the time that persons would be trying to leave their seats. Nonetheless, it is considered appropriate to specify a time interval after which the inflatable lapbelt may not impede rapid egress. Ten seconds has been chosen as a reasonable time since this corresponds to the maximum time allowed for an exit to be openable. In actuality, it is unlikely that an exit would be prepared this quickly in an accident severe enough to warrant deployment of the inflatable lapbelt, and the inflatable lapbelt will likely deflate much quicker than ten seconds.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.101, Am-Safe, Inc. must show that the Model 767–300 series airplanes, as changed, continue to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations incorporated by reference in Type Certificate No. A1NM or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change. The regulations incorporated by reference in the type certificate are commonly referred to as the ''original type certification basis.'' The regulations incorporated by reference in Type Certificate No. A1NM are as follows: Amendments 25–1 through 25–45 with exceptions. The U.S. type certification basis for the Model 767–300 is established in accordance with 14 CFR 21.29 and 21.17 and the type certification application date. The U.S. type certification basis is listed in Type Certificate Data Sheet No. A1NM.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, 14 CFR part 25 as amended) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of 14 CFR 21.16.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Boeing Model 767–300 must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

Special conditions, as appropriate, are issued in accordance with 14 CFR 11.49 after public notice, as required by 14 CFR 11.28 and 11.29(b), and become part of the type certification basis in accordance with 14 CFR 21.101(b)(2).

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the applicant apply for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on the same type certificate to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would also apply to the other model under the provisions of 21.101(a)(1).

Novel or Unusual Design Features

The Model 767–300 series airplanes will incorporate the following novel or unusual design features: Am-Safe, Inc. is proposing to install an inflatable lapbelt on certain seats of Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes, in order to reduce the potential for head injury in the event of an accident. The inflatable lapbelt works similarly to a fixed mounted airbag, except that the airbag is integrated with the lap belt of the restraint system.

The CFR states the performance criteria for head injury protection in objective terms. However, none of these criteria are adequate to address the specific issues raised concerning seats with inflatable lapbelts. The FAA has therefore determined that, in addition to the requirements of 14 CFR part 25, special conditions are needed to address requirements particular to installation of seats with inflatable lapbelts.

Accordingly, in addition to the passenger injury criteria specified in 14 CFR 25.785, these special conditions are adopted for the Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes equipped with inflatable lapbelts. Other conditions may be developed, as needed, based on further FAA review and discussions with the manufacturer and civil aviation authorities.

Discussion

From the standpoint of a passenger safety system, the airbag is unique in that it is both an active and entirely autonomous device. While the automotive industry has good experience with airbags, the conditions of use and reliance on the airbag as the sole means of injury protection are quite different. In automobile installations, the airbag is a supplemental system and works in conjunction with an upper torso restraint. In addition, the crash event is more definable and of typically shorter duration, which can simplify the activation logic. The airplane-operating environment is also quite different from automobiles and includes the potential for greater wear and tear, and unanticipated abuse conditions (due to galley loading, passenger baggage, etc.);

airplanes also operate where exposure to high intensity electromagnetic fields could affect the activation system.

The following special conditions can be characterized as addressing either the safety performance of the system, or the system's integrity against inadvertent activation. Because a crash requiring use of the airbags is a relatively rare event, and because the consequences of an inadvertent activation are potentially quite severe, these latter requirements are probably the more rigorous from a design standpoint.

Discussion of Comments

Notice of proposed special conditions, Notice No. 25–99–03–SC, for the Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes; equipped with inflatable lapbelts was published in the **Federal Register** on May 13, 1999 (64 FR 2581). Eight commenters responded to the Notice.

Six commenters addressed special condition #1, concerning the range of occupants and conditions of occupancy that must be considered when qualifying the inflatable lapbelt. One commenter felt that pregnant women should be added to the occupants considered. Other commenters stated that the range of occupant statures specified was not substantiated, and that there were existing accepted ranges that were applicable to this installation that should be used. Some commenters inferred from the wording of condition #1 that ''consideration'' of the scenarios specified meant that occupant protection must be demonstrated for those scenarios. Another commenter pointed out that occupant stature was very important to the performance of the inflatable lapbelt, considering that the occupant's lap and lower limbs were likely to provide the bearing surface for the airbag. A commenter also noted that, once deployed, the airbag will absorb energy based upon its size, pressure and vent area, and to require a ''consistent'' level of energy absorption for all occupant sizes is virtually impossible.

After further consideration, the FAA has concluded that the established range of occupant stature, inclusive of the ninety-fifth percentile male is sufficient to address the performance of the inflatable lapbelt. Consideration of larger occupants, while desirable, is not specifically unique to this installation, and therefore should not be made an additional criterion by special condition. The FAA does, however, continue to maintain that small children should be accommodated by the inflatable lapbelt, and should not be subject to any hazards associated with its deployment. There were no adverse comments to this aspect of the proposal.

With respect to consideration of occupancy conditions given in conditions #1.a., b., and c., it was not the FAA's intent that the lapbelt be shown to accommodate all of these conditions. The intent of the condition was to cause each case to be addressed, and either demonstrated to be acceptable, or prohibited from occurring by operational limitations. Thus, if the inflatable lapbelt cannot accommodate a child restraint device, it would be acceptable to prohibit use of child restraint devices in seats so equipped. The same is true for the other conditions.

With respect to the requirement that the inflatable lapbelt provide a ''consistent level of energy absorption'' the FAA agrees that the amount of energy absorbed is dependent on the amount of energy input, and that will vary according to occupant size. The use of the word consistent may be confusing in this case. The intent of the requirement is to ensure that the range of occupants under consideration is presented with a consistent approach to injury protection, such that all occupants are afforded protection by the same mechanisms. This requirement has the effect of both establishing a consistent approach to injury protection for the range of occupants, as well as permitting demonstration with the fiftieth percentile anthropomorphic test dummy (ATD) to show compliance for the extremes of the ranges.

With respect to pregnant women, the FAA agrees that there should be some instruction provided regarding use of the seat with an inflatable lapbelt. This requirement is added as condition #1.d., which would enable the applicant to either demonstrate or restrict such occupancy.

It is clear that the performance of the inflatable lapbelt will depend to a large extent on the bearing surface, whether it is the person occupying the seat themselves or it is the airplane interior structure. The FAA considers this to be part of the basic qualification of the system, and however the system performs, it must be shown to do so reliably and consistently for the range of occupants.

Two commenters addressed condition #2 regarding the number of seated occupants to be considered. Both commenters stated that the wording of the condition implies that the buckles must have switches, and that a buckle is required for firing. Both commenters request clarification of the term ''adequate protection''. One commenter suggested alternative wording.

In this case, the design incorporates switches in the buckle assembly, and so the special condition addresses that design. Other designs might be addressed differently, but the main issue is to consider the effect on occupants of a partially occupied seat assembly, if all of the airbags activate. In that instance, the inflatable lapbelt should still perform its safety function for each occupant, and there should be no hazard (either as a result of the deployment, or to egress) from inflatable lapbelts that might activate in unoccupied seat places. In order to account for possible design changes, the wording is adjusted slightly to remove the word ''buckled'' and simply state that the unoccupied seats may have ''active'' inflatable lapbelts.

One commenter stated that condition #3 is subjective, and the stiffness of the belt should suffice to satisfy the requirement. Another commenter pointed out that a person could properly fasten the belt, and then twist the whole assembly so as to invert the buckle with respect to its proper position. The same commenter also noted that a loosely fastened belt should be considered.

The intent of this requirement is to make improper use of the belt unlikely. While there may be some subjectivity in this determination, there are practical design measures that will effectively eliminate the chance that a person would inadvertently misuse the lapbelt. The situation where a person deliberately inverts the buckle is different, and the intent of the special condition was not to account for such situations. Nonetheless, the measures taken to address inadvertent misuse will also likely be effective in preventing or minimizing deliberate misuse. With respect to a loosely fastened belt, this is something that no doubt occurs on standard seatbelts and reduces their effectiveness. The FAA agrees that a loosely fastened belt should not result in any greater risk to the occupant than on a standard belt, but cannot require that the inflatable belt be demonstrated to perform as well in this condition as when it is properly fastened. This provision is added to condition #5, which addresses occupants in the brace position.

Four commenters felt that the requirement of condition #4 was vague, and that ''wear and tear'' needed further definition. Some commenters felt that this requirement could be linked to inspection and instructions for continued airworthiness, which are required anyway. One commenter indicated that the condition is directed at pyrotechnic devices, which may not be typical.

The FAA agrees that the term ''wear and tear'' is not particularly specific,

and this was intentional. Depending on where certain components of the system are installed, their susceptibility to in-service wear and tear will vary. It is the intent of this requirement that the inflatable lapbelt will not deploy as a result of foreseeable in-service conditions, including interaction with passengers, if applicable, use of service carts, if applicable, and so on. There are regulatory requirements for instructions for continued airworthiness, which continue to apply and are not a substitute for these special conditions. The device in question is pyrotechnically activated and, therefore, this condition was written with that in mind. Other designs that might require a different condition, or might not require a similar consideration, are not the subject of this special condition. No change is made to the special condition.

Four commenters felt that the requirement of condition #5 was impractical as stated, since no injury severity level was specified. One commenter pointed out that a bruise could be considered an injury under the current wording, and would therefore make the inflatable lapbelt unacceptable. Commenters point out that a person sitting in a fully compliant standard seat is likely to suffer some injuries as a result of an accident of the severity addressed by the regulations, and that the requirement should be that their ability to egress the airplane not be adversely affected.

The FAA agrees that the proposed wording could have unintended consequences. The intent of the requirement is to prevent the introduction of injury mechanisms that did not exist previously, or would not be present on a seat that complied with the regulations directly. In this regard, injuries that would affect rapid egress are certainly of concern. However, there could be other injury mechanisms that might not have a direct impact on rapid egress, but could still be debilitating. In order to clarify the requirement, the wording is changed to require that the inflatable lapbelt not introduce injury mechanisms and that rapid egress not be affected.

Three commenters addressed the issue of brace position. Comments concerned establishing what is an acceptable brace position and on what basis an injury assessment should be made.

For the purposes of this special condition, the brace position is considered to be that shown on the operators' safety information card. The FAA does not expect that different approaches to the brace positions are feasible for seats with and without the inflatable lapbelt (for example considering the seated, upright position as the ''brace'' position for these seats). It is recognized that the current approach to brace position does result in a different position for seats that are closely spaced, versus those that aren't. In both of those cases, however, the approach is to assume a position bending as far forward as possible. Considering the modifications made to condition #5, this requirement will be combined with that one as a consideration to be addressed when determining injury potential. (Note: The special conditions are renumbered due to the combining of Notice conditions #5 and #6).

There was one comment regarding condition #6 (condition #7 of Notice), the need to demonstrate that inadvertent deployment that could cause injury to a sitting or standing person is improbable ($10-5$/flt-hour). The commenter felt that this requirement could be open-ended unless inadvertent deployment was shown to be extremely improbable ($10-9$/flt-hour). The FAA does not agree. Demonstration of reliability at the improbable level is sufficient to satisfy the objective of the requirement.

Two commenters addressed the requirement that an inadvertent deployment that could cause a hazard to continued safe flight and landing be extremely improbable. Both commenters agree with the requirement, however, one commenter believes it is unnecessary, since the commenter feels the inflatable lapbelt cannot cause such a hazard. While the FAA agrees that the design as it is currently understood is unlikely to constitute a direct hazard to safe flight, this requirement is fundamental to the acceptability of such a system. Thus, while the system may, in practice, not constitute a hazard, the possibility cannot be ruled out, and criteria are needed in that event.

Four commenters questioned the proposed requirement addressing impediment to rapid egress. One commenter stated that some ground rules are necessary to make an objective assessment. Another commenter questioned the origin of the 10 second standard proposed, and whether that standard applied equally to accidents that consisted of single and multiple impacts. One commenter stated that the deflated airbag should also be considered. Another commenter noted that the deflation of the airbag is dependent on vent size and the impact occuring to the bag itself. If there is no impact, the bag will vent naturally, and typically more slowly than if it were impacted.

The requirement as written was intended to address both the inflated and deflated conditions, as well as a representative accident scenario, from initial impact until the airplane comes to rest. The reason that a specific time interval was chosen was in consideration of the fact that an evacuation cannot take place simultaneously with the accident. The 10 second interval was established based on FAA review of both test and accident data concerning the time from impact until an airplane comes to rest, coupled with the time needed to prepare exits and escape slides for evacuation. Therefore, 10 seconds after the device deploys, it should not impede rapid egress of occupants. This includes occupants of seats adjacent to deployed devices, as well as occupants of the seat in which the device deploys. No change is made to this provision.

One commenter questioned the need to address lightning and high intensity radiated fields (HIRF), considering the potential hazard. The FAA regards this as a necessary requirement since the failure to address it potentially increases the hazards present. If the inflatable lapbelt were not protected from HIRF and lightning effects the potential for inadvertent deployment increases dramatically, and the associated risk would increase accordingly. Therefore, the requirement remains as written.

One commenter noted that, in the preamble discussion regarding condition #10 (condition #11 of Notice), a transverse separation occurring at the location of the inflatable lapbelt is excluded from consideration. The commenter suggests that this provision be included in condition #10 (condition #11 of Notice) itself. This has been done.

Two commenters believe that condition #11 (condition #12 of Notice) is too vague, and that no standards are provided to determine what constitutes a ''hazardous quantity'' of gas. One commenter questions whether the hazard extends to the effect on visibility from release of any gases.

This requirement was left intentionally general, since there are so many different approaches to inflation systems and the gases used. Since the bag is vented to the cabin, it is assumed that occupants will be exposed to the gases used. To large extent, then, this requirement will dictate the gases that are used. The FAA considers it appropriate to allow the applicant to demonstrate that that the gases released do not pose a safety hazard, and there are several options for doing this. There was no intent to address visibility as part of this condition, although it theoretically could be an issue as part of

condition #8 (condition #9 of Notice). This isn't expected to be the case, however.

Two commenters responded to the requirement that the inflatable lapbelt be protected from the effects of fire. Both commenters agree with the intent of the requirement. One commenter proposes alternative wording to clarify that the effects of the fire are applicable to the most critical component of the system, and the other commenter proposes that the standards currently used for chemical oxygen generators should be adequate.

Again, this requirement was intentionally general, since the system design and installation will dictate the fire threat, as well as the consequences of the threat. For example, an installation that isolated any pyrotechnic devices or pressure vessels from the occupants might not be as critical as one where those items are inside the passenger cabin. In terms of the standards to be used, there are existing standards for pressure vessels, gas generators and other components that could be applied to this device/installation. The FAA expects the applicant to propose standards that are applicable in this case.

There was one comment regarding the provisions of condition #13 (condition #14 of Notice). This condition requires that there be means to enable a crewmember to determine whether the system is operable, or that the system has been shown to be reliable over a specified inspection interval. The commenter notes that readiness indicators can add complexity to the system and actually reduce reliability. The commenter clarifies the understanding that an inspection interval based on reliability data is an acceptable method of compliance.

As noted above, the special condition allows more than one method of verifying system integrity. Either of the approaches is acceptable, but the FAA considers it necessary to minimize the possibility that the system could experience an undetected failure.

One commenter had several general comments regarding the wisdom of incorporating such a device on an airplane, considering the potential for inadvertent deployments or misuse, versus the probability of having an accident in the first place. The commenter contends that the risk of the former outweighs the risk of the latter. The FAA agrees that this could be an issue, considering the very low accident rate, however, this is one of the main issues of the special conditions. The special conditions are written to prevent the inadvertent deployments or show that such deployments are not a hazard. If the special conditions are met, the FAA considers that this is not an issue.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to the Model 767–300 series airplanes. Should Am-Safe, Inc. apply at a later date for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on Type Certificate No. A1NM to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, the special conditions would apply to that model as well under the provisions of 21.101(a)(1).

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on the Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes. It is not a rule of general applicability, and it affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for the Boeing Model 767–300 series airplanes modified by Am-Safe, Inc. by installing inflatable lapbelts.

1. *Seats With Inflatable Lapbelts.* It must be shown that the inflatable lapbelt will deploy and provide protection under crash conditions where it is necessary to prevent serious head injury. The means of protection must take into consideration a range of stature from a two-year-old child to a ninety-fifth percentile male. The inflatable lapbelt must provide a consistent approach to energy absorption throughout that range. In addition, the following situations must be considered:

a. The seat occupant is holding an infant.

b. The seat occupant is a child in a child restraint device.

c. The seat occupant is a child not using a child restraint device.

d. The seat occupant is a pregnant woman.

2. The inflatable lapbelt must provide adequate protection for each occupant regardless of the number of occupants of the seat assembly, considering that unoccupied seats may have active seatbelts.

3. The design must prevent the inflatable lapbelt from being either incorrectly buckled or incorrectly installed such that the airbag would not properly deploy. Alternatively, it must be shown that such deployment is not hazardous to the occupant, and will provide the required head injury protection.

4. It must be shown that the inflatable lapbelt system is not susceptible to inadvertent deployment as a result of wear and tear, or inertial loads resulting from in-flight or ground maneuvers (including gusts and hard landings), likely to be experienced in service.

5. Deployment of the inflatable lapbelt must not introduce injury mechanisms to the seated occupant, or result in injuries that could impede rapid egress. This assessment should include an occupant who is in the brace position when it deploys and occupants whose belt is loosely fastened.

6. It must be shown that an inadvertent deployment, that could cause injury to a standing or sitting person, is improbable.

7. It must be shown that inadvertent deployment of the inflatable lapbelt, during the most critical part of the flight, will either not cause a hazard to the airplane or is extremely improbable.

8. It must be shown that the inflatable lapbelt will not impede rapid egress of occupants 10 seconds after its deployment.

9. The system must be protected from lightning and HIRF. The threats specified in Special Condition No. 25–ANM–18 are incorporated by reference for the purpose of measuring lightning and HIRF protection. For the purposes of complying with HIRF requirements, the inflatable lapbelt system is considered a ''critical system'' if its deployment could have a hazardous effect on the airplane; otherwise it is considered an ''essential'' system.

10. The inflatable lapbelt must function properly after loss of normal aircraft electrical power, and after a transverse separation of the fuselage at the most critical location. A separation at the location of the lapbelt does not have to be considered.

11. It must be shown that the inflatable lapbelt will not release hazardous quantities of gas or particulate matter into the cabin.

12. The inflatable lapbelt installation must be protected from the effects of fire such that no hazard to occupants will result.

13. There must be a means for a crewmember to verify the integrity of

the inflatable lapbelt activation system prior to each flight or it must be demonstrated to reliably operate between inspection intervals.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 15, 1999.

Vi L. Lipski,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service, ANM–100.

[FR Doc. 99–24792 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–ASW–11]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Raton, NM

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Raton, NM.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The direct final rule published at 64 FR 38822 is effective 0901 UTC, November 4, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193–0520, telephone: 817–222–5793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on July 20, 1999, (64 FR 38822). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on November 4, 1999. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on September 14, 1999.

Robert N. Stevens,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 99–24650 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–ASW–14]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Center, TX

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Center, TX.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The direct final rule published at 64 FR 39012 is effective 0901 UTC, November 4, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193–0520, telephone: 817–222–5793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 1999, (64 FR 39012). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on November 4, 1999. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on September 14, 1999.

Robert N. Stevens,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 99–24649 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–ASW–15]

Revision of Class E Airspace; Perry, OK

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct Final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Perry, OK.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The direct final rule published at 64 FR 39011 is effective 0901 UTC, November 4, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193–0520, telephone: 817–222–5793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 1999, (64 FR 39011). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on November 4, 1999. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on September 14, 1999.

Robert N. Stevens,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc. 99–24648 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 91

Noise Transition Regulations; Approach of Final Compliance Date

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of approach of final compliance date.

SUMMARY: This document serves as a reminder to operators of all jet airplanes over 75,000 pounds of the limits on these airplanes after the final compliance date, December 31, 1999. This document is intended to assist operators of these airplanes in planning their actions toward complete compliance with the upcoming prohibition on operations of Stage 2

airplanes in the contiguous United States.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Connor, Manager, Noise Division, AEE–100, Office of Environment and Energy, FAA, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone 202–267–8933, fax 202–267–5594.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990, 49 U.S.C. 47501 *et seq.* (ANCA), Congress prohibited the operation of Stage 2 aircraft over 75,000 pounds in the contiguous United States after December 31, 1999. The law also required the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to establish by regulation a schedule of phased compliance that would eliminate Stage 2 operations by the final compliance date.

Those regulations were promulgated in 1991, and codified at 14 CFR §§ 91.851–91.877. In general, the regulations require each operator of Stage 2 airplanes to progressively reduce the number of Stage 2 airplanes it operates by 25% by the end of 1994, 1996, and 1998. In the alternative, operators may choose to operate a fleet of airplanes that is increasingly Stage 3—55% after 1994, 65% after 1996, and 75% after 1998. In either case, except as provided in the law, no Stage 2 airplanes may operate in the contiguous United States after December 31, 1999.

Waivers From Final Compliance

Congress provided the authority to grant limited waivers from the final compliance date in ANCA. The waiver provision, codified at 49 U.S.C. 47528(b) and 14 CFR § 91.873, is limited in both scope and application. Only U.S. air carriers (part 121 operators) were eligible to apply for the waiver, and applications had to have been filed by January 1, 1999. The FAA received 10 applications for waivers, and decisions on those applications are pending.

Effect of Final Compliance Date on Agency Actions

When the FAA promulgated the regulations, it warned all affected operators that they should plan for *full* compliance by the end of 1999 (56 FR 48839, Sept. 25, 1991). However, the FAA has received several inquiries regarding operations of Stage 2 airplanes after December 31, 1999, indicating that some operators are uncertain about what Stage 2 operations might be allowed after the final compliance date.

After December 31, 1999, by action of law, the FAA will no longer have the authority to allow certain operations of large airplanes that have come to be viewed as routine. For example, SFAR 64, Special Flight Authorizations for Noise Restricted Aircraft, will expire on December 31, 1999. That regulation allows operators of Stage 1 and Stage 2 airplanes to request special flight authorizations to move noise-related airplanes in and out of the United States under the circumstances listed in the regulation. After December 31, 1999, such operations will not be allowed. This is not a matter of FAA discretion or policy—the statue that prohibits Stage 2 operation in the contiguous United States after that date removes the FAA's authority to allow such airplane movement, except as may be authorized under the statutory waiver described above.

Operating Limitations After December 31, 1999

Therefore, after December 31, 1999, *no person may operate a Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplane over 75,000 pounds to, from, or within the contiguous United States for any purpose, unless that person is a part 121 operator that has a valid waiver obtained from the FAA under § 91.873.* Operation of a Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplane for any of the following purposes is *prohibited:* obtaining noise modifications, maintenance, scrapping, repositioning, exportation, sale, lease, or storage. This prohibition applies to any Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplane over 75,000 pounds in the contiguous United States, including airplanes normally operated by a U.S. air carrier outside the contiguous United States that are occasionally brought into the contiguous United States for maintenance. An airplane scheduled to be modified after December 31, 1999, should be located at the modification facility on or before that date. After December 31, 1999, the FAA will have no authority to allow operation of Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplanes for any purpose.

Operation of any Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplane after December 31, 1999, except as granted pursuant to the statutory waiver, will be subject to the penalties prescribed by law (49 U.S.C. 47531). The FAA has determined compliance with the noise transition regulations by counting the Stage 2 and Stage 3 airplanes appearing on an operator's operations specifications (or their equivalent). Accordingly, the FAA recommends that operators make arrangements to remove all Stage 2 airplanes from their operations specifications (or restrict their operation as to areas outside the contiguous United States) on or before December 31, 1999, to prevent any confusion.

The provision of the nonaddition rule that allows special flight authorizations to be granted to otherwise restricted airplanes for the purpose of hushkitting, codified at 49 U.S.C. 47529(b) and § 91.857(b), will no longer be effective after December 31, 1999. The FAA has determined that, as a matter of law, the provisions of the statutory nonaddition rule, which is limited in scope to imported airplanes, does not overcome the general statutory prohibition on Stage 2 airplane operations. Similarly, the FAA's regulation allowing Stage 2 airplanes into the contiguous United States for maintenance purposes, § 91.857(a), is also subject to the statutory prohibition after December 31, 1999. Essentially, §§ 91.855 and 91.857 can no longer be used after December 31, 1999. Operators should plan their airplane movements accordingly to prevent airplanes from being ''stuck'' in the United States after midnight December 31, 1999, since the FAA will have no authority to allow any further operation, and any operation will be considered a violation of ANCA.

In addition, the FAA specifically warns operators of airplanes over 75,000 pounds operated under an *experiemental airworthiness certificate* (or any other type of airworthiness certificate) that their operations are also prohibited after December 31, 1999. The FAA gave notice in 1991 and 1995 that *all* operators of jet airplanes over 75,000 pounds, regardless of airworthiness certificate type, were subject to the law and the implementing regulations. Until recently, however, operators of airplanes used for research and development purposes mistakenly presumed that their airplanes were not covered by ANCA or the regulations, or that the FAA would exempt them. The FAA has no authority to exempt operators of these airplanes, regardless of their operating purpose.

In short, any Stage 1 or Stage 2 airplane in the contiguous United States after December 31, 1999, may not be operated for any purpose. Operators of these airplanes are warned to plan accordingly.

The FAA restates that these circumstances are not within the agency's discretion, but come about by the action of law. This is not a request for comment on a proposed rule. The FAA has no authority to consider exceptions of any kind from these circumstances, and any requests for permission to operate, other than under the statutory waiver authority, will be returned to the petitioner without action.

The FAA has requested that ANCA be amended to extend the agency's

authority to allow limited operation of Stage 2 airplanes under certain circumstances. If such authority is granted, the agency will publish document in the **Federal Register** detailing the scope of that authority and the means by which it will be implemented. Operators are cautioned not to rely on this possible change of authority when planning their year-end operations.

Issued in Washington, DC on September 17, 1999.

Paul R. Dykeman,

Deputy Director of Environment and Energy.

[FR Doc. 99–24798 Filed 8–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 29753; Amdt. No. 1950]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of the adoption of new or revised criteria, or because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, addition of new obstacles, or changes in air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: An effective date for each SIAP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

Incorporation by reference—approved by the Director of the Federal Register on December 31, 1980, and reapproved as of January 1, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matters incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination—1. FAA Rules Docket, FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591;

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located; or

3. The Flight Inspection Area Office which originated the SIAP.

For Purchase—Indivdiual SIAP copies may be obtained from:

1. FAA Public Inquiry Center (APA–200), FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; or

2. The FAA Regional office of the region in which the affected airport is located.

By Subscription—Copies of all SIAPs, mailed once every 2 weeks, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS–420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK 73125) telephone: (405) 954–4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs). The complete regulatory description of each SIAP is contained in official FAA form documents which are incorporated by reference in this amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51, and § 97.20 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR). The applicable FAA Forms are identified as FAA Forms 8260–3, 8260–4, and 8260–5. Materials incorporated by reference are available for examination or purchase as stated above.

The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, airmen do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained in FAA form documents is unnecessary. The provisions of this amendment state the affected CFR (and FAR) sections, with the types and effective dates of the SIAPs. This amendment also identifies the airport, its location, the procedure identification and the amendment number.

The Rule

This amendment to part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP as contained in the transmittal. Some SIAP amendments may have been previously issued by the FAA in a National Flight Data Center (NFDC) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts. The circumstances which created the need for some SIAP amendments may require making them effective in less than 30 days. For the remaining SIAPs, an effective date at least 30 days after publication is provided.

Further, the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(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) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC on September 17, 1999.

L. Nicholas Lacey,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing,

amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120, 44701; and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

§§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33 and 97.35 [Amended]

By Amending: § 97.23, VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, identified as follows:

Effective October 7, 1999

Rutland, VT, Rutland State, LOC/DME 1 RWY 19, Amdt 2

Effective November 4, 1999

Anchorage, AK, Anchorage, Intl, GPS RWY 6R, Orig

Eagle, CO, Eagle County Regional, LOC/DME–C, Amdt 2

Madison, GA, Madison Muni, GPS RWY 14, Amdt 1

Madison, GA, Madison Muni, VOR/DME or GPS–A, Amdt 7

Toccoa, GA, Toccoa RG Letourneau Field, VOR/DME RWY 2, Amdt 1

Pikeville, KY, Pike Co.-Hatcher Field, GPS RWY 8, Orig

Pikeville, KY, Pike Co.-Hatcher Field, GPS RWY 26, Orig

Austin, MN, Austin Muni, VOR or GPS RWY 18, Amdt 1

Austin, MN, Austin Muni, VOR or GPS RWY 36, Amdt 1

Southport, NC, Brunswick County, GPS RWY 23, Amdt 1

Chesapeake, VA, Chesapeake Muni, GPS RWY 5, Amdt 1

[FR Doc. 99–24795 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 97

[Docket No. 29754; Amdt. No. 1951]

Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs) for operations at certain airports. These regulatory actions are needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System, such as the commissioning of new navigational facilities, addition of new obstacles, or changes in air traffic requirements. These changes are designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under instrument flight rules at the affected airports.

DATES: An effective date for each SIAP is specified in the amendatory provisions.

Incorporation by reference-approved by the Director of the Federal Register on December 31, 1980, and reapproved as of January 1, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Availability of matter incorporated by reference in the amendment is as follows:

For Examination—1. FAA Rules Docket, FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591;

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which affected airport is located; or

3. The Flight Inspection Area Office which originated the SIAP.

For Purpose—Individual SIAP copies may be obtained from:

1. FAA Public Inquiry Center (APA–200), FAA Headquarters Building, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; or

2. The FAA Regional Office of the region in which the affected airport is located.

By Subscription—Copies of all SIAPs, mailed once every 2 weeks, are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS–420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK. 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082 Oklahoma City, OK. 73125) telephone: (405) 954–4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (SIAPs). The complete regulatory description on each SIAP is contained in the appropriate FAA Form 8260 and the National Flight Data Center (FDC)/Permanent (P) Notices to Airmen (NOTAM) which are incorporated by reference in the amendment under 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 1 CFR part 51 and § 97.20 of the Federal Aviation's Regulations (FAR). Materials incorporated by reference are available for examination or purchase as stated above.

The large number of SIAPs, their complex nature, and the need for a special format make their verbatim publication in the **Federal Register** expensive and impractical. Further, airmen do not use the regulatory text of the SIAPs, but refer to their graphic depiction of charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained in FAA form documents is unnecessary. The provisions of this amendment state the affected CFR (and FAR) sections, with the types and effective dates of the SIAPs. This amendment also identifies the airport, its location, the procedure identification and the amendment number.

The rule

This amendment to part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) establishes, amends, suspends, or revokes SIAPs. For safety and timeliness of change considerations, this amendment incorporates only specific changes contained in the content of the following FDC/P NOTAMs for each SIAP. The SIAP information in some previously designated FDC/Temporary (FDC/T) NOTAMs is of such duration as to be permanent. With conservation to FDC/P NOTAMs, the respective FDC/T NOTAMs have been canceled.

The FDC/P NOTAMs for the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these chart changes to SIAPs by FDC/P NOTAMs, the TERPS criteria were applied to only these specific conditions existing at the affected airports. All

SIAP amendments in this rule have been previously issued by the FAA in a National Flight Data Center (FDC) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts. The circumstances which created the need for all these SIAP amendments requires making them effective in less than 30 days.

Further, the SIAP's contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the TERPS. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making these SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(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) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR part 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC on September 17, 1999.

L. Nicholas Lacey,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 is reviewed to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 40103, 40113, 40120, 44701; 49 U.S.C. 106(g): and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

§§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33, 97.35 [Amended]

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS, MLS/DME, MSL/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, identified as follows:

Effective Upon Publication

FDC date	State and city	Airport	FDC No.	SIAP
08/31/99	OR—North Bend	North Bend Muni	9/6635	ILS RWY 4 AMDT 5...
08/31/99	WY—Big Piney	Big Piney-Marbleton	9/6616	GPS RWY 31, ORIG...
08/31/99	WY—Big Piney	Piney-Marbleton	9/6615	VOR RWY 31 AMDT 3...
09/01/99	MI—Detroit	Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County	9/6667	ILS RWY 21L AMDT 8A...
09/01/99	NJ—Morristown	Morristown Muni	9/6662	NDB or GPS RWY 23 AMDT 6B...
09/01/99	NJ—Teterboro	Teterboro	9/6663	VOR/DME RWY 6 ORIG–A...
09/01/99	NY—Newburgh	Stewart Intl	9/6658	VOR RWY 27 AMDT 4...
09/02/99	FL—Fort Pierce	St. Lucie County Intl	9/6727	GPS RWY 9 ORIG...
09/02/99	FL—Orlando	Kissimmee Muni	9/6689	NDB RWY 15, ORIG...
09/02/99	MI—Detroit	Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County	9/6720	ILS RWY 27R AMDT 10B...

FDC date	State and city	Airport	FDC No.	SIAP
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County/Bryant Field	9/6691	ILS RWY 2, ORIG...
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County Bryant Field	9/6692	VOR/DME RNAV RWY 2, AMDT 4D...
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County/Bryant Field	9/6693	VOR or GPS–A, AMDT 9B...
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County/Bryant Field	9/6674	GPS RWY 2, ORIG–B...
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County/Bryant Field	9/6695	NDB RWY 2, ORIG–C...
09/02/99	SC—Rock Hill	Rock Hill/York County/Bryant Field	9/6696	GPS RWY 20, ORIG–B...
09/02/99	VA—Newport News	Newport News/Williamsburg Intl	9/6708	NDb or GPS RWY 20, AMDT 3C...
09/07/99	CA—Oxnard	Oxnard	9/6755	GPS RWY 7 ORIG...
09/07/99	CA—Palm Springs	Desert Resorts Regional	9/6752	VOR/DME or GPS RWY 30 ORIG...
09/07/99	CA—Santa Ana	John Wayne Airport-Orange County	9/6754	LOC BC RWY 1L AMDT 10A...
09/07/99	CA—Santa Ana	John Wayne Airport-Orange County	9/6764	NDB or GPS RWY 1L AMDT 1...
09/07/99	CA—Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Muni	9/6760	VOR or GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6A...
09/07/99	IN—Rochester	Fulton County	9/6765	GPS RWY 29 ORIG...
09/07/99	MI—Grayling	Grayling AAF	9/6757	VOR RWY 14 AMDT 1...
09/07/99	WV—Martinsburg	Eastern West Virginia Regional/Shepherd Field.	9/6761	LOC/DME BC RWY 8 AMDT 5A...
09/08/99	MT—Great Falls	Great Falls Intl	9/6839	VOR or GPS RWY 21 AMDT 9...
09/08/99	MT—Great Falls	Great Falls Intl	9/6843	NDB or GPS RWY 34 AMDT 16...
09/08/99	MT—Kalispell	Glacier Park Intl	9/6840	VOR or GPS RWY 30 AMDT 9...
09/09/99	CA—Arcata-Eureka	Arcata	9/6972	GPS RWY 2 ORIG...
09/09/99	CA—Colusa	Colusa County	9/6918	GPS RWY 31 ORIG...
09/09/99	CA—Palmdale	Palmdale Production FLT/TEST INSTLN AF Plant 42.	9/6948	ILS RWY 25 AMDT 8...
09/09/99	CA—Palmdale	Palmdale Production FLT/TEST INSTLN AF Plant 42.	9/6949	VOR/DME or TACAN or GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6...
09/09/99	FL—Destin	Destin-Fort Walton Beach	9/6865	Radar–1 AMDT 7A...
09/09/99	IA—Cresco	Ellen Church Field	9/6915	GPS RWY 33, ORIG...
09/09/99	IA—Cresco	Ellen Church Field	9/6916	GPS RWY 15, ORIG...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executive	9/6894	GPS RWY 36, ORIG–A...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executve	9/6895	NDB RWY 36, ORIG...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executive	9/6897	NDB or GPS RWY 18, AMDT 3B...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executive	9/6898	LOC RWY 18, AMDT 6A...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executive	9/6899	LOC RWY 36, ORIG–A...
09/09/99	KS—Olathe	Johnson County Executive	9/6901	NDB or
09/09/99	MO—Kansas City	Kansas City Downtown	9/6923	NDB RWY 19, AMDT 16C...
09/09/99	MO—Kansas City	Kansas City Downtown	9/6927	VOR or GPS RWY 19, AMDT 18A...

FDC date	State and city	Airport	FDC No.	SIAP
09/09/99	MO—Mosby	Clay County Regional	9/6913	NDB RWY 18, ORIG...
09/09/99	MO—Mosby	Clay County Regional	9/6914	GPS RWY 18, ORIG–A...
09/09/99	TN—Jackson	McKeller-Sipes Regional	9/6873	GPS RWY 20 ORIG...
09/09/99	VA—Newport News	Newport News/Williamsburg Intl	9/6946	NDB or GPS RWY 2 AMDT 4A...
09/09/99	WY—Casper	Natrona County Intl	9/6875	VOR/DME or TACAN or GPS RWY 21 AMDT 7...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7020	Hi-LOC DME BC RWY 28L AMDT 2...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7021	Hi-VOR/DME or TACAN RWY 10R ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7025	ILS RWY 10R AMDT 8B...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7026	MLS RWY 28L, ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7027	NDB RWY 10R AMDT 27...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7029	VOR RWY 10R ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7030	VOR/DME or GPS RWY 10R ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7031	GPS RWY 10L ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7032	HI-VOR/DME or TACAN RWY 28L, AMDT 2...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7033	NDB RWY 10L ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7036	LOC BC RWY 28L, ORIG...
09/10/99	ID—Boise	Boise Air Terminal (Gowen Field)	9/7037	VOR/DME or TACAN RWY 10L AMDT 1...
09/10/99	IL—Lacon	Marshall County	9/7061	VOR RWY 13 AMDT 2...
09/10/99	KS—Topeka	Forbes Field	9/7006	ILS RWY 31, AMDT 9...
09/10/99	ME—Bangor	Bangor Intl	9/7011	VOR/DME RWY 33 AMDT 6...
09/10/99	VA—Orange	Orange County	9/7057	NDB RWY 7 AMDT 1...
09/10/99	WY—Pinedale	Ralph Wenz Field	9/7009	NDB or GPS RWY 29 ORIG...
09/13/99	MO—Kansas City	Kansas City Downtown	9/7134	ILS RWY 19, AMDT 20C...
09/13/99	MO—Kansas City	Richards-Gebaur Memorial	9/7129	ILS RWY 1, AMDT 5...
09/13/99	MO—Kansas City	Richards-Gebaur Memorial	9/7130	NDB RWY 1, ORIG...
09/13/99	OH—Ashtabula	Ashtabula County	9/7154	GPS RWY 26 ORIG...
09/13/99	OH—Ashtabula	Ashtabula County	9/7155	GPS RWY 8 AMDT 1...
09/13/99	OH—Ashtabula	Ashtabula County	9/7156	VOR RWY 8, ORIG...
09/13/99	OH—Ashtabula	Ashtabula County	9/7157	VOR/DME RWY 26 AMDT 6...

Palm Springs

DESERT RESORTS REGIONAL
California
VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 30 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6752/TRM/FI/P DESERT RESORTS REGIONAL, PALM SPRINGS, CA. VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 30 ORIG...ADD NOTE...MECA/TRM 6.40 DME TO RWY 30/TRM .40 DME 3.59 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 30 ORIG–A.

Santa Ana

JOHN WAYNE AIRPORT—ORANGE COUNTY
California
LOC BC RWY 1L AMDT 10A...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6754/SNA/FI/P JOHN WAYNE AIRPORT—ORANGE COUNTY, SANTA ANA, CA. LOC BC RWY IL AMDT 10A...ADD NOTE... NEWPO INT SNA 4.50 DME TO RWY 1L 3.21 DEGREES, TCH 51. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS LOC BC RWY 1L AMDT 10B.

Oxnard

OXNARD
California
GPS RWY 7 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6755/OXR/FI/P OXNARD, OXNARD, CA. GPS RWY 7 ORIG...ADD...FROM PEWKIWP TO RWY 73.31 DEGREES, TCH 40. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGELES NOT COINCIDENT. DELETE... CAMARILLO ALTIMETER SETTING MINIMUMS. THIS IS GPS RWY 7 ORIG–A.

Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA MUNI
California
VOR OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6A...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6760/SBA/FI/P SANTA BARBARA MUNI, SANTA BARBARA, CA. VOR OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6A...

ADD...FROM ZACKS INT GVO 20.70 DME TO RWY 25 2.96 DEGREES, TCH 45. DELETE ALTN MNMS NOTE...NA WHEN CONTROL ZONE NOT IN EFFECT EXCEPT FOR OPERATIONS WITH APPROVED WEATHER REPORTING SERVICE. THIS IS VOR OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6B.

Santa Ana

JOHN WAYNE AIRPORT—ORANGE COUNTY
California
NDB OR GPS RWY 1L AMDT 1...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6764/SNA/FI/P JOHN WAYNE AIRPORT—ORANGE COUNTY, SANTA ANA, CA. NDB OR GPS RWY 1L AMDT 10A...ADD NOTE...NEWPO INT TO RWY 1L 3.21 DEGREES, TCH 51. CHART PROFILE NOTE...VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 1L AMDT 1A.

Colusa

COLUSA COUNTY
California
GPS RWY 31 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6918/0O8/FI/P COLUSA COUNTY, COLUSA, CA. GPS RWY 31 ORIG...MISSED APPROACH... CLIMBING RIGHT TURN TO 4000 DIRECT TO KYILE WP AND HOLD. THIS IS GPS RWY 31 ORIG–A.

Palmdale

PALMDALE PRODUCTION FLT/TEST INSTLN AF PLANT 42
California
ILS RWY 25 AMDT 8...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6948/PMD/FI/P PALMDALE PRODUCTION FLT/TEST INSTLN AF PLANT 42, PALMDALE, CA. ILS RWY 25 AMDT 8...DELETE NOTE... WHEN CONTROL ZONE NOT IN EFFECT, USE GENERAL WILLIAM J. FOX ALTIMETER SETTING AND INCREASE ALL DH'S AND MDA'S 40 FT. ALTN MNMS... STANDARD. THIS IS ILS RWY 25 AMDT 8A.

Palmdale

PALMDALE PRODUCTION FLT/TEST INSTLN AF PLANT 42
California
VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT6...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6949/PMF/FI/P PALMDALE PRODUCTION FLT/TEST INSTLN AF PLANT 42, PALMDALE, CA. VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6.. .DELETE NOTE... WHEN CONTROL ZONE NOT IN EFFECT, USE GENERAL WILLIAM J. FOX ALTIMETER SETTING AND INCREASE ALL DH'S AND MDA'S 40 FT. ALTN MNMS... STANDARD. THIS VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 25 AMDT 6A.

Arcata-Eureka

ARCATA
California
GPS RWY 2 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6972/ACV/FI/P ARCATA, ARCATA-EUREKA, CA. GPS RWY 2 ORIG... CHANGE DESCENT ANGLE TO 3.16 DEGREES. THIS IS GPS RWY 2 ORIG–A.

Orlando

KISSIMMEE MUNI
Florida
NDB RWY 15, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09–02–99
FDC 9/6689/ISM/FI/P KISSIMMEE MUNI, ORLANDO, FL, NDB RWY 15... ORIG...VINEL FIX MINIMUMS...S–15 MDA 580/HAT 498 ALL CATS. CIRCLING CAT AMDA 680/HAA 598. THIS IS NDB RWY 15, ORIG–A.

Fort Pierce

ST. LUCIE COUNTY INTL
Florida
GPS RWY 9 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6727/FPR/FI/P ST. LUCIE COUNTY INTL. FORT PIERCE, FL. GPS RWY 9 ORIG...RAISE FAF ALT TIKIY WP MIN ALT 1700. S–9... HAT 357 ALL CATS. CIRCLING...CAT A HAARE7. CAT B/C HAA 457. CAT D HAA 437. DELETE VERO BEACH MUNI ALSTG. MINIMU—S. DELETE NOTE... WHEN LOCAL ALSTG NOT RECEIVED USE VERO BEACH MUNI ALSTG DELETE PROFILE NOTE...1000 WHEN USING VERO BEACH ALSTG. ADD TIKIY WP TO RWY9...3.09 DEGREES/TCH 35. CHART VDP 1.02 ATD TO RWY 9. ASOS AVAILABLE ON ATIS 134.825. ARPT ELEV 23 FEET. RWY 9 TDZE 23 FEET. THIS IS GPS RWY 9 ORIG–A

Destin

Destin-Fort Walton Beach
Florida
RADAR–1 AMDT 7A...
FDC Date; 09/09/99

FDC 9/6865/DTS/FI/P DDESTIN-FORT WALTON BEACH, DESTIN, FL. RADAR–1 AMDT 7A...S–32 MDA 540/HAT 518 ALL CATS, VIS CAT C 1–½, CAT D 1–¾. THIS IS RADAR–1 AMDT 7B.

Cresco

ELLEN CHURCH FIELD
Iowa
GPS RWY 33, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6915/CJJ/FI/P ELLEN CHURCH FIELD, CRESCO, IA. GPW RWY 33, ORIG...ADD... FROM JEJAW WP TO RW33, 3.01 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS GPS RWY 33, ORIG–A.

Cresco

ELLEN CHURCH FIELD
Iowa
GPS RWY 15, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6916/CJJ/FI/P ELLEN CHURCH FIELD, CRESCO, IA. GPW RWY 15, ORIG...ADD... FROM FOGFI WP TO RW33, 3.17 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS GPS RWY 15, ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
HI–LOC DME BC RWY 28L AMDT 2...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7020/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. HI–LOC DME BC RWY 28L AMDT 2...ARPT ELEV 2868. TDZE RWY 28L 2855. S–28L MDA 3300/HAT 445 CAT C/D/E, CAT C RVR 4000, CAT D/E RVR 5000. DELETE SIDESTEP RWY 28R MINIMUMS. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 3320/HAA 452, CAT D MDA 3420/HAA 552, CAT E MDA 3680/HAA 812. ADD NOTE... WHEN MALSR INOP, INCREASE S–28L VIS ½ MILE. THIS IS HI–LOC BC RWY 28L AMDT 2A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10R ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7021/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10R ORIG...ARPT ELEV 2868. TDZE 2833. S–10R MDA 3160/HAA 327 CAT C/D/E. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 3320/HAA 452, CAT D MDA 3420/HAA 552, CAT E MDA 368880/HAA 812. ADD NOTE... WHEN MALSR INOP, INCREASE S–10R CAT C RVR TO 5000. INCREASE S–10R CAT E RVR TO 6000. THIS IS HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10R ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
ILS RWY 10R AMDT 8B...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7025/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. ILS RWY 10R AMDT 8B... TDZE 2833. S–ILS 10R... DH 3033/HAT 200 ALL CATS. CAT A/B/C/D RVR 1800. S–LOC 10R... MDA 3120/HAT 287 ALL CATS. CIRCLING... MDA 3300/HAA 432 CAT A. MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT B/C. MDA 3420/HAA 552 CAT D. MDA 3680/HAA 812 CAT E. CHANGE INOP TABLE NOTE TO READ... WHEN MALSR INOP INCREASE S–LOC 10R CAT D/E RVR TO 5000. MISSED APPROACH... CLIMB TO 3900 VIA BOI R–113 THEN CLIMBING RIGHT TURN TO 6000 DIRECT BOI VORTAC AND HOLD. THIS IS ILS RWY 10R AMDT 8C.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
MLS RWY 28L, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7026/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. MLS RWY 28L, ORIG... TDZE RWY 28L 2855. S–MLS 28L DH 3055/HAT 200, CAT A/B/C/D RVR 1800, CAT E RVR 2400. S–AZ 28L MDA 3360/HAT 505 ALL CATS, CAT A/B/C RVR 2400 CAT D/E RVR 4000. CIRCLING... CAT A/B/C/ MDA 3360/HAA 492, CAT D MDA 3420/HAA 552, CAT E MDA 3680/HAA 812. THIS IS MLS RWY 28L ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
NDB RWY 10R AMDT 27...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7027/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. NDB RWY 10R AMDT 27... TDZE 2833. S–10R... MDA 3220/HAT 387 ALL CATS. CIRCLING... MDA 3300/HAA 432 CAT A. MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT B/C. MDA 3420/HAA 552 CAT D. MISSED APPROACH... CLIMB TO 3900 VIA 105 BEARING FROM BO LOM THEN CLIMBING RIGHT TURN TO 4200 DIRECT BO LOM AND HOLD. THIS IS NDB RWY 10R AMDT 27A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
VOR RWY 10R ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7029/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. VOR RWY 10R ORIG... TDZE 2833. S–10R... MDA 3300/HAT 467 ALL CATS. CIRCLING... MDA 3300/HAA 432 CAT A. MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT B/C. MDA 3420/HAA 552 CAT D. THIS IS VOR RWY 10R ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 10R ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7030/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 10R ORIG... TDZE 2833. S–10R... MDA 3160/HAA 327 ALL CATS. CIRCLING... MDA 3300/HAA 432 CAT A. MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT B/C. MDA 3420/HAA 552 CAT D. THIS IS VOR/DME OR GPS RWY 10R ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
GPS RWY 10L ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7031/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. GPS RWY 10L ORIG... TERMINAL ROUTE... ATTOL WP TO BUXZE WP MINIMUM ALTITUDE 4500. MINIMUM ALTITUDE AT BUXZE WP 4500. ADD... BUXZE WP TO RWY 10L 3.05

DEGREES TCH53. CIRCLING... MDA 3300/HAA 432 CAT A. MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT B/C. MDA 3420/HAA 552 CAT D. THIS IS GPS RWY 10L ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 28L, AMDT 2...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7032/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 28L, AMDT 2... ARPT ELEV 2868. TDZE RWY 28L 2855. TDZE RWY 28R 2868. S–28L MDA 3360/HAT 505 CAT C/D/E, CAT C/D RVR 5000, CAT E RVR 6000. SIDESTEP RWY 28R MDA 3360/HAA 492 CAT C/D/E, CAT C VIS 1¾, CAT D/E VIS 2¼. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 3360/HAA 492, CAT D MDA 3420/HAA 552, CAT E MDA 3680/HAA 812. ADD NOTE... WHEN MALSR INOP, INCREASE S–28L VIS ½ MILE. THIS IS HI–VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 28L AMDT 2A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
NDB RWY 10L ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7033/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. NDB RWY 10L ORIG... CIRCLING... MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT C. CHART... BO LOM TO RWY 10L 3.04/53. MISSED APPROACH... CLIMB TO 3900 VIA 105 BEARING FROM BO LOM THEN CLIMBING RIGHT TURN TO 4200 DIRECT BO LOM AND HOLD. THIS IS NDB RWY 10L ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
LOC BC RWY 28L, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7036/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. LOC BC RWY 28L, ORIG... TDZE RWY 28L 2855. S–28L MDA 3300/HAT 445 ALL CATS. CAT A/B RVR 2400. CAT C RVR 4000, CAT D/E RVR 5000. DELETE SIDESTEP RWY 28R MINIMUMS. CIRCLING... CAT A MDA 3300/HAA 432, CAT B/C MDA 3320/HAA 452, CAT D MDA 3420/HAA 552, CAT E MDA 3680/HAA 812. THIS IS LOC BC RWY 28L ORIG–A.

Boise

BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD)
Idaho
VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10L AMDT 1...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7037/BOI/FI/P BOISE AIR TERMINAL (GOWEN FIELD), BOISE, ID. VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10L AMDT 1... CIRCLING... MDA 3320/HAA 452 CAT C. THIS IS VOR/DME OR TACAN RWY 10L AMDT 1A.

Lacon

MARSHALL COUNTY
Illinois
VOR RWY 13 AMDT 2...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7061 /C75/ FI/P MARSHALL COUNTY, LACON, IL. VOR RWY 13 AMDT 2...S–13 VIS CAT C1–1/2. THIS IS VOR RWY 13 ADMT 2A.

Rochester

Fulton County
Indiana
GPS RWY 29 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6765 /RCR/ FI/P FULTON COUNTY, ROCHESTER, IN. GPS RWY 29 ORIG...CIRCLING MDA 1420/HAA 630 ALL CATS. THIS IS GPS RWY 29 ORIG–A.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
GPS RWY 36, ORIG–A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6894 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. GPS RWY, 36, ORIG–A...DLT NOTE...WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. CHG ALL TERMINAL ROUTES/FAF ALTITUDES FROM 2600 TO 2700. ADD... FROM HERBB WP TO RWY 36 2.85 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS GPS RWY 36, ORIG–B.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
NDB RWY 36, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6895 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. NDB RWY 36, ORIG...DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. ADD... PKLOM TO RW36 2.85 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS NDB RWY 36, ORIG–A.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
NBD OR GPS RWY 18, AMDT 3B...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6897 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. NDB OR GPS RWY 178 AMDT 3B...CIRCLING MDA 1540/HAA 444 CAT A. DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTD. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC (MKC). DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO OJ LOM. ADD... FROM FUROR LOM TO RW18 3.00 DEGREES, TCH 40, CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLE NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 18, AMDT 3C.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
LOC RWY 18, AMDT 6A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6898 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. LOC RWY 18, AMDT 6A...CIRCLING MDA 1540/HAA 444 CAT A. DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC (MKC). DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO OJ LOM. ADD... FROM FUROR LOM TO RW18 3.00 DEGREES, TCH 40. CHART PROFILE NOTE...VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLE NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS LOC RWY 18, AMDT 6B.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
LOC RWY 36, ORIG–A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6899 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. LOC RWY 36, ORIG–A...DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC (MKC). DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO PK LOM. ADD... FROM HERBB LOM TO RW36 2.85 DEGREES, TCH 40. THIS IS LOC RWY 36, ORIG–B.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
NDB OR
GPS–B AMDT 2A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6901 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS.

NDB OR GPS–B, AMDT 2A...DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG. DLT KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG MNMS. THIS IS NDB OR GPS–B, AMDT 2B.

Topeka

FORBES FIELD
Kansas
ILS RWY 31, AMDT 9...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7006 /FOE/ FI/P FORBES FIELD, TOPEKA, KS. ILS RWY 31, AMDT 9...CHART... I–FOE 6.80 DME AT RIPLY LOM. CHART NOTE... ADF OR DME REQUIRED. THIS IS ILS RWY 31, AMDT 9A.

Olathe

JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kansas
VOR RWY 36, AMDT 10A...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 7173 /OJC/ FI/P JOHNSON COUNTY EXECUTIVE, OLATHE, KS. VOR RWY 36, AMDT 10A... CIRCLING MDA 1540/HAA 444 CAT A. DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO OJC VOR/DME. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO DESOT INT. DLT NOTE... WHEN CONTROL TOWER CLOSED, USE KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG AND INCR ALL MDAS 80 FEET AND ALL VSBYS ¼ MILE. DLT NOTE...*1620 WITH KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN ALSTG ALT MNMS STANDARD. CHG MISSED APPROACH TO READ... CLIMB TO 3100 VIA RUNWAY HEADING, EXPECT RADAR VECTORS. THIS IS VOR RWY 36, AMDT 10B.

Bangor

BANGOR INTL
Maine
VOR/DME RWY 33 AMDT 6...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/701, /BGR/ FI/P BANGOR INTL, BANGOR, ME. VOR/DME RWY 33 AMDT 6...MNM ALTITUDE AT TOTTE/BGR 9.70 DME (FAF) 2100. ADD FROM TOTTE TO RW33 2.99 DEGREES TCH 57. THIS IS VOR/DME RWY 33 AMDT 6A.

Detroit

DETROIT METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY
Michigan
ILS RWY 21L AMDT 8A...
FDC Date: 09/01/99

FDC 9/6667 /DTW/ FI/P DETROIT METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY, DETROIT, MI. ILS RWY 21L AMDT 8A... GLIDESLOPE ALT AT OMM 2509, TCH 62. DIST GLIDESLOPE ANTENNA TO THLD... 1190 FT. THIS IS ILS RWY 21L AMDT 8B.

Detroit

DETROIT METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY
Michigan
ILS RWY 27R AMDT 10B...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6720/DTW/FI/P DETROIT METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY, DETROIT, MI. ILS RWY 27R AMDT 10B...GLIDESLOPE ALT AT OM 2528 TCH 50. DIST GLIDESLOPE ANTENNA TO THLD... 1000 FT. THIS IS ILS RWY 27R AMDT 10C.

Grayling

GRAYLING AAF
Michigan
VOR RWY 14 AMDT 1...
FDC Date: 09/07/99

FDC 9/6757/55D/FI/P GRAYLING AAF, GRAYLING, MI. VOR RWY 14 AMDT 1...S–R14 MDA 1880/HAT 727 ALL CATS. CIRCLING MDA 1880/HAA 772 ALL CATS. MNM ALT AT GORDN INT 1880 (SEE ASTERISK). THIS IS VOR RWY 14 AMDT 1A.

Mosby

CLAY COUNTY REGIONAL
Missouri
NDB RWY 18, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6913 /GPH/ FI/P CLAY COUNTY REGIONAL, MOSBY, MO, NDB RWY 18, ORIG...DLT ALL REFERENCE TO IRHEF INT. DLT IRHEF FIX MINIMUMS. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC, MKC. DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO GPH NDB. THIS IS NDB RWY 18, ORIG–A.

Mosby

CLAY COUNTY REGIONAL
Missouri
GPS RWY 18, ORIG–A
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6914 /GPH/ FI/P CLAY COUNTY REGIONAL, MOSBY, MO GPS RWY 18, ORIG–A...DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC. DLT TRML RTE FROM MKC VORTAC TO OSRAF WP. THIS IS GPS RWY 18, ORIG–B.

Kansas City

KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN
Missouri
NDB RWY 19, AMDT 16C...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6923 /MKC/ FI/P KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN, KANSAS CITY, MO, NDB RWY 19, AMDT 16C...DELETE ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC. DELETE TERMINAL ROUTE FROM MKC TO KENZY LOM. THIS IS NDB RWY 19, AMDT 16D.

Kansas City

KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN
Missouri
VOR OR GPS RWY 19, AMDT 18A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6927 /MKC/FI/P KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN, KANSAS CITY, MO. VOR OR GPS RWY 19, AMDT 18A...DELETE ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC. DELETE TERMINAL ROUTE FROM MKC TO JAMES INT. THIS IS VOR OR GPS RWY 19, AMDT 18B.

Kansas City

RICHARDS–GEBAUR MEMORIAL
Missouri
ILS RWY 1, AMDT 5...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7129/GVW/ FI/P RICHARDS–GEBAUR MEMORIAL, KANSAS CITY, MO. ILS RWY 1, AMDT 5...DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC. DLT TERMINAL ROUTE FROM MKC TO TAAPS LOM. THIS IS ILS RWY 1, AMDT 5A.

Kansas City

RICHARDS–GEBAUR MEMORIAL
Missouri
NDB RWY 1, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7130 /GVW/ FI/P RICHARDS–GEBAUR MEMORIAL, KANSAS CITY, MO. NDB RWY 1, ORIG...DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC.DLT TERMINAL ROUTE FROM MKC TO TAAPS LOM. THIS IS NDB RWY 1, ORIG–A.

Kansas City

KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN
Missouri
ILS RWY 19, AMDT 20C...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7134/MKC/FI/P KANSAS CITY DOWNTOWN, KANSAS CITY, MO. ILS RWY 19, AMDT 20C...DLT ALL REFERENCE TO KANSAS CITY VORTAC MKC. DLT TERMINAL ROUTE FROM MKC TO KENZY LOM. DLT ALL REFERENCE TO MIDDLE MARKER. THIS IS ILS RWY 19, AMDT 20D.

Great Falls

GREAT FALLS INTL
Montana
VOR OR GPS RWY 21 AMDT 9...
FDC Date: 09/08/99

FDC 9/6839/GTF/FI/P GREAT FALLS INTL, GREAT FALLS, MT. VOR OR GPS RWY 21 AMDT 9...ADD...FROM TRIGG TO RW21 2.81 DEGREES TCH 59. THIS IS VOR OR GPS RWY 21 AMDT 9A.

Kalispell

GLACIER PARK INTL

Montana
VOR OR GPS RWY 30 AMDT 9...
FDC Date: 09/08/99

FDC 9/6840 /FCA/FI/P GLACIER PARK INTL. KALISPELL, MT. VOR OR GPS RWY 30 AMDT 9...ADD...FROM FCA VOR/DME TO RW30 3.60 DEGREES, TCH 50. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS VOR OR GPS RWY 30 AMDT 9A.

Great Falls

GREAT FALLS INTL
Montana
NDB OR GPS RWY 34 AMDT 16...
FDC Date: 09/08/99

FDC 9/6843 /GTF/ FI/P GREAT FALLS INTL, GREAT FALLS, MT. NDB OR GPS RWY 34 AMDT 16...ADD... FROM ITU NDB TO RW34 2.96 DEGREES TCH 50. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 34 AMDT 16A.

Morristown

MORRISTOWN MUNI
New Jersey
NDB OR GPS RWY 23 AMDT 6B...
FDC Date: 09/01/99

FDC 9/6662 /MMU/ FI/P MORRISTOWN MUNI, MORRISTOWN, NJ. NDB OR GPS RWY 23 AMDT 6B...ADD... FROM MOREE (MM) LOM TO RW23 3.01 DEGREES, TCH 60. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 23 AMDT 6C.

Teterboro

TETERBORO
New Jersey
VOR/DME RWY 6 ORIG–A...
FDC Date: 09/01/99

FDC 9/6663 /TEB/ FI/P TETERBORO, TETERBORO, NJ. VOR/DME RWY 6 ORIG–A...ADD... FROM SKILL/TEB 5.00 DME TO RW06 3.13 DEGREES, TCH 53. THIS IS VOR/DME RWY 6 ORIG–B.

Newburgh

STEWART INTL
New York
VOR RWY 27 AMDT 4...
FDC Date: 09/01/99

FDC 9/6658 /SWF/ FI/P STEWART INTL, NEWBURGH, NY. VOR RWY 27 AMDT 4...ADD... FROM SCRUG INT/ IGN 11.50 DME TO RW27 2.97 DEGREES, TCH 50. THIS IS VOR RWY 27 AMDT 4A.

Ashtabula

ASHTABULA COUNTY
Ohio
GPS RWY 26 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7154 /HZY/ FI/P ASHTABULA COUNTY, ASHTABULA, OH. GPS RWY 26 ORIG...DELETE ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING MINIMUMS. DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL...THRU...ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING. ADD... FROM CUNYE TO RW26... 3.08 DEGREES, TCH 45. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS GPS RWY 26 ORIG–A.

Ashtabula

ASHTABULA COUNTY
Ohio
GPS RWY 8 AMDT 1...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7155 /HZY/ FI/P ASHTABULA COUNTY, ASHTABULA, OH. GPS RWY 8 AMDT 1...DELETE ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING MINIMUMS. DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL...THRU...ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING. ADD... FROM DIGAW TO RW08... 2.92 DEGREES, TCH 45. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS GPS RWY 8 AMDT 1A.

Ashtabula

ASHTABULA COUNTY
Ohio
VOR RWY 8, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7156 /HZY/ FI/P ASHTABULA COUNTY, ASHTABULA, OH. VOR RWY 8, ORIG...DELETE ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING MINIMUMS. DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL...THRU...ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING. ADD... FROM JFN VOR/DME TO RW26... 3.23 DEGREES, TCH 45. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS VOR RWY 8 ORIG–A.

Ashtabula

ASHTABULA COUNTY
Ohio
VOR/DME RWY 26 AMDT 6...
FDC Date: 09/13/99

FDC 9/7157 /HZY/FI/P ASHTABULA COUNTY, ASHTABULA, OH. VOR/ DME RWY 26 AMDT 6...DELETE ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING MINIMUMS. DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL...THRU...ERIE ALTIMETER SETTING. ADD... FROM ARETT TO RW26... 3.08 DEGREES, TCH 45. CHART PROFILE NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS VOR/DME RWY 26 AMDT 6A.

North Bend

NORTH BEND MUNI
Oregon
ILS RWY 4 AMDT 5...
FDC Date: 08/31/99

FDC 9/6635 /OTH/ FI/P NORTH BEND MUNI, NORTH BEND, OR. ILS RWY 4 AMDT 5...CHART PLANVIEW NOTE... ADF REQUIRED. DELETE ALL REFERENCES TO MIDDLE MARKER. THIS IS ILS RWY 4 AMDT 5A.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
ILS RWY 2, ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6691 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/ YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. ILS RWY 2, ORIG...S–ILS VIS 1/2 ALL CATS. S–LOC VIS CAT A/B 1/2, CAT C/D 3/4. DELETE NOTE... 'INOPERATIVE TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO S–LOC 2 CAT C'. THIS IS ILS RWY 2, ORIG–A.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
VOR/DME RNAV RWY 2, AMDT 4D...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6692 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/ YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. VOR/DME RNAV RWY 2, AMDT 4D...S–2 ALL CATS HAT 453. CAT A/B VIS 1/2, CAT C VIS 3/4, CAT D VIS 1. TDZE... 667; RWY 2 THLD ELEV 667. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 1200/HAA 533. DELETE NOTE... 'INOPERATIVE TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO CAT C'. ADD... FROM 5 NM FROM MAP WP TO RWY 02 2.82 DEGREES, TCH 35. THIS IS VOR/DME RNAV RWY 2, AMDT 4E.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
VOR OR GPS–A, AMDT 9B...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6693 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/ YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. VOR OR GPS–A, AMDT 9B...CIRCLING CAT C MDA 1200/HAA 533. THIS IS VOR OR GPS–A, AMDT 9C.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
GPS RWY 2, ORIG–B...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6694 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/ YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. GPS RWY 2, ORIG–B...S–2 VIS A/B 1/2, CAT C VIS 1, CAT D 1 1/4. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 1200/ HAA 533. DELETE NOTE... 'INOPERATIVE TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO CAT C/' ADD... FROM AZAKAWP TO RWY 023.01 DEGREES, TCH 35. THIS IS GPS RWY 2, ORIG–C.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
NDB RWY 2, ORIG–C...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6695 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. NDB RWY 2, ORIG–C...S–2HAA513 ALL CATS. VIS CAT C1. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 1200/HAA533. TDZE... 667; RWY 2 THLD ELEV... 677. MIN ALTITUDE AT RALLY LOM 2500. PT MIN ALT 2500. MISSED APPROACH... CLIMB TO 1500 THEN CLIMBING LEFT TURN TO 2500 DIRECT UZLOM AND HOLD. TERMINAL ROUTE FROM FML VORTAC TO RALLY LOM MIN ALT 2500. TERMINAL ROUTE FROM RICHE INT TO RALLY LOM MIN ALT 2500. DELETE NOTE... 'INOPERATIVE TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO CAT C'. ADD... FROM UZ LOM TO RWY02 3.08 DEGREES, TCH 35. THIS IS NDB RWY 2, ORIG–D.

Rock Hill

ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD
South Carolina
GPS RWY 20, ORIG–B...
FDC Date: 09/02/99

FDC 9/6696 /UZA/ FI/P ROCK HILL/YORK COUNTY/BRYANT FIELD, ROCK HILL, SC. GPS RWY 20, ORIG–B...S–20 HAT 438 ALL CATS. TDZE... 662; RWY 20 THLD ELEV... 661. CIRCLING CAT C MDA 1200/HAA 533. ADD... FROM TIPDY WP TO RY20 3.01 DEGREES, TCH 39. THIS IS GPS RWY 20, ORIG–C.

Jackson

MCKELLER-SIPES REGIONAL
Tennessee
GPS RWY 20 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6873 /MKL/ FI/P MCKELLER-SIPES REGIONAL, JACKSON, TN. GPS RWY 20 ORIG...S–20 CAT D VIS 1–1/4. THIS IS GPS RWY 20 ORIG–A.

Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS/WILLIAMSBURG INTL
Virginia
NBD OR GPS RWY 20, AMDT 3C...
FDC Date: 09/02/99
THIS REPLACES NOTAM 9/6472

FDC 9/6708/PHF/FI/P NEWPORT NEWS/WILLIAMSBURG INTL, NEWPORT NEWS, VA. NDB OR GPS RWY 20, AMDT 3C...DISTANCE FAF TO THLD... 3.31NM. ADD... FROM FLAWS INT TO RW20 2.89 DEGREES, TCH 42. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 20, AMDT 3D.

Newport News

NEWPORT/NEWS/WILLIAMSBURG INTL
Virginia
NDB OR GPS RWY 2 AMDT 4A...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6946/PHF/FI/P NEWPORT NEWS/WILLIAMSBURG INTL, NEWPORT NEWS, VA. NDB OR GPS RWY 2 AMDT 4A...S–2... MDA 660/HAT 620 ALL CATS. CIRCLING... MDA 660/HAA 617 ALL CATS. VIS CAT C 1 ¾. MSA FROM HENRY (PJS) NDB 090 TO 270 2300, 270 TO 090 1800. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 2 AMDT 4B.

Orange

ORANGE COUNTY
Virginia
NDB RWY 7 AMDT 1...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7057/OMH/FI/P ORANGE COUNTY, ORANGE, VA. NDB RWY 7 AMDT 1...TERMINAL ROUTE...PT L SIDE OF CRS 265.00 OUTBOUND 3000 FT WITHIN 10 MILES OF COG NDB. CHART BEARING FROM COG NDB TO RWY 7, 079 DEGREES, THIS IS NDB RWY 7 AMDT 1A.

Martinsburg

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL/SHEPHERD FIELD
West Virginia
LOC/DME BC RWY 8 AMDT 5A...
FDC Date: 09/07/99
THIS REPLACES FDC 9/6639

FDC 9/6761/MRB/FI/P EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL/SHEPHERD FIELD, MARTINSBURG, WV. LOC/DME BC RWY 8 AMDT 5A...ADD... FROM GERRA/MRB 12.50 DME TO RWY 82.99 DEGREES TCH 45. PROFILE/PLAN VIEW... CHANGE NAME BITTO BCM TO BIITO BCM. THIS IS LOC/DME BC RWY 8 AMDT 5B.

Big Piney

PINEY-MARBLETON
Wyoming
VOR RWY 31 AMDT 3...
FDC Date: 08/31/99

FDC 9/6615/BPI/FI/P PINEY-MARBLETON, BIG PINEY, WY. VOR RWY 31 ADMT 3...DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL ALSTG ON UNICOM. PROC NA WHEN BIG PINEY WYOMING ALSTG NOT AVBL. THIS IS VOR RWY 31 AMDT 3A.

Big Piney

BIG PINEY-MARBLETON
Wyoming
GPS RWY 31, ORIG...
FDC Date: 08/31/99

FDC 9/6616 /BPI/FI/P BIG PINEY-MARBLETON, BIG PINEY, WY. GPS RWY 31, ORIG...DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL ALSTG ON CTAF. WHEN NOT RECEIVED PROC NA. ADD... FROM HICDE WP TO RWY 31 2.69 DEGREES TCH 30. CHART NOTE... VGSI AND DESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS GPS RWY 31 ORIG–A.

Casper

NATRONA COUNTY INTL
Wyoming
VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 21 ADMT 7...
FDC Date: 09/09/99

FDC 9/6875/CPR/FI/P NATRONA COUNTY INTL, CASPER, WY. VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 21 AMDT 7...ADD... FROM ANNVA TO RW21 3.55 DEGREES TCH 55, CHART PROFILE NOTE...VGSI AND SESCENT ANGLES NOT COINCIDENT. THIS IS VOR/DME OR TACAN OR GPS RWY 21 AMDT 7A.

Pinedale

RALPH WENZ FIELD
Wyoming
NDB OR GPS RWY 29 ORIG...
FDC Date: 09/10/99

FDC 9/7009/PNA/FI/P RALPH WENZ FIELD, PINEDALE, WY. NDB OR GPS RWY 29 ORIG...DELETE NOTE... OBTAIN LOCAL ALTIMETER ON CTAF; WHEN NOT AVAILABLE PROCEDURE NOT AUTHORIZED. THIS IS NDB OR GPS RWY 29 ORIG–A.

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BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 876

[Docket No. 99N–4027]

Medical Devices; Gastroenterology and Urology Devices; Classification of the Electrogastrography System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is classifying the electrogastrography system (EGG) into class II (special controls). The special controls that will apply to the EGG system are restriction to prescription use, certain labeling requirements, design requirements, and data collection requirements. The agency is taking this action in response to a petition submitted under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) as

amended by the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, the Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990, and the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997. The agency is classifying the EGG system into class II (special controls) in order to provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device.

DATES: This rule becomes effective October 25, 1999. The reclassification was effective August 20, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Y. Neuland, Center for Devices and Radiological Health (HFZ–470), Food and Drug Administration, 9200 Corporate Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850, 301–594–1220

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the act (21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)), devices that were not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (the amendments), generally referred to as postamendments devices, are classified automatically by statute into class III without any FDA rulemaking process. These devices remain in class III and require premarket approval, unless and until the device is classified or reclassified into class I or II or FDA issues an order finding the device to be substantially equivalent, in accordance with section 513(i) of the act, to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. The agency determines whether new devices are substantially equivalent to previously marketed devices by means of premarket notification procedures in section 510(k) of the act (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807) of FDA's regulations.

Section 513(f)(2) of the act provides that any person who submits a premarket notification under section 510(k) of the act for a device that has not previously been classified may, within 30 days after receiving an order classifying the device in class III under section 513(f)(1) of the act, request FDA to classify the device under the criteria set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the act. FDA shall, within 60 days of receiving such a request, classify the device by written order. This classification shall be the initial classification of the device. Within 30 days after the issuance of an order classifying the device, FDA must publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing such classification.

In accordance with section 513(f)(1) of the act, FDA issued an order on July 2, 1999, classifying the 3CPM EGG Machine in class III, because it was not substantially equivalent to a device that was introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or a device which was subsequently reclassified into class I or class II. On July 12, 1999, the 3CPM Co., Inc., submitted a petition requesting classification of the 3CPM EGG Machine under section 513(f)(2) of the act. The manufacturer recommended that the device be classified into class II.

In accordance with 513(f)(2) of the act, FDA reviewed the petition in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in 513(a)(1) of the act. Devices are to be classified into class II if general controls, by themselves, are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use. After review of the information submitted in the petition and the medical literature, FDA determined that the EGG system can be classified in class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA believes these special controls will provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device.

The device is assigned the generic name ''electrogastrography system,'' and it is identified as a device used to measure gastric myoelectrical activity as an aid in the diagnosis of gastric motility disorders. The device system includes the external recorder, amplifier, skin electrodes, strip chart, cables, analytical software, and other accessories.

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device: (1) Misdiagnosis due to erroneous data output and (2) misuse of the device and misinterpretation of the system results by an untrained individual.

FDA believes that the special controls described below address these risks and provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. Therefore, on August 20, 1999, FDA issued an order to the petitioner classifying the device as described previously into class II subject to the special controls described below. Additionally, FDA is codifying the classification of this device by adding § 876.1735.

In addition to the general controls of the act, the 3CPM EGG Machine is subject to the following special controls: (1) The sale, distribution and use of this device are restricted to prescription use in accordance with 21 CFR 801.109. (2) The labeling must include specific instructions: (a) To describe proper patient set-up prior to the start of the test, including the proper placement of electrodes; (b) to describe how background data should be gathered and used to eliminate artifact in the data signal; (c) to describe the test protocol (including the measurement of baseline data) that may be followed to obtain the EGG signal; and (d) to explain how data results may be interpreted. (3) The device design should ensure that the EGG signal is distinguishable from background noise that may interfere with the true gastric myoelectric signal. (4) Data should be collected to demonstrate that the device has adequate precision and the EGG signal is reproducible and is interpretable.

Section 510(m) of the act provides that FDA may exempt a class II device from the premarket notification requirements under section 510(k) of the act, if FDA determines that premarket notification is not necessary to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device. FDA has determined premarket notification is necessary to provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of this type of device and, therefore, the type of device is not exempt from premarket notification requirements. Thus, persons who intend to market this type of device must submit to FDA a premarket notification, prior to marketing the device, which contains information about the EGG system they intend to market.

II. Environmental Impact

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.34(b) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

III. Analysis of Impacts

FDA has examined the impacts of the final rule under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4). Executive Order 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The agency believes that this final rule is consistent with the regulatory philosophy and principles identified in the Executive Order. In addition, the

final rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by the Executive Order and so it is not subject to review under the Executive Order.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires agencies to analyze regulatory options that would minimize any significant impact of a rule on small entities. Reclassification of these devices from class III to class II will relieve manufacturers of the device of the cost of complying with the premarket approval requirements of section 515 of the act (21 U.S.C. 360e), and may permit small potential competitors to enter the marketplace by lowering their costs. The agency, therefore, certifies that the final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. In addition, this final rule will not impose costs of $100 million or more on either the private sector or State, local, and tribal governments in the aggregate and, therefore, a summary statement of analysis under section 202(a) of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act is not required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This final rule contains no collections of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 is not required.

V. Reference

The following reference has been placed on display in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

1. Petition from 3CPM Co., Inc., dated July 12, 1999.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 876 is amended as follows:

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 876

Medical devices.

PART 876—GASTROENTEROLOGY–UROLOGY DEVICES

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 876 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360l, 371.

2. Section 876.1735 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

§ 876.1735 Electrogastrography system.

(a) *Identification*. An electrogastrography system (EGG) is a device used to measure gastric myoelectrical activity as an aid in the diagnosis of gastric motility disorders. The device system includes the external recorder, amplifier, skin electrodes, strip chart, cables, analytical software, and other accessories.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (Special Controls). The special controls are as follows:

(1) The sale, distribution and use of this device are restricted to prescription use in accordance with § 801.109 of this chapter.

(2) The labeling must include specific instructions:

(i) To describe proper patient set-up prior to the start of the test, including the proper placement of electrodes;

(ii) To describe how background data should be gathered and used to eliminate artifact in the data signal;

(iii) To describe the test protocol (including the measurement of baseline data) that may be followed to obtain the EGG signal; and

(iv) To explain how data results may be interpreted.

(3) The device design should ensure that the EGG signal is distinguishable from background noise that may interfere with the true gastric myoelectric signal.

(4) Data should be collected to demonstrate that the device has adequate precision and the EGG signal is reproducible and is interpretable.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

Linda S. Kahan,

Deputy Director for Regulations Policy, Center for Devices and Radiological Health.

[FR Doc. 99–24791 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD01–99–162]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Hackensack River, NJ

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

SUMMARY: The Commander, First Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the drawbridge operation regulations governing the operation of the Portal Bridge, mile 5.0, across the Hackensack River in Little Snake Hill, New Jersey. This deviation allows the bridge owner to keep the bridge in the closed position from 9 p.m. on September 24, 1999, to 9 a.m. on September 25, 1999, and from 9 p.m. on September 25, 1999, to 9 a.m. on September 26, 1999. This deviation is necessary to facilitate the rehabilitation of the signal and switch system at the bridge.

DATES: This deviation is effective from September 24, 1999, to September 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Judy Yee, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, at (212) 668–7165.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Portal Bridge, mile 5.0, across the Hackensack River has vertical clearances of 23 feet at mean high water, and 28 feet at mean low water in the closed position. The current operating regulations listed at 33 CFR 117.723(c) require the bridge to open on signal; except that, from Monday through Friday, except federal holidays, the draw need not open from 7:20 a.m. to 9:20 a.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 6:50 p.m. At all other times, an opening may not be delayed for more than ten minutes, unless the drawtender and the vessel operator agree to a longer delay.

The bridge owner, AMTRAK, requested a temporary deviation from the operating regulations for the Portal Bridge in order to rehabilitate the signal and switch system at the bridge. This work will require the Portal Bridge to remain in the closed position from 9 p.m. on September 24, 1999, to 9 a.m. on September 25, 1999, and from 9 p.m. on September 25, 1999, to 9 a.m. on September 26, 1999. Vessels that can pass under the bridge without an opening may do so at all times during the closed periods. This work is essential for public safety and the continued operation of the bridge.

Thirty days notice to the Coast Guard for approval of this maintenance repair was not given by the bridge owner and was not required because this work involves vital, unscheduled maintenance that must be performed without undue delay.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(c), this work will be performed with all due speed in order to return the bridge to normal operation as soon as possible. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: September 14, 1999.

Robert F. Duncan,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 99–24800 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MD069–3031a and MD070–3031a; FRL–6440–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Control of Volatile Organic Compounds From Vinegar Generators and Leather Coating Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving two State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Maryland. These revisions include new regulations which establish and require volatile organic compound (VOC) emission control requirements for vinegar generators and leather coating operations. The intended effect of this action is to approve two new regulations to control VOCs into the Maryland SIP in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on November 22, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by October 25, 1999. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed to Kathleen Henry, Chief, Permits and Technical Assessment Branch, Mailcode 3AP11, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; and the Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marilyn Powers, (215) 814–2308, or by e-mail at powers.marilyn@epamail.epa.gov. While information may be requested via e-mail, comments must be submitted in writing to the above EPA Region III address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 7, 1998, the State of Maryland submitted two formal revisions to its State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revisions consist of amendments to existing Maryland state regulation COMAR 26.11.19, ''Control of Volatile Organic Compounds from Specific Sources''. The purpose of the amendments to COMAR 26.11.19 is to establish new regulations for VOC emission control requirements for two source categories: Vinegar Generators and Leather Coating Operations. This revision was submitted to satisfy the requirements of sections 182 and 184 of the Clean Air Act to implement reasonably available control technology (RACT) on major sources of VOCS.

A. Summary of the SIP Revisions

Existing SIP-approved COMAR 26.11.19 establishes control requirements of VOC emissions from specific sources. The amendments to COMAR 26.11.19 establish new regulations for vinegar generators and leather coating operations, which are sources of VOC emissions. The new regulations require RACT for these specific source categories. COMAR 26.11.19.22 (Regulation .22) establishes VOC emission control requirements for vinegar generators and COMAR 26.11.19.24 (Regulation .24) establishes VOC emission control requirements for leather coating operations. COMAR 26.11.19.22 and 26.11.19.24 apply statewide to facilities with a total VOC emission rate of 20 pounds or more per day. A summary of the provisions of each regulation is provided below.

Requirements for Vinegar Generators—COMAR 26.11.19.22

Installation of a scrubber-absorber system with an overall control efficiency of 85 percent or more is required. After initial stack testing, a stack test to demonstrate compliance must be completed every five years, or upon request of the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Stack test results must be submitted to MDE within 60 days after completion of each test. A water flow meter must be installed on each scrubber-absorber system, with continuous monitoring of the water flow. The water flow rate to the scrubber-absorber shall be as prescribed in the source's operating permit. Water flow data must be recorded and maintained for at least three years and made available to the MDE on request.

Requirements for Leather Coating Operations—COMAR 26.11.19.24

One of the following two methods must be used to reduce emissions:

The use of coatings not exceeding 3.5 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating applied minus water and exempt solvents, or installation of a control device that reduces overall facility VOC emissions by 85 percent or more. If compliance is achieved through the use of low VOC coatings, a list of all coatings used to achieve compliance must be submitted to MDE. Monthly records must be maintained showing the total volume of each coating used and the total facility VOC emissions. If compliance is achieved through the use of a control device, an initial stack test must be performed followed by stack testing every three years to demonstrate compliance. Stack test results must be submitted to MDE within 60 days after completion of each test. For each method, records must be maintained on site for at least three years, and made available to MDE upon request.

B. EPA's Evaluation of the SIP Revisions

EPA has determined that the control requirements of COMAR 26.11.19.22 and 26.11.19.24 constitute an acceptable level of RACT on vinegar generators and leather coating operations, respectively.

EPA is approving this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision should adverse comments be filed. This rule will be effective November 22, 1999 without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comments by October 25, 1999. If EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule informing the public that the rule will not take effect. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this rule. Parties interested in commenting should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this rule will be effective on November 22, 1999 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule.

I. Final Action

EPA is approving the new regulations COMAR 26.11.19.22 Control of VOCs from Vinegar Generators and COMAR 26.11.19.24 Control of VOCs from Leather Operations submitted by the State of Maryland on April 7, 1998, as revisions to the Maryland SIP.

II. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from review under E.O. 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review.''

B. Executive Order 12875

Under E.O. 12875, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a state, local, or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, E.O. requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected state, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, E.O. 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of state, local, and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.'' Today's rule does not create a mandate on state, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of E.O. 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13045

E.O. 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that the EPA determines (1) is ''economically significant,'' as defined under E.O. 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 because it is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by E.O. 12866, and it does not address an environmental health or safety risk that would have a disproportionate effect on children.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under E.O. 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly affects or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.'' Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of E.O. 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

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. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

G. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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).

H. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action to approve revisions to Maryland's SIP to control VOCs from two source categories (vinegar generators and leather coating

operations) must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 22, 1999. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 3, 1999.

W. Michael McCabe,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52, subpart V of chapter I, title 40 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart V—Maryland

2. Section 52.1070 is amended by adding paragraphs (c) (137) and (138) as follows:

§ 52.1070 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(137) Revision to the Maryland State Implementation Plan submitted on April 7, 1998 by the Maryland Department of the Environment establishing reasonably available control technology (RACT) for two additional VOC source category under COMAR 26.11.19, ''Volatile Organic Compounds from Specific Processes.''

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Letter dated April 7, 1998 from the Maryland Department of the Environment transmitting revisions to Maryland's air quality regulation COMAR 26.11.19, adopted by the Secretary of the Environment on July 15, 1997 and effective August 11, 1997.

(B) New regulations COMAR 26.11.19.22 ''Control of Volatile Organic Compounds from Vinegar Generators''.

(ii) Additional Material—Remainder of Maryland Department of the Environment's April 7, 1998 submittals pertaining to Vinegar Generators.

(138) Revision to the Maryland State Implementation Plan submitted on April 7, 1998 by the Maryland Department of the Environment establishing reasonably available control technology (RACT) for an additional VOC source category under COMAR 26.11.19, ''Volatile Organic Compounds from Specific Processes.''

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Letter dated April 7, 1998 from the Maryland Department of the Environment transmitting revisions to Maryland's air quality regulation COMAR 26.11.19, adopted by the Secretary of the Environment on July 15, 1997 and effective August 11, 1997.

(B) New regulation COMAR 26.11.19.24 ''Control of Volatile Organic Compounds from Leather Coating Operations''.

(ii) Additional Material—Remainder of Maryland Department of the Environment's April 7, 1998 submittals pertaining to Leather Coating Operations.

[FR Doc. 99–24686 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[CA 013–MSWa; FRL–6439–9]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: California

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving the California State Plan for implementing the emissions guidelines (EG) applicable to existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. The Plan was submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for the State of California to satisfy requirements of section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (the Act).

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on November 22, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives relevant adverse comments by October 25, 1999. If EPA receives such comments, then it will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted to Andrew Steckel at the Region IX office listed below. Copies of the submitted Plan and EPA's evaluation report are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted Plan are available for inspection at the following locations:

Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95812

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia A. Bowlin, (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901, Telephone: (415) 744–1188.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 111(d) of the Act, EPA has established procedures whereby States submit plans to control certain existing sources of ''designated pollutants.'' Designated pollutants are defined as pollutants for which a standard of performance for new sources applies under section 111 but which are not ''criteria pollutants'' (i.e., pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are set pursuant to sections 108 and 109 of the Act) or hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) regulated under section 112 of the Act. As required by section 111(d) of the Act, EPA established a process at 40 CFR part 60, subpart B, which States must follow in adopting and submitting a section 111(d) plan. Whenever EPA promulgates new source performance standards (NSPS) that control a designated pollutant, EPA establishes EG in accordance with 40 CFR 60.22 which contain information pertinent to the control of the designated pollutant from that NSPS source category (i.e., the ''designated facility'' as defined at 40 CFR 60.21(b)). Thus, a State's section 111(d) plan for a designated facility must comply with the EG for that source category as well as 40 CFR part 60, subpart B (40 CFR 60.23 through 60.26).

On March 12, 1996, EPA promulgated NSPS for new MSW landfills at 40 CFR part 60, subpart WWW (Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills) and EG for existing MSW landfills at 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills) (see 61 FR 9905). The pollutants regulated by the NSPS and EG are MSW landfill emissions, which contain a mixture of volatile organic compounds (VOC), other organic compounds, methane, and HAPs. VOC emissions contribute to ozone formation which can result in adverse effects to

human health and vegetation. The health effects of HAPs include cancer, respiratory irritation, and damage to the nervous system. Methane emissions contribute to global climate change and can result in fires or explosions when they accumulate in structures on or off the landfill site. To determine whether control is required, nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) are measured as a surrogate for MSW landfill emissions. Thus, NMOC is considered the designated pollutant. The designated facility which is subject to the EG is each existing MSW landfill (as defined in 40 CFR 60.32c) for which construction, reconstruction or modification was commenced before May 30, 1991.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.23(a), States were required within nine months after promulgation of subpart Cc (by December 12, 1996) to submit either a plan to implement and enforce the EG or, if there are no existing MSW landfills subject to the EG in the State, a negative declaration letter.

EPA published a direct final rulemaking on June 16, 1998, in which EPA amended 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc (and subpart WWW) to add clarifying language, make editorial amendments, and to correct typographical errors (see 63 FR 32743). EPA published additional technical amendments and corrections on February 24, 1999 (see 64 FR 9258). These amendments did not change the submittal date or the requirements for State plans for existing MSW landfills.

On September 26, 1997, CARB submitted to EPA the California State Plan for implementing subpart Cc. CARB submitted amendments to the California State Plan on June 26, 1998; November 9, 1998; and July 14, 1999.

The submitted Plan controls existing MSW landfills in the following sixteen (16) air districts: Amador County Air Pollution Control District (APCD), Butte County Air Quality Management District (AQMD), Feather River AQMD, Glenn County APCD, Kern County APCD, Lake County AQMD, Monterey Bay Unified APCD, Placer County APCD, Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD, San Diego County APCD, Santa Barbara County APCD, Shasta County AQMD, South Coast AQMD, Tehama County APCD, Ventura County APCD, and Yolo-Solano AQMD.

Each of the following nine (9) districts submitted a negative declaration letter to CARB certifying that there are no existing MSW landfills in the district that are subject to the control requirements of the emission guidelines: Colusa County APCD, El Dorado County APCD, Great Basin Unified APCD, Lassen County APCD, Mariposa County APCD, North Coast Unified AQMD, Northern Sierra AQMD, Northern Sonoma County APCD, and Tuolumne County APCD. Because these districts have no existing MSW landfills, they are not required to develop enforceable mechanisms to implement the EG.

The California State Plan, as submitted, does not apply to landfills in the following ten (10) air districts: Antelope Valley APCD, Bay Area AQMD, Calaveras County APCD, Imperial County APCD, Mendocino County AQMD, Modoc County APCD, Mojave Desert AQMD, San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD, San Luis Obispo County APCD, and Siskiyou County APCD. Existing landfills in these districts will be subject to the requirements of the Federal Plan upon its promulgation until EPA receives and approves each district's portion of the California State Plan.

The following provides a brief discussion of the requirements for an approvable State plan for existing MSW landfills and EPA's review of the California State Plan with respect to those requirements. A detailed discussion of the State Plan and EPA's evaluation can be found in the Technical Support Document for the California Plan (8/99).

II. Review of the California MSW Landfill Plan

EPA has reviewed the California section 111(d) plan for existing MSW landfills against the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subparts B and Cc, as follows:

A. Identification of Enforceable State Mechanism for Implementing the EG

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.24(a) requires that the section 111(d) plan include emissions standards, defined in 40 CFR 60.21(f) as ''a legally enforceable regulation setting forth an allowable rate of emissions into the atmosphere, or prescribing equipment specifications for control of air pollution emissions.'' In the State of California, local air quality management and air pollution control districts (districts) have primary responsibility for control of stationary air pollution sources, such as MSW landfills. Therefore, each district with designated facilities is required to develop a regulation or other enforceable mechanism to implement the EG. The districts in the following table have adopted local rules to control air emissions from existing landfills in their jurisdictions and thus, have met the requirement of 40 CFR 60.24(a) to have legally enforceable emission standards:

District name	Rule No.	Date of adoption
Amador County APCD	1000	February 25, 1997.
Butte County AQMD	246	January 15, 1998.
Feather River AQMD	3.18	June 2, 1997.
Glenn County APCD	104	May 18, 1999.
Kern County APCD	422.1	January 8, 1998.
Lake County AQMD	411	October 15, 1996.
Monterey Bay Unified APCD	437	October 16, 1996.
Placer County APCD	237	August 14, 1997.
Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD	485	November 6, 1997.
San Diego County APCD	59.1	June 17, 1998.
Santa Barbara County APCD	341	September 18, 1997.
Shasta County AQMD	3.29	February 25, 1997.
South Coast AQMD	1150.1	April 10, 1998.
Tehama County APCD	4.33	June 3, 1997.
Ventura County APCD	74.17.1	March 10, 1998.
Yolo-Solano AQMD	2.38	March 12, 1997.

B. Demonstration of Legal Authority

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.26 requires that the section 111(d) plan demonstrate that the State has legal authority to adopt and implement the emission standards and compliance schedules. The State's Attorney General has certified that the districts have sufficient legal authority to adopt and enforce rules governing MSW landfills and that CARB has sufficient legal authority to develop this MSW landfill plan. The State statutes providing such authority are contained in the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC).

C. Inventory of Existing MSW Landfills in the State Affected by the State Plan

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.25(a) requires that the section 111(d) plan include a complete source inventory of all designated facilities regulated by the EG: existing MSW landfills (i.e., those MSW landfills that constructed, reconstructed, or modified prior to May 30, 1991) that have accepted waste since November 8, 1987 or have additional capacity for future waste deposition (see 40 CFR 60.32c(a)(1)). CARB has submitted an inventory of all existing MSW landfills in California as part of the State Plan.

D. Inventory of Emissions From Existing MSW Landfills in the State

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.25(a) requires that the 111(d) plan include an emissions inventory that estimates emissions of the designated pollutant regulated by the EG: NMOC. CARB has submitted an estimate of annual NMOC emissions from the landfills in the source inventory as part of the State Plan. CARB used the Landfill Air Emissions Estimation Model and AP–42 emission factors to estimate the NMOC emissions.

E. Emission Standards for MSW Landfills

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.24(c) specifies that the State plan must include emission standards that are no less stringent than the EG (except as specified in 40 CFR 60.24(f) which allows for less stringent emission limitations on a case-by-case basis if certain conditions are met). In general, the districts' regulations require existing MSW landfills to comply with the same equipment design criteria and level of control as prescribed in subpart Cc. In some cases, district rules contain emission standards that are more stringent than subpart Cc, as allowed by 40 CFR 60.24(g). These requirements are discussed in more detail in EPA's evaluation report.

In addition, most of the rules in the California State Plan incorporate the wording in 40 CFR 60.33c(a)(2) as published on March 16, 1996 and, therefore, may be construed as more stringent than Subpart Cc, as amended. The June 16, 1998 amendments changed the wording ''or'' in 40 CFR 60.33c(a)(2) to ''and'' to clarify that if a landfill design capacity is less than either 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million cubic meters, the landfill is exempt from all provisions of subpart Cc except the requirement to submit a design capacity report. This issue is discussed in more detail in EPA's evaluation report.

Because the California State Plan contains emission standards that are no less stringent than the EG, EPA has determined that the Plan meets the requirements of 60.24(c).

F. A Process for State Review and Approval of Site-Specific Gas Collection and Control System Design Plans

Subpart Cc at 40 CFR 60.33c(b) requires State plans to include a process for State review and approval of site-specific design plans for required gas collection and control systems. The process for district review and approval of site-specific gas collection and control systems is specified in the State Plan. Thus, California's section 111(d) plan adequately addresses this requirement.

G. Compliance Schedules

The State's section 111(d) plan must include a compliance schedule that owners and operators of affected MSW landfills must meet in complying with the requirements of the plan. Subpart Cc at 40 CFR 60.36c provides that planning, awarding of contracts, and installation of air emission collection and control equipment capable of meeting the EG must be accomplished within 30 months of the date on which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year. The district regulations contain the same compliance schedule as subpart Cc.

H. Testing, Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Subpart Cc at 40 CFR 60.34c specifies the testing and monitoring provisions that State plans must include (60.34c specifically refers to the requirements found in 40 CFR 60.754 to 60.756), and 40 CFR 60.35c specifies the reporting and recordkeeping requirements (60.35c refers to the requirements found in 40 CFR 60.757 and 60.758). The California district landfill regulations incorporate by reference the requirements found in 40 CFR 60.754 to 60.758. Thus, the State Plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR 60.34c and 60.35c.

I. A Record of Public Hearings on the State Plan

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.23 contains the requirements for public hearings that must be met by the State in adopting a section 111(d) plan. California fulfilled the public process requirements for section 111(d) State Plans through the district rulemaking procedures. CARB included documents in the Plan submittal demonstrating that the districts complied with these requirements, as well as the State's administrative procedures. Therefore, EPA finds that California has met this requirement.

J. Submittal of Annual State Progress Reports to EPA

Subpart B at 40 CFR 60.25(e) and (f) requires States to submit to EPA annual reports on the progress of plan enforcement. The first progress report must be submitted by the State one year after EPA approval of the State plan. California committed in its section 111(d) plan to submit annual progress reports to EPA through the reporting of data to CEIDARS II and AIRS/AFS. Therefore, EPA finds that California has adequately met this requirement.

In summary, EPA finds that the California State Plan meets all of the requirements applicable to such plans in 40 CFR part 60, subparts B and Cc.

III. Final Action

Based on the rationale discussed above, EPA is approving the State of California section 111(d) plan for the control of landfill gas emissions from existing MSW landfills.[1] As provided by 40 CFR 60.28(c), any revisions to the California State Plan or associated regulations will not be considered part of the applicable plan until submitted by the CARB in accordance with 40 CFR 60.28 (a) or (b), as applicable, and until approved by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart B.

The EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial action and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the 111(d) plan should relevant adverse or critical comments be filed. This rule will be effective November 22, 1999 without

[1] The State did not submit evidence of authority to regulate existing MSW landfills in Indian Country; therefore, EPA is not approving this Plan as it relates to those sources.

further notice unless the Agency receives relevant adverse comments by October 25, 1999.

If EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a document withdrawing the final rule and informing the public that the rule did not take effect. All public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective on November 22, 1999 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any section 111(d) plan. Each request for revision to the section 111(d) plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review.''

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a state, local, or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected state, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of state, local, and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.'' Today's rule does not create a mandate on state, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have 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 rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly affects or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.''

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. 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. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because State Plan approvals under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal State Plan approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning State Plans on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated 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, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal

governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

G. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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).

H. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 22, 1999. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Non-methane organic compounds, Methane, Municipal solid waste landfills, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

David P. Howekamp,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

40 CFR part 62 is amended as follows:

PART 62—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

2. The heading of subpart F is revised to read as follows:

Subpart F—California

3. Subpart F is amended by adding a new undesignated center heading preceding § 62.1100 to read as follows:

Plan for the Control of Designated Pollutants From Existing Facilities (Section 111(d) Plan)

4. Section 62.1100 is amended by adding and reserving paragraphs (b)(4) and (c)(4) and by adding paragraphs (b)(5) and (c)(5) to read as follows:

§ 62.1100 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) [Reserved]

(5) State of California's Section 111(d) Plan For Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, submitted on September 26, 1997, June 26, 1998, November 9, 1998, and July 14, 1999 by the California Air Resources Board.

(c) * * *

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Existing municipal solid waste landfills.

5. Subpart F is amended by adding a new undesignated center heading and § 62.1115 to read as follows:

Landfill Gas Emissions From Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

§ 62.1115 Identification of sources.

The plan applies to existing municipal solid waste landfills for which construction, reconstruction, or modification was commenced before May 30, 1991, as described in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc.

[FR Doc. 99–24257 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300920; FRL–6381–9]

RIN 2070–AB78

Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of spinosad in or on succulent shelled pea and bean legumes at 0.02 parts per million (ppm), dried shell pea and bean (except soybean) legumes at 0.02 ppm, and wheat (flour, bran, middlings, and shorts, only) at 0.15 ppm; cucurbit vegetables at 0.30 ppm; edible-podded legume vegetables at 0.30 ppm; soybeans at 0.02 ppm; stone fruits at 0.20 ppm; corn, grain, including field, and pop at 0.020 ppm; sorghum, grain at 1.0 ppm; wheat, grain at 0.020 ppm; forage, fodder, hay, stover, and straw of cereal grains at 1.0 ppm; aspirated grain fractions at 20 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.20 ppm; and poultry, meat, meat byproducts, and eggs at 0.020 ppm. This regulation increases current livestock residue tolerances as follows: meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.04 to 0.15 ppm, meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.20 ppm to 1.0 ppm; fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.6 ppm to 3.5 ppm; milk, whole from 0.04 ppm to 0.50 ppm and milk fat from 0.5 ppm to 5 ppm. This regulation also removes time limitations for residues of spinosad on corn, sweet; kernel plus cob with husk removed, stover and forage, which expire on June 20, 2001 and raises the tolerance on corn, sweet, forage to 1.0 ppm. Dow AgroSciences requested this tolerance under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996.

DATES: This regulation is effective September 23, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket control number OPP–300920, must be received by EPA on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests may be submitted by mail, in person, or by courier. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit VI. of the ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION'' section. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your objections and hearing requests must identify docket control number OPP–300920 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: William Sproat, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 703-308-8587; and e-mail address: sproat.william@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
Industry	111 112 311	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing

Categories	NAICS	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
	32532	Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT'' section.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''Federal Register--Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP–300920. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of September 16, 1998 (63 FR 49568) (FRL–6025–8), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) (Pub. L. 104–170) announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP) for tolerance by Dow AgroSciences, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46254. This notice included a summary of the petition prepared by Dow AgroSciences, the registrant. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.495 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the insecticide spinosad, in or on cucurbit vegetables at 0.30 parts per million (ppm); legume vegetables (succulent including soybeans) at 0.30 ppm; stone fruits at 0.20 ppm; corn, grain, including field, sweet (K+CHWR), and pop at 0.020 ppm; sorghum grain at 1.0 ppm; sorghum aspirated grain fractions at 3.0 ppm; wheat, grain at 0.020 ppm; forage, fodder, hay, stover, and straw of cereal grains at 1.0 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.20 ppm; and poultry, meat, meat byproducts at 0.020 ppm; and eggs at 0.020 ppm. The petition further requested that the following increases in livestock residue tolerances be established: livestock, meat residue tolerance of 0.10 ppm; livestock, meat byproduct residue tolerance of 0.40 ppm; livestock, fat residue tolerance of 1.50 ppm; a milk residue tolerance of 0.10 ppm; and a milk fat residue tolerance of 1.50 ppm.

The proposal for tolerances for legume vegetables (succulent including soybeans) was revised by the petitioner at EPA's request to reflect separate listings for Crop Subgroup 6A - Edible-podded legume vegetables at 0.30 ppm; Crop Subgroup 6B - Succulent shelled pea and bean at 0.02 ppm; Crop Subgroup 6C Dried shelled pea and bean at 0.02 ppm; and soybeans at 0.02 ppm. Based upon EPA's review of data, the proposal for tolerances in aspirated grain fractions and livestock community need to be revised as follows: aspirated grain fractions (20ppm); meat (0.15 ppm), meat by-products (1 ppm), and fat (3.5 ppm) of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep; whole milk (0.50 ppm); and milk fat (5 ppm). In addition, tolerances processed wheat commodities need to be added as follows; wheat bran, flour, middlings, and shorts (0.15 ppm).

Spinosad (CAS Reg. No. 131929-60-7) is a fermentation product of Saccharopolyspora spinosa. Spinosad consists of two related spinosyn compounds, Factor A and Factor D, both of which serve as active ingredients. They are typically present at an 85:15 A:D ratio. Spinosad is currently proposed for use on cucurbit crops including cucumber, summer and winter squash, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, edible gourds, and watermelon to control cabbage looper, armyworms, melon worms, pickleworm, rindworms, leafminers, and thrips; stone fruit including peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, prunes and apricots to control peach twig borer, oriental fruit moth, leafminers, leafrollers, green fruitworm, cherry fruit fly, and western cherry fruit fly; succulent beans and peas to control European corn borers, armyworms, corn earworms, loopers, thrips, and leafminers; field corn, including popcorn, to control European corn borer larvae, armyworms, corn earworm, southeastern corn borer, and western bean cutworms; sorghum, including milo and grain, to control sorghum midge, armyworms, corn earworm, southwestern corn borer, and web worms; soybeans to control soybean looper, velvet bean caterpillar, green clover worm, armyworms, and corn earworms; and wheat to control armyworms and grasshoppers.

Time-limited tolerances were established for residues of spinosad on corn, sweet; kernel plus cob with husk removed, stover and forage, based on a preliminary risk assessment. After complete evaluation, the Agency has determined that time limitations on sweet corn are unnecessary and has established permanent tolerances for spinosad residues on sweet corn: kernel plus cob with husk removed, stover and forage.

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

exposure to the pesticide chemical residue....''

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. For further discussion of the regulatory requirements of section 408 and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see the final rule on Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997) (FRL–5754–7).

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2), for tolerances for residues of spinosad on cucurbit vegetables at 0.30 parts per million (ppm); edible-podded legume vegetables at 0.30 ppm; succulent shelled pea and bean legumes at 0.02 ppm; dried shell pea and bean (except soybean) legumes at 0.02 ppm; soybeans at 0.02 ppm; stone fruits at 0.20 ppm; corn, grain, including field, and pop at 0.020 ppm; corn, sweet at 1.0 ppm; sorghum, grain at 1.0 ppm; wheat, grain at 0.020 ppm; forage, fodder, hay, stover, and straw of cereal grains at 1.0 ppm; aspirated grain fractions at 20 ppm; poultry, fat, at 0.20 ppm; and poultry, meat, meat byproducts and eggs at 0.020 ppm; and wheat (flour, bran, middlings, and shorts, only) at 0.15 ppm. This regulation increases the current livestock residue tolerances as follows: meat, meat by-products, and fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.04 to 0.15 ppm, 0.20 ppm to 1.0 ppm; and 0.6 ppm to 3.5, respectively; and increases milk, whole and milk fat from 0.04 ppm to 0.50 ppm and 0.5 ppm to 5 ppm, respectively. EPA's assessment of the dietary exposures and risks associated with establishing the tolerance follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. The nature of the toxic effects caused by are discussed in this unit.

1. Acute toxicity studies with technical grade active ingredient spinosad (88 - 90.4%) product: Oral LD_{50} in the rat is > 5,000 mg/kg for males and females - Toxicity Category IV; dermal LD_{50} in the rat is > 2,800 mg/kg for males and females - Toxicity Category III; inhalation LC_{50} in the rat is > 5.18 mg/L - Toxicity Category IV; primary eye irritation in the rabbit (slight conjunctival irritation) - Toxicity Category IV; primary dermal irritation in the rabbit (no erythema and edema) - Toxicity Category IV. Spinosad is not a sensitizer.

2. Acute toxicity studies with the end-use (44% formulation) product for spinosad: Oral LD_{50} in the rat is > 5,000 mg/kg for males and females - Toxicity Category IV; dermal LD_{50} in the rat is > 2,800 mg/kg for males and females - Toxicity Category III; inhalation LC_{50} in the rat is > 5.0 mg/L - Toxicity Category IV; primary eye irritation in the rabbit (slight conjunctival irritation) - Toxicity Category IV; primary dermal irritation in the rabbit (slight transient erythema and edema) - Toxicity Category IV. Spinosad is not a sensitizer.

3. In a subchronic feeding study in rats, the no-observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 33.9 and 38.8 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively. The lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) was 68.5 and 78.1 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively, based on decreased body weight gain, anemia, vacuolation in multiple organs (kidney, liver, heart, spleen, adrenals, thyroid).

4. In a subchronic feeding study in mice, the NOAEL was 7.5 mg/kg/day and the LOAEL was 22.5 mg/kg/day, based on cytoplasmic vacuolation in multiple organs (kidney, liver, heart, stomach, lymphoid organs, ovary).

5. In a subchronic feeding study in dogs, the NOAEL was 4.89 mg/kg/day for males and 5.38 mg/kg/day for females, respectively. The LOAEL was 9.73 mg/kg/day for males and 10.5 mg/kg/day for females, respectively, based on decreased mean body weights & food consumption, and anemia.

6. In a 21-day dermal study in rats, the NOAEL for systemic effects was > 1,000mg/kg/day (limit dose). No systemic toxicity was observed at any dose tested.

7. In a chronic feeding study in dogs, the NOAEL was 2.68 mg/kg/day and the LOAEL was 8.22 mg/kg/day, based on increased liver enzymes (ALT, AST), triglycerides; vaculated cells (parathyroid), and arteritis.

8. In a chronic feeding carcinogenicity study in mice, the NOAEL was 11.4 mg/kg/day for males and 13.8 mg/kg/day for females, respectively. The LOAEL was 50.9 mg/kg/day for males and 67.0 mg/kg/day for females, respectively, based on decreased body weight gains, increased mortality, hematologic effects, increased thickening of the gastric mucosa, and histologic changes in the stomach of males.

9. In a chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study in rats, the NOAEL was 9.5 mg/kg/day for males and 12.0 mg/kg/day for females, respectively. The LOAEL was 24.1 mg/kg/day for males and 30.3 mg/kg/day for females, respectively, based on thyroid follicular cell vacuolation (males & females); thyroiditis (females); and increased relative and absolute thyroid weights (females).

10. In a developmental study in rabbits, the maternal NOAEL was ≥50 mg/kg/day. The maternal LOAEL was not established. The developmental NOAEL was ≥50 mg/kg/day. The developmental LOAEL was not established. No maternal or developmental effects were observed at the highest dose tested (HDT) (50 mg/kg/day).

11. In a developmental study in rats, the maternal NOAEL was ≥200 mg/kg/day. The maternal LOAEL was not established. The developmental NOAEL was ≥200 mg/kg/day. The developmental LOAEL was not established. No maternal or developmental effects were observed at the (HDT) (200 mg/kg/day).

12. In a 2-generation reproduction toxicity study in rats, the systemic NOAEL was 10 mg/kg/day. The systemic LOAEL was 100 mg/kg/day based on increased organ weights (heart, liver, kidney, spleen, thyroid), histopath lesions in the lungs and mesenteric lymph nodes, stomach (female), and prostate. The reproductive NOAEL was 10 mg/kg/day. The reproductive LOAEL was 100 mg/kg/day based on decreased litter size, decreased pup survival, decreased body weight, increased incidence of dystocia and/or vaginal bleeding post-partum with associated increased mortality of dams.

13. Studies on gene mutation and other genotoxic effects: in a Gene Mutation Assay (Ames Test), there was no appreciable increase in the reversion to histidine protrophy of 4 *S. typhimurium* strains at 1 to 10,000 µg/plate with & without S-9 activation. In a Gene Mutation Assay, there was no forward mutation in mouse lymphoma L5178Y Tk +/- cells with and without metabolic activation up to 50 µg/ml. In a Structural Chromosomal Aberration Assay In vitro, there was no increase in the number of Chinese Hamster Ovary cells with chromosome aberrations with (20, 26, or 35 µg/ml) or without (100, 250, or 500 µg/ml) activation. In a Micronuclei Test, there was no increase

in the frequency of micronuclei with bone marrow cells from mice treated at 0, 500, 100, or 2,000 mg/kg/day for 2 consecutive days. In Other Genotoxicty Assays, unscheduled DNA synthesis was not induced up to the cytotoxic dose (0.01-1,000 µg/ml tested).

14. In rat metabolism studies, there were no major differences between the bioavailability, routes of excretion, or metabolism of 14C-XDE-105 (Factor A) & 14C-XDE-105 (Factor D) in Fischer 344 rats following oral administration as a suspension of 100 mg/kg bwt. The major elimination route was fecal excretion for both factors. About 80% (Factor A) and 66% (Factor D) was absorbed with about 20% (Factor A) and 34% (Factor D) of the dose eliminated unabsorbed in the feces. By 48 hr post-dosing, >60% (Factor A) & >80% (Factor D) had been recovered in the urine and the feces. Based on the terminal half-lives for fecal and urinary excretion, the elimination half-life for Factor A ranged from 25-42 hr and the half-life for Factor D ranged from 29-33 hr. The tissues and carcass contained very low levels of radioactivity at 168 hr post-dosing, < 0.1% of the administered dose/gram tissue. The primary fecal, urinary, and the biliary metabolites were identified as the glutathione conjugates of the parent and and O-demethylated XDE-105. The absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination of 14C-XDE-105 were similar for Factors A & D.

15. In an acute neurotoxicity study in rats, the NOAEL was ≥ 2,000 mg/kg/day. In a subchronic neurotoxicity study in rats, the NOAEL was ≥ 42.7 mg/kg/day in males and 52.1 mg/kg/day in females, respectively. In chronic neurotoxicity study in rats, the NOAEL was ≥ 46 mg/kg/day in males and 57 mg/kg/day in females, respectively.

B. Toxicological Endpoints

1. *Acute toxicity*. EPA did not select a dose and endpoint for acute dietary risk assessment due to a lack of toxicological effects attributable to a single exposure (dose) in studies available in the data base including oral developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits. In the acute neurotoxicity study, the NOAEL was ≥ 2,000 mg/kg/day.

2. *Short- and intermediate-term toxicity*. EPA did not select a dose or end-point for short, intermediate and long-term dermal risk assessments because (i) lack of appropriate endpoints; (ii) the combination of molecular structure and size as well as the lack of dermal or systemic toxicity at 2,000 mg/kg/day in a 21-day dermal toxicity study in rats which indicates the lack of dermal absorption; and (iii) the lack of long- term exposure based on the current use pattern. Therefore, a dermal risk assessment is not required. EPA also determined that based on the current use pattern and exposure scenario, an inhalation risk assessment is not required.

3. *Chronic toxicity*. EPA has established the RfD for spinosad at 0.027 mg/kg/day. This Reference Dose (RfD) is based on a chronic toxicity study in dogs using a NOAEL of 2.7 mg/kg/day. The LOAEL was 8.46 mg/kg/day based on the occurrence of vacuolation in glandular cells (parathyroid) and lymphatic tissues, arteritis, and increases in serum enzymes such as alanine aminotranferase, and aspartate aminotransferase, and triglyceride levels in dogs fed spinosad in the diet at dose levels of 1.44, 2.7, 8.46 mg/kg/day for 52 weeks. A hundredfold uncertainty factor (UF) was applied to the NOAEL of 2.7 mg/kg/day to account for inter- and intra- species variation resulting in an RfD of 0.027mg/kg/day.

4. *Carcinogenicity*. There is no evidence of carcinogenicity in studies in either the mouse or rat. Therefore, a carcinogenic risk assessment is not required.

C. Exposures and Risks

1. *From food and feed uses.* Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.495) for the residues of spinosad, in or on a variety of raw agricultural commodities. Spinosad is registered for use on a number of agricultural commodities, including apples, Brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables, tuberous and corm vegetables, and fruiting vegetables (excluding cucurbits). Additionally, spinosad is registered for pest control in turfgrass and ornamental plants. Registered formulations of spinosad are Success, SpinTor, Tracer, and Conserve. These formulations vary from 1 to 4 lb ai/gallon and may be broadcast, band, or aerially applied. Application rates range from 0.023 to 0.156 lb ai/A, depending on the target pest and the crop. The maximum seasonal application rate is 0.45 lb ai/A. Application intervals are specified as being dependent on the pest populations or as a set number of days, ranging from 3 to 14, depending on the crop. There are label restrictions against too many applications per season and/or pest generation, to avoid development of pest resistance. Pre-harvest intervals range from 1 to 28 days, depending on the crop. For most of the commodities in this petition, the application rate ranges from 0.023 to 0.094 lb ai/A, with total seasonal application not to exceed 0.45 lb ai/acre. Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures from spinosad as follows:

i. *Acute exposure and risk.* Acute dietary risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure. No acute toxicological endpoints were identified for spinosad due to the lack of toxicological effects attributable to a single exposure (dose). Therefore, the Agency concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from acute dietary exposure.

ii. *Chronic exposure and risk.* Adequate field trials were completed with cucumber, muskmelon, and squash (cucurbit vegetables); snap beans, snow peas, and soybean (legume vegetables); cherries, peaches, plums, and prunes (stone fruits); and sweet corn, field corn, sorghum, and wheat (cereal crops). The field trials and a poultry feeding study support the establishment of tolerances on the raw agricultural commodities.

Processing studies for wheat commodities were not submitted with the petition and were noted as a data deficiency in the residue chemistry review. In the absence of processed commodity data, EPA has used the maximum theoretical concentration factor of 8X for wheat, as listed in OPPTS Guideline 860.1520, to estimate residues in processed wheat commodities. A value of 0.8 ppm has been used for all processed wheat commodities for this risk assessment. Additionally, the residue chemistry review notes that the tolerance for aspirated grain fractions, and hence ruminant commodities, need to be revised.

EPA performed a chronic dietary (food only) exposure analysis using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM). This model incorporates 3-day average 1989- 1992 food consumption data from USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals and accumulates exposure to the chemical for each commodity. Each analysis assumes uniform distribution of spinosad in the commodity supply. As spinosad has been shown to partition into milk fat, EPA used data from the previously submitted animal feeding study to calculate a spinosad residue for skim milk. This value was used to set the residue level for milk-based water. The chronic dietary (food only) analysis represents a highly conservative estimate of dietary exposure to spinosad. EPA has taken this into consideration as part of this human health risk assessment. The Tier 1 exposure analysis from DEEM estimates that chronic dietary (food only)

exposure will occupy 74% of the cPAD for children ages 1-6 years (the highest-exposed population subgroup). Exposure estimates for all adult populations are less than 39% of the cPAD. The primary contributor to chronic dietary exposure is milk, which alone occupies 30% of the cPAD for children 1-6 yrs.

Exposure estimates for all population subgroups except those specific to infants and children were similar to that of the general U.S. population (0.0092 mg/kg/day, 34% cPAD), ranging from 0.0073 mg/kg/day (27% cPAD) for seniors 55+ years to 0.0105 mg/kg/day (39% cPAD) for peoples of non-Hispanic/non-white/non-black origins. The similarity of the exposure estimates across these subgroups indicates that exposure to spinosad is not heavily affected by ethnic, seasonal, or regional dietary influences (note that since the FQPA Safety Factor was reduced to 1x, the cPAD and the RfD are equal).

2. *From drinking water.* Monitoring data depicting residue levels of spinosad in drinking water are not available. Therefore, EPA cannot perform a quantitative risk assessment for drinking water exposure. Instead, EPA had used modeled estimated environmental concentrations (EECs), and back-calculated drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs) to determine whether exposure to spinosad via drinking water is likely to be of concern.

EPA concludes that the available data on spinosad show that the compound is not mobile or persistent, and therefore has little potential to leach to ground water. Spinosad may however contaminate surface water upon the release of water from flooded fields to the environment. Additionally, EPA's Metabolism Assessment Review Committee determined that the spinosyn Factors A and D are not expected to reach groundwater (2/10/98). In order to assess drinking water exposures, EPA used the screening models PRZM (Pesticide Root Zone Model) and EXAMS (Exposure Analysis Modeling Systems) to generate surface water EECs associated with application of spinosad to various crops. Modeled scenarios were selected because they are expected to represent roughly the upper 90th percentile for surface water vulnerability, given the chemical's geographic use range. The Tier 2 chronic surface water EEC for spinosad is 0.092 µg/L and is based on application of the insecticide to cole crops (0.13 lb ai/A/application, 0.45 lb ai/A/season). The EEC value is over 500 times less than the lowest DWLOC . Based on these studies, the Agency concludes that drinking water is not expected to be a significant source of exposure to spinosad.

i. *Acute exposure and risk.* No acute toxicity endpoints were determined from testing and the Agency concludes that there is reasonable certainty of no harm from acute risk from drinking water. No acute risk is expected.

ii. *Chronic exposure and risk.* Based on dietary (food only) exposures EPA has back-calculated Drinking Water Levels of Comparison (DWLOCs) for spinosad. The DWLOCs range from 70 µg/L to 620 µg/L; these values are well above the chronic Tier II estimated environmental concentration of 0.092 µg/L. Although exposure to spinosad via drinking water may occur, exposure is not expected to exceed the calculated DWLOCs for any population subgroup.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* No acute dietary, cancer, or short-, intermediate-, or chronic-term dermal or inhalation endpoints were identified by the Agency. Spinosad is registered on turf grass, creating a potential for non-dietary oral exposure to children who ingest grass. To calculate a quantitative dietary risk from a potential ingestion of grass (in the absence of acute-, short-, or intermediate-term oral endpoints), EPA would need to default to the chronic dietary endpoint. This scenario would represent a child eating grass for > 6 months continuously. Based on the low application rate for spinosad on turf (0.41 lbs. ai./A.), its non-systemic nature, its short half life (especially in sunlight), and the rapid incorporation of spinosad metabolites into the general carbon pool, EPA believes that residues of spinosad on turf grass after application would be low and decrease rapidly over time. EPA believes that it is inappropriate to perform a quantitative dietary risk representing a chronic scenario from children eating turf grass. Qualitatively, the risk from children eating turf grass does not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

Another registered product contains spinosad for use on structural lumber may have residential exposure potential, however, the product is injected into drilled holes which are sealed after treatment. The product can only be applied by commercial applicators with very minimal potential risk to the public. Due to the lack of toxicity endpoints (hazard) and minimal contact with the active ingredient during and after application, exposure to residential occupants is not expected. The Agency concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from non-dietary exposure.

4. *Cumulative exposure to substances with common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether spinosad has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, spinosad does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that spinosad has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the final rule for Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997).

D. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety for U.S. Population

Conservative assumptions have been made throughout this risk assessment. Residue estimates used in the dietary assessment are at published, proposed, or suggested tolerance levels. The two exceptions to this are wheat processed commodities, which are based on a highly conservative maximum theoretical concentration factor, and milk-based water, which is conservatively based on a theoretical maximum residue concentration calculated for skim milk. Estimated concentration of spinosad in drinking water is also quite conservative. Because of the nature of the spinosad molecule, the low application rate, and need to use a chronic oral toxicological endpoint, EPA does not believe it appropriate to aggregate the potential residential exposure to spinosad via turf grass with other oral (dietary + drinking water) exposures. As drinking water is not expected to be a significant route of exposure to spinosad, dietary (food only) exposure is the only route of concern. Thus, exposures to spinosad from its proposed uses on cucurbit vegetables, legume vegetables, stone fruits, corn, sorghum, and wheat, taken in conjunction with other registered and pending uses of spinosad, are below the Agency's level of concern.

1. *Acute risk.* Because no acute dietary endpoint was determined from

toxicity testing, the Agency concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from acute aggregate risk.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the TMRC exposure assumptions described in this unit, EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to spinosad from food will utilize 34% of the cPAD for the U.S. population. The major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure is children ages 1-6 with 74% of the cPAD. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health.. EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to spinosad residues.

3. *Short- and intermediate-term risk.* Short- and intermediate- term aggregate exposure takes into account chronic dietary food and water (considered to be a background exposure level) plus indoor and outdoor residential exposure.

No dermal or inhalation endpoints were identified by EPA. Due to the nature of the non-dietary use, the Agency believes that the use of spinosad in treating timbers will not result in any exposure through the oral route. Therefore. the chronic aggregate risk solely is the sum of food + water.

4. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* The Agency has determined that there is no evidence of carcinogenicity in studies in either the mouse or rat.

5. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to spinosad residues.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety for Infants and Children

1. *Safety factor for infants and children*— i. *In general.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of spinosad , EPA considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and a 2-generation reproduction study in the rat. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from maternal pesticide exposure gestation. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre-and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of the database unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans. EPA believes that reliable data support using the standard uncertainty factor (usually 100 for combined inter- and intra-species variability) and not the additional tenfold MOE/uncertainty factor when EPA has a complete data base under existing guidelines and when the severity of the effect in infants or children or the potency or unusual toxic properties of a compound do not raise concerns regarding the adequacy of the standard MOE/safety factor.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies.* In a prenatal developmental toxicity study, groups of pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats (30/group) received oral (gavage) administration of Spinosad (88.6%) in aqueous 0.5% methylcellulose at dose levels of 0, 10, 50, or 200 mg/kg/day during gestation days 6 through 17. For maternal toxicity, the NOEL was >200 mg/kg/day (HDT); a LOEL was not established. Marginal maternal toxicity was reported at this dose level (decreased body weight gain). Based upon the results of a range-finding study, which showed maternal toxicity (body weight and food consumption decreases at 100 and 300 mg/kg/day), the dose level of 200 mg/kg/day in the main study was considered adequate. For developmental toxicity, the NOEL was >200 mg/kg/day; a LOEL was not established. In the range-finding study, fetal body weight decrements occurred at 300 mg/kg/day.

In a prenatal developmental toxicity study, groups of pregnant New Zealand White rabbits (20/group) received oral (gavage) administration of Spinosad (88.6%) in 0.5% aqueous methyl cellulose at doses of 0, 2.5, 10, or 50 mg/kg/day during gestation days 7 through 19. For maternal toxicity, the NOEL was ≥50 mg/kg/day (HDT); a LOEL was not established. At this dose, slight body weight loss was observed in the first few days of dosing, but this finding was not supported by other signs. In the range-finding study, inanition was observed at doses of 100, 200, and 400 mg/kg/day, with significant decreases in body weight gain during dosing. All does at these dose levels were sacrificed prior to scheduled termination; no fetal data were available. No evidence of developmental toxicity was noted. For developmental toxicity, the NOEL was ≥50 mg/kg/day; a LOEL was not established. (No fetal effects were noted for fetuses of the range-finding study at doses up to 50 mg/kg/day).

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study.* In a 2-generation reproduction study, groups of Sprague-Dawley rats (30/sex/group) received diets containing Spinosad (88.0%) at dose levels of 0, 0.005, 0.02, or 0.2% (3, 10, or 100 mg/kg/day, respectively) for two successive generations. For parental systemic toxicity, the NOEL was 0.02% (10 mg/kg/day) and the LOEL was 0.2% (100 mg/kg/day), based on increased heart, kidney, liver, spleen, and thyroid weights (both sexes), histopathology in the spleen and thyroid (both sexes), heart and kidney (males), and histopathologic lesions in the lungs and mesenteric lymph nodes (both sexes), stomach (females), and prostate. For offspring toxicity, the NOEL was 0.02% (10 mg/kg/day) and the LOEL was 0.2% (100 mg/kg/day) based on decreased litter size, survival (F2), and body weights. Reproductive effects at that dose level included increased incidence of dystocia and/or vaginal bleeding after parturition with associated increase in mortality of dams.

iv. *Neurotoxicity.* In an acute neurotoxicity study, groups of Fischer 344 rats (10/sex/dose) received a single oral (gavage) administration of Spinosad (87.9%) at dose levels of 0, 200, 630, or 2,000 mg/kg. There were no effects on neurobehavioral endpoints or histopathology of the nervous system. For neurotoxicity, the NOEL was >2,000 mg/kg (HDT); a LOEL was not established.

In a subchronic neurotoxicity study, groups of Fischer 344 rats (10/sex/dose) were administered diets containing Spinosad at levels of 0, 0.003, 0.006, 0.012, or 0.06%(0, 2.2, 4.3, 8.6, or 42.7 mg/kg/day for males and 2.6, 5.2, 10.4, or 52.1 mg/kg/day for females, respectively). There were no effects on neurobehavioral endpoints or histopathology of the nervous system. For neurotoxicity, the NOEL was ≥42.7 for males and ≥52.1 mg/kg/day for females (HDT).

In the 2-year chronic toxicity study, groups of Fischer 344 rats (65/sex/dose) received diets containing Spinosad at dose levels of 0, 0.005, 0.02, 0.05, or 0.1% (0, 2.4, 9.5, 24.1, or 49.4 mg/kg/day for males and 0, 3.0, 12.0, 30.3, or 62.2 mg/kg/day for females, respectively). Neurobehavioral testing performed at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months of study was negative, and histopathological evaluation of perfused tissues at study termination did not identify pathology of the central or peripheral nervous system. There was

no evidence of neurotoxicity. For neuropathology, the NOEL was 0.1% (>49.4 mg/kg/day for males and /62.8 mg/kg/day for females).

Based upon a review of the currently available data base for Spinosad, a developmental neurotoxicity study in rats is not required. This determination was based upon the following evidence:

a. The oral LD_{50} in rats is >5,000 mg/kg.

b. No indication of abnormalities in the development of the fetal nervous system, were observed in the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in either rats or rabbits, at minimally toxic maternal oral doses up to 200 or 50 mg/kg/day, respectively.

c. There was no evidence of neurobehavioral toxicity in the acute or subchronic neurotoxicity studies in rats, nor in the chronic toxicity study in rats.

d. There was no evidence of neuropathology of the central or peripheral nervous system following perfusion of tissues in the acute, subchronic, or chronic neurotoxicity studies in rats.

v. *Pre- and post-natal sensitivity*. There was no increased susceptibility to rats or rabbits following in utero and/or postnatal exposure to spinosad.

vi. *Conclusion*. The data provided no indication of increased susceptibility of rats or rabbits to in utero and/or postnatal exposure to spinosad. In the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and the two-generation reproduction study in rats, effects in the offspring were observed only at or below treatment levels which resulted in evidence of parental toxicity. In addition, all neurotoxicity studies were negative for effects on the central or peripheral nervous system.

EPA determined that the 10X factor to protect infants and children (as required by FQPA) should be removed. The FQPA factor is removed because:

(i) The data provided no indication of increased susceptibility of rats or rabbits to in utero and/or post natal exposure to spinosad. In the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and the 2-generation reproduction study in rats, effects in the offspring were observed only at or below treatment levels which resulted in evidence of parental toxicity.

(ii) No neurotoxic signs have been observed in any of the standard required studies conducted.

(iii) The toxicology data base is complete and there are no data gaps. There is a complete toxicity database for spinosad and exposure data is complete or is estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures.

2. *Acute risk*. An acute risk assessment is not required because no acute toxicological endpoints were identified for spinosad. The Agency concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to infants and children from aggregate exposure.

3. *Chronic risk*. Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit, EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to spinosad from food will utilize 74% of the cPAD for infants and children. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health.

4. *Determination of safety*. Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Metabolism in Plants and Animals

EPA has reviewed the results of plant metabolism studies (apples, cabbage, cotton, tomatoes, turnips) and livestock metabolism studies (goat and hen). The metabolism of spinosad in plants and animals is adequately understood for the purposes of these tolerances. Based on structure/activity relationships, EPA concluded that the spinosad metabolites/fermentation impurities (spinosyns Factor B, Factor B or D, Factor K, and other related Factors) were of no more toxicological concern than the two parent compounds (spinosyns Factor A and Factor D).

EPA focused on the following data/information: the overall low toxicity of spinosad; the low levels of metabolites/fermentation impurities present; and that spinosad appears to photodegrade rapidly and become incorporated into the general carbon pool. EPA concluded that only 2 parent compounds (spinosyns Factor A and Factor D) need to be included in the tolerance expression and used for dietary risk assessment purposes.

B. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Method GRM 94.02 (method for determination of spinosad residues in cottonseed and related commodities using HPLC/UV) underwent successful independent lab validation and EPA lab validation and has been submitted to FDA for inclusion in PAM II as Method I. Additional methods have been submitted for other crop matrices leafy vegetables - GRM 95.17; citrus - GRM 96.09; tree nuts - GRM 96.14; fruiting vegetables - GRM 95.04; and cotton gin byproducts - GRM 94.02.S1. All of these methods are essentially similar to GRM 94.02 and have been submitted to FDA for inclusion in PAM II as letter methods. Method GRM 94.02 is adequate for regulation of the tolerance expression.

Method GRM 95.03.R1 (method for determination of spinosad residues in ruminant commodities using HPLC/UV) underwent successful validation by EPA's lab. The method was forwarded to FDA for inclusion in PAM II as a Roman numeral method.

Method RES 95114 (method for determination of spinosad residues in ruminant commodities using immunoassay) has also successfully passed validation by EPA's lab. The method was forwarded to FDA for inclusion in PAM II as a Roman numeral method.

Multi residue Methods (GLN 860.1360) - The results of subjecting spinosad to FDA Multi residue testing were previously reviewed . Spinosyns Factor A and D were not recovered from any of the protocols. The results have been sent to FDA.

Adequate enforcement methodology (example - gas chromotography) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be requested from: Calvin Furlow, PRRIB, IRSD (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 305–5229; e-mail address: furlow.calvin@epa.gov..

C. Magnitude of Residues

The residue of concern for spinosad is parent spinosad (as specified in 40 CFR 180.495), which is made up of Spinosyn Factors A and D. Because of the non-systemic nature of spinosad, these residues are primarily found on the surfaces of treated commodities.

Adequate field trials were completed with cucumber, muskmelon, and squash (cucurbit vegetables); snap beans, snow peas, and soybean (legume vegetables); cherries, peaches, plums, and prunes (stone fruits); and sweet corn, field corn, sorghum, and wheat (cereal crops). The field trials and a poultry feeding study support the establishment of tolerances.

Field trials for the legume vegetables did not include representative commodities from Crop Subgroups 6B (succulent shelled pea and bean) and 6C (dried shelled pea and bean). Tolerance-level residues of 0.02 ppm were assumed for these subgroups in the risk assessment.

Processing studies for wheat commodities were not submitted with the petition. In the absence of processed

commodity data, EPA has used the maximum theoretical concentration factor of 8X for wheat, as listed in Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Guideline 860.1520, to estimate residues in processed wheat commodities. A value of 0.15 ppm has been used for all processed wheat commodities for this risk assessment. Additionally, because of the amount of spinosad residue found in corn, sorghum, and wheat products, as well as those commodities with existing residue tolerances that are potentially used in animal rations , the tolerances for aspirated grain fractions, and hence ruminant commodities, need to be revised as indicated under ''SUPPLEMENARY INFORMATION'' of this document.

D. International Residue Limits

No CODEX, Canadian, or Mexican maximum residue levels (MRLs) have been established for residues of spinosad on any crops.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of spinosad in or on succulent shelled pea and bean legumes at 0.02 parts per million (ppm), dried shell pea and bean (except soybean) legumes at 0.02 ppm, and wheat (flour, bran, middlings, and shorts, only) at 0.15 ppm; cucurbit vegetables at 0.30 ppm; edible-podded legume vegetables at 0.30 ppm; soybeans at 0.02 ppm; stone fruits at 0.20 ppm; corn, grain, including field, and pop at 0.020 ppm; sorghum, grain at 1.0 ppm; wheat, grain at 0.020 ppm; forage, fodder, hay, stover, and straw of cereal grains at 1.0 ppm; aspirated grain fractions at 20 ppm; poultry, fat at 0.20 ppm; and poultry, meat, meat byproducts, and eggs at 0.020 ppm. This regulation increases current livestock residue tolerances as follows: meat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.04 to 0.15 ppm, meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.20 ppm to 1.0 ppm; fat of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep from 0.6 ppm to 3.5 ppm; milk, whole from 0.04 ppm to 0.50 ppm and milk fat from 0.5 ppm to 5 ppm. This regulation also removes time limitations for residues of spinosad on corn, sweet; kernel plus cob with husk removed, stover and forage, which expire on June 20, 2001 and raises the tolerance on corn, sweet, forage to 1.0 ppm. As a condition of registration, field trials on representative commodities from Crop Subgroups 6B (succulent shelled pea and bean) and 6C (dried shelled pea and bean), and processing studies for wheat commodities are required.

VI. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of the FFDCA, as amended by the FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to the FFDCA by the FQPA of 1996, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to ''object'' to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(d), as was provided in the old FFDCA sections 408 and 409. However, the period for filing objections is now 60 days, rather than 30 days.

A. What Do I Need to Do to File an Objection or Request a Hearing?

You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in this unit and in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket control number OPP–300920 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All requests must be in writing, and must be mailed or delivered to the Hearing Clerk on or before November 22, 1999.

1. *Filing the request.* Your objection must specify the specific provisions in the regulation that you object to, and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

Mail your written request to: Office of the Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. You may also deliver your request to the Office of the Hearing Clerk in Room M3708, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. The Office of the Hearing Clerk is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Office of the Hearing Clerk is (202) 260–4865.

2. *Tolerance fee payment.* If you file an objection or request a hearing, you must also pay the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i) or request a waiver of that fee pursuant to 40 CFR 180.33(m). You must mail the fee to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, Office of Pesticide Programs, P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. Please identify the fee submission by labeling it ''Tolerance Petition Fees.''

EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement ''when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection.'' (cite). For additional information regarding the waiver of these fees, you may contact James Tompkins by phone at (703) 305–5697, by e-mail at *tompkins.jim@epa.gov* , or bymailing a request for information to Mr. Tompkins at Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

If you would like to request a waiver of the tolerance objection fees, you must mail your request for such a waiver to: James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

3. *Copies for the Docket.* In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in Unit VI.A. of this preamble, you should also send a copy of your request to the PIRB for its inclusion in the official record that is described in Unit I.B.2. of this preamble. Mail your copies, identified by docket number OPP–300920, to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person or by courier, bring a copy to the location of the PRIB described in Unit I.B.2. of this preamble. You may also send an electronic copy of your request via e-mail to: *opp-docket@epa.gov*. Please use an ASCII file format and avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format. Do not include any CBI in your electronic copy. You may

also submit an electronic copy of your request at many Federal Depository Libraries.

B. When Will the Agency Grant a Request for a Hearing?

A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

VII. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This final rule establishes a tolerance under section 408(d) of the FFDCA in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). Nor does it require prior consultation with State, local, and tribal government officials as specified by Executive Order 12875, entitled *Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership* (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993) and Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19,1998), or special consideration of environmental justice related issues under Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). The Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on 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, as specified in Executive Order 12612, entitled *Federalism* (52 FR 41685, October 30, 1987). This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 346a(b)(4).. This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Pub. L. 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). In addition, since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

VIII. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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 this rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: September 9, 1999.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), (346a), and 371.

2. In § 180.495, by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.495 Spinosad; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General*. Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide spinosad in or on the food commodities in the table to this paragraph. Spinosad is a fermentation product of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*. The product consists of two related active ingredients: Spinosyn A (Factor A; CAS# 131929-60-7) or 2-[(6-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-*O*- methyl-α-*L*-manno-pyranosyl)oxy]-13-[[5-(dimethylamino)-tetrahydro-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl]oxy]-9-ethyl-2,3,3a,5a,5b,6,9,10,11,12,13,14,16a,16b-tetradecahydro-14-methyl-1H-as-Indaceno[3,2-d]oxacyclododecin-7,15-dione; and Spinosyn D (Factor D; CAS# 131929-63-0) or 2-[(6-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-*O*-methyl-α-*L*-manno-pyranosyl)oxy]-13-[[5-(dimethyl-amino)- tetrahydro-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl]oxy]-9-ethyl-2,3,3a,5a,5b,6,9,10,11,12,13,14,16a, 16b-tetradecahydro-4,14-methyl-1H-as-Indaceno[3,2-d]oxacyclododecin-7,15-dione. Typically, the two factors are present at an 85:15 (A:D) ratio.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/ Revocation Date
Almonds	0.020	None
Almond Hulls	2.0	None
Apples	0.2	None
Apple pomace	0.5	None
Aspirated grain fractions.	20	None
Brassica (cole), leafy vegetables, greens subgroup.	10	None
Brassica (cole), leafy vegetables, head and stem subgroup.	2.0	None
Cattle, fat	3.5	None
Cattle, meat by-products.	1.0	None
Cattle, meat	.15	None
Citrus fruits group.	.3	None
Citrus oil	3.0	None
Citrus pulp, dried.	0.5	None
Coffee	0.02	8/28/00
Corn, field	0.02	None
Corn, fodder	1.0	None
Corn, forage	1.0	None
Corn, grain	0.02	None
Corn, hay	1.0	None
Corn, pop	0.02	None
Corn, stover	1.0	None
Corn, straw	1.0	None
Corn, sweet (K+CWHR).	0.02	None

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/ Revocation Date
Cotton gin by-products.	1.5	None
Cottonseed	0.02	None
Cucurbit vegetables (cucumbers, melons, squashes) group.	0.3	None
Fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits) group.	0.4	None
Goat, fat	3.5	None
Goat, meat by-products.	1.0	None
Goat, meat	.15	None
Hogs, fat	3.5	None
Hogs, meat by-products.	1.0	None
Hogs, meat	.15	None
Horses, fat	3.5	None
Horses, meat byproducts.	1.0	None
Horses, meat ...	.15	None
Leafy vegetables (except Brassica vegetables group.	8.0	None
Legume vegetables, edible podded (Crop Subgroup 6A.	0.30	None
Legume vegetables, dried shell pea and bean (Crop Subgroup 6C.	0.02	None
Legume vegetables, succulent shelled pea and bean (Crop Subgroup 6B).	0.02	None
Milk, fat	5.0	None
Milk, whole	0.50	None
Poultry, eggs ...	0.02	None
Poultry, fat	0.20	None
Poultry, meat byproducts.	0.02	None
Poultry, meat ...	0.02	None
Sheep, fat	3.5	None
Sheep, meat byproducts.	1.0	None
Sheep, meat	.15	None
Sorghum, fodder.	1.0	None
Sorghum, forage.	1.0	None
Sorghum, grain	1.0	None
Sorghum, hay ..	1.0	None
Sorghum, stover.	1.0	None
Sorghum, straw	1.00	None
Soybeans	0.02	None
Stone fruits (cherries, peaches, plums, prunes) group.	0.20	None
Tuberous and corm vegetables (crop subgroup 1C).	0.02	None
Wheat, bran	.15	None
Wheat, flour	.15	None
Wheat, fodder ..	1.0	None
Wheat, forage ..	1.0	None
Wheat, grain	0.02	None
Wheat, hay	1.0	None
Wheat, middlings.	0.15	None
Wheat, shorts ..	0.15	None
Wheat, stover ..	1.0	None
Wheat, straw ...	1.0	None

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 99–24696 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL–6441–8]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of deletion of the Smuggler Mountain Superfund site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Smuggler Mountain Superfund Site located in northeastern Aspen, Pitkin County, Colorado, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended. EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) have determined that the Site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment as long as Operation and Maintenance (O&M) measures and institutional controls are in force and working. Therefore, no further remedial measures pursuant to CERCLA are appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Armando Saenz, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Mail Stop 8EPR–SR, Denver, Colorado 80202–2466, (303) 312–6559.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Site to be deleted from the NPL is: Smuggler Mountain Superfund Site, Aspen, Pitkin County, Colorado.

A Notice of Intent to Delete for this site was published on August 9, 1999 (64 FR 43129). The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was September 8, 1999. EPA received no comments.

EPA identifies sites that appear to present significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action in the future. 40 CFR 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Superfund.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Patricia D. Hull,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 8.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR 1991 Comp., p 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

2. Table 1 of Appendix B to Part 300 is amended by removing the Site ''Smuggler Mountain, Pitkin County, Colorado.''

[FR Doc. 99–24692 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 72

RIN 3067–AC88

National Flood Insurance Programs; Procedures and Fees for Processing Map Changes

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP) regulations concerning the procedures and fees for processing changes to NFIP maps by removing the fee payment requirements for processing certain changes. Under this rule, map change requests based on flood hazard information meant to improve upon that shown on the flood map or within the flood study will be exempt from review and processing fees. Improvements to flood maps or studies, which partially or wholly incorporate man-made modifications within the special flood hazard area, will not be exempt from review and processing fees.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew B. Miller, Chief, Hazards Study Branch, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, by telephone at (202) 646–3461, by facsimile at (202) 646–4596 (not toll-free calls), or by e-mail at matthew.miller@fema.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule revises the NFIP regulation governing fee requirements for processing certain changes to NFIP maps. We established the current fee requirements under a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on February 6, 1997, 62 FR 5734.

Under current standards, request are exempt from submitting review and processing fees for:

(a) Requests for map changes based on mapping or study analysis errors;

(b) Requests for map changes based on the effects of natural changes within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs);

(c) Request for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA);

(d) Requests for map changes based on federally sponsored flood-control projects where 50 percent or more of the project's costs are federally funded;

(e) Requests for map changes based on detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies conducted by Federal, State, or local agencies to replace approximate studies conducted by FEMA and shown on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

This rule maintains the fee exemptions for map change requests in Items (a) through (e) above, and adds a new exemption in subsection 72.5(f), which exempts requesters from paying review and processing fees when the aim of the request is to improve flood hazard information shown on the flood map or within the flood study. Proposed improvements to the flood hazard information that partially or wholly incorporate man-made modifications within the special flood hazard area will not be exempt from review and processing fees.

These final revisions to the NFIP regulations are a result of our continuing reappraisal of the NFIP in order to achieve greater administrative and fiscal effectiveness and to encourage sound floodplain management.

Administrative Procedure Act Determination.

We are publishing this final rule without opportunity for prior public comment under the Administrative Procedure act, having determined that it is a rule of agency procedure or practice excepted under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A). We are further making this rule effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register** under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), for substantive rules that grant or recognize an exemption.

National Environmental Policy Act

44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Consideration categorically excludes this final rule from its requirements. We have not prepared an environmental impact assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

As Director, I certify that this final rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. *et seq.*, because it is not expected (1) *to* have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities, nor (2) to create any additional burden on small entities. We have not prepared a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Paperwork Reduction Act.

This rule does not involve any collection of information for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review

42 U.S.C. 4014(f), Promulgation of this final rule is required by statute, which also specifies the regulatory approach taken in the final rule. To the extent possible under the statutory requirements of 42 U.S.C. 4014(f), this final rule adheres to the principles of regulation as set forth in Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.

Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking.

We have sent this final rule to the U.S. Congress and to the General Accounting Office under the Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.* The rule is not a ''major rule'' within the meaning of that Act. It does not result in, nor is it likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more. It will not result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers; individual industries; Federal, State, or local government agencies; or geographic regions. It will not have ''significant adverse effects'' on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

This final rule is exempt (1) From the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as certified previously, and (2) from the Paperwork Reduction Act.

This rule is not an unfunded Federal mandate within the meaning of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–4. The rule does not meet the $100,000,000 threshold of that Act, and any enforceable duties are imposed as a condition of Federal assistance or a duty arising from participation in a voluntary Federal program.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 72

Administrative practice and procedure, Flood insurance, Floodplains, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, we amend Part 72 as follows:

PART 72—PROCEDURES AND FEES FOR PROCESSING MAP CHANGES

1. The authority citation for part 72 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 43 FR 41943, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376.

2. We revise section 72.5 to read as follows:

§ 72.5 Exemptions.

Requesters are exempt from submitting review and processing fees for:

(a) Requests for map changes based on mapping or study analysis errors;

(b) Requests for map changes based on the effects of natural changes within SFHAs;

(c) Requests for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA);

(d) Requests for map changes based on federally sponsored flood-control projects where 50 percent or more of the project's costs are federally funded;

(e) Requests for map changes based on detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies conducted by Federal, State, or local agencies to replace approximate studies conducted by FEMA and shown on the effective FIRM; and

(f) Requests for map changes based on flood hazard information meant to improve upon that shown on the flood map or within the flood study will be exempt from review and processing fees. Improvements to flood maps or studies that partially or wholly incorporate man-made modifications within the special flood hazard area will not be exempt from review and processing fees.

Dated: September 9, 1999.

James L. Witt,

Director.

[FR Doc. 99–24559 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–21–M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 97–213; FCC 99–11]

Implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document establishes limited rules to ensure that carriers have policies and procedures in place that require the affirmative intervention by and knowledge of, their employees in effectuating any interception through their switching premises, and that such interception is done lawfully and documented carefully. The decision mandates that this be done by appointment of a designated senior officer or employee by each carrier company who is responsible for maintaining such security procedures. The decision also establishes reporting and recordkeeping requirements for informing law enforcement officials of all acts of unauthorized electronic surveillance that occur on the carriers' premises, as well as any compromises of the carriers' systems security and integrity procedures that involve the execution of electronic surveillance. Finally, the decision adopts filing requirements for large and small carriers. This document contains modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13, and has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under the section 3507 of the PRA.

DATES: Effective December 22, 1999 except for §§ 64.2103, 64.2104, and 64.2105, which contain information collection requirements that have not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The FCC will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for those sections. Public comment on the information collections are due November 22, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Wasilewski, 202–418–1310. For further information concerning the information collections contained in this Report and Order, contact Les Smith, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1A–804, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20054, or via the Internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Report and Order* (R&O) in CC Docket No. 97–213; FCC 99–11, adopted January 29, 1999, and released March 15, 1999. The complete text of this R&O is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Courtyard Level, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services (ITS, Inc.), CY–B400, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC.

Synopsis of the Report and Order

1. The Commission adopts a Report and Order (R&O) in CC Docket No. 97–213, regarding implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA).[1] The R&O establishes systems security and integrity regulations that all telecommunications carriers must follow to comply with section 105 of CALEA. The regulations were proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) in this proceeding, which can be found at 62 FR 63302, November 11, 1997. The R&O adopts these regulations pursuant to the authority granted to the Commission under section 105 of CALEA and section 229 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, the R&O finds that telecommunications carriers must ensure that ''any interception of communications or access to call-identifying information effected within its switching premises can be activated only in accordance with a court order or other lawful authorization and with the affirmative intervention of an individual officer or employee of the carrier''[2] acting in accordance with the regulations adopted in the R&O and sections 229(b) and (c) of the Communications Act.

2. While recognizing that certain carriers currently have existing policies and procedures in place to secure and protect their telecommunications systems in a manner that would comply with section 105 of CALEA and sections 229(b) and (c) of the Communications Act, the R&O finds that the void created by those carriers without such policies and procedures demands adoption of minimum set of requirements that will ensure compliance with section 105 of CALEA and sections 229(b) and (c) of the Communications Act. The R&O declines, however, to adopt specific or detailed policies and procedures that telecommunications carriers must include within their internal operating practices to ensure compliance, because, as the R&O further finds, it is not the Commission's responsibility to ''micro-manage'' telecommunications carriers' corporate policies. The rules adopted in the R&O are intended to provide carriers with guidance as to the minimum requirements necessary to achieve compliance with section 105 of CALEA and sections 229(b) and (c) of the Communications Act in the least burdensome manner possible.

3. The R&O mandates that carriers, as part of their policies and procedures, must appoint the senior authorized officer(s) or employee(s) whose job function includes being a point of contact for law enforcement on a daily, around-the-clock basis. Carriers must include in their policies and procedures a description of the job functions of such points of contact and a method to enable law enforcement authorities to contact these individuals.

4. Although the Commission declines to adopt a proposal to require carriers to

[1] Public Law 103414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994).

[2] 47 U.S.C. 1004.

respond to an interception request within a specific time frame, the R&O encourages carriers to respond promptly and comply with any other relevant statutes concerning their duty to assist law enforcement authorities in performing an interception of communications or facilitating access to call-identifying information.

5. The R&O next clarifies the term ''appropriate authorization,'' as used in section 229(b)(1)(A) of the Communications Act, which requires that common carriers establish appropriate personnel supervision and control policies and procedures ''to require appropriate authorization to activate interception of communications or access to call-identifying information(.)'' [3] The R&O, based on the explicit language of section 105 of CALEA and section 229(b) of the Communications Act, concludes that ''appropriate authorization'' refers both to the legal authorization that law enforcement must present to a carrier in the form of an order, warrant, or other authorization issued by a judge or magistrate pursuant to federal or state statutory authority (appropriate legal authorization), and to the authorization a carrier's employee must receive from the carrier to assist law enforcement (appropriate carrier authorization) to engage in the interception of communication or the access to call-identifying information. The R&O concludes that a carrier satisfies the requirement for appropriate authorization only when a carrier's employee implements the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information in accordance with appropriate carrier authorization after having received legal authorizations.

6. The R&O also requires carriers to state in their internal policies and procedures that carrier personnel must receive both appropriate legal authorization and appropriate carrier authorization before taking any action to affirmatively implement the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information. Carriers must also, upon receipt of a proffered authorization by law enforcement, determine that such authorization is what it purports to be, and that it can be implemented technically, including that it is sufficiently and accurately detailed to enable the carrier to comply with its terms. The Commission notes, however, that its determination in the R&O under section 105 of CALEA and section 229 of the Communications Act regarding the level of scrunity applicable to a carrier's review of a court order or certification is in no way intended to alter or replace any standard or level of scrutiny imposed under any other state or federal statute. Accordingly, the R&O requires that, as part of their policies and procedures, carriers should also comply with appropriate authorization requirements contained in any other relevant state or federal statute when reviewing an authorization, and must ensure that their designated senior officer(s) or employee(s) responsible for affirmatively intervening to activate the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information is fully apprised of any additional relevant federal and state statutory provisions.

7. The R&O further provides that carriers must report all acts of unauthorized electronic surveillance that occur on their premises, as well as any compromises of the carrier's system security and integrity procedures that involve the execution of electronic surveillance, to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The R&O does not, however, impose a specific time frame within which a carrier must report a security breach. Rather, the R&O requires that carriers report such breaches within a reasonable period of time and in compliance with any other relevant statutes.

8. Additionally, in order to comply with section 229(b)(2), the carrier must maintain secure and accurate records of each interception of communication or access to call-identifying information, made with or without appropriate authorization, in the form of single certification. This certification must include, at a minimum: (1) The telephone number(s) and/or circuit identification numbers involved; (2) the start date and time of the opening of the circuit for law enforcement; (3) the identity of the law enforcement officer presenting the authorization; (4) the name of the judge or prosecuting attorney signing the authorization; (5) the type of interception of communications or access to call-identifying information; and (6) the name of the telecommunications carrier's personnel who is responsible for overseeing the interception of communication or access to call-identifying information and who is acting in accordance with the carrier's policies established under section 229(b)(1). The designated employee must sign each record, to certify the record is complete and accurate. The Order mandates that carriers maintain these records for ten years and keep records relating to the content of authorized interception for a period of time determined by individual carriers in accordance with policies and procedures established under section 229(b)(1) of the Communications Act and applicable state and federal statutes of limitation.[4]

9. The R&O adopts filing requirements in accordance with section 229(b)(3) of the Communications Act. In this regard, the R&O finds that all telecommunications carriers must submit to the Commission the policies and procedures adopted to comply with the requirements established under sections 229(b)(1) and (2), regardless of carrier size. The Commission will review carriers' policies procedures to determine whether they comply with the Commission's Rules. If the Commission determines that a carrier's policies and procedures are non-compliant, the carrier shall modify its policies and procedures in accordance with an order released by the Commission. Moreover, the Commission shall conduct investigations as may be necessary to ensure compliance by telecommunications carriers with the requirements of rules established by the Commission under section 229 of the Communications Act and section 105 of CALEA.

10. The R&O mandates that all carriers file their policies and procedures within 90 days from the effective date of the rules adopted in this R&O, and they must further file their policies and procedures with the Commission no later than 90 days after the effective date of a merger or divestiture in which a carrier becomes the surviving or divested entity. This 90 day filing requirement also applies to carriers who amend existing policies and procedures already filed with the Commission.

11. Finally, the R&O does not adopt any rules (in addition to the liabilities established by Congress in CALEA) that extend criminal and/or civil liability, vicarious or otherwise, to a carrier for the violations of section 105 of CALEA and section 229 of the Communications Act. Instead, if a carrier violates the Commission's rules implementing section 105 of CALEA, the Commission shall enforce, pursuant to section 229(d), the penalties articulated in

[3] 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(1)(A).

[4] On July 16, 1999, the Commission adopted an Order on Reconsideration (Order) in this proceeding (FCC 99–184), which revises the recordkeeping and maintenance requirements adopted in the R&O. The Order eliminates the requirement that telecommunications carriers retain the content or call-identifying information of any interceptions of communications and the 10 year record retention requirement. Instead, carriers must retain the certification for a ''reasonable period of time.''

sections 503(b) of the Communications Act and 1.80 of the Commission's Rules.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

12. The actions contained in this R&O have been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and found to impose modified reporting and recordkeeping requirements or burdens on the public. Implementation of these modified reporting and recordkeeping requirements will be subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget, as prescribed by the Act. The new or modified paperwork requirements contained in the Report and Order will go into effect December 22, 1999, dependent on OMB approval.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

13. As required by section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 603, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the NPRM. The Commission sought written public comments on the proposals in the NPRM, including the IRFA. The Commission's Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) in this Report and Order conforms to the RFA, as amended by the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA), Public Law 104–121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996).[5]

(1) Need for and Purpose of this Action

14. This Report and Order responds to the legislative mandate contained in the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, Public Law 103–414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994). The Commission, in compliance with 47 U.S.C. 229, promulgated rules in this Report and Order to ensure the prompt implementation of section 105 of CALEA. In enacting CALEA, Congress sought to ''make clear a telecommunications carrier's duty to cooperate in the interception of communications for law enforcement purposes. . .''[6] Specifically, Congress sought to balance three key policies with CALEA: ''(1) to preserve a narrowly focused capability for law enforcement agencies to carry out properly authorized intercepts; (2) to protect privacy in the face of increasingly powerful and personally revealing technologies; and (3) to avoid impeding the development of new communications services and technologies.''[7]

15. The rules adopted in this Report and Order implement Congress's goal to clarify a telecommunications carrier's duty to cooperate with law enforcement agencies that request lawful electronic surveillance, and to balance the three key policies, enumerated in this decision. The objective of the rules adopted in this Report and Order is to implement, as quickly and effectively as possible, the national telecommunications policy for telecommunications carriers to support the lawful electronic surveillance needs of law enforcement agencies.

(2) Summary of the Issues Raised by Public Comments Made in Response to the IRFA

Summary of Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA)

16. In the NPRM, the Commission performed an IRFA and asked for comments that specifically addressed issues raised in the IRFA. In the IRFA, the Commission found that the rules it proposed to adopt in this proceeding may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses as defined by section 601(3) of the RFA.

17. In the IRFA, the Commission reiterated its proposed rules in the NPRM requiring telecommunications carriers to establish policies and procedures governing the conduct of officers and employees who are engaged in surveillance activity. The proposed rules required telecommunications carriers to maintain records of all interceptions of communications and call identification information. Additionally, the proposed rules required telecommunications carriers to execute an affidavit for, and maintain a separate record of, each electronic surveillance. Furthermore, the Commission sought comment on the length of time telecommunications carriers should retain electronic surveillance records, noting that 18 U.S.C. 2518(8)(a) calls for a retention period of ten years for intercepted communications. The proposed rules also required telecommunications carriers to report security breaches (compromises to lawful electronic surveillance and illegal electronic surveillance) to both the Commission and the affected law enforcement agency.

18. In the IRFA, the Commission reiterated that our proposed rules require telecommunications carriers classified as Class A companies pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 32.11 to file individually with the Commission a statement of its processes and procedures used to comply with the systems security rules promulgated by the Commission. Telecommunications carriers classified as Class B companies pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 32.11 could elect either to file a statement describing their security processes and procedures or to certify that they observed procedures consistent with the security rules promulgated by the Commission. The Commission noted that because electronic surveillance capacity and capability requirements are still being developed it is not possible to predict with certainty whether the costs of compliance will be proportionate with regard to both small and large telecommunications carriers.

19. In the IRFA, the Commission tentatively concluded that a substantial number of telecommunications carriers who have been subjected to demands from law enforcement personnel to provide lawful interceptions and call-identifying information for a period time preceding CALEA already have in place practices for proper employee conduct and recordkeeping. The Commission noted that, as a practical matter, telecommunications carriers need such practices to protect themselves from suit by persons who claim they were the victims of illegal surveillance. By providing general guidance regarding the conduct of carrier personnel and the content of records in the proposed regulations, the Commission intended telecommunications carriers to use their existing practices to the maximum extent possible. Thus, in the IRFA, the Commission tentatively concluded that the additional cost to most telecommunications carriers for conforming to the Commission's proposed regulations, should be minimal.

20. *Comments.* Only one party filed comments in response to the IRFA, but many parties commented on the Commission's proposed system security and integrity regulations in response to the NPRM. The record provided by all of these commenting parties clearly disfavors the amount of recordkeeping proposed by the Commission in the NPRM, and includes numerous suggestions to reduce the amount of paperwork required by the proposed regulations without jeopardizing statutory compliance. Thus, the final regulations reduce significantly the amount of paperwork required of telecommunications carriers. Other parties commented that the Commission should not promulgate any new rules to

[5] Subtitle II of the CWAAA is ''The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996'' (SBREFA), codified at 5 U.S.C. 601 *et.* seq.

[6] CALEA, *supra,* at preamble.

[7] H. Rep. No. 103–837 at 23, *reprinted* in 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3489.

implement CALEA. A plain reading of 47 U.S.C. 229(b) shows that Congress requires the Commission to promulgate regulations that ensure the systems security and integrity of carriers, by compelling carriers to submit their CALEA systems security and integrity policies and procedures to the Commission and provide records that prove to the Commission how each telecommunications carrier is complying with the requirements of CALEA section 105. Thus, commentary against any new regulations contradicts the plain language of 47 U.S.C. 229.

(3) Description and Estimates of the Number of Entities Affected by This Report and Order

21. Consistent with prior practice, the Commission shall continue to exclude small incumbent LECs from the definition of a small entity for the purpose of this FRFA. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, the Commission includes small incumbent LECs in the FRFA. Accordingly, the Commission's use of the terms ''small entities'' and ''small businesses'' does not encompass ''small incumbent LECs.'' The Commission uses the term ''small incumbent LECs'' to refer to any incumbent LECs that arguably might be defined by SBA as ''small business concerns.''

22. *Total Number of Telephone Companies Affected.* Many of the decisions and rules adopted in the R&O may have a significant effect on a substantial number of the small telephone companies identified by SBA. The United States Bureau of the Census (''the Census Bureau'') reports that, at the end of 1992, there were 3,497 firms engaged in providing telephone services, as defined therein, for at least one year.[8] This number contains a variety of different categories of carriers, including local exchange carriers, interexchange carriers, competitive access providers, cellular carriers, mobile service carriers, operator service providers, pay telephone operators, PCS providers, covered SMR providers, and resellers. It seems certain that some of those 3,497 telephone service firms may not qualify as small entities or small incumbent LECs because they are not ''independently owned and operated.''[9] For example, a PCS provider that is affiliated with an interexchange carrier having more than 1,500 employees would not meet the definition of a small business. It seems reasonable to conclude, therefore, that fewer than 3,497 telephone service firms are small entity telephone service firms or small incumbent LECs that may be affected by this Report and Order.

23. *Wireline Carriers and Service Providers.* SBA has developed a definition of small entities for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The Census Bureau reports that, there were 2,321 such telephone companies in operation for at least one year at the end of 1992. According to SBA's definition, a small business telephone company other than a radiotelephone company is one employing fewer than 1,500 persons. All but 26 of the 2,321 non-radiotelephone companies listed by the Census Bureau were reported to have fewer than 1,000 employees. Thus, even if all 26 of those companies had more than 1,500 employees, there would still be 2,295 non-radiotelephone companies that might qualify as small entities or small incumbent LECs. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, we are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of wireline carriers and service providers that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, we estimate that there are fewer than 2,295 small entity telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone companies that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

24. *Local Exchange Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor SBA has developed a definition of small providers of local exchange services (LECs). The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of LECs nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data that we collect annually in connection with the Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS). According to the most recent data, 1,347 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of local exchange services.[10] Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, The Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of LECs that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 1,347 small incumbent LECs that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

25. *Interexchange Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to providers of interexchange services (IXCs). The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of IXCs nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 130 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of interexchange services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of IXCs that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 130 small entity IXCs that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

26. *Competitive Access Providers.* Neither the Commission nor SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to providers of competitive access services (CAPs). The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of CAPs nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data that we collect annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 57 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of competitive access services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of CAPs that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 57 small entity CAPs that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

[8] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities: Establishment and Firm Size,* at Firm Size 1–123 (1995) (1992 Census).

[9] 15 U.S.C. 632(a)(1).

[10] Federal Communications Commission, CCB, Industry Analysis Division, *Telecommunications Industry Revenue: TRS Fund Worksheet Data,* Tbl. 1 (Average Total Telecommunications Revenue Reported by Class of Carrier) (Dec. 1996) (TRS Worksheet).

27. *Operator Service Providers.* Neither the Commission nor SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to providers of operator services. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of operator service providers nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 25 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of operator services. Although it seems certain that some of these companies are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of operator service providers that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 25 small entity operator service providers that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

28. *Wireless (Radiotelephone) Carriers.* SBA has developed a definition of small entities for radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The Census Bureau reports that there were 1,176 such companies in operation for at least one year at the end of 1992. According to SBA's definition, a small business radiotelephone company is one employing fewer than 1,500 persons.[11] The Census Bureau also reported that 1,164 of those radiotelephone companies had fewer than 1,000 employees. Thus, even if all of the remaining 12 companies had more than 1,500 employees, there would still be 1,164 radiotelephone companies that might qualify as small entities if they are independently owned are operated. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of radiotelephone carriers and service providers that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 1,164 small entity radiotelephone companies that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

[11] 13 CFR 121.201, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 4812.

29. *Cellular Service Carriers.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to Cellular Service Carriers and to Mobile Service Carriers. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules for both services is for telephone companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of Cellular Service Carriers and Mobile Service Carriers nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 792 companies reported that they are engaged in the provision of cellular services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cellular service carriers that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 792 small entity cellular service carriers that might be affected by the actions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

30. *Mobile Service Carriers.* Neither the Commission or the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to mobile service carriers, such as paging companies. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of mobile service carriers nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually in connection with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 138 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of mobile services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of mobile service carriers that would qualify under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 138 small entity mobile service carriers that may be affected by the decision and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

31. *Broadband Personal Communications Service.* The broadband PCS spectrum is divided into six frequency blocks designated A through F, and the Commission has held auctions for each block. The Commission defined ''small entity'' for Blocks C and F as an entity that has average gross revenues of less than $40 million in the three previous calendar years. For Block F, an additional classification for ''very small business'' was added, and is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than $15 million for the preceding three calendar years. These regulations defining ''small entity'' in the context of broadband PCS auctions have been approved by SBA. No small businesses within the SBA-approved definition bid successfully for licenses in Blocks A and B. There were 90 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the Block C auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 40% of the 1,479 licenses for Blocks D, E, and F. However, licenses for Blocks C through F have not been awarded fully, therefore there are few, if any, small businesses currently providing PCS services. Based on this information, the Commission concludes that the number of small broadband PCS licenses will include the 90 winning C Block bidders and the 93 qualifying bidders in the D, E, and F blocks, for a total of 183 small PCS providers as defined by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

32. *SMR Licensees.* Pursuant to 47 CFR 90.814(b)(1), the Commission has defined ''small entity'' in auctions for geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR licenses as a firm that had average annual gross revenues of less than $15 million in the three previous calendar years. This definition of a ''small entity'' in the context of 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR has been approved by the SBA. The rules adopted in this Report and Order may apply to SMR providers in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands that either hold geographic area licenses or have obtained extended implementation authorizations. The Commission does not know how many firms provide 800 MHz or 900 MHz geographic area SMR service pursuant to extended implementation authorizations, nor how many of these providers have annual revenues of less than $15 million. The Commission assumes, for purposes of this FRFA, that all of the extended implementation authorizations may be held by small entities, which may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

33. The Commission recently held auctions for geographic area licenses in the 900 MHz SMR band. There were 60 winning bidders who qualified as small entities in the 900 MHz auction. Based on this information, the Commission concludes that the number of geographic area SMR licensees affected

by the rule adopted in this Report and Order includes these 60 small entities. No auctions have been held for 800 MHz geographic area SMR licenses. Therefore, no small entities currently hold these licenses. A total of 525 licenses will be awarded for the upper 200 channels in the 800 MHz geographic area SMR auction. The Commission, however, has not yet determined how many licenses will be awarded for the lower 230 channels in the 800 MHz geographic area SMR auction. There is no basis, moreover, on which to estimate how many small entities will win these licenses. Given that nearly all radiotelephone companies have fewer than 1,000 employees and that no reliable estimate of the number of prospective 800 MHz licensees can be made, we assume, for purposes of this FRFA, that all of the licenses may be awarded to small entities who, thus, may be affected by the decisions adopted in this Report and Order.

34. *Resellers.* Neither the Commission nor SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to resellers. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for all telephone communications companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of resellers nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually in connection with the TRS. According to the most recent data, 260 companies reported that they were engaged in the resale of telephone services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of resellers that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 260 small entity resellers that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

35. *Pay Telephone Operators.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to pay telephone operators. The closest applicable definition under SBA rules is for telephone communications companies other than radiotelephone (wireless) companies. The most reliable source of information regarding the number of pay telephone operators nationwide of which the Commission is aware appears to be the data collected annually with the TRS Worksheet. According to the most recent data, 271 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of pay telephone services. Although it seems certain that some of these carriers are not independently owned and operated, or have more than 1,500 employees, the Commission is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of pay telephone operators that would qualify as small business concerns under SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 271 small entity pay telephone operators that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

36. *Cable Services or Systems.* SBA has developed a definition of small entities for cable and other pay television services, which includes all such companies generating $11 million or less in revenue annually.[12] This definition includes cable systems operators, closed circuit television services, direct broadcast satellite services, multipoint distribution systems, satellite master antenna systems and subscription television services. According to the Census Bureau, there were 1,788 such cable and other pay television services and 1,439 had less than $11 million in revenues.[13]

37. The Commission has developed its own definition of a small cable system operator for the purposes of rate regulation. Under the Commission's Rules, a ''small cable company'' is one serving fewer than 400,000 subscribers nationwide.[14] Based on the most recent information, the Commission estimates that there were 1,439 cable operators that qualified as small cable system operators at the end of 1995. Since then, some of those companies may have grown to serve over 400,000 subscribers, and others may have been involved in transactions that caused them to be combined with other cable operators. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 1,439 small entity cable system operators that may be affected by the decisions and rules adopted in this Report and Order.

38. The Communications Act also contains a definition of a small cable system operator, which is ''a cable operator that, directly or through an affiliate, serves in the aggregate fewer than 1 percent of all subscribers in the United States and is not affiliated with any entity or entities whose gross annual revenues in the aggregate exceed $250,000,000.''[15] The Commission has determined that there are 61,700,000 subscribers in the United States. Therefore, the Commission found that an operator serving fewer than 617,000 subscribers shall be deemed a small operator if its annual revenues, when combined with the total annual revenues of all of its affiliates, do not exceed $250 million in the aggregate.[16] Based on available data, the Commission finds that the number of cable operators serving 617,000 subscribers or less totals 1,450. The Commission does not request nor do we collect information concerning whether cable system operators are affiliated with entities whose gross annual revenues exceed $250,000,000, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cable system operators that would qualify as small cable operators under the definition in the Communications Act. The Commission further notes that recent industry estimates project that there will be a total of 65,000,000 subscribers, and the Commission has based our fee revenue estimates on that figure.

39. *Other Pay Services.* In the IRFA, the Commission included a category entitled ''other pay services.'' Other pay services are also classified under SIC 4841, which include cable operators, closed circuit television services, direct broadcast satellite services (DBS), multipoint distribution systems (MDS), satellite master antenna systems (SMATV), and subscription television services. The Commission received no comments regarding service providers in this category in response to either the IRFA or the NPRM at large. Accordingly, the Commission cannot determine at this time the number of service providers in this category that intend to offer services to the public as telecommunications carriers, and become subject to CALEA's requirements.

(4) Summary Analysis of the Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements and Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact of this Report and Order on Small Entities, Including Significant Alternatives Considered and Rejected.

40. In this section of the FRFA, the Commission analyzes the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements that may apply to small entities as a result of this Report and Order. The Commission also

[12] 13 CFR 121.201, SIC Code 4841.

[13] 1992 *Economic Census Industry and Enterprise Receipts Size Report,* Table 2D, SIC 4841 (U.S. Bureau of the Census data under contract to the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

[14] 47 CFR 76.901(e).

[15] 47 U.S.C. 543(m)(2).

[16] 47 CFR 76.1403(b).

describes the steps taken to minimize the economic impact of our decisions on small entities, including the significant alternatives considered and rejected.

41. In the final regulations, the Commission affirms the proposal in the NPRM to establish regulations that are general in nature and provide as guidance, so that telecommunications carriers may utilize their existing policies and procedures to the greatest extent possible. In addition, the Commission eliminated all references to proposed rules and tentative conclusions relating to vicarious liability arising out of a telecommunications carrier's failure to accomplish either of CALEA section 105's two objectives.

42. In the final regulations, the Commission eliminated all regulations originally proposed pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(1) that appeared to go beyond the scope of CALEA section 105, overlapped other proposed regulations, were unnecessarily cumbersome, or otherwise unnecessary. Accordingly, carriers must: (1) Appoint a senior officer or employee as point of contact responsible for affirmatively intervening to ensure that interception of communications or access to call-identifying information can be activated only in accordance with the appropriate legal authorization; (2) include a description of the job function of the appointed point of contact for law enforcement to reach on a daily, around-the-clock basis in their policies and procedures; (3) effectuate a requested interception promptly; (4) incorporate our interpretation of the phrase ''appropriate authorization'' in their policies and procedures; (5) state in their policies and procedures that carrier personnel must receive appropriate legal authorization, before enabling law enforcement officials to implement the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information; (6) require the appointed senior point of contact to be apprised of all relevant federal and state statutory provisions concerning the lawful interception of communications or access to call-identifying information; (7) report security compromises and unlawful interception of communications or access to call-identifying information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities within a reasonable length of time after discovery; (8) maintain a secure and accurate record of each interception of communications or access to call-identifying information, made with or without appropriate authorization, in the form of single certification; (9) maintain secure and records of call-identifying information and unauthorized interceptions (including the content of the unauthorized interception) for ten years;[17] 10) maintain secure and accurate records of the content of each authorized interception of communications for a period of time determined by them in accordance with the policies and procedures that they establish under section 229(b)(1) of the Communications Act and applicable state and federal statutes of limitation; (11) provide a detailed description of how long it will maintain its records of intercept content; and (12) file with the Commission, within 90 days of the effective date of these rules, the policies and procedures it uses to comply with the requirements of this subchapter, and thereafter, within 90 days of a carrier's merger or divestiture or a carrier's amendment of its existing policies and procedures.

43. The Commission eliminated the requirement of ''designated employees,'' and the requirement for telecommunications carriers to provide updated lists of designated employees that included personal information about them, to law enforcement agencies. Instead, telecommunications carriers, as part of their policies and procedures, should only appoint a senior authorized officer or employee as a point of contact for law enforcement to reach on a daily, around-the-clock basis. Telecommunications carriers will include a description of the job function of the designated point of contact and a method to enable law enforcement authorities to contact the individual employed in this capacity in their polices and procedures.

44. The Commission eliminated the proposed regulation requiring a separate affidavit and a separate record for each surveillance. Instead, the final regulation requires that telecommunications carriers compile and maintain a single record of each intercepted communications or access to call-identifying information, certified by a carrier employee in charge of that electronic surveillance, that contains the following information: (1) The telephone number(s) and/or circuit identification number(s) involved; (2) the start date and time of the opening of the circuit for law enforcement; (3) the identity of the law enforcement officer presenting the authorization; (4) the name of the judge or prosecuting attorney who signed the authorization; (5) the type of intercepted communications or access to call-identifying information; (6) the name(s) of the telecommunications carriers' personnel who are responsible for overseeing the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information and who are acting in accordance with the carriers' policies and procedures established under 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(1). This record shall be signed by the individual who is responsible for overseeing the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information and who is acting in accordance with the carriers' policies and procedures established under 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(1). To avoid duplicating the existing ten year record retention requirement for records of authorized interception content in 18 U.S.C. 2518(8)(a), the Commission allows telecommunications carriers to retain records of the content of authorized interceptions for a period of time that they find reasonably necessary. However, because 18 U.S.C. 2518(8)(a) does not encompass records of call-identifying information and records of unauthorized interceptions, the Commission requires carriers to maintain secure and records of call-identifying information and unauthorized interceptions (including the content of the unauthorized interception) for ten years.[18]

In the final regulations, the Commission did not affirm our proposal to provide a lessened reporting requirement for carriers that fell below the gross annual revenue threshold established in 47 CFR 32.9000 of the Commission's Rules. The Commission concludes that 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(3) requires all telecommunications carriers to submit their policies and procedures to the Commission established under 47 U.S.C. 229(b)(1) and (2). The statute makes no distinction between classes of telecommunications carriers for the purpose of lessening the regulatory burden for smaller carriers. Accordingly, the Commission's final regulations contain the requirement that all telecommunications carriers must file their systems security and integrity policies and procedures with the Commission, within 90 days of this Report and Order's effective date. The Commission notes, however, that since the proposed regulations have been drastically reduced, the burden imposed by the regulations adopted herein is also significantly reduced for all telecommunications carriers, including the smaller ones.

[17] See footnote 4 of this summary.

[18] *See* Order on Reconsideration which revises this regulation, and which will be published shortly in the **Federal Register**.

(5) Report to Congress

46. The Commission shall send a copy of this FRFA, along with this Report and Order, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A). A copy of this FRFA will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

Ordering Clauses

47. Accordingly, it is ordered that, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), and 229 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), and 229, and section 105 of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, 47 U.S.C. 1004, the rules are adopted.

48. It is further ordered that the rules will become effective December 22, 1999 except for §§ 64.2103, 64.2104, and 64.2105, which contain information collection requirements that have not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The FCC will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for those sections.

49. It is further ordered that the Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, as required by Section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and as set forth above is adopted.

50. It is further ordered that the Commission's Office of Public Affairs, Reference Operations Division, shall send a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

Paperwork Reduction Act

52. This Report and Order contains a modified information collection. The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, invites the general public and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to comment on the information collections contained in this Report and Order, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Public and agency comments are due November 22, 1999; OMB comments are due 90 days from date of publication of this Report and Order in the **Federal Register**. Comments should address: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

OMB Approval Number: 3060–0809.

Title: Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, Report and Order.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of existing collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit.

Number of Respondents: 5000.

Estimated Time Per Response: 53 hours.

Total Annual Cost Burden: $11,850,000.

Total Annual Burden: 265,000 hours.

Needs and Uses: The information submitted to the Commission by telecommunications Carriers will be used to determine whether or not the telecommunications carriers are in conformance with CALEA's requirements, and the information maintained by telecommunications carriers will be used by law enforcement officials to determine the accountability and accuracy of telecommunications carriers' compliance with lawful electronic surveillance orders.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 64

Communications common carriers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

Rule Changes

For the resaons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR Part 64 as follows:

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

1. The authority citation for Part 64 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 201, 202, 205, 218–220, and 332 unless otherwise noted. Interpret or apply §§ 201, 218, 225, 226, 227, 229, 332, 48 Stat. 1070, as amended. 47 U.S.C. 201–204, 218, 225, 226, 227, 229, 332, 501 and 503 unless otherwise noted.

2. Part 64 is amended to add Subpart V to read as follows:

Subpart V—Telecommunications Carrier Systems Security and Integrity Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

Sec.
64.2100 Purpose.
64.2101 Scope.
64.2102 Definitions.
64.2103 Policies and procedures for employee supervision and control.
64.2104 Maintaining secure and accurate records.
64.2105 Submission of policies and procedures and commission review.
64.2106 Penalties.

§ 64.2100 Purpose.

Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, Public Law 103–414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994) (codified as amended in sections of 18 U.S.C. and 47 U.S.C.), this subpart contains rules that require a telecommunications carrier to ensure that any interception of communications or access to call-identifying information effected within its switching premises can be activated only in accordance with appropriate legal authorization, appropriate carrier authorization, and with the affirmative intervention of an individual officer or employee of the carrier acting in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commission.

§ 64.2101 Scope.

The definitions included in this subchapter shall be used solely for the purpose of implementing CALEA requirements.

§ 64.2102 Definitions.

(a) *Appropriate legal authorization.* The term *appropriate legal authorization* means:

(1) A court order signed by a judge or magistrate authorizing or approving interception of wire or electronic communications; or

(2) Other authorization, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2518(7), or any other relevant federal or state statute.

(b) *Appropriate carrier authorization.* The term *appropriate carrier authorization* means the policies and procedures adopted by telecommunications carriers to supervise and control officers and employees authorized to assist law enforcement in conducting any interception of communications or access to call-identifying information.

(c) *Appropriate authorization.* The term *appropriate authorization* means both appropriate legal authorization and appropriate carrier authorization.

§ 64.2103 Policies and procedures for employee supervision and control.

A telecommunications carrier shall:

(a) Establish policies and procedures to ensure the supervision and control of its officers and employees;

(b) Appoint a senior officer or employee as a point of contact responsible for affirmatively intervening to ensure that interception of communications or access to call-identifying information can be activated only in accordance with appropriate legal authorization, and include, in its policies and procedures, a description of the job function of the appointed point of contact for law enforcement to reach on a seven days a week, 24 hours a day basis;

(c) Incorporate, in its polices and procedures, an interpretation of the phrase *appropriate authorization* that encompasses the definitions of *appropriate legal authorization* and appropriate carrier authorization, as stated above;

(d) State, in its policies and procedures, that carrier personnel must receive appropriate legal authorization and appropriate carrier authorization before enabling law enforcement officials and carrier personnel to implement the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information;

(e) Report to the affected law enforcement agencies, within a reasonable time upon discovery:

(1) Any act of compromise of a lawful interception of communications or access to call-identifying information to unauthorized persons or entities; and

(2) Any act of unlawful electronic surveillance that occurred on its premises.

(f) Include, in its policies and procedures, a detailed description of how long it will maintain its records of the content of an interception.

§ 64.2104 Maintaining secure and accurate records.

(a) A telecommunications carrier shall maintain a secure and accurate record of each interception of communications or access to call-identifying information, made with or without appropriate authorization, in the form of single certification.

(1) This certification must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The telephone number(s) and/or circuit identification numbers involved;

(ii) The start date and time of the opening of the circuit for law enforcement;

(iii) The identity of the law enforcement officer presenting the authorization;

(iv) The name of the person signing the appropriate legal authorization;

(v) The type of interception of communications or access to call-identifying information (e.g., pen register, trap and trace, Title III, FISA); and

(vi) The name of the telecommunications carriers' personnel who is responsible for overseeing the interception of communication or access to call-identifying information and who is acting in accordance with the carriers' policies established under § 64.2103.

(2) This certification must be signed by the individual who is responsible for overseeing the interception of communications or access to call-identifying information and who is acting in accordance with the telecommunications carrier's policies established under § 64.2103. This individual will, by his/her signature, certify that the record is complete and accurate.

(3) This certification must be compiled either contemporaneously with, or within a reasonable period of time after the initiation of the interception of the communications or access to call-identifying information.

(4) A telecommunications carrier may satisfy the obligations of paragraph (a) of this section by requiring the individual who is responsible for overseeing the interception of communication or access to call-identifying information and who is acting in accordance with the carriers' policies established under § 64.2103 to sign the certification and append the appropriate legal authorization and any extensions that have been granted. This form of certification must at a minimum include all of the information listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(b) A telecommunications carrier shall maintain secure and accurate records of:

(1) Call-identifying information and unauthorized interceptions (including the content of the unauthorized interception) for ten years;

(2) The content of each authorized interception of communications for a reasonable period of time as determined by the carrier.

(c) It is the telecommunications carrier's responsibility to ensure its records are complete and accurate.

(d) Violation of this rule is subject to the penalties of § 64.2106.

§ 64.2105 Submission of policies and procedures and commission review.

(a) Each telecommunications carrier shall file with the Commission the policies and procedures it uses to comply with the requirements of this subchapter. These policies and procedures shall be filed with the Federal Communications Commission within 90 days of the effective date of these rules, and thereafter, within 90 days of a carrier's merger or divestiture or a carrier's amendment of its existing policies and procedures.

(b) The Commission shall review each telecommunications carrier's policies and procedures to determine whether they comply with the requirements of § 64.2103 and § 64.2104.

(1) If, upon review, the Commission determines that a telecommunications carrier's policies and procedures do not comply with the requirements established under § 64.2103 and § 64.2104, the telecommunications carrier shall modify its policies and procedures in accordance with an order released by the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall review and order modification of a telecommunications carrier's policies and procedures as may be necessary to insure compliance by telecommunications carriers with the requirements of the regulations prescribed under § 64.2103 and § 64.2104.

§ 64.2106 Penalties.

In the event of a telecommunications carrier's violation of § 64.2103 or § 64.2104 of this subchapter, the Commission shall enforce the penalties articulated in 47 U.S.C. 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 and 47 CFR 1.8.

[FR Doc. 99–24853 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[DA No. 99–1792; MM Docket No. 99–79; RM–9488]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Broadview, MT

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document denies a petition for rule making filed by Windy Valley Broadcasting requesting the allotment of Channel 290C3 at Broadview, Montana. *See* 64 FR 14419, March 25, 1999. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report

and Order, MM Docket No. 99–79, adopted August 25, 1999, and released September 3, 1999. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the Commission's Reference Center, 445 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Services, Inc., 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857–3800, facsimile (202) 857–3805.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 99–24757 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 97

[WT Docket No. 97–12; FCC 99–234]

Greater Use of Spread Spectrum Communication Technologies

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action revises the Amateur Radio Service rules applicable to Spread Spectrum (SS) emission types that an amateur station may transmit. The rule amendments are necessary so that amateur stations may transmit SS emission types that have been developed and become available since the original rules permitting amateur stations to transmit SS emission types were adopted in 1985. The effect of this action is to allow amateur stations greater flexibility in experimenting and communicating with SS emission types, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions in the amateur service rules and to simplify the rules applicable to stations that choose to transmit SS emission types.

DATES: Effective November 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William T. Cross, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 418–0680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Report and Order*, adopted August 31, 1999, and released September 3, 1999. The complete text of this Commission action, including the rule amendments, is available for inspection and copying at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC. The complete text of this *Report and Order* may also be obtained from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW, Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, telephone (202) 857–3800, and from the FCC's internet World Wide Web home page, >http://www.fcc.gov<.

Summary of Report and Order

1. By this action, we are amending the amateur service rules to allow amateur radio stations to transmit additional SS emission types. We conclude that the public interest would be served by removing the restriction in the amateur service rules that limit the SS emission types that amateur stations may transmit. Moreover, we believe that this change will (1) allow amateur service licensees to experiment with additional SS emission types; (2) allow amateur radio operators to develop innovations and improvements to communications products and develop new communications technologies; and (3) facilitate the ability of the amateur service to contribute to the development of SS communications by allowing amateur stations to transmit and experiment with SS technologies currently used in consumer and commercial products.

2. Also, by this action, we are also amending the amateur service rules adopt a requirement that amateur stations use automatic transmitter power control to limit transmitter power to the minimum power necessary to maintain communications when an amateur station transmits an SS emission type with more than 1 watt of power and we amend our rules to remove now-unnecessary recordkeeping and station identification requirements that presently apply only to stations transmitting SS emissions.

3. We also are amending the amateur service rules to insert numbers, which were inadvertently removed December 14, 1998, in 63 FR 68904, in front of each defined term in Section 97.3, thereby facilitating use of the rules by licensees.

4. The amended rules are set forth below, effective November 1, 1999.

5. This *Report and Order* and the rule amendments are issued under the authority contained in 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and (j), 303(r) and 403.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 97

Radio.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

Rule Changes

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 97 as follows:

PART 97—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064–1068, 1081–1105, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151–155, 301–609, unless otherwise noted.

2. Sections 97.3(a), (b), and (c) are amended by adding numbers in front of each defined term in the definitions, and revising paragraph (c)(8) to read as follows:

§ 97.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(8) SS. Spread spectrum emissions using bandwidth-expansion modulation emissions having designators with A, C, D, F, G, H, J or R as the first symbol; X as the second symbol; X as the third symbol.

* * * * *

3. Section 97.119(b)(5) is removed and the semicolon and the word ''or'' is removed from the end of paragraph (b)(4).

4. Section 97.305(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 97.305 Authorized emission types.

* * * * *

(b) A station may transmit a test emission on any frequency authorized to the control operator for brief periods for experimental purposes, except that no pulse modulation emission may be transmitted on any frequency where pulse is not specifically authorized and no SS modulation emission may be transmitted on any frequency where SS is not specifically authorized.

* * * * *

5. Section 97.311 is revised to read as follows:

§ 97.311 SS emission types.

(a) SS emission transmissions by an amateur station are authorized only for communications between points within areas where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC and between an area where the amateur service is regulated by the FCC and an amateur station in another country that permits such communications. SS emission transmissions must not be used for the

purpose of obscuring the meaning of any communication.

(b) A station transmitting SS emissions must not cause harmful interference to stations employing other authorized emissions, and must accept all interference caused by stations employing other authorized emissions.

(c) When deemed necessary by a District Director to assure compliance with this part, a station licensee must:

(1) Cease SS emission transmissions;

(2) Restrict SS emission transmissions to the extent instructed; and

(3) Maintain a record, convertible to the original information (voice, text, image, etc.) of all spread spectrum communications transmitted.

(d) The transmitter power must not exceed 100 W under any circumstances. If more than 1 W is used, automatic transmitter control shall limit output power to that which is required for the communication. This shall be determined by the use of the ratio, measured at the receiver, of the received energy per user data bit (Eb) to the sum of the received power spectral densities of noise (N_0) and co-channel interference (I_0). Average transmitter power over 1 W shall be automatically adjusted to maintain an Eb/ (N_0 + I_0) ratio of no more than 23 dB at the intended receiver.

[FR Doc. 99–24372 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 1815

NASA Structured Approach for Profit or Fee Objective

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule revises the agency's structured approach for developing a profit or fee objective. This rule eliminates the element of cost approach currently prescribed for establishing profit and fee objectives and focuses on performance risk analysis which requires the evaluation of specific technical, management and cost risk factors; provides a new method for determining contract type risk and introduces a working capital adjustment provision; retains with modification the Other Considerations factor contained in the structured approach currently prescribed; and establishes a ceiling for facilities capital cost of money offset.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donna Fortunat, NASA Headquarters, Code HC, Washington, DC 20546, telephone: (202) 358–0426; email: donna.fortunat@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 1999 (64 FR 30468–30472). Comments were received from one respondent, an industry association. All comments were considered in the development of this final rule. This final rule includes changes to adjust the specified values under Contract Type Risk to preclude a situation where the calculated profit objective would be greater for a fixed price contract with progress payments than it would for a similar contract without government financing. Other Consideration values for both Corporate Capital Investment and Unusual Request for GFP are adjusted. The facilities capital cost of money offset was changed to establish a ceiling of one percent. This final rule also includes changes made for clarification purposes.

FAR 15.404–4(b)(1)(i) requires agencies to use a structured approach for determining profit or fee prenegotiation objectives. This revision to the NASA structured approach method uses a performance risk method for calculating profit and fee objectives instead of the currently used cost element approach. The revised approach is expected to provide more appropriate emphasis on the nature of the goods and services being acquired and on the risks inherent in delivering those goods and services and thereby prove to be more effective in motivating and rewarding contractor performance. In addition, the revised policy provides a common framework for NASA and industry to evaluate potential risk and profitability in a way that is relevant to both parties. FAR 15.404–4(b)(2) permits agencies to use another agency's structured approach and the changes in this revised policy represent an Agency adaptation of DoD's alternate structured approach.

Impact

Regulatory Flexibility Act

NASA certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, because most small entities receive contracts based on competition and are not subject to the structured fee process.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the NFS do not impose any recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or collections of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 1815

Government procurement.

Tom Luedtke,

Associate Administrator for Procurement.

Accordingly, 48 CFR Part 1815 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 1815 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1).

PART 1815—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

2. Sections 1815.404–4, 1815.404–470, and 1815.404–471 are revised and sections 1815.404–471–1, 1815.404–471–2, 1815.404–471–3, 1815.404–471–4, and 1815.404–471–5 are added to read as follows:

§ 1815.404–4 Profit. (NASA supplements paragraphs (b) and (c))

(b)(1)(i)(*a*) The NASA structured approach for determining profit or fee objectives, described in 1815.404–471 shall be used to determine profit or fee objectives in the negotiation of contracts greater than or equal to $100,000 that use cost analysis and are:

(*1*) Awarded on the basis of other than full and open competition (see FAR 6.3);

(*2*) Awarded under NASA Research Announcements (NRAs) and Announcements of Opportunity (AO's); or

(3) Awarded under the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) or the Small Business Technology Transfer Research (STTR) programs.

(b) The rate calculated for the basic contract may only be used on actions under a negotiated contract when the conditions affecting profit or fee do not change.

(c) Although specific agreement on the applied weights or values for individual profit or fee factors shall not be attempted, the contracting officer may encourage the contractor to—

(1) Present the details of its proposed profit amounts in the structured approach format or similar structured approach; and

(2) Use the structured approach method in developing profit or fee objectives for negotiated subcontracts.

(ii) The use of the NASA structured approach for profit or fee is not required for:

(a) Architect-engineer contracts;

(b) Management contracts for operation and/or maintenance of Government facilities;

(c) Construction contracts;

(d) Contracts primarily requiring delivery of materials supplied by subcontractors;

(e) Termination settlements; and

(f) Contracts having unusual pricing situations when the procurement officer determines in writing that the structured approach is unsuitable.

(c)(2) Contracting officers shall document the profit or fee analysis in the contract file.

§ 1815.404–470 NASA Form 634.

NASA Form (NF) 634 shall be used in performing the analysis necessary to develop profit or fee objectives.

§ 1815.404–471 NASA structured approach for profit or fee objective.

§ 1815.404–471–1 General.

(a) The structured approach for determining profit or fee objectives (NF 634) focuses on three profit factors:

(1) Performance risk;

(2) Contract type risk including working capital adjustment; and

(3) Other Considerations which may be considered by the contracting officer to account for special circumstances that are not adequately addressed in the performance risk and contract type risk factors.

(b) The contracting officer assigns values to each profit or fee factor; the value multiplied by the base results in the profit/fee objective for that factor. Each factor has a normal value and a designated range of values. The normal value is representative of average conditions on the prospective contract when compared to all goods and services acquired by NASA. The designated range provides values based on above normal or below normal conditions. In the negotiation documentation, the contracting officer need not explain assignment of the normal value, but must address conditions that justify assignment of other than the normal value.

§ 1815.404–471–2 Performance risk.

(a) *Risk factors.* Performance risk addresses the contractor's degree of risk in fulfilling the contract requirements. It consists of three risk factors:

(1) Technical—the technical uncertainties of performance;

(2) Management—the degree of management effort necessary to ensure that contract requirements are met; and

(3) Cost control—the contractor's efforts to reduce and control costs.

(b) *Risk factor weighting, values and calculations.* A weighting and value is assigned to each of the risk factors to determine a profit/fee objective.

(c) *Values.* The normal value is 6 percent and the designated range is 4 percent to 8 percent.

(d) *Evaluation criteria for technical risk factor.* (1) In determining the appropriate value for the technical risk factor, the contracting officer shall review the contract requirements and focus on the critical performance elements in the statement of work or specifications. Contracting officers shall consider the—

(i) Technology being applied or developed by the contractor;

(ii) Technical complexity;

(iii) Program maturity;

(iv) Performance specifications and tolerances;

(v) Delivery schedule; and

(vi) Extent of a warranty or guarantee.

(2) *Above normal conditions indicating substantial technical risk.* (i) The contracting officer may assign a higher than normal value in those cases where there is a substantial technical risk, such as when—

(A) The contractor is either developing or applying advanced technologies;

(B) Items are being manufactured using specifications with stringent tolerance limits;

(C) The efforts require highly skilled personnel or require the use of state-of-the-art machinery;

(D) The services or analytical efforts are extremely important to the government and must be performed to exacting standards;

(E) The contractor's independent development and investment has reduced the Government's risk or cost;

(F) The contractor has accepted an accelerated delivery schedule to meet the Government's requirements; or

(G) The contractor has assumed additional risk through warranty provisions.

(ii) The contracting officer may assign a value significantly above normal. A maximum value may be assigned when the effort involves—

(A) Extremely complex, vital efforts to overcome difficult technical obstacles that require personnel with exceptional abilities, experience, and professional credentials;

(B) Development or initial production of a new item, particularly if performance or quality specifications are tight; or

(C) A high degree of development or production concurrency.

(3) *Below normal conditions indicating lower than normal technical risk.* (i) The contracting officer may assign a lower than normal value in those cases where the technical risk is low, such as when the—

(A) Acquisition is for off-the-shelf items;

(B) Requirements are relatively simple;

(C) Technology is not complex;

(D) Efforts do not require highly skilled personnel;

(E) Efforts are routine; or

(F) Acquisition is a follow-on effort or a repetitive type acquisition.

(ii) The contracting officer may assign a value significantly below normal. A minimum value may be justified when the effort involves—

(A) Routine services;

(B) Production of simple items;

(C) Rote entry or routine integration of Government-furnished information; or

(D) Simple operations with Government-furnished property.

(e) *Evaluation criteria for management risk factor.* (1) In determining the appropriate value for the management risk factor, the contracting officer shall review the contract requirements and focus on the critical performance elements in the statement of work or specifications. Contracting officers shall—

(i) Assess the contractor's management and internal control systems using contracting office information and reviews made by contract administration offices;

(ii) Assess the management involvement expected on the prospective contract action; and

(iii) Consider the degree of cost mix as an indication of the types of resources applied and value added by the contractor.

(2) *Above normal conditions indicating substantial management risk.* (i) The contracting officer may assign a higher than normal value when the management effort is intense, such as when—

(A) The contractor's value added is both considerable and reasonably difficult; or

(B) The effort involves a high degree of integration and coordination.

(ii) The contracting officer may justify a maximum value when the effort—

(A) Requires large-scale integration of the most complex nature;

(B) Involves major international activities with significant management coordination; or

(C) Has critically important milestones.

(3) *Below normal conditions indicating lower than normal*

management risk. (i) The contracting officer may assign a lower than normal value when the management effort is minimal, such as when—

(A) The program is mature and many end item deliveries have been made;

(B) The contractor adds minimum value to an item;

(C) The efforts are routine and require minimal supervision;

(D) The contractor fails to provide an adequate analysis of subcontractor costs; or

(E) The contractor does not cooperate in the evaluation and negotiation of the proposal.

(ii) The contracting officer may assign a value significantly below normal. A minimum value may be assigned when—

(A) Reviews performed by the field administration offices disclose unsatisfactory management and internal control systems (e.g., quality assurance, property control, safety, security); or

(B) The effort requires an unusually low degree of management involvement.

(f) *Evaluation criteria for cost control risk factor.* (1) In determining the appropriate value for the cost control risk factor, the contracting officer shall—

(i) Evaluate the expected reliability of the contractor's cost estimates (including the contractor's cost estimating system);

(ii) Evaluate the contractor's cost reduction initiatives (e.g., competition advocacy programs);

(iii) Assess the adequacy of the contractor's management approach to controlling cost and schedule; and

(iv) Evaluate any other factors that affect the contractor's ability to meet the cost targets (e.g., foreign currency exchange rates and inflation rates).

(2) *Above normal conditions indicating substantial cost control risk.* (i) The contracting officer may assign a value higher than normal value if the contractor can demonstrate a highly effective cost control program, such as when—

(A) The contractor has an aggressive cost reduction program that has demonstrable benefits;

(B) The contractor uses a high degree of subcontract competition; or

(C) The contractor has a proven record of cost tracking and control.

(3) *Below normal conditions indicating lower than normal cost control risk.* (i) The contracting officer may assign a lower than normal value in those cases where the contractor demonstrates minimal concern for cost control, such as when—

(A) The contractor's cost estimating system is marginal;

(B) The contractor has made minimal effort to initiate cost reduction programs;

(C) The contractor's cost proposal is inadequate; or

(D) The contractor has a record of cost overruns or the indication of unreliable cost estimates and lack of cost control.

1815.404–471–3 Contract type risk and working capital adjustment.

(a) *Risk factors.* The contract type risk factor focuses on the degree of cost risk accepted by the contractor under varying contract types. The working capital adjustment is an adjustment added to the profit objective for contract type risk. It applies to fixed-price type contracts that provide for progress payments. Though it uses a formula approach, it is not intended to be an exact calculation of the cost of working capital. Its purpose is to give general recognition to the contractor's cost of working capital under varying contract circumstances, financing policies, and the economic environment. This adjustment is limited to a maximum of 2 percent.

(b) *Risk factor values and calculations.* A risk value is assigned to calculate the profit or fee objective for contract type. A contract length factor is assigned and applied to costs financed when a working capital adjustment is appropriate. This calculation is only performed when the prospective contract is a fixed-price contract containing provisions for progress payments.

(c) *Values: Normal and designated ranges.*

Contract Type	Note	Normal value (Percent)	Designated range (Percent)
Firm-fixed-price, no financing	(1)	5	4 to 6
Firm-fixed-price with performance-based payments	(6)	4	2.5 to 5.5
Firm-fixed-price with progress payments	(2)	3	2 to 4
Fixed-price-incentive, no financing	(1)	3	2 to 4
Fixed-price-incentive, with performance-based payments	(6)	2	.5 to 3.5
Fixed-price, redeterminable	(3)		
Fixed-price-incentive, with progress payments	(2)	1	0 to 2
Cost-plus-incentive-fee	(4)	1	0 to 2
Cost-plus-award fee	(4)	.75	.5 to 1.5
Cost-plus-fixed fee	(4)	.5	0 to 1
Time-and-materials	(5)	.5	0 to 1
Labor-hour	(5)	.5	0 to 1
Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort, term	(5)	.5	0 to 1

(1) ''No financing,'' means that the contract either does not provide progress or performance based payments, or provides them only on a limited basis. Do not compute a working capital adjustment.

(2) When progress payments are present, compute a working capital adjustment.

(3) For purposes of assigning profit values, treat a fixed-price redeterminable contract as if it were a fixed-price-incentive contract with below normal provisions.

(4) Cost-plus contracts shall not receive the working capital adjustment.

(5) These types of contracts are considered cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts for the purposes of assigning profit values. Do not compute the working capital adjustment. However, higher than normal values may be assigned within the designated range to the extent that portions of cost are fixed.

(6) When performance-based payments are used, do not compute a working capital adjustment.

(d) *Evaluation criteria.* (1) *General.* The contracting officer shall consider elements that affect contract type risk such as—

(i) Length of contract;

(ii) Adequacy of cost projection data;

(iii) Economic environment;

(iv) Nature and extent of subcontracted activity;

(v) Protection provided to the contractor under contract provisions (e.g., economic price adjustment clauses);

(vi) The ceilings and share lines contained in the incentive provisions; and

(vii) The rate, frequency, and risk to the contractor of performance-based payments, if provided.

(2) *Mandatory.* The contracting officer shall assess the extent to which costs have been incurred prior to definitization of the contract. When costs have been incurred prior to definitization, generally regard the contract type risk to be in the low end of the designated range. If a substantial portion of the costs have been incurred prior to definitization, the contracting officer may assign a value as low as 0 percent regardless of contract type.

(3) *Above normal conditions.* The contracting officer may assign a higher than normal value when there is substantial contract type risk. Conditions indicating higher than normal contract type risk are—

(i) Efforts where there is minimal cost history;

(ii) Long-term contracts without provisions protecting the contractor, particularly when there is considerable economic uncertainty;

(iii) Incentive provisions that place a high degree of risk on the contractor;

(iv) Performance-based payments totaling less than the maximum allowable amount(s) specified at FAR 32.1004(b)(2); or

(v) An aggressive performance-based payment schedule that increases risk.

(4) *Below normal conditions.* The contracting officer may assign a lower than normal value when the contract type risk is low. Conditions indicating lower than normal contract type risk are:

(i) Very mature product line with extensive cost history;

(ii) Relatively short-term contracts;

(iii) Contractual provisions that substantially reduce the contractor's risk, e.g. economic price adjustment provisions; and

(iv) Incentive provisions that place a low amount of risk on the contractor.

(v) A performance-based payment schedule that is routine with minimal risk.

(e) *Costs financed.* (1) Costs financed equal the total costs multiplied by the percent of costs financed by the contractor.

(2) Total costs may be reduced as appropriate when—

(i) The contractor has little cash investment (e.g., subcontractor progress payments are liquidated late in the period of performance);

(ii) Some costs are covered by special funding arrangements, such as advance payments;

(3) The portion financed by the contractor is generally the portion not covered by progress payments. (i.e.—for progress payments: 100 percent minus the customary progress payments rate. For example, if a contractor receives progress payments at 75 percent, the portion financed by the contractor is 25 percent. On contracts that provide progress payments to small business, use the customary progress payment rate for large businesses.)

(f) *Contract length factor.* (1) This is the period of time that the contractor has a working capital investment in the contract. It—

(i) Is based on the time necessary for the contractor to complete the substantive portion of the work;

(ii) Is not necessarily the period of time between contract award and final delivery, as periods of minimal effort should be excluded;

(iii) Should not include periods of performance contained in option provisions when calculating the objective for the base period; and

(iv) Should not, for multiyear contracts, include periods of performance beyond that required to complete the initial year's requirements.

(2) The contracting officer—

(i) Should use the following to select the contract length factor:

Period to perform substantive portion (in months)	Contract length factor
21 or less	.40
22 to 27	.65
28 to 33	.90
34 to 39	1.15
40 or more	1.40

(ii) Should develop a weighted average contract length when the contract has multiple deliveries; and

(iii) May use sampling techniques provided they produce a representative result.

(3) Example: A prospective contract has a performance period of 40 months with end items being delivered in the 34th, 36th, 38th and 40th months of the contract. The average period is 37 months and the contract length factor is 1.15.

1815.404–471–4 Other considerations.

(a) Other Considerations may be included by the contracting officer to account for special circumstances, such as contractor efficiencies or unusual acceptance of contractual or program risks that are not adequately addressed in the structured approach calculations described in 1815.404–471–2 or 1815.404–4713. The total adjustment resulting from Other Considerations may be positive or negative but in no case should the total adjustment exceed +/−5 percent.

(b) The contracting officer shall analyze and verify information provided by the contractor that demonstrates that the special circumstances being recognized under this section—

(1) Provide substantial benefits to the Government under the contract and/or overall program;

(2) Have not been recognized in the structured approach calculations; and

(3) Represent unusual and innovative actions or acceptance of risk by the contractor.

(c) Examples of special circumstances include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) Consistent demonstration by the contractor of excellent past performance within the last three years, with a special emphasis on excellence in safety, may merit an upward adjustment of as much as 1 percent. Similarly, an assessment of poor past performance, especially in the area of safety, may merit a downward adjustment of as much -1 percent. This consideration is especially important when negotiating modifications or changes to an ongoing contract.

(2) Extraordinary steps to achieve the Government's socioeconomic goals, environmental goals, and public policy goals established by law or regulation that are sufficiently unique or unusual may merit an upward adjustment of as much as .5 percent. Similarly, for non-participation in or violation of Federal programs, the contracting officer may adjust the objective by as much as -.5 percent. However, this consideration does not apply to the utilization of small disadvantaged businesses. Incentives for use of these firms may only be structured according to FAR 19.1203 and 19.1204(c).

(3) Consideration of up to 1 percent should be given when contract performance requires the expenditure of significant corporate capital resources.

(4) Unusual requests for use of government facilities and property may merit a downward adjustment of as much as—1 percent.

(5) Cost efficiencies arising from innovative product design, process improvements, or integration of a life cycle cost approach for the design and development of systems that minimize maintenance and operations costs, that have not been recognized in Performance Risk or Contract Type Risk, may merit an upward adjustment. This factor is intended to recognize and

reward improvements resulting from better ideas and management that will benefit the Government in the contract and/or program.

(d) Other considerations need not be limited to situations that increase profit/fee levels. A negative consideration may be appropriate when there is a significant expectation of near-term spin-off benefits as a direct result of the contract.

1815.404–471–5 Facilities capital cost of money.

(a) When facilities capital cost of money is included as an item of cost in the contractor's proposal, it shall not be included in the cost base for calculating profit/fee. In addition, a reduction in the profit/fee objective shall be made in the amount equal to the facilities capital cost of money allowed in accordance with FAR 31.205–10(a)(2) or 1 percent of the cost base, whichever is less.

(b) CAS 417, cost of money as an element of the cost of capital assets under construction, should not appear in contract proposals. These costs are included in the initial value of a facility for purposes of calculating depreciation under CAS 414.

[FR Doc. 99–24852 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–U

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 64, No. 184
Thursday, September 23, 1999

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

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 130

[Docket No. 98–003–1]

Veterinary Services User Fees; Export Certificate Endorsements

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: We are proposing to establish a maximum user fee for the endorsement of export certificates for a single shipment of animals or birds that require verification of tests or vaccinations. Existing user fees for these endorsements are based on the number of animals or birds listed on the certificate and the number of tests or vaccinations that the importing country requires for those animals or birds. We are taking this action in response to requests from industry organizations and from our field and port employees to reconsider the fairness of the current user fees for large export shipments of animals. The proposed maximum user fee would result in lower user fees for large shipments, yet still recover the full cost of providing this service.

DATES: We invite you to comment on this docket. We will consider all comments that we receive by November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Please send your comment and three copies to: Docket No. 98–003–1, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. 98–003–1.

You may read any comments that we receive on this docket in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690–2817 before coming.

APHIS documents published in the **Federal Register**, and related information, including the names of organizations and individuals who have commented on APHIS rules, are available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Donna Ford, Section Head, Financial Systems and Services Branch, BASE, MRPBS, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 54, Riverdale, MD 20737–1232; (301) 734–8351.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

User fees to reimburse the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the costs of providing veterinary diagnostic services and import- and export-related services for live animals and birds and animal products are contained in 9 CFR part 130 (referred to below as the regulations). Section 130.20 lists user fees we charge for endorsing certificates for animals and birds exported from the United States. Importing countries often require these certificates to show that an animal or bird has tested negative to specific animal diseases or that an animal or bird has not been exposed to specific animal diseases. The endorsement indicates that APHIS has reviewed a certificate and believes it to be accurate and reliable. The steps associated with endorsing an export certificate may include reviewing supporting documentation; confirming that the importing country's requriements have been met; verifying laboratory test results for each animal if tests are required; reviewing any certification statements required by the importing country; and endorsing, or signing, the certificates. Our user fees are intended to cover all of the costs associated with endorsing the certificates.

Currently, under § 130.20(b), APHIS charges different user fees to endorse export certificates that require us to verify tests or vaccinations. The user fee varies according to the number of animals or birds listed on the certificate and the number of tests or vaccinations. Currently, there is no maximum user fee; for each additional animal or bird listed on the certificate the user fee increases.

We propose to set a maximum user fee to cover the cost of APHIS endorsement of export certificates that require us to verify tests or vaccinations for a single shipment of animals or birds. We are taking this action based on a review of our user fees for endorsing export certificates for large shipments. We reviewed our fees at the request of the Livestock Exporters Association. The Livestock Exporters Association suggested that our current user fees were too high for large shipments of animals when the export certificates require verification of tests or vaccinations.

Currently, the flat rate user fee set out in § 130.20(b)(1) for endorsing export certificates is $52.50, $64.75, or $75.75 per endorsement for the first animal or bird on the certificate plus $3.00, $5.00, or $6.00 for each additional animal or bird covered by the certificate. The user fees vary based on the number of tests or vaccinations that we are required to verify. When the importing country requires one or two tests, the user fee is $52.50 for the first animal or bird and $3.00 for each additional animal or bird. For example, if we must verify one or two tests or vaccinations per animal or bird for a shipment of 600 animals or birds, the user fee would be $1,849.50 ($52.50 + ($3.00 × 599)). Using the hourly rate user fee of $56.00 per hour, the flat rate user fee of $1,849.50 would cover over 31 hours of time for one employee to provide this service during normal work hours. Based on surveys of the veterinary medical officers who commonly do this work, we have determined that it rarely takes more than 12 hours. Therefore, we propose a maximum charge of 12 times the hourly rate user fee. The result would be a maximum user fee of $672. In the example above, the proposed maximum user fee would apply as it is lower than the calculated user fee charge of $1,849.50.

In general, we calculate our user fees to recover the average cost of providing our services. When we originally calculated the export certificate user fees, we based them on small export shipments, as there were very few large shipments, and we did not consider maximum charges. Due to changes in international trade, U.S. exporters have

begun exporting large shipments of animals.

There are both fixed and variable costs involved with endorsing export certificates. The current user fee structure takes these fixed and variable costs into consideration. However, the marginal costs per animal or bird decreases as the number of animals or birds increases. Current user fees for endorsing export certificates that require us to verify tests and vaccinations do not take into consideration economies of scale. Based on our review of the services required to endorse export certificates for large shipments, we have determined that a maximum user fee, based on 12 times the hourly rate user fee listed in § 130.21 of the regulations, would recover our costs for services provided to endorse export health certificates requiring the verification of tests or vaccinations for large shipments. The total charge to the customer would be significantly less than the charge under our current user fee for large shipments of animals or birds.

We considered several alternatives, including setting a different maximum charge for each of the three user fees listed in § 130.20(b)(1). Having one maximum charge for this section appeared to be adequate to recover the costs for our services and be less burdensome administratively.

We propose to revise our user fees to implement a maximum user fee for the endorsement of export certificates that require the verification of tests or vaccinations for the animals or birds on the certificate. The proposed maximum user fee would be 12 times the hourly rate user fee listed in § 130.21 of the regulations.

User fees for the endorsement of export certificates would continue to be calculated based on the current user fees. The proposed maximum user fee would be used whenever the calculated user fee was higher than the proposed maximum user fee. This would benefit exporters with large shipments. The following table compares the proposed maximum user fee to the charges for endorsing export certificates for large shipments based on current user fees.

Number of tests or vaccinations	Current user fee	Current charge for large shipment (300 animals)	Proposed maximum user fee [1]
1 or 2	$52.50 (first animal) $3.00 (each additional)	$949.50	$672
3 to 6	64.75 (first animal) 5.00 (each additional)	1,559.75	672
7 or more	75.75 (first animal) 6.00 (each additional)	1,869.75	672

[1] Based on 12 times $56 (the current hourly rate user fee).

In fiscal year 1998, APHIS issued 6,245 export certificates that required the verification of tests or vaccinations. Of these, only 80 (1.28 percent) would have benefitted from the proposed maximum user fee. Using the proposed maximum user fee would cost less than the current user fees for any export certificates for a single shipment of:

- 208 or more animals with 1 or 2 tests,
- 123 or more animals with 3 to 6 tests, or
- 101 or more animals with 7 or more tests.

The proposed maximum user fee could affect some exporters of live animals or birds. Any exporters of live animals or birds whose total sales are less than $5 million annually is a small entity according to the Small Business Administration's criteria. The number of entities exporting live animals or birds that would qualify as small entities under this definition cannot be determined. Data from the 1995 Bureau of the Census indicates the majority of agricultural entities that deal in less valuable animals, such as grade animals, can be considered small entities. This may not be the case for entities dealing exclusively in more valuable animals, such as purebred or registered animals.

Adopting the proposed rule should have a minimal effect on exporters, whether small or large. Only 1.28 percent of the export certificates requiring the verification of tests or vaccinations that APHIS issued in FY 1998 would have been covered by the maximum user fee for those endorsements. For those entities that do experience a change in the amount, the difference would be a lower charge for the endorsement.

Under these circumstances, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12372

This program/activity is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.025 and is subject to Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V.)

Executive Order 12988

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. If this proposed rule is adopted: (1) All State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) administrative proceedings will not be required before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. The rule has been determined to be not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule contains no new information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Regulatory Reform

This action is part of the President's Regulatory Reform Initiative, which, among other things, directs agencies to remove obsolete and unnecessary regulations and to find less burdensome ways to achieve regulatory goals.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 130

Animals, Birds, Diagnostic reagents, Exports, Imports, Poultry and poultry products, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tests.

Accordingly, we propose to amend 9 CFR part 130 as follows:

PART 130—USER FEES

1. The authority citation for part 130 would be revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5542; 7 U.S.C. 1622; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 102–105, 111, 114, 114a, 134a, 134c, 134d, 134f, 136, and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 3701, 3716, 3717, 3719, and 3720A; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.2(d).

2. In § 130.20, paragraph (b)(1) introductory text would be revised to read as follows:

§ 130.20 User fees for endorsing export health certificates.

* * * * *

(b)(1) User fees for the endorsement of export health certificates that require the verification of tests or vaccinations are listed in the following table. The user fees apply to each export health certificate[6] endorsed for animals and birds depending on the number of animals or birds covered by the certificate and the number of tests required. However, there will be a maximum user fee of 12 times the hourly rate user fee listed in § 130.21(a) of this part for any single shipment. The person for whom the service is provided and the person requesting the service are jointly and severally liable for payment of these user fees in accordance with the provisions in §§ 130.50 and 130.51.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 17th day of September 1999.

Bobby R. Acord,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24816 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

[6] An export health certificate may need to be endorsed for an animal being exported from the United States if the country to which the animal is being shipped requires one. APHIS endorses export health certificates as a service.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98–CE–84–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Fairchild Aircraft, Inc. SA226 and SA227 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes to revise Airworthiness Directive (AD) 98–19–15, which currently requires incorporating information into the Limitations Section of the airplane flight manual (AFM) that imposes a speed restriction and a minimum pilot requirement for Fairchild Aircraft, Inc. (Fairchild) SA226 and SA227 series airplanes equipped with Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators, part number (P/N) 27–19008–001/–004 or P/N 27–19008–002/–005. Since AD 98–19–15 became effective, improved design pitch trim actuators have been developed that, when installed, would eliminate the speed restriction and minimum pilot requirements of the current AD. The proposed AD would incorporate these installations as a method of complying with the current AD. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to lessen the possibility of airplane pitch up caused by mechanical failure of the pitch trim actuator, which could result in a pitch upset and structural failure of the airplane.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 24, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–CE–84–AD, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, holidays excepted.

Service information that applies to the proposed AD may be obtained from Fairchild Aircraft, Inc., P.O. Box 790490, San Antonio, Texas 78279–0490; telephone: (800) 577–7273; facsimile: (210) 824–3869. This information also may be examined at the Rules Docket at the address above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Werner G. Koch, Aerospace Engineer, FAA, Aircraft Certification Office, 2601 Meacham Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76193–0150; telephone: (817) 222–5133; facsimile: (817) 222–5960.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report that summarizes each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. 98–CE–84–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–CE–84–AD, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

Discussion

AD 98–19–15, Amendment 39–10794 (63 FR 50983, September 24, 1998), currently requires incorporating the following information into the applicable AFM on Fairchild SA226 and SA227 airplanes that are equipped with Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators, P/N 27–19008–001/–004 or P/N 27–19008–002/–005:

- ''Limit the maximum indicated airspeed to maneuvering airspeed (Va) as shown in the appropriate airplane flight manual (AFM).'' and
- ''The minimum crew required is two pilots.''

The following service information describes the AFM requirements:

—Fairchild Service Letter 226–SL–017, FAA Approved: August 26, 1998; Revised: September 2, 1998;
—Fairchild Service Letter 227–SL–033, FAA Approved: August 26, 1998;
—Revised: September 2, 1998; and
—Fairchild Service Letter CC7–SL–023, FAA Approved: August 26, 1998; Revised: September 2, 1998.

AD 98–19–15 was the result of reports of two incidents of abrupt movement of the horizontal stabilizer to or near to the full airplane nose-up position. These two incidents involved mechanical failure of these Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators.

The actions specified in AD 98–19–15 are intended to lessen the possibility of airplane pitch up caused by mechanical failure of the pitch trim actuator, which could result in a pitch upset and structural failure of the airplane.

Actions Since Issuance of Previous Rule

At the time the FAA issued AD 98–19–15, there was a design alternative to

the Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators for all of the affected airplanes, except for the Models SA227–CC and SA227–DC airplanes. Since that time, a design alternative for all affected airplanes has been developed. These design alternatives are:

—Barber-Colman P/N 27–19008–006 or P/N 27–19008–007 pitch trim actuators. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin 226–27–064 , Fairchild Service Bulletin 227–27–046, and Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–015. All airplane models are eligible for this installation and airplane models vary by service bulletin;

—Simmonds-Precision P/N DL5040M5 or P/N DL5040M6 pitch trim actuators. All airplane models are eligible for this installation. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators for the Models SA227–CC and SA227–DC airplanes are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–014, and are contained in engineering data for all other models (contact Fairchild); and

—Simmonds-Precision P/N DL5040M8 pitch trim actuators. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin 227–27–045, Fairchild Service Bulletin 226–27–063, and Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–013. All airplane models are eligible for this installation and airplane models vary by service bulletin.

These pitch trim actuators, when installed, would eliminate the need for the requirements of AD 98–19–15.

The FAA's Determination

After examining the circumstances and reviewing all available information related to this subject, including the above-referenced service information, the FAA has determined that:

—Accomplishing one of the installations referenced above should be considered as an alternative method of compliance with AD 98–19–15; and

—AD action should be taken to incorporate these options into the current AD and to lessen the possibility of airplane pitch up caused by mechanical failure of the pitch trim actuator, which could result in a pitch upset and structural failure of the airplane.

Explanation of the Provisions of the Proposed AD

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop in other Fairchild SA226 and SA227 airplanes of the same type design that have one of the affected pitch trim actuators installed, the FAA is proposing AD action to revise AD 98–19–15. The proposed AD would retain the requirements of the existing AD, and would provide the option of incorporating one of the replacements (installations) referenced earlier in this document as a method of accomplishing the AD.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 508 airplanes in the U.S. registry could have the affected pitch trim actuators installed and, therefore, could be affected by the AFM requirements of the proposed AD. Since an owner/operator who holds at least a private pilot's certificate as authorized by sections 43.7 and 43.9 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.7 and 43.9) may accomplish the proposed AFM insertions, the only cost impact upon the public would be the approximately 30 minutes it would take each owner/operator to incorporate the information into the AFM.

The FAA has no way of determining the number of airplanes that have the design alternative pitch trim actuators installed, and would therefore not be affected by the proposed AD.

Regulatory Impact

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

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this 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) if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. A copy of the draft regulatory evaluation prepared for this action has been placed in the Rules Docket. A copy of it may be obtained by contacting the Rules Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13, is amended by removing Airworthiness Directive (AD) 98–19–15, Amendment 39–10794, and adding a new AD to read as follows:

Fairchild Aircraft, Inc.: Docket No. 98–CE–84–AD; Revises AD 98–19–15, Amendment 39–10794.

Applicability: Models SA226–T, SA226–T(B), SA226–AT, SA226–TC, SA227–TT, SA227–AT, SA227–AC, SA227–BC, SA227–CC, and SA227–DC airplanes, all serial numbers, certificated in any category; that are equipped with Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators, part number (P/N) 27–19008–001/–004 or P/N 27–19008–002/–005.

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

Compliance: Required as indicated in the body of this AD, unless already accomplished or made unnecessary by replacement of the P/N 27–19008–001/–004 or P/N 27–19008–002/–005 Barber-Colman pitch trim actuator with a Simmonds-Precision actuator, P/N DL5040M5, P/N DL5040M6, or P/N DL5040M8; or a Barber-Colman actuator, P/N 27–19008–006 or P/N 27–19008–007.

To lessen the possibility of airplane pitch up caused by mechanical failure of the pitch trim actuator, which could result in a pitch upset and structural failure of the airplane, accomplish the following:

(a) Prior to further flight after September 25, 1998 (the effective date of AD 98–19–15), revise the FAA-approved Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) by incorporating the following into the Limitations Section of the AFM. This may be accomplished by inserting a copy of this AD into the AFM:

• ''Limit the maximum indicated airspeed to maneuvering airspeed (Va) as shown in the appropriate airplane flight manual (AFM).''

and

• ''The minimum crew required is two pilots.''

Note 2: Fairchild Service Letter 226–SL–017, Fairchild Service Letter 227–SL–033, and Fairchild Service Letter CC7–SL–023, all FAA Approved: August 26, 1998; Revised: September 2, 1998; address the subject matter of this AD.

Note 3: The prior to further flight compliance time of paragraph (a) of this AD is being retained from AD 98–19–15. The only substantive difference between this AD and AD 98–19–15 is the addition of the alternative method of compliance referenced in paragraph (c) of this AD.

(b) Incorporating the AFM revision, as specified in paragraph (a) of this AD, may be performed by the owner/operator holding at least a private pilot certificate as authorized by section 43.7 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.7), and must be entered into the aircraft records showing compliance with this AD in accordance with section 43.9 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 43.9).

Note 4: This AD does not affect AD 97–23–01, Amendment 39–10188 (62 FR 5922, November 3, 1997). AD 97–23–01 still applies to all SA226 and SA227 series airplanes equipped with either Barber-Colman or Simmonds-Precision pitch trim actuators. AD 97–23–01 will be superseded to cover the improved design pitch trim actuators referenced in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of this AD. AD 97–23–01 requires the following:

—repetitively measuring the freeplay of the pitch trim actuator and repetitively inspecting the actuator for rod slippage or ratcheting;

—immediately replacing any actuator if certain freeplay limitations are exceeded or rod slippage or ratcheting is evident; and

—eventually replacing the Simmonds-Precision actuators regardless of the inspection results.

(c) As an alternative method of compliance to the requirements of this AD, replace each of the P/N 27–19008–001/–004 or P/N 27–19008–002/–005 Barber-Colman pitch trim actuators with one of the following, or FAA-approved equivalent part number:

(1) Barber-Colman P/N 27–19008–006 or P/N 27–19008–007 pitch trim actuators. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin 226–27–064 , Fairchild Service Bulletin 227–27–046, and Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–015. All airplane models are eligible for this installation and airplane models vary by service bulletin;

(2) Simmonds-Precision P/N DL5040M5 or P/N DL5040M6 pitch trim actuators. All airplane models are eligible for this installation. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators for the Models SA227–CC and SA227–DC airplanes are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–014, and are contained in engineering data for all other models (contact Fairchild); or

(3) Simmonds-Precision P/N DL5040M8 pitch trim actuators. Procedures to install these pitch trim actuators are contained in Fairchild Service Bulletin 227–27–045, Fairchild Service Bulletin 226–27–063, and Fairchild Service Bulletin CC7–27–013. All airplane models are eligible for this installation and airplane models vary by service bulletin.

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

(e) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an equivalent level of safety may be approved by the Manager, Fort Worth Airplane Certification Office (ACO), FAA, 2601 Meacham Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76193–0150.

(1) The request shall be forwarded through an appropriate FAA Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Fort Worth ACO.

(2) Alternative methods of compliance approved in accordance with AD 98–19–15 are considered approved as alternative methods of compliance for this AD.

Note 5: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Fort Worth ACO.

(f) All persons affected by this directive may obtain copies of the documents referred to herein upon request to Fairchild Aircraft, P.O. Box 790490, San Antonio, Texas 78279–0490; or may examine these documents at the FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Room 1558, 601 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

(g) This amendment revises AD 98–19–15, Amendment 39–10794.

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 15, 1999.

Michael Gallagher,

Manager, Small Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24767 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98–ANE–80–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 series turbofan engines. The proposed AD would require inspection of the 3rd stage and 4th stage low pressure turbine (LPT) blades for shroud notch wear and replacement of the blade if wear limits are exceeded. This proposal is prompted by a report of an uncontained blade failure. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to prevent an uncontained blade failure that could result in damage to the airplane.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–ANE–80–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: ''9-ane-adcomment@faa.gov.'' Comments sent via the Internet must contain the docket number in the subject line. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; telephone (860) 565–8770, fax (860) 565–4503. This information may be examined at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Spinney, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone (781) 238–7175, fax (781) 238–7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before

and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 98–ANE–80–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRM's

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–ANE–80–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299.

Background Information

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has received numerous reports of JT8D 3rd and 4th stage low pressure turbine (LPT) blade failures. In one instance, the debris from the failure was not contained within the engine case. The primary cause of the 3rd and 4th stage LPT blade failures is metal fatigue, which occurs when the blade shroud notches wear. The FAA is aware of several approaches to managing LPT shroud notch wear that are currently incorporated into operators' approved maintenance plans and offer an equivalent level of safety to the inspections of service bulletin (SB) 6224. It is not the intent of this AD to change successful blade management programs but to institute blade management programs where they do not exist. Operators, who have determined that their current blade management program offers a level of safety that is equivalent to SB 6224, are encouraged to submit their current blade management program to the FAA for approval under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this AD. The actions proposed for this AD are to inspect the LPT blades for shroud wear and to remove excessively worn blades prior the onset of fatigue. This condition, if not corrected, could result in an uncontained blade failure that could result in damage to the airplane.

Service Information

The FAA has reviewed and approved the technical contents of Pratt & Whitney (PW) SB 6224, Revision 2, dated August 27, 1998, that describes procedures for visual inspection of the 3rd stage and 4th stage LPT blades for shroud notch wear.

Proposed Requirements

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C and –219 model engines of the same type design, the proposed AD would require inspection of the 3rd stage and 4th stage LPT blades on JT8D–209, –217, and –217A model engines and 4th stage LPT blades on JT8D–217C and –219 model engines for premature notch wear. The actions must be accomplished in accordance with the SB described previously.

Cost Impact

There are approximately 2631 PW JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 series turbofan engines of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 1,279 engines installed on aircraft of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 1 work hour per engine to accomplish the proposed actions, and that the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. There are no required parts. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $76,740.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Pratt & Whitney: Docket No. 98–ANE–80–AD.

Applicability: Pratt & Whitney JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 series turbofan engines installed on, but not limited to McDonnell Douglas MD–80 series airplanes.

Note 1: This airworthiness directive (AD) applies to each engine identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For engines that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (c) 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 an uncontained blade failure that could result in damage to the airplane, accomplish the following:

Inspection

(a) For JT8D–209, –217, and –217A engines, perform the 3rd and 4th stage low pressure turbine (LPT) blade torque inspections in accordance with the intervals and procedures described in PW service bulletin (SB) 6224, Revision 2, dated August 27, 1998, Accomplishment Instructions, Part 1, A(1) through B(3).

(b) For JT8D–217C and –219 engines, perform the 4th stage LPT blade torque inspection in accordance with the intervals and procedures described in PW SB 6224, Revision 2, dated August 27, 1998, Accomplishment Instructions, Part 2, C(1) through C(3).

Alternate Method of Compliance

(c) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that

provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Engine Certification Office. Operators shall submit their request through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Engine Certification Office.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the Engine Certification Office.

Special Flight Permits

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

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1999.

Donald E. Plouffe,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24789 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99–NE–32–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D–200 Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to Pratt & Whitney JT8D–200 series turbofan engines. This proposal would require initial and repetitive fluorescent magnetic particle inspections or fluorescent penetrant inspections of the combustion chamber outer case (CCOC) for cracks, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. Also, this AD would require a one-time boss material verification, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. Finally, this AD would require replacement of CCOCs with welded-on bosses with improved, one-piece CCOCs. Installation of the one-piece CCOC would constitute terminating action to the inspection requirements of this AD. This proposal is prompted by reports of fatigue cracks originating at the weld joining the drain boss to the CCOC. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to prevent CCOC cracks, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 99–NE–32–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: ''9__ane__adcomment@faa.gov''. Comments sent via the Internet must contain the docket number in the subject line. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108; telephone (860) 565–6600, fax (860) 565–4503. This information may be examined at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chris Spinney, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone (781) 238–7175, fax (781) 238–7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 99–NE–32–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 99–NE–32–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299.

Discussion

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has received reports of combustion chamber outer case (CCOC) cracks on Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 series turbofan engines. In one incident, a PW JT8D–219 engine installed on a McDonnell Douglas MD–80 series aircraft suffered an uncontained engine failure soon after takeoff, sustaining substantial damage to the engine cowl with some minor damage to the fuselage. The investigation revealed fatigue cracks originating at the weld joining a drain boss to the combustion chamber outer case (CCOC), which subsequently ruptured. This condition, if not corrected, could result in CCOC cracks, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

Service Documents

The FAA has reviewed and approved the technical contents of: PW Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) No. A6359, Revision 1, dated July 30, 1999, that describes procedures for fluorescent magnetic particle inspections (FMPI) or fluorescent penetrant inspections (FPI) of certain CCOC bosses for cracks, and a one-time boss material verification of certain CCOCs identified by serial number (S/N); and PW Service Bulletin (SB) No. 6291, dated July 9, 1997, that describes procedures for replacement of CCOCs with welded-on bosses with improved, one-piece CCOCs.

Proposed Actions

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other engines of this same type design, the proposed AD would require initial and repetitive FMPI or FPI of the certain CCOC bosses for cracks, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. Also, this AD would require a one-time boss material

verification of certain CCOCs identified by S/N, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. Finally, this AD would require replacement of CCOCs with welded-on bosses with improved, one-piece CCOCs. Installation of the one-piece CCOC would constitute terminating action to the inspection requirements of this AD. The actions would be required to be accomplished in accordance with the service documents described previously.

Economic Analysis

There are approximately 2,624 engines of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 1,280 engines installed on aircraft of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 2.5 work hours per engine to accomplish the proposed inspections and that the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. Required parts would cost approximately $42,320 per engine. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to $54,361,600.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Pratt & Whitney: Docket No. 99–NE–32–AD.

Applicability: Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT8D–209, –217, –217A, –217C, and –219 series turbofan engines with combustion chamber outer case (CCOC), part numbers (P/Ns) 5000238–01, 797707, 807684, and 815830 installed. These engines are installed on but not limited to McDonnell Douglas MD–80 series airplanes.

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

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent CCOC cracks, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane, accomplish the following:

Inspections

(a) Perform initial and repetitive fluorescent magnetic particle inspections (FMPI) or fluorescent penetrant inspections (FPI) of drain bosses and Ps4 bosses of the CCOC for cracks, and, if necessary replace with serviceable parts, in accordance with the procedures and intervals specified in paragraph 1.A. of the Accomplishment Instructions of PW Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) No. A6359, Revision 1, dated July 30, 1999.

(b) For CCOCs listed by serial number (S/N) in Table 3 of PW ASB No. A6359, Revision 1, dated July 30, 1999, inspect for proper Ps4 and drain boss material, and replace, if necessary, with serviceable parts, in accordance with the procedures and intervals specified in paragraph 1.B. of the Accomplishment Instructions of PW ASB No. A6359, Revision 1, dated July 30, 1999.

Terminating Action

(c) At the next part accessibility after the effective date of this AD when the CCOC has accumulated cycles-in-service greater than the initial inspection threshold specified in table 1 of PW ASB A6359, Revision 1, dated July 30, 1999, replace the CCOC with a one-piece machined CCOC assembly, part number (P/N) 815556, in accordance with PW Service Bulletin (SB) No. 6291, dated July 9, 1997. Installation of an improved, one-piece CCOC, P/N 815556, constitutes terminating action to the inspections required by this AD.

Definition

(d) For the purpose of this AD, part accessibility is defined as an engine disassembly in which the CCOC is removed from the engine.

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

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the Engine Certification Office.

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

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1999.

Donald E. Plouffe,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24788 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 98–ANE–69–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; CFE Company Model CFE738–1–1B Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: This notice revises an earlier proposed airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to CFE Company model CFE738–1–1B turbofan engines, that would have required a one-time dimensional inspection of the curvic coupling tooth profile of certain high pressure compressor (HPC) rotor

components to check for machining mismatches in the curvic coupling in specific engines and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. That proposal was prompted by reports of machining mismatches in certain HPC rotor components that may decrease the service life of these HPC parts. This action, based on subsequent material stress testing and analysis by CFE Company, revises the proposed rule by eliminating the dimensional inspection requirement and imposing new, reduced life limits for certain HPC rotor components in all engines. The actions specified by this proposed AD are intended to prevent failure of certain HPC rotor components, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

DATES: Comments must be received by November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–ANE–69–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: ''9-ane-adcomment@faa.gov''. Comments sent via the Internet must contain the docket number in the subject line. Comments may be inspected at this location between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from CFE Company, Data Distribution, M/S 64–03/2101–201, PO Box 52170, Phoenix, AZ 85072–2170; telephone (602) 365–2493, fax (602) 365–5577. This information may be examined at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith Mead, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299; telephone (781) 238–7744, fax (781) 238–7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 98–ANE–69–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 98–ANE–69–AD, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803–5299.

Discussion

A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to add an airworthiness directive (AD), applicable to CFE Company model CFE738–1–1B turbofan engines, was published as a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** on December 14, 1998 (63 FR 68707). That NPRM would have required a one-time dimensional inspection of the curvic coupling tooth profile of certain high pressure compressor (HPC) rotor components installed on specific engines to check for machining mismatches in the curvic coupling, and, if necessary, replacement with serviceable parts. That NPRM was prompted by the determination that certain stage 4 and 5 blisks, impeller aft shafts, and impellers in specified engines may have machining mismatches in the curvic coupling tooth profiles. That condition, if not corrected, could result in failure of certain HPC rotor components, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane.

Events Since Issuance of the NPRM

Since the issuance of that NPRM, additional material stress testing indicates that the machining mismatch does not reduce cyclic life, as previously predicted by analysis. Therefore, the requirement for dimensional inspection of the curvic coupling tooth profile of the stage 4 and 5 blisk, impeller, and impeller aft shaft to check for machining mismatch can be removed. However, the additional testing indicates that for certain 4th and 5th stage blisks and impeller aft shafts the cyclic lives, for reasons not yet fully understood, are below previously predicted cyclic lives, independent of the presence of curvic coupling machining mismatches. Therefore, this proposal would reduce the cyclic life limits on certain stage 4 and 5 blisks and the impeller aft shafts.

Proposed Actions

This AD would require removal from service of certain stage 4 and 5 blisks and impeller aft shafts prior to exceeding new, reduced cyclic life limits, and replacement with serviceable parts. No parts in service at this time are near the reduced cyclic life limits. The manufacturer anticipates that the reduced limits may be increased based upon further testing and analysis.

Since this change expands the scope of the originally proposed rule, the FAA has determined that it is necessary to reopen the comment period to provide additional opportunity for public comment.

Economic Analysis

There are approximately 245 engines of the affected design in the worldwide fleet. The FAA estimates that 156 engines would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 10 work hours per engine if performed at a scheduled inspection, and 450 work hours if not performed at a scheduled inspection (applicable for 2 engines only). The average labor rate is $60 per work hour. Required parts, on a pro-rated basis, would cost approximately $13,613 per engine. Based on these figures, the total cost impact of the proposed AD on US operators is estimated to be $2,159,665.

Regulatory Impact

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

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

CFE Company: Docket No. 98–ANE–69–AD.

Applicability: CFE Company Model CFE738–1–1B turbofan engines, installed on but not limited to the Dassault Aviation Falcon 2000 series airplanes.

Note 1: This airworthiness directive (AD) applies to each engine identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For engines that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (c) 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 failure of certain high pressure compressor (HPC) rotor components, which could result in an uncontained engine failure and damage to the airplane, accomplish the following:

(a) Remove from service certain stage 4 and 5 blisks and impeller aft shafts prior to exceeding the new reduced cyclic life limits as follows, and replace with serviceable parts:

Nomenclature	Part No. (P/N)	Cyclic Life Limit (cycles since new)
Stage 4 and 5 Blisk.	6079T74P07	2,370
	6079T74P08	3,450
	6079T74P09	3,790
Impeller Aft Shaft	6079T80P04	5,100
	6079T80P05	2,160
	6079T80P06	7,100
	6079T80P07	7,100

(b) Except for the provisions of paragraph (c) of this AD, no parts, identified by P/N in paragraph (a) of this AD, may be installed that exceed the new life limits.

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

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the ECO.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1999.

Donald E. Plouffe,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24787 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99–NM–197–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Saab Model SAAB 2000 series airplanes. This proposal would require modification of the airplane by coldworking fastener holes at the front and rear wing spars and by installing modified support angles for the lower trailing edge panel of the wing. This proposal is prompted by issuance of mandatory continuing airworthiness information by a foreign civil airworthiness authority. The actions specified by the proposed AD are intended to prevent fatigue cracking in the lower spar cap of the wing rear spar and in the lower skin at the wing front spar, just outside the nacelle, on the left-hand and right-hand side of the airplane, which could result in fuel leakage and consequent fire in or around the wing.

DATES: Comments must be received by October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 99–NM–197–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Saab Aircraft AB, SAAB Aircraft Product Support, S–581.88, Linköping, Sweden. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington.

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:

Comments Invited

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications shall identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact

concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this notice must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket Number 99–NM–197–AD.'' The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM–114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 99–NM–197–AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055–4056.

Discussion

The Luftfartsverket (LFV), which is the airworthiness authority for Sweden, recently notified the FAA that an unsafe condition may exist on certain Saab Model SAAB 2000 series airplanes. The LFV advises that, during full-scale fatigue testing of the airplane, cracks were detected at some fastener holes in the lower spar cap of the wing rear spar and in the lower skin at the wing front spar, just outside the nacelle, on the left-hand and right-hand sides of the airplane. This condition, if not corrected, could result in fuel leakage and consequent fire in or around the wing.

Explanation of Relevant Service Information

Saab has issued Service Bulletin 2000–57–029, dated June 4, 1999, which describes procedures for modification of the airplane by coldworking fastener holes at the front and rear wing spars and by installing modified support angles for the lower trailing edge panel of the wing. The modification also involves nondestructive test (NDT) and detailed visual inspections of holes for discrepancies, and repairs, if necessary. Accomplishment of the actions specified in the service bulletin is intended to adequately address the identified unsafe condition. The LFV classified this service bulletin as mandatory and issued Swedish airworthiness directive SAD 1–142, dated June 4, 1999, in order to assure the continued airworthiness of these airplanes in Sweden.

FAA's Conclusions

This airplane model is manufactured in Sweden and is type certificated for operation in the United States under the provisions of section 21.29 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.29) and the applicable bilateral airworthiness agreement. Pursuant to this bilateral airworthiness agreement, the LFV has kept the FAA informed of the situation described above. The FAA has examined the findings of the LFV, reviewed all available information, and determined that AD action is necessary for products of this type design that are certificated for operation in the United States.

Explanation of Requirements of Proposed Rule

Since an unsafe condition has been identified that is likely to exist or develop on other airplanes of the same type design registered in the United States, the proposed AD would require accomplishment of the actions specified in the service bulletin described previously, except as discussed below.

Differences Between Proposed Rule and Service Bulletin

Operators should note that, although the service bulletin specifies that the manufacturer may be contacted for repair instructions for certain damage conditions, this proposal would require the repair of those conditions to be accomplished in accordance with a method approved by either the FAA, or the LFV (or its delegated agent). In light of the type of repair that would be required to address the identified unsafe condition, and in consonance with existing bilateral airworthiness agreements, the FAA has determined that, for this proposed AD, a repair approved by either the FAA or the LFV would be acceptable for compliance with this proposed AD.

Cost Impact

The FAA estimates that 3 airplanes of U.S. registry would be affected by this proposed AD, that it would take approximately 180 work hours per airplane to accomplish the proposed actions, and that the average labor rate is $60 per work hour. The manufacturer states that necessary parts would be provided at no cost to operators. Based on these figures, the cost impact of the proposed AD on U.S. operators is estimated to be $32,400, or $10,800 per airplane.

The cost impact figure discussed above is based on assumptions that no operator has yet accomplished any of the proposed 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 proposed herein would not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 12612, it is determined that this proposal would not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

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

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

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

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

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

§ 39.13 [Amended]

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

Saab Aircraft AB: Docket 99–NM–197–AD.

Applicability: Model SAAB 2000 series airplanes, as listed in Saab Service Bulletin 2000–57–029, dated June 4, 1999; 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 (c) 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 fatigue cracking in the lower spar cap of the wing rear spar and in the lower skin at the wing front spar, just outside the nacelle, on the left-hand and right-hand side of the airplane, which could result in fuel leakage and consequent fire in or around the wing, accomplish the following:

(a) Prior to the accumulation of 13,000 total flight cycles, or within 500 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, modify the airplane by coldworking the fastener holes at the front and rear wing spar (including all applicable nondestructive test and detailed visual inspections and repairs of holes) and installing modified support angles for the lower trailing edge panel of the wing, in accordance with the instructions of Saab Service Bulletin SAAB 2000–57–029, dated June 4, 1999.

(b) Where Saab Service Bulletin 2000–57–029, dated June 4, 1999, specifies that Saab be contacted for repair instructions for certain damage conditions, this AD requires that such damage conditions must be repaired in accordance with a method approved by either the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate; or the Luftfartsverket (LFV) (or its delegated agent). For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, as required by this paragraph, the Manager's approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(c) 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.

Special Flight Permits

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

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Swedish airworthiness directive SAD 1–142, dated June 4, 1999.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 17, 1999.

D.L. Riggin,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24848 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

PRESIDIO TRUST

36 CFR Part 1010

RIN 3212–AA02

Management of the Presidio: Environmental Quality

AGENCY: The Presidio Trust.

ACTION: Extension of public comment period.

SUMMARY: This action extends until October 5, 1999 the period for public comment on the proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 39951–39963) on July 23, 1999 (proposed 36 CFR Part 1010). This proposed rule would implement the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and replace the Presidio Trust's interim procedures and guidelines implementing NEPA, the availability of which was noticed in the **Federal Register** on September 14, 1998 (63 FR 49142).

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule must be received by October 5, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the proposed rule must be sent to Karen A. Cook, General Counsel, Presidio Trust, 34 Graham Street, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129–0052.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen A. Cook, General Counsel, Presidio Trust, 34 Graham Street, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129–0052. Telephone: 415–561–5300.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Karen A. Cook,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 99–24785 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–4R–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MD069–3031b and MD070–3031b; FRL–6440–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Control of Volatile Organic Compounds From Vinegar Generators and Leather Coating Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA proposes to approve the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Maryland for the purpose of establishing volatile organic compound control requirements on vinegar generators and leather coating operations. In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is approving the State's SIP submittal as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. A more detailed description of the state submittal and EPA's evaluation are included in a Technical Support Document (TSD) prepared in support of this rulemaking action. A copy of the TSD is available, upon request, from the EPA Regional Office listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. If no adverse comments are received in response to this action, no further activity is contemplated. If EPA receives adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Kathleen Henry, Chief, Permits and Technical Assessment Branch, Mailcode 3AP11, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; the Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland, 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marilyn Powers, (215) 814–2308, at the EPA Region III address above, or by e-mail at powers.marilyn@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: For additional information, see the Direct Final action, with the same title, that is located in the Rules and Regulations section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: September 3, 1999.

W. Michael McCabe,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 99–24687 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 179–0178; FRL–6442–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing a limited approval and limited disapproval of rules submitted to EPA as revisions to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) which concern the control of particulate matter (PM–10) emissions from fugitive dust sources in the San Joaquin Valley.

The intended effect of proposing limited approval and limited disapproval of these rules is to regulate PM–10 emissions in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act). EPA's final action on this proposed rule will incorporate these rules into the federally approved SIP. EPA has evaluated the rules and is proposing this action under provisions of the CAA regarding EPA action on SIP submittals and general rulemaking authority because these revisions, while strengthening the SIP, also do not fully meet the CAA provisions regarding plan submissions and requirements for nonattainment areas.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 8, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office AIR–4, Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Copies of the rules and EPA's evaluation report of the rules are available for public inspection at EPA's Region 9 office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rules are also available for inspection at the following locations:

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, 1990 E. Gettysburg Ave., Fresno, CA 93726

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Irwin, Rulemaking Office, AIR–4, Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901 Telephone: (415) 744–1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Applicability

The rules being proposed for incorporation into the California SIP include the following San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Regulation VIII rules: Rule 8010, Fugitive Dust Administrative Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10); Rule 8020, Fugitive Dust Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10) from Construction, Demolition, Excavation, Extraction Activities; Rule 8030, Fugitive Dust Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10) from Handling and Storage of Bulk Materials; Rule 8040, Fugitive Dust Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10) from Landfill Disposal Sites; Rule 8060, Fugitive Dust Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10) from Paved and Unpaved Roads and; Rule 8070, Fugitive Dust Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter (PM–10) from Vehicle and/or Equipment Parking, Shipping, Receiving, Transfer, Fueling, and Service Areas. These rules were submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to EPA on July 23, 1996.

II. Background

On March 3, 1978, EPA promulgated a list of total suspended particulate (TSP) nonattainment areas under the provisions of the 1977 Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, that included the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (43 FR 8964; 40 CFR 81.305). On July 1, 1987 (52 FR 24672) EPA replaced the TSP standards with new PM standards applying only to PM up to 10 microns in diameter (PM–10).[1] On November 15, 1990, amendments to the CAA were enacted. Public Law 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q. On the date of enactment of the 1990 CAA Amendments, PM–10 areas meeting the qualifications of section 107(d)(4)(B) of the Act, including the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin,[2] were designated nonattainment by operation of law and classified as moderate pursuant to section 188(a). Under section 189(a) of the CAA, moderate PM–10 nonattainment areas must implement by December 10, 1993 Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) rules for PM–10.

On February 8, 1993, EPA reclassified five moderate nonattainment areas, including the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, to serious nonattainment pursuant to section 188(b)(58 FR 3334). Section 189(b) requires serious nonattainment areas to implement Best Available Control Measures (BACM) by February 8, 1997, four years after reclassification.[3]

In response to section 110(a) and part D of the Act, local California air pollution control districts have adopted and the State of California has submitted many PM–10 rules to EPA for incorporation into the California SIP on July 23, 1996, including the rules referenced above that are proposed for action in this document. These rules were adopted by the SJVUAPCD on April 25, 1996 and were found to be

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[1] On July 18, 1997 EPA promulgated revised and new standards for PM–10 and PM–2.5 (62 FR 38651). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *American Trucking Assoc., Inc., et al.* v. *USEPA*, No. 97–1440 (May 14, 1999) issued an opinion that, among other things, vacated the new standards for PM–10 that were published on July 18, 1997 and became effective September 16, 1997. However, the PM–10 standards promulgated on July 1, 1987 were not an issue in this litigation, and the Court's decision does not affect the applicability of those standards in this area. Codification of those standards continue to be recorded at 40 CFR 50.6. In the notice promulgating the new PM–10 standards, the EPA Administrator decided that the previous PM–10 standards that were promulgated on July 1, 1987, and provisions associated with them, would continue to apply in areas subject to the 1987 PM–10 standards until certain conditions specified in 40 CFR 50.6(d) are met. See 62 FR at 38701. EPA has not taken any action under 40 CFR 50.6(d) for this area. Today's proposed action relates only to the CAA requirements concerning the PM–10 standards as originally promulgated in 1987.

[2] San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is under the jurisdiction of the SJVUAPCD.

[3] Because the statutory RACM and BACM implementation deadlines have passed, RACM and BACM must be implemented ''as soon as possible.'' *Delaney* v. *EPA*, 898 F.2d 687, 691 (9th Cir. 1990). EPA has interpreted this requirement to be ''as soon as practicable.'' 55 FR 36458, 36505 (September 9, 1990). States are required to develop RACM and BACM that address both the annual and 24-hour PM–10 standards. *Ober* v. *EPA*, 84 F.3d 304, 308–311 (9th Cir. 1996).

complete on October 30, 1996 pursuant to EPA's completeness criteria that are set forth in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V.[4] Rule 8010, Rule 8020, Rule 8030, Rule 8040, Rule 8060 and Rule 8070 control particulate emissions from fugitive dust sources and are being proposed for limited approval and limited disapproval. These rules were adopted and submitted to EPA as part of SJVUAPCD's efforts to meet the RACM requirements of CAA 189(a) for moderate PM–10 nonattainment areas.[5] PM–10 emissions can harm human health and the environment. The following is EPA's evaluation of and proposed action on the rules.

III. EPA Evaluation and Proposed Action

In determining the approvability of a PM–10 rule, EPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the CAA and EPA regulations, as found in section 110 and part D of the CAA and 40 CFR part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans). EPA must also ensure that rules are enforceable and strengthen or maintain the SIP's control strategy.

Finally, in order for EPA to approve the SIP revision, EPA must determine that the SIP submittal complies with CAA section 110(l). Section 110(l) states that the ''Administrator shall not approve a revision of a plan if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress * * * or any other applicable requirement of (the Clean Air) Act.''

The statutory provisions relating to RACM and BACM are found in CAA section 189(a) and (b) and are discussed in EPA's ''General Preamble,'' which gives the Agency's preliminary views on how EPA intends to act on SIPs submitted under Title I of the CAA. See 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992), 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992), and 59 FR 41998 (August 16, 1994). In this proposed action, EPA is applying these policies to this submittal, taking into consideration the specific factual issues presented.

For moderate PM–10 areas reclassified as serious, the nonattainment control requirements (*i.e.*, RACM) are carried over and elevated to a higher level of stringency (*i.e.*, BACM). 59 FR 42009. Thus, generally, if a control measure meets the statutory requirements for BACM, it will also meet those for RACM.[6] Moreover, since these fugitive dust rules were adopted, the area has been reclassified to serious and the BACM implementation deadline has passed. The reader should consult the General Preamble documents for detailed discussions of both the RACM and BACM requirements.

EPA defines BACM as ''the maximum degree of emissions reduction of PM–10 and PM–10 precursors from a source * * * which is determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, to be achievable for such source through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques for control of each such pollutant.'' 59 FR 42010. EPA exempts from the BACM requirement de minimis source categories, which do not contribute significantly to nonattainment. 59 FR 42011.

For the purpose of assisting state and local agencies in developing RACM and BACM rules, EPA has prepared a series of guidance documents on PM–10 source categories (See CAA section 190). The technical guidance document applicable to Rules 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8060 and 8070 is entitled ''Fugitive Dust Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures' (EPA–450/2–92–004).

There are currently no versions of SJVUAPCD Rules 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8060 and 8070 in the SIP. Earlier versions of these rules were adopted on October 21, 1993 and September 14, 1994 (Rule 8010) and submitted to EPA. However, before EPA acted on these versions, the State submitted the rules that are the subject of today's proposed action. While these later rules supersede the earlier versions, EPA reviewed relevant materials associated with the superseded versions. SJVUAPCD's Rules 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8060 and 8070 would, if approved, incorporate the following significant provisions into the SIP:

- *Definitions and Requirements:* Rule 8010 establishes definitions that apply to the fugitive dust sources covered under Regulation VIII rules and places requirements on dust suppressants.
- *Construction/Demolition Site Disturbances:* Rule 8020 requires watering or pre-soaking for land clearing and other operations which disturb the soil surface, stabilization of inactive disturbed areas, stabilization of unpaved on-site roads and off-site unpaved access roads, the removal or limitation of mud or dirt track-out onto public paved roads, and use of a dust suppressant or gravel on vehicle and material storage areas per Rule 8070.
- *Bulk Material Handling and Storage:* Rule 8030 requires enclosure or wetting of material on chutes or conveyor devices, fugitive dust controls for transport of bulk materials in open vehicles, trailers, rail cars or containers, cleanup of track-out from transport of bulk materials onto public adjacent paved roads, and stabilization of outdoor storage piles.
- *Landfill Disposal Sites:* Rule 8040 requires cleanup of mud or dirt track-out onto public adjacent paved roads, paving and cleaning a portion of interior landfill site roads to limit track-out, and use of a dust suppressant or gravel on vehicle and material storage areas per Rule 8070.
- *New Paved Roads:* Rule 8060 establishes specific paving or chemical stabilization requirements for curbs and medians of paved roads or road segments 3 miles or more in length that are constructed or modified after December 10, 1993 and experience average daily trips of 500 vehicles or more.
- *New Unpaved Roads:* Rule 8060 establishes surface stabilization requirements that affect at least a portion of the length of unpaved roads or road segments greater than ½ mile in length constructed or modified after December 10, 1993.
- *Unpaved Vehicle and Equipment Parking Areas:* Rule 8070 requires the application of a dust suppressant or gravel on all unpaved parking areas that are 1 acre or larger in size on days they are used, and the removal or limitation of mud or dirt track-out onto public paved roads.

EPA has evaluated SJVUAPCD's Rules 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8060, and 8070 for consistency with the CAA, EPA regulations, and EPA policy and has found that although they will strengthen the SIP, the rules contain a number of deficiencies, the most significant of

[4] EPA adopted the completeness criteria on February 16, 1990 (55 FR 5830) and, pursuant to section 110(k)(1)(A) of the CAA, revised the criteria on August 26, 1991 (56 FR 42216).

[5] See, *e.g.*, Memorandum from David L. Crow, Executive Director/APCO, to SJVUAPCD Governing Board, dated April 25, 1996. This document was an enclosure in the submittal of the rules that are the subject of this proposed action. See also letter from Michael H. Scheible, CARB, to Felicia Marcus, EPA, dated July 23, 1996; Rule 8010, section 1.0: ''The Rules in this Regulation [VIII] have been developed pursuant to United States Environmental Protection Agency guidance for *Moderate* Nonattainment Areas.'' Emphasis added.

[6] The General Preamble suggests as the starting point for specifying RACM for fugitive dust sources, the list of available control measures in appendix C1 and those put forth during the public period. 57 FR 13540, 18073. If it can be shown that a particular measure is unreasonable because emissions from affected sources are de minimis, it may be excluded from further consideration. The remaining available measures are then evaluated for reasonableness, considering their technological feasibility and the cost of control in the area. 57 FR 13540.

which are discussed below. A detailed discussion of rule deficiencies and recommended rule improvements can be found in the Technical Support Document (TSD) associated with this rulemaking.

- The Regulation VIII rules containing capacity limits define Visible Dust Emissions (VDE) as 40% opacity for an aggregate period of 3 minutes or more in any one hour. This is the primary standard upon which the Regulation VIII rules are based. However, considerable PM–10 fugitive dust can be released into the ambient air without exceeding a 40% opacity reading. Moreover, EPA believes, based on the precedent established in other PM–10 nonattainment areas, that this standard does not represent RACM or BACM.
- The Regulation VIII rules lack appropriate standards and/or test methods that would ensure a level of control consistent with RACM or BACM.
- The exemptions (including the thresholds of source coverage selected by SJVUAPCD to represent RACM) found in the Regulation VIII rules are not supported. In order to address this deficiency, either a sufficient demonstration per EPA's BACM guidance[7] justifying the exemption is required, or the source coverage needs to be revised to reflect a BACM level of control. Some of the more significant exemptions from rule coverage are listed below; all of the exemptions are discussed in the TSD.
- Rule 8060 requirements only apply to paved and unpaved roads that were constructed or modified after December 10, 1993. Also, the rule exempts paved roads/road segments less than 3 miles in length and unpaved roads/road segments less than ½ mile in length.
- For unpaved roads that are covered under Rule 8060, control measures are only required on 50% or less of the road length.
- Rule 8030 lacks requirements to control fugitive dust from the loading and unloading of bulk materials, the addition of bulk materials to storage piles, and the removal of bulk materials from storage piles.
- Rule 8070 only applies to unpaved parking lots greater than one (1) acre.
- Rule 8010, sections 3.23 and 3.27, and Rule 8060, section 5.1.4 contain inappropriate Executive Officer discretion which could result in enforceability problems and is therefore inconsistent with the Clean Air Act section 110.
- Rule 8010, section 4.2 and Rule 8020, section 4.2 exempt sources with existing permits or approved PM–10 mitigation programs, respectively, that provide equally stringent control of fugitive PM–10 emissions. There is no means to ensure that the level of control in the permit is as stringent as in Regulation VIII.
- Because the sources subject to Rule 8020 are temporary in nature, there must be a method, *e.g.*, a dust control permit or comparable mechanism, to identify sources so that the rule can be enforced.
- EPA lacks information to evaluate under EPA's BACM guidance the rule's allowance of a 7-day period in which inactive storage piles can remain uncontrolled. A 7-day period does not appear to be warranted, as during this time significant wind erosion emissions can occur and temporary stabilization can be achieved through watering or covering/enclosure of piles. Also, Rule 8020 lacks a definition of storage piles.
- In numerous sections of the Regulation VIII rules, the term ''limit'' is used. This word does not establish a firm threshold upon which to base compliance with the rules' requirements.
- Rule 8020, section 5.4.3 strongly encourages, but does not require, the use of paved access aprons, gravel strips, wheel washers, or other measures designed to limit mud and dirt deposits on public paved roads. A requirement would better ensure that track-out is prevented. Similar measures for track-out are required in other serious PM–10 nonattainment areas, which suggests that this measure is feasible as a best available practice in SJVUAPCD.
- Rule 8020, section 5.5 and Rule 8040, section 5.4 require that all areas used for storage of construction vehicles, equipment, and materials comply with Rule 8070. The term ''storage'' needs to be defined in order to clarify the circumstances under which Rule 8070 requirements apply to the parking activities of sources covered under Rules 8020 and 8040. The rules should also clarify whether the 1 acre unpaved parking lot compliance threshold in Rule 8070, below which sources are exempt, also applies to sources covered under Rules 8020 and 8040.
- Rule 8060, section 5.2.2 allows watering the entire length of a new unpaved road surface at least once a week as a control measure option. Rule 8070, section 4.1.1 allows watering unpaved parking lots once a day as a control measure option. EPA believes these control measures are too temporal to represent RACM or BACM on unpaved surfaces that receive regular vehicle use.
- The Regulation VIII rules lack recordkeeping requirements for sources subject to controls, with the exception of Rule 8060 coverage of new paved roads. Recordkeeping is needed in order to verify compliance with the requirements or limits established by the rules.

These deficiencies may lead to enforceability problems and/or are not supported as representing RACM and BACM and are, therefore, not consistent with sections 172(c)(6), 189(a)(1)(C), and 189(b)(1)(B) of the CAA. Moreover, to the extent that the rules do not represent RACM and BACM, under section 110(l), EPA cannot fully approve them.

As a result, EPA cannot grant full approval of these rules under section 110(k)(3) and part D. Also, because the submitted rules are not composed of separable parts that meet all the applicable requirements of the CAA, EPA cannot grant partial approval of the rules under section 110(k)(3). However, EPA may grant a limited approval of the submitted rules under section 110(k)(3) in light of EPA's authority pursuant to section 301(a) to adopt regulations necessary to further air quality by strengthening the SIP. The approval is limited because EPA's action also contains a simultaneous limited disapproval. In order to strengthen the SIP, EPA is proposing a limited approval of SJVUAPCD's submitted Regulation VIII Rules 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8060 and 8070 under sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) of the CAA.

At the same time, EPA is also proposing a limited disapproval of these rules because they contain deficiencies and, as such, the rules do not fully meet the requirements of part D of the Act. Under section 179(a)(2), if the Administrator disapproves a submission under section 110(k) for an area designated nonattainment, based on the submission's failure to meet one or more of the elements required by the Act, the Administrator must apply one of the sanctions set forth in section 179(b) unless the deficiency has been corrected within 18 months of such disapproval. Section 179(b) provides two sanctions available to the Administrator: highway funding and offsets. The 18 month period referred to in section 179(a) will begin on the effective date of EPA's final limited disapproval. Moreover, the final disapproval triggers the Federal implementation plan (FIP) requirement under section 110(c). It should be noted that the rules covered by this action have been adopted by the SJVUAPCD and are currently in effect in the SJVUAPCD. EPA's final limited

[7] 59 FR 41998–42017, August 16, 1994.

disapproval action will not prevent SJVUAPCD or EPA from enforcing the rules.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.'' Today's rule does not create a mandate on State, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have 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 rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.'' Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

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. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.*, v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

David P. Howekamp,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 9.

[FR Doc. 99–24843 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 217–0180; FRL–6442–8]

Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of California State Implementation Plan for the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to revise the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) by approving rules from the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District). EPA is proposing to approve these rules to meet new source review (NSR) requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or Act), for areas that have not attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The State submitted Rules 2020 and 2201 to satisfy these Federal requirements for an approvable NSR SIP. EPA evaluated Rules 2020 and 2201 based on CAA guidelines for EPA action on SIP submittals and general rulemaking authority.

DATES: Comments on this proposed action must be received in writing by October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted in writing to Ed Pike at the Region IX mailing address listed below. Copies of the rules and EPA's evaluation report are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rules are available for inspection at the following locations:

Permits Office (AIR–3), Air Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), 401 ''M'' Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, Central Region, 1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue, Fresno CA 93726

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ed Pike, (telephone 415/744–1211), Air Division (Air–3), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901, or pike.ed@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. EPA Is Proposing to Approve District Rules 2020 and 2201

EPA is proposing to approve District Rules 2020 and 2201 into the California SIP. Rule 2020 was adopted by the District on September 17, 1998, and submitted to EPA by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on October 27, 1998. Rule 2201 was adopted by the District on August 20, 1998 and submitted to EPA by CARB on September 29, 1998. This proposed approval does not include §§ 5.9 and 6.0 of Rule 2201, which specify requirements for title V operating permits. The title V requirements in Rule 2201 were addressed in EPA's April 24, 1996 rulemaking on the District's title V operating permits program (see 60 FR 55517 and 61 FR 18083), and the District has not submitted substantive changes to these sections of Rule 2201 since that approval.

The District is composed of Fresno County, a portion of Kern County [1], Kings County, Madera County, Merced County, San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County, and Tulare County. The eight former County air pollution management agencies merged to form the unified Valley-wide District in 1992. The District is designated as a serious nonattainment area for ozone and particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM_{10}). The District is designated attainment for the nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and carbon monoxide (CO) NAAQS, although nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur oxide (SO_x) are regulated as precursors to other nonattainment pollutants. For the detailed area designations that apply to the District, please refer to 40 CFR 81.305. The CAA air quality planning requirements for nonattainment NSR are set out in part D of Title I of the Act, with implementing regulations at 40 CFR 51.160 through 51.165.

The District submitted Rule 2020, Permit Exemptions, and Rule 2201, New Source Review, to replace existing rules in the following SIPs: Fresno County, Kern County, Kings County, Madera County, Merced County, San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County, and Tulare County. As explained below, EPA has evaluated Rule 2020 and 2201 and has determined that they are consistent with the CAA, EPA regulations and EPA policy. Therefore, EPA is proposing to approve Rule 2020 and Rule 2201 under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA as meeting the requirements of section 110(a), and part D of Title I of the Act. Please see the Technical Support Document for a complete list of the SIP NSR and Exemption rules that would be replaced.

This proposed approval will also supercede an obsolete requirement (see 40 CFR 52.232(a)(5), (6), (10), and (11)) to submit regulations meeting the EPA NSR requirements that existed at the time that these sub-sections were established in the 1980s. EPA is proposing to delete these requirements.

The air quality planning requirements for nonattainment NSR are set out in part D of title I of the Clean Air Act. EPA has issued a ''General Preamble'' describing EPA's preliminary views on how EPA intends to review SIPs and SIP revisions submitted under part D, including those State submittals containing nonattainment NSR SIP requirements (see 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992) and 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992)). Because EPA is describing its interpretations here only in broad terms, the reader should refer to the General Preamble for a more detailed discussion. EPA has also proposed regulations to implement the changes under the 1990 Amendments in the NSR provisions in part D of Title I of the Act. (See 61 FR 38249 (July 23, 1996)). Upon final promulgation of those regulations, EPA will review those NSR SIP submittals on which it has already taken final action to determine whether additional SIP revisions are necessary.

II. Summary of New Source Review Issues

A. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate

District rule 2201 (section 4) requires that sources meet the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) as defined at 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(xiii) for: (1) Any new emission unit with the potential to emit two pounds or more per day; and (2) any existing unit with an increase in permitted emissions of two pounds or more per day. EPA has determined that the two lb/day requirement for LAER is as stringent as the source-wide applicability triggers in title I part D of the CAA. The CAA triggers range from 15 to 70 tons per year for non-attainment pollutants depending on the pollutant and whether the increase occurs at an existing major source.

[1] This District includes the portion of Kern County described in District rule 1020 § 3.44 (adopted November 13, 1996).

District Rule 2201 uses the term ''Best Available Control Technology'' or ''BACT'' (rather than LAER) to define the emission limits required for new and modified emission units that exceed these District thresholds. Section 3.9 of District Rule 2201 defines BACT to require installation of all controls ''achieved in practice'' (section 3.9.1) or contained in a SIP unless the SIP limits are technologically infeasible (section 3.9.2). Therefore, the District's ''BACT'' definition is as stringent as the federal LAER definition at 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(xiii). The District confirmed, in a letter dated January 21, 1999, that the District BACT definition requires emissions controls as stringent as EPA's LAER definition.

B. Offset Equivalency Tracking System

The District has committed to demonstrate that its NSR rules will require offsets that are, in the aggregate, equivalent to federal non-attainment NSR program requirements. The District Governing Board adopted a resolution on August 20, 1998 that requires the District to show program-wide equivalency with federal offset requirements. As part of this demonstration, the District must calculate the quantity of offsets that would be required under federal non-attainment NSR regulations. The District must also calculate the quantity of offsets that meet all Clean Air Act requirements and are required under the District program. The resolution requires that the Air Pollution Control Officer propose amendments to the District NSR rule to correct any shortfall if the total quantity (as an annual aggregate) of offsets that meet all federal requirements is less than the total quantity required by federal regulation. EPA is proposing to approve the offset provisions of the District's NSR regulations based on this commitment and the District's August 24, 1999 agreement on implementing this offset equivalency tracking system. Failure to achieve equivalent offset reductions, or failure to implement the tracking system, would constitute grounds for future EPA rulemaking to require corrective rule amendments.

There are several differences between the District's program and federal offset requirements (offsets are generally referred to as ''Emission Reduction Credits'' in the District rules). The District rules require offsets for some new sources that do not exceed the federal major source thresholds for offsets (section 4.5 of Rule 2201). Once the potential to emit a source exceeds the District offset applicability thresholds, the source must provide offsets for both non-major and major emission increases. In addition, ten percent of each credit issued under Rule 2201 is deducted for air quality improvement.

Rule 2201 also differs from federal requirements because it does not ensure that sources provide offsets that are surplus of all regulatory requirements at the time of use. The District rule only requires establishing that credits are surplus when they are generated. In addition, Rule 2201 allows some sources to determine offset applicability and quantities based on potential to emit. It also does not require that new major sources offset their full permitted emissions, as they are required to offset only the quantity of emissions that exceed the District offset trigger. Please see EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD) for additional information on the offset requirements of the District regulation.

EPA has determined that Rule 2201 is equivalent to federal offset requirements because the District's program will, overall, require that sources provide as many offsets meeting federal requirements as are required under federal regulations. The federal requirements for a valid offset program include ensuring that the reductions used to generate the credit are surplus (*i.e.* are not required by the Clean Air Act or otherwise relied on, such as in an attainment plan); are based on real reductions of actual emissions; and are quantifiable and permanent. The District has guaranteed that the tracking system will demonstrate equivalency each year.

EPA believes that it has discretion to approve this program based on the statutory language set forth in section 182(d)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7511a(d)(2). The Act provides for offset program approval upon showing that the ''the ratio of total emission reductions of VOCs to total increased emissions of such air pollutants shall be at least 1.3 to 1 * * *.'' The Act, therefore, allows EPA to approve a SIP program that is based on demonstrating that the total annual aggregated emissions offsets are equivalent to the federal offset requirement.

C. Interpollutant Trading

Rule 2201 allows for interpollutant trading to meet offset requirements (section 4.13.3). EPA expects that only trades between pollutants (including precursors) contributing to the same NAAQS will be allowed by the District. For instance, the rule states that interpollutant offsets between NO_X and VOC may be allowed (section 4.13.3.4). The rule does not contain an interpollutant offset ratio, but states that the Air Pollution Control Officer shall impose appropriate ratios based on an air quality analysis. The District submitted a letter on January 21, 1999 that commits to following EPA guidelines for setting appropriate trading ratios. In addition, the rule requires that the applicant demonstrate that the new or modified source will not cause or contribute to a violation of an Ambient Air Quality Standard (which is defined to include all NAAQS; see sections 3.6 and 4.13.3). Therefore, EPA is proposing to approve this provision of the District rule.

D. Pollution Control Project Exemption

District Rule 2201 contains an exemption from BACT (*i.e.* EPA LAER) and offsets for ''an emission control technique performed solely for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of District, State or Federal air pollution control laws, regulations, or orders'' if certain additional qualifications listed in sections 4.2.3 and 4.6.8 are met. EPA's July 1, 1994 guidance entitled ''Pollution Control Projects and New Source Review (NSR) Applicability'' allows the District to exempt qualifying pollution control projects from certain NSR requirements, including BACT or LAER. The District rule states that the project cannot cause or contribute to a violation of a NAAQS, PSD increment, or an Air Quality Related Value, as required by EPA's policy. The District submitted a letter on January 21, 1999 confirming that the District Rule also excludes replacement or reconstruction of an emission unit as required by EPA's policy. In addition, the District's exemption excludes projects that would result in a significant emission increase of collateral pollutants to ensure that all significant emission increases are mitigated. Therefore, EPA has determined that District rule 2201 is consistent with the requirements of EPA's 1994 guidance and is proposing to approve this exemption. If the District implements Rule 2201 in a manner inconsistent with the 1994 guidance and January 21 letter, EPA may require compliance with the NSR requirements of the SIP and conduct rulemaking to require corrective rule amendments.

E. Removing Conditions Established by Prior NSR SIP Approvals

In addition to our proposed approval of District Rules 2020 and 2201, we also propose to delete the special SIP obligations listed in the table below. These conditions required the prior County agencies to submit regulations consistent with the EPA regulations that

were current at the time these conditions were established in 1981, 1982, and 1985. These conditions are moot today because the District has submitted revised NSR rules that comply with EPA's current regulations and the 1990 CAA amendments.

County	Date of EPA action	Regulatory citation
Kern County	November 19, 1981	40 CFR 52.232(a)(5)(i)(A).
SJV Air Basin (all Counties)	October 30, 1985	40 CFR 52.232(a)(6)(i)(A).
Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties.	September 7, 1982	40 CFR 52.232(a)(10)(i)(A).
Fresno County	November 1, 1982	40 CFR 52.232(a)(11)(i)(A).

F. Additional Information

For additional description of how District Rules 2020 and 2201 meet the Act's applicable requirements, please refer to EPA's Technical Support Document for this action.

III. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.'' Today's rule does not create a mandate on State, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have 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 rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.'' Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

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. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.,* v. *U.S. EPA,* 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that

achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, New source review, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Keith Takata,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 9.

[FR Doc. 99–24841 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[CA 013–MSWb; FRL–6440–1]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: California

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve the California State Plan for implementing the emissions guidelines applicable to existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. The Plan was submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for the State of California to satisfy requirements of section 111(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act. In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is approving the California State Plan as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial action and anticipates that it will not receive any significant, material, and adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the approval is set forth in the direct final rule. If no significant, material, and adverse comments are received in response to this action, no further activity is contemplated in relation to this proposed rule. If EPA receives relevant adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Copies of the documents relevant to this proposed rule are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted State Plan are also available for inspection at the following location: California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95812.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia A. Bowlin, (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901, Telephone: (415) 744–1188.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: See the information provided in the Direct Final action which is located in the Rules section of this **Federal Register**.

Dated: September 10, 1999.

David P. Howekamp,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 99–24258 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL–6441–4]

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List Update

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent to delete the Baxter/Union Pacific Railroad Tie Treating Plant Superfund Site from the National Priorities List; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VIII announces its intent to delete the Baxter/Union Pacific Railroad Tie Treating Plant (the Site) located in Laramie, Wyoming from the National Priorities List (NPL), and requests public comment on this action.

The NPL, a list of sites EPA evaluates for priority clean up of hazardous wastes, is found in appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances and Pollutant Contingency Plan (NCP). EPA promulgated the NCP pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

EPA and the State of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (the State) propose this deletion under the terms of EPA's policy entitled ''The National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites; Deletion Policy for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facilities.'' In this policy EPA announced that, consistent with the NCP criteria for deletion of sites from the NPL, the Agency would delete sites if corrective actions proceed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The EPA, in consultation with the State, has determined that all appropriate RCRA response activities conducted at the site to date and scheduled in the future are enforceable and have been and will remain protective of human health and the environment, and that this deferral to RCRA corrective authorities is appropriate.

DATES: Comments concerning the proposed deletion of the site may be submitted to EPA on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to: Mr. Dennis Jaramillo, US Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, Mail Code: ENF–T, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202–2466.

Comprehensive information on this site is available at the EPA Region VIII Superfund Records Center and is available for viewing from 8:00 am to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday excluding holidays. Requests for documents should be directed to the EPA, Region VIII Superfund Records Center. Documents pertaining to this proposed deletion can be found in the deletion docket for the site, located at the Superfund record repository.

The address for the Region VIII Superfund Records Center is: Superfund Records Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 999 18th Street, 5th

Floor, Denver, CO 80202, Telephone: (303) 312–6473.

Background information from the Regional public docket and Deletion Docket is also available for viewing at the following RCRA repositories:

The University of Wyoming, Science Library PO Box 3262, Bio-Sciences building, Laramie WY 82071, For Library Hours call (307) 766–6539, Attn: Lori Phillips

or

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, 122 W. 25th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002, Attn: Marisa Latady, To make an appointment call (307) 777–7752

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Jaramillo at (303) 312–6203.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
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III. Deletion Procedures
IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion
V. Conclusion

I. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region VIII announces its intent to delete the Baxter/Union Pacific Railroad Tie Treating Site (the Site) from the National Priorities List (NPL), 40 CFR part 300, appendix B, and requests comments on this deletion.

The NPL is a list of sites that EPA evaluates for priority clean up of hazardous wastes under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). Deletion of this Site from the NPL results from deferral of the Site from CERCLA to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Program. RCRA holds responsibility for ensuring that the site is properly remediated. Nevertheless, pursuant to the NCP at 40 CFR 300.425(e)(3), any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for future relisting and Fund-financed response actions if conditions at the site ever warrant such action.

EPA will accept comments on this proposed action for the thirty days following publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL; section III, the procedures EPA uses for this action; section IV, how the Site meets the deletion criteria; and section V, EPA's conclusion.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria that the Agency uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a site EPA considers, in consultation with the State, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

—Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required; or

—All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and no further action by responsible parties is appropriate; or

—The remedial investigation shows that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking remedial measures is not appropriate.

Consistent with § 300.425(e) of the NCP, EPA proposes deletion of this Site because no further response action is appropriate under CERCLA, as laid out in EPA's policy entitled ''The National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites; Deletion Policy for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facilities.'' Published in the **Federal Register** on March 20, 1995 (60 FR 14641), this policy sets forth the following criteria, all of which should be met, and their general application for deleting RCRA facilities from the NPL:

—If evaluated under EPA's current RCRA/NPL deferral policy the site would be eligible for deferral from listing on the NPL;

—The CERCLA site is currently being addressed by RCRA corrective action authorities under an existing enforceable order or permit containing corrective action provisions;

—Response under RCRA is progressing adequately; and

—Deletion would not disrupt an ongoing CERCLA response action.

Under this policy EPA has determined that the site is eligible for deletion from the NPL.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures were followed for the proposed deletion of this Site:

1. EPA determined no further response under CERCLA is necessary due to the RCRA response;

2. The State concurred with EPA's deletion proposal;

3. EPA published a notice in a local newspaper announcing the commencement of a 30-day public comment period on EPA's intent to delete, and distributed this notice to appropriate Federal, State and local officials, and other interested parties; and

4. EPA made available all relevant documents in the regional and local site information repositories.

Comments received during the comment period will be evaluated by EPA before making a final decision whether to delete the site. EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary addressing significant comments received during the public comment period. Copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to interested parties by EPA.

Deletion, in the event it occurs, takes place when EPA publishes a final notice in the **Federal Register**. Following publication in the **Federal Register** of the Site's final notice of deletion, the NPL reflects site deletion in the next NPL update. EPA then places the final NPL deletion package in the local and regional repositories.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following provides a summary of the site and EPA's rationale for proposing deletion of the Site from the NPL.

A. Site Background

The Site borders the Laramie River just south of the city of Laramie, Wyoming. Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) treated wood railroad ties and performed other wood-preserving operations at the site intermittently from 1886 to 1983. Creosote was the principal wood-preserving agent used and is the primary source of the site contamination; pentachlorophenol (PCP) was also used for a limited time, but in smaller amounts. Creosote and PCP were combined with carrier oils. Treated ties and wood products were allowed to drip onto the ground. Originally, wastewater generated in the wood treating process was discharged to low-lying areas via a shallow ditch system. In the later years of operation, wastewater was discharged to a series of unlined surface impoundments. These waste management practices resulted in soil and groundwater contamination at the site and contaminant seepage into the Laramie River. The mixtures of creosote and PCP and the carrier oils formed a dense nonaqueous liquids (DNAPL) or a mixture that is more dense than water.

In 1980, UPRR submitted a notification and Part A application to EPA as required under section 3005(e) and 3010 of RCRA. Through this process four interim status surface impoundments were identified for regulation under RCRA.

In 1981, ground water monitoring required under the RCRA interim status discovered contamination outside the

four interim status surface impoundments. Also in 1981, the State of Wyoming filed suit against UPRR under the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act Statute 35–11–301(a)(i), (ii), and (iii). One year later the parties settled by agreeing to an ''Investigative Research and Remedial Action Plan'' under a Litigation Suspension Agreement which consisted of a phased program of site investigation and remediation.

In September 1983, EPA placed on the NPL those portions of the site not regulated by RCRA, due to contamination extending beyond the four interim status surface impoundments.

In November 1983, EPA and UPRR entered into an Administrative Order on Consent under CERCLA section 106 (CERCLA VIII–83–05). This order required that UPRR conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study consistent with the Remedial Action Plan between the State and UPRR.

Concurrently with the CERCLA order, EPA and UPRR also entered into an Administrative Order on Consent under RCRA section 3008 (RCRA (3008) VIII–83–25) requiring closure of the surface impoundments and any necessary post-closure care of RCRA-regulated wastes.

On November 8, 1984 the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 to RCRA went into effect. This new statute effectively extended RCRA authority to address the entire site.

In 1986 EPA signed a CERCLA Record of Decision (ROD) calling for an interim remedy. This interim remedy involved the installation of a Contaminant Isolation System to prevent migration of contaminants off site. The Contaminant Isolation System consists of relocation of the Laramie River to an uncontaminated channel; construction of a cutoff wall; installation of a water management system to maintain an inward gradient, construction of a water treatment plant to remove dissolved contaminates and implementation of a monitoring program, to ensure the effectiveness of the Contaminant Isolation System. The ROD also provided for additional study and remedial action under the RCRA program, in the form of subsequent RCRA permit for corrective actions.

In 1988, through a new RCRA section 3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent, (RCRA section 3008 (88–12)) UPRR and EPA agreed on requirements for ongoing site management. The order established RCRA as the framework for implementation and oversight of ongoing site activities. The order also required UPRR design and implement a laboratory and field pilot testing program, known as In Situ Treatment Process Development Program to determine the effectiveness of the surface and subsurface treatment technologies and to report the results of the pilot testing in various reports.

In 1991 and again in 1993, modifications were made to the RCRA section 3008(h) order (RCRA section 3008(88–12)) in which UPRR agreed to complete the In Situ Treatment Development Program, conduct a Corrective Measures Study (CMS) and implement waterflood oil recovery operations. The modification also stated that EPA would choose, the final site remedy based on the alternatives contained in the CMS following public input.

In 1994, under RCRA EPA issued the Final Decision and Response to Comments specifying the final site remedy. EPA determined that it was technically impracticable, given existing technologies, to clean up the groundwater underlying the Site to drinking water standards, however through implementation of the final site remedy human health and the environment would be protected.

This document also stated that the existing RCRA order would be modified to require implementation of the final site remedy through the RCRA post-closure permit process.

In June 1995, EPA approved the designation of a Corrective Action Management Unit within the former surface impoundments area for the placement of contaminated soil excavated from an area south of the facility as well as consolidation of contaminated soil and debris from other areas of the Site. The designation of a Corrective Action Management Units did not change the design or the implementation of the final site remedy, but did allow UPRR to maintain progress in remediation of the site consistent with the overall site management and remediation strategy described in the CMS.

Also in 1995 the RCRA order was amended, requiring submittal of an application for a RCRA Permit for post-closure care and corrective action. UPRR subsequently submitted a RCRA Post-Closure Permit Application for Post Closure Care and Corrective Action to the State and EPA in September 1995. Also in October 1995, the State of Wyoming received final authorization of its RCRA hazardous waste management program.

In 1999 the State of Wyoming issued the RCRA Permit for the Laramie Tie Plant site under the authority of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act (Wyoming Statute 35–11503(d)). The permit was effective July 18, 1999. The permit incorporates previous requirements as well as specifies the additional actions and requirements for completion of corrective action at the site.

Corrective actions taken at the site under the preceding actions include the following:

1. 1983—Construction of a flood control dike protecting the site from a 100-year flood, and installation of sheet pile cutoff walls to curtail the discharge of DNAPL into the Laramie River along preferential subsurface seepage pathways;

2. 1984—Partial closure of the surface impoundments by removing for reuse more than 700,000 gallons of DNAPL and, for disposal, nearly 6,000 cubic yards of sludges and contaminated soil;

3. 1985—Realignment of the Laramie River to the west of the site for subsequent containment actions;

4. 1986—Construction of the Contaminant Isolation System consisting of a 10,000 foot-long soil bentonite wall encircling the site and a groundwater extraction and treatment system that provides hydraulic containment of the site. This containment system prevents contaminant migration from the site, particularly the seepage of DNAPL and contaminated groundwater to the adjacent Laramie River as described in the ROD of 1986;

5. 1988—Installation and start-up of an additional groundwater extraction system to address a small zone of bedrock groundwater contamination located outside the Contaminant Isolation System. This system is called the Morrison Contaminant Withdrawal System;

6. 1988 to 1990—A technology research and demonstration program to develop cost-effective in situ treatment technologies known as the In Situ Treatment Process Development Program;

7. 1991 to present—Ongoing removal of DNAPL from the subsurface using a waterflood oil recovery technologies. Use of waterflood oil recovery methods has recovered approximately 1.8 million gallons of DNAPL; and

8. 1999—Initiation of the approved Integrate Phytoremediation/Greenbelt Project which uses an innovative technologies called phytoremediation to treat residual contamination. Phytoremediation uses plants to contain, degrade or exact contaminants form soil and groundwater.

B. Documentation That the Site Meets the Four Criteria of the RCRA Deferral Policy Set Forth in EPA's March 20, 1995 Policy

1. Under EPA's Current RCRA/NPL Deferral Policy the Site Would be Eligible for Deferral From Listing on the NPL

The site was not appropriate for RCRA deferral under the initial deferral policy (48 FR 40662, September 8, 1983) because the CERCLA releases extended beyond RCRA regulated units. Since that time, however, RCRA was amended to expand its authorities and the deferral policy consequently modified, such that the site now fits within the general policy for deferral of RCRA-regulated sites from listing on the NPL.

2. The CERCLA Site is Currently Being Addressed by RCRA Subtitle C Corrective Action Authorities Under an Existing Enforceable Order or Permit Containing Corrective Action Provisions

Under the second criteria, a corrective action order or permit must be in place and must address all CERCLA releases including any extending beyond the bounds of the RCRA facility. As noted above, several RCRA orders and a permit are in place. They address all site-related contamination.

3. Response Under RCRA is Progressing Adequately

For purposes of deferral and delisting of RCRA sites, adequate progress is demonstrated through compliance with corrective action permits or orders. UPRR is in compliance with its permits and orders, and has no history of protracted negotiations with EPA.

4. Deletion Would Not Disrupt an Ongoing CERCLA Response Action

CERCLA response was discontinued at this site. As specified in the 1986 ROD, actions beyond the interim remedy selected in the ROD were taken under RCRA. Therefore there is no ongoing CERCLA response action.

V. Conclusion

EPA sought and received concurrence from the State on this proposal to delete the Site from the NPL. The State indicated its concurrence in a letter to EPA dated August 25, 1999.

Deletion of this site from the NPL and deferral to RCRA subtitle C corrective action authorities avoids confusion and duplication of effort. Response and corrective actions conducted at the site to date and scheduled in the future have been and will appropriate for protection of public health and the environment.

Consequently, EPA proposes deletion of this site from the NPL.

Dated: September 8, 1999.

William P. Yellowtail,

Regional Administrator, Region VIII.

[FR Doc. 99–24507 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 90-day Finding on Petition to Reclassify the Straight-horned Markhor Population of the Torghar Region of Balochistan, Pakistan from Endangered to Threatened and Initiation of Status Review for Markhor

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of petition finding.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the 90-day finding that a petition to change the classification of the straight-horned markhor population of the Torghar Hills region of Balochistan Province, Pakistan from endangered to threatened has presented substantial information indicating that the action may be warranted. We also find that there is substantial information indicating that other subspecies of markhor may warrant listing as threatened or endangered under the Act. A status review of the entire species *Capra falconeri* is initiated.

DATES: This finding was made on September 16, 1999. Comments and information may be submitted until January 21, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, information, and questions to the Chief, Office of Scientific Authority; Mail Stop: Room 750, Arlington Square; US Fish and Wildlife Service; Washington, DC 20240 (Fax number: 703–358–2276; E-mail address: r9osa@fws.gov). Address express and messenger-delivered mail to the Office of Scientific Authority; Room 750, 4401 North Fairfax Drive; Arlington, Virginia 22203. You may inspect the petition finding, supporting data, and comments, by appointment, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Arlington, Virginia address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Susan S. Lieberman, Chief, Office of Scientific Authority, at the above address (Telephone number: 703–358–1708; E-mail address: susan__lieberman@fws.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), requires us to make a finding on whether a petition to list, delist, or reclassify a species presents substantial information indicating that the requested action may be warranted. To the maximum extent practicable, we make this finding within 90 days following receipt of the petition, and we promptly publish a Notice in the **Federal Register**. If the finding is positive, section 4(b)(3)(A) of the Act also requires us to commence a status review of the species. We now announce a 90-day finding on a recently received petition.

On March 4, 1999, we received a petition from Sardar Naseer A. Tareen (Head, Society for Torghar Environmental Protection, 94-Regal Plaza, 3rd Floor, Circular Road, Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan), on behalf of the Society for Torghar Environmental Protection and the IUCN Central Asia Sustainable Use Specialist Group, requesting that the Suleiman markhor (*Capra falconeri jerdoni* or *C. f. megaceros*) population of the Torghar Hills region of Balochistan Province, Pakistan be reclassified from endangered to threatened. Under the Act, the Suleiman markhor of Torghar is listed as *C. f. jerdoni*, straight-horned markhor.

The markhor is a species of wild goat that occurs in small, isolated populations in rugged, arid mountain habitats in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Markhor populations have generally declined as a result of hunting, habitat modification (including logging and overgrazing), and competition with domestic livestock.

In 1975, when markhor were first listed under the Act, seven subspecies were generally recognized: *C. f. jerdoni* (Suleiman or straight-horned markhor), *C. f. megaceros* (Kabul or Kabal markhor), *C. f. cashmirensis* (Pir Panjal or Kashmir markhor), *C. f. falconeri* (Astor markhor), *C. f. ognevi* (Uzbek markhor), *C. f. heptneri* (Tajik markhor), and *C. f. chialtanensis* (Chiltan markhor). *C. f. jerdoni, C. f. megaceros,* and *C. f. chialtanensis* were classified as Endangered throughout their respective ranges in the **Federal Register** of September 26, 1975 (40 FR 44329). At present, many authorities recognize only three subspecies of markhor (Shackleton 1997). *C. f. jerdoni* and *C. f. megaceros* are now generally considered to be the single subspecies *C. f. megaceros* (straight-horned

markhor). *C. f. cashmirensis* and *C. f. falconeri* are now generally considered to be the single subspecies *C. f. falconeri* (flare-horned markhor). *C. f. ognevi* and *C. f. heptneri* are now generally considered to be the single subspecies *C. f. heptneri* (Heptner's markhor). In addition, *C. f. chiltanensis* is now considered by many authorities to be *Capra aegagrus chialtanensis* (Chiltan wild goat). This is the nomenclature that we will use in this and subsequent documents related to review of the markhor for listing under the Act.

The range of straight-horned markhor formerly included the major mountain ranges in northeastern Balochistan Province, southern North West Frontier Province, and, possibly, southwestern Punjab Province in Pakistan, and small areas in northeastern Afghanistan. The present range of straight-horned markhor is much reduced, owing to the extirpation of some local populations by indiscriminate hunting, habitat degradation, and competition with domestic livestock. The known distribution of populations within the present range is restricted to small, isolated areas in Balochistan Province, a small area in North West Frontier Province, and one unconfirmed occurrence in Punjab Province. The present range within Afghanistan is unknown but is likely to be extremely limited.

Although comprehensive population data are lacking, recent estimates suggest that 1,500–2,500 straight-horned markhor may survive throughout the subspecies' entire range. Most areas that have been surveyed on more than one occasion have experienced downward trends in straight-horned markhor population. The one exception is the Torghar Hills. Results of field surveys conducted in 1985, 1994 and 1997 indicate that the Torghar Hills population of straight-horned markhor has increased substantially since the mid-1980s when fewer than 100 animals were thought to be present. In 1994 the markhor population was estimated to be approximately 700 animals (Johnson 1997), and in 1997 the population was estimated to be approximately 1,300 animals (Frisina *et al.* 1998). This population increase has been due to a virtual elimination of unauthorized hunting that has been accomplished through a private conservation initiative, the Torghar Conservation Project (the Project), which was started in 1985.

The Project is administered by a local non-governmental organization, the Society for Torghar Environmental Protection (the petitioner). Because the Torghar Hills are within the Pathan tribal belt of northern Balochistan Province, the Project employs local Pathan tribesmen as game guards to protect straight-horned markhor and Afghan urial (*Ovis vignei cycloceros*) from unauthorized hunting in the Project Area (an area of approximately 1,500 square kilometers (sq. km.)). Many of the game guards are former hunters who stopped killing markhor and urial at the behest of the local Pathan tribal chieftain. The markhor population has responded to this protection by increasing substantially in numbers since the mid-1980s. The Project has been largely self-sufficient since its inception, depending primarily on revenues derived from trophy hunting fees from international hunters. The Project is recognized as a valid conservation program for markhor and urial by both provincial and Federal authorities in Pakistan, as evidenced by the granting of two Appendix I export permits to the Project, pursuant to Resolution Conf. 10.15 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Resolution Conf. 10.15 approved an export quota of six hunting trophies of markhor from Pakistan per calendar year).

We find that the petition presents substantial information indicating that the requested action may be warranted. This finding is based on the overall size and documented growth of the Torghar Hills population of straight-horned markhor over the past 14 years, the management program called the Torghar Conservation Project, whose game guards have virtually eliminated unauthorized hunting within the 1,500 sq. km. Project area, and the relative security of markhor habitat in the Torghar Hills. In addition, the discreteness and significance of the Torghar Hills population of straight-horned markhor indicate that it qualifies as a distinct vertebrate population segment under our February 7, 1996 policy (61 FR 4722).

As a result of the review of available literature related to this petition, we also find that there is substantial information to indicate that other subspecies of markhor may warrant listing as threatened or endangered. The flare-horned markhor (*C. f. falconeri*) is not currently listed under the Act. This subspecies occurs in North West Frontier Province and the Northern Areas in Pakistan, in southwestern Jammu and Kashmir, and in Nuristan and Laghman in northeastern Afghanistan. Current population estimates are less than 2,500 to 3,000 in Pakistan (Hess *et al.* 1997), and an estimated 200 to 300 animals in India (Fox and Johnsingh 1997). No recent population figures are available for Afghanistan, but it is likely that few markhor remain in that country (Habibi 1997). Flare-horned markhor populations have declined as a result of indiscriminate hunting, habitat degradation and loss, and direct competition with domestic livestock (Fox and Johnsingh 1997, Hess *et al.* 1997).

Heptner's markhor (*C. f. heptneri*) is not currently listed under the Act. This subspecies is restricted to three populations: one straddling the border between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, a second occurring along the southern border of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and a third in southeastern Tajikistan with a possible extension into Afghanistan. The current estimated total population of Heptner's markhor is about 700 animals (Weinberg *et al.* 1997). Populations of Heptner's markhor have declined as a result of indiscriminate hunting, habitat degradation and loss, and direct competition with domestic livestock (Weinberg *et al.* 1997).

Pursuant to section 4(b)(3)(A), we hereby commence a review of the status of the entire species *Capra falconeri.* We encourage the submission of appropriate data, opinions, and publications regarding the subject petition or other populations or subspecies of *Capra falconeri.* In accordance with section 4(b)(3), within 12 months of receipt of the petition, we will make another finding as to whether the requested action is warranted, not warranted, or warranted but precluded by other listing measures.

References Cited

You may request a complete list of references cited in this Notice from the Office of Scientific Authority (see **ADDRESSES** section).

Authority: The authority for this action is the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

Marshall P. Jones,

Acting Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24760 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–55–P

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 64, No. 184

Thursday, September 23, 1999

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

Notice of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board Meeting

AGENCY: Research, Education, and Economics, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., the United States Department of Agriculture announces a meeting of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah Hanfman, Executive Director, National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board, Research, Education, and Economics Advisory Board Office, Room 3918 South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, STOP: 2255, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250–2255. Telephone: 202–720–3684. Fax: 202–720–6199, or e-mail: lshea@reeusda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board, which represents 30 constituent categories, as specified in section 802 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104–127), has scheduled a National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board Meeting, October 18–19, 1999.

An orientation for New Advisory Board members will begin at 8 a.m. on Monday, October 18. The full Advisory Board meeting will be held 10:30 a.m.–7:30 p.m., October 18, and 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 19. During this time, the Advisory Board will (1) Elect the new officers and members of the Executive Committee; (2) discuss the draft report on Small Farms Research; (3) review highlights from the FY 99 Northeast and Southern Regional listening sessions and other stakeholder input on agricultural research and education opportunities; (4) conduct a focus session on ''Agricultural Biotechnology in the Public Interest: Impact on Farms, Food, Fiber and the Environment'' to hear experts on a variety of topics regarding agricultural biotechnology, including: (a) Highlights, status, and potential of biotechnology for the public good; (b) public education, communication and dialogue; (c) enhancement, safety and security of the food systems; (d) environmental issues; (e) USDA-related activities; and (f) economic and structural implications. Time will be allotted for general Advisory Board discussion and public comments. USDA and the Office of Management and Budget will provide perspectives on the REE budget outlook.

Dates

October 18—8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Orientation for new Advisory Board Members

October 18—10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Advisory Board General Meeting and Focus Session on Agricultural Biotechnology

October 18—5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.—Special Session on Biotechnology with a Guest Speaker

October 19—8 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Continuation of Biotechnology Focus Session

Place: 8th Floor Conference Room (Please check in with guard, Identification is needed.), USDA, CSREES, Aerospace Building, 901 D Street SW, Washington, DC.

(**Note:** Meeting location may vary. Locations for special sessions will be announced at the meeting.)

Type of Meeting: Open to the public.

Comments: The public may file written comments to the USDA Advisory Board Office contact person before or within a reasonable time following after the meeting. All statements will become a part of the official records of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board and will be kept on file for public review in the Office of the Advisory Board; Research, Education, and Economics; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Washington, DC 20250–2255.

Done at Washington, D.C. this 1st day of September, 1999.

Eileen Kennedy,

Deputy Under Secretary, Research, Education, and Economics.

[FR Doc. 99–24770 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[No. LS–99–09]

United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) is soliciting comments on a proposal to revise the United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle. Specifically, USDA is proposing to adjust the minimum requirements for the three thickness grades to accommodate thicker muscled cattle and reflect current marketing practices. Additionally, the Department is proposing to adjust the frame size parameters to reflect the genetic changes that have taken place in the cattle population since 1979 when the current standards were adopted. Industry and other groups, including States' Departments of Agriculture that officially grade feeder cattle for marketing programs, requested that these changes be made. All other grade aspects of the current standards will remain unchanged.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted to Herbert C. Abraham, Chief, Standardization Branch, Livestock and Seed Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, US Department of Agriculture, Room 2603 South Building, STOP 0254, PO Box 96456, Washington, D.C. 20090–6456; faxed to (202) 720–1112; or e-mailed to Herbert.Abraham@usda.gov.

Comments should reference the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. All comments received will be made available for

public inspection at the above address during regular business hours (8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.).

The current US grade Standards for feeder cattle, along with the proposed changes, are available either through the above addresses or by accessing AMS's Home Page on the Internet at www.ams.usda.gov/standards/stanls.htm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Herbert C. Abraham, Chief, on (202) 720–4486.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 203(c) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture ''to develop and improve standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices * * *'' AMS is committed to carrying out this authority in a manner that facilitates the marketing of agricultural commodities and makes copies of official standards available upon request. The United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle do not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations but are maintained by USDA.

AMS is proposing to change the United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle using the procedures it published in the August 13, 1997, **Federal Register** and that appear in part 36 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR part 36).

The current United States Standards for Grades of Feeder Cattle were adopted September 2, 1979. These grade standards were originally used more extensively in the Eastern United States where marketing feeder cattle by commingling ownership and packaging by grade and weight is popular due to the small average cow herd size. Nevertheless, the feeder cattle standards have become the descriptive standards of choice by most of the feeder cattle industry nationwide. More importantly, these standards have served to educate the industry about the importance of frame size in feeder cattle and how frame size relates to an animal's predetermined, market ready weight. Additionally, the standards have emphasized the importance of muscle thickness as it relates to the beef cattle industry.

Significant changes (genetic and management) have taken place in the feeder cattle segment of the beef industry since the current grade standards were adopted. The industry has moved from essentially four basic breeds in the 1950's to nearly 100 in the 1990's, resulting in a dramatic effect on the basic genetics of the beef cattle population. Consequently, feeder cattle type—as it relates to mature size—has also changed dramatically. This, linked with changes that have occurred during the same time period in feeder cattle management practices, has caused a growing concern by USDA that the current feeder cattle standards have become outdated since their adoption 20 years ago.

The feeder cattle grades are based on differences in frame size and muscle thickness—two of the most important genetic factors affecting merit (value) in feeder cattle. Frame size refers to the animal's skeletal size—its height and body length—in relation to its age. Frame size relates to the weight at which, under normal feeding and management practices, an animal will produce a carcass of a given grade. Large framed animals require a longer time in the feedlot to reach a given grade and will weigh more than a small framed animal would weigh at the same grade. Muscle thickness is related to muscle-to-bone ratio at a given degree of fatness and hence to carcass yield grade. Thicker muscled animals produce a higher percentage yield of lean meat. The current grades recognize three frame size grades and three muscle thickness grades. The three frame sizes are Small Frame, Medium Frame and Large Frame. The three muscle thickness grades from the thickest to the thinnest are No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.

USDA entered into a project with Colorado State University funded by the USDA, AMS, Federal/State Market Improvement Program to determine: (1) The live weights at which the current population of Large, Medium, and Small framed feeder steers and heifers attain a degree of finish associated with a carcass quality grade of low Choice, and; (2) an effective approach for stratification of feeder cattle into muscle thickness categories that reflect eventual differences in carcass muscularity and ultimate USDA Yield Grade. Results of this project indicated that the current standards could be improved by increasing the minimum weights specified for frame size grades to more accurately reflect today's beef cattle population. Also, the project indicated that the proposed adjustments in the muscling grades may distribute feeder cattle numbers more evenly among the No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 grades and would more effectively identify carcass USDA Yield Grade differences among feeder cattle.

Based on these findings, and the feeder cattle industries' request, AMS proposes the frame size parameters be changed:

	Small frame	Medium frame	Large frame
Steers:			
From (current)	<1000 #	1000–1200 #	>1200 #
To (proposed)	<1100 #	1100–1250 #	>1250 #
Heifers:			
From (current)	<850 #	850–1000 #	>1000 #
To (proposed)	<1000 #	1000–1150 #	>1150 #

The Department also proposes to change the muscle grades:

Upper ⅔ of current #1 muscling grade = proposed #1

Upper ⅓ of current #2 and lower ⅓ of current # 1 = proposed #2

Lower ⅔ of current #2 = proposed #3

Less than current requirements for #2 = proposed #4

AMS is publishing this notice with a 60-day comment period which will provide a sufficient amount of time for interested persons to comment on the proposed revision to the standards.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Dated: Sepember 17, 1999.

Barry L. Carpenter,

Deputy Administrator, Livestock and Seed Program.

[FR Doc. 99–24771 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Information Collection; Request for Comments; Advertised Timber for Sale

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the

Forest Service announces its intention to reinstate the form, FS–2400–14–Bid For Advertised Timber, and to combine it with the form, FS–2400–42a National Forest Timber For Sale (Advertisement and Short-Form Bid). FS–2400–14 is currently approved under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) authorization number 0596–0114. It is our intention to combine FS–2400–14 and FS–2400–42a under OMB authorization number 0596–0066. The burden associated with FS–2400–14 will be removed from 0596–0114 and placed under 0596–0066.

The agency uses the collected information to ensure that National Forest System timber is sold at not less than appraised value, that bidders meet specific criteria when submitting a bid, and that anti-trust violations do not occur during the bidding process.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: All comments should be addressed to: Director, Forest Management Staff, Mail Stop 1105, Forest Service, USDA, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090–6090.

Comments also may be submitted via facimile to (202) 205–1045 or by email to: fm/wo@fs.fed.us.

The public may inspect comments received at the Office of the Director of Forest Management, 201 14th Street, SW, Washington, DC. Callers are urged to call ahead to facilitate entrance into the building.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Naylor, Forest Management Staff, at (202) 205–0858.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Pursuant to statutory requirements at 16 U.S.C. 472a, the Secretary of Agriculture must advertise sales of all National Forest System timber or forest products exceeding $10,000 in appraised value, unless (1) extraordinary conditions exist as defined by regulation; (2) select bidding methods ensure open and fair competition; (3) select bidding methods ensure that the Federal Government receives not less than appraised value of the timber or forest product; and (4) bidding patterns are monitored for evidence of unlawful bidding practices.

Pursuant to the Forest Service Small Business Timber Sale Set-Aside Program, developed in cooperation with the Small Business Administration, Forest Service regulations at § 223.84 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations require that the Forest Service bid form used by potential timber sale bidders include provisions for small concerns, such as (1) electing road construction by the Forest Service; (2) certifying as to their small business status; and (3) being informed of other road construction requirements in the bid and/or contract.

Respondents are bidders on National Forest System timber sales. Forest Service sale officers mail bid forms to potential bidders, and bidders return the completed forms, dated and signed, to the Forest Service sale officer. The data collected are used by the agency to ensure that National Forest System timber is sold at not less than appraised value, that bidders meet specific criteria when submitting a bid, and that anti-trust violations do not occur during the bidding process.

FS–2400–14–Bid for Advertised Timber (currently OMB No. 0596–0114) and FS–2400–42a—National Forest Timber Sale (OMB No. 0596–0066) implement the same statutes, policies, and regulations and collect similar information from the same applicant. Therefore, the Forest Service intends to reinstate and combine FS–2400–14 with FS–2400–42a and extend FS–2400–42a under 0596–0066, which expires February 28, 2000.

Data gathered in these information collections are not available from other sources.

Description of Information Collection

The following describes the information collection to be extended.

Title: FS–2400–42a—National Forest Timber For Sale (Advertisement and Short-Form Bid).

OMB Number: 0596–0066.

Expiration Date of Approval: February 28, 2000.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: The data collected are used by the agency to ensure that National Forest System timber is sold at not less than appraised value, that bidders meet specific criteria when submitting a bid, and that anti-trust violations do not occur during the bidding process.

Form FS–2400–42a—National Forest Timber For Sale is used to solicit and receive bids on short-notice advertised timber sales of less than 30 days and less than $10,000 in advertised value.

Respondents are bidders on National Forest System timber sales. Forest Service sale officers mail bid forms to potential bidders, and bidders return the completed forms, dated and signed, to the Forest Service sale officer.

Before submitting a bid, the bidder usually, but is not required to, inspect the sale area, review the requirements of the sample contract, and take other steps as may be reasonably necessary to ascertain the location, estimated volumes, and operating costs of the offered timber or forest product. Each bidder must include the following information: the price bid for the timber; the bidder's name, address, and signature; the bidder's tax identification number; certification that the bidder is not debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or voluntarily excluded from bidding on Government contracts; and that the bidder has not defaulted on any contracts within the last 3 years.

The tax identification number of each bidder is entered into an automated bid monitoring system, which is used to determine if speculative bidding or unlawful bidding practices are occurring. The tax identification number also is used to facilitate electronic payments to the purchaser.

Data gathered in this information collection are not available from other sources.

Estimate of Burden: 130 minutes.

Type of Respondents: Individuals, large and small businesses, and corporations bidding on National Forest timber sales.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,000.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 3.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 32,500 hours.

Description of Information Collection

The following describes the information collection to be reinstated but combined with FS–2400–42a—National Forest Timber For Sale under OMB authorization number 0596–0066:

Title: FS–2400–14–Bid For Advertised Timber.

OMB Number: 0596–0114.

Expiration Date of Approval: May 31, 1999.

Type of Request: Reinstatement of a previously approved information collection to be combined with FS–2400–42a—National Forest Timber for Sale under 0596–0066.

Abstract: The data collected will be used by the agency to ensure that National Forest System timber will be sold at not less than appraised value, that bidders will meet specific criteria when submitting a bid, and that anti-trust violations will not occur during the bidding process. This form will be used for soliciting and receiving bids on advertised sales that are 30 days or longer and on sales greater than $10,000 in advertised value.

Respondents will be bidders on National Forest System timber sales. Forest Service sale officers will mail bid forms to potential bidders, and bidders

will return the completed forms, dated and signed, to the Forest Service sale officer. Before submitting the bid, the bidder usually will inspect the sale area, review the requirements of the sample contract, and take other steps as may be reasonably necessary to ascertain the location, estimated volumes, and operating costs of the offered timber or forest product.

Each bidder will have to include the following information: the price bid for the timber; the bidder's name, address, and signature; the bidder's tax identification number; the amount and type of the bid guarantee; certification that the bidder has not paid a contingent fee to someone to obtain the contract for him or her, or retained any person or company to secure the contract; certification that the bidder will meet the responsibility requirements at Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), § 223.101; certification that the bidder will complete the consideration requirements of the contract; certification that the bidder has not been debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or voluntarily excluded from conducting business with the government; certification that the bidder has not been indicted or has not had a criminal or civil conviction within a 3-year period; certification that the bidder has not defaulted on a public contract or agreement in the last 3 years; information on whether the bidder has participated in a previous contract covered by section 202 of Executive Order 11246, Non-discrimination in Employment; certification that the bidder has independently determined the bid price; selection of the road construction option; certification of a firm offer; certification that the bidder has expressly adopted the terms of the bid and sample contact; certification that the bidder has inspected the sale area and certifies that he or she understands that the Forest Service does not guarantee the amount or quality of the timber or forest product; certification that the bidder will comply with the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 as required by 36 CFR § 223.87; certification that the bidder has not been or will not be affiliated with the original purchaser of a contract on a timber sale that is being re-offered, when the original contract was terminated for breach or failure to cut; and the bidder will have to list affiliates that control or have the power to control the bidder's company.

The tax identification number of each bidder will be entered into a computerized bid monitoring system. This system will be used to determine if speculative bidding or if unlawful bidding practices are occurring. The tax identification number also will be used to facilitate electronic payments to the purchaser.

Data gathered in this information collection are not available from other sources.

Estimate of Burden: 370 minutes.

Type of Respondents: Individuals, large and small businesses, and corporations bidding on National Forest timber sales.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 2.0.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 6,167 hours.

Comment is Invited

The agency invites comments on the following: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the stated purposes or the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical or scientific utility; (b) 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; (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 automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Use of Comments

All comments received in response to this notice, including name and address when provided, will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval. All comments also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

Paul Brouha,

Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 99–24827 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Revised Land and Resource Management Plan; San Juan National Forest, Colorado

AGENCY: USDA Forest Service.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement in conjunction with revision of the land and resource management plan for the San Juan National Forest, located in Archuleta, Conejos, Dolores, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Rio Grande, and San Juan Counties, Colorado.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement in conjunction with the revision of its Land and Resource Management Plan (hereafter referred to as Forest Plan or Plan) for the San Juan National Forest.

This notice describes the specific portions of the current Forest Plan to be revised, environmental issues considered in the revision, estimated dates for filing the environmental impact statement, information concerning public and tribal participation, and the names and addresses of the agency officials who can provide additional information.

DATES: Comments concerning the scope of the analysis should be received in writing by January 31, 2000. The agency expects to file a draft environmental impact statement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and make it available for public, agency, and tribal government comment in the spring of 2001. A final environmental impact statement is expected to be filed in the fall of 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Thurman Wilson, Team Leader, Forest Plan Revision Team, San Juan National Forest, 15 Burnett Court, Durango, CO 81301.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thurman Wilson, Planning Team Leader, (970) 385–1246.

Responsible Official: Lyle Laverty, Rocky Mountain Regional Forester at P.O. Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225–0127.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Part 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 219.10(g), the Regional Forester for the Rocky Mountain Region gives notice of the agency's intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the revision effort described above. According to 36 CFR 219.10(g), land and resource management plans are ordinarily revised on a 10- to 15-year cycle. The existing Forest Plan was approved on September 29, 1983, with a significant amendment on May 15, 1992.

The Regional Forester gives notice that the Forest is beginning an environmental-analysis and decision-making process for this proposed action

so that interested or affected people can participate in the analysis and contribute to the final decision.

Opportunities will be provided to discuss the Forest Plan revision process openly with the public. The public is invited to help identify issues and define the range of alternatives to be considered in the environmental impact statement. Forest Service personnel and/or neutral facilitators will lead these discussions, helping to describe issues and the preliminary alternatives. They will also explain the environmental analysis process and the disclosures of that analysis, which will be available for public review. Written comments identifying issues for analysis and the range of alternatives will be encouraged.

The United States has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribal governments, as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive orders, and court decisions. As part of the overall effort to uphold the federal trust responsibility to tribal sovereign nations, the Forest Service will establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal nations on a government-to-government basis. The Forest Service will work with tribal governments to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, natural and cultural resources held in trust, Indian tribal treaty and Executive order rights, and any issues that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.

The public and tribal governments have already identified a number of issues. Additional issue identification (scoping) and alternative-development meetings will be held in early 2000. Specific dates, times, and locations for the meetings will be posted on the San Juan National Forest's web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/srnf/ and announced in mailings to those on the forest plan revision mailing list. Requests to be on the mailing list should be sent to: Forest Plan Revision Team, San Juan National Forest, 15 Burnett Court, Durango, CO 81301.

Forest plans describe the intended management of National Forests. Agency decisions in these plans do the following:

- Establish multiple-use goals and objectives (36 CFR 219.11).
- Establish forestwide management requirements (standards and guidelines) to fulfill the requirements of 16 U.S.C. 1604 applying to future activities (resource integration requirements, 36 CFR 219.13 to 219.27).
- Establish management areas and management area direction (management area prescriptions) applying to future activities in that management area (resource integration and minimum specific management requirements) 36 CFR 219.11(c).
- Establish monitoring and evaluation requirements (36 CFR 219.11(d)).
- Determine suitability and potential capability of lands for resource production. This includes designation of suitable timberland and establishment of allowable timber sale quantity (36 CFR 219.14 through 219.26).
- Where applicable, recommend designations of special areas such as Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers to Congress.

The authorization of project-level activities on the Forest occurs through project decisionmaking, the second stage of forest land management planning. Project-level decisions must comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures and must include a determination that the project is consistent with the Forest Plan.

In addition to the programmatic decisions described above, the Forest is considering:

- Making site-specific decisions on travel management through identification of specific management for individual roads and trails, and
- Analyzing currently vacant range allotments for potential closures.

Any site-specific decisions made from the analysis in the Forest Plan would be in a separate decision document and the responsible official would be the Forest Supervisor.

Need for Changes in the Current Forest Plan

It's been approximately fifteen years since the current Forest Plan was approved and almost seven years since the completion of a significant amendment. Experience and monitoring have shown the need for changes in management direction for some resources or programs. Several sources have highlighted needed changes in the current Forest Plan. These sources include:

- Public involvement that has identified new information and public values.
- Tribal government involvement that has identified new information and American Indian values.
- Monitoring and scientific research that have identified new information and knowledge gained.
- Implementation of the current Forest Plan, which has identified management concerns to find better ways for accomplishing desired conditions.
- Changes in law, regulations, and policies.

Major Revision Topics

Based on the information sources identified above, the combined effect on the needed changes demands attention through plan revision. The revision topics that have been identified so far are described below.

Biological Diversity

How should ecosystems comprising the San Juan National Forest be managed in order to ensure biological diversity, long-term productivity, and ecosystems health? Humans and human activity are integral parts of ecosystems and will be considered in the analysis of this topics.

Questions To Address

- How should the full variety of life in an area including the ecosystems, plants, and animal communities' species and genes, and the processes through which organisms interact with one another and their environment be maintained?
- Should the forest be managed within the historical range of variability for characteristics such as fire size and frequency, size and distribution of openings and mix of plants and animals?
- Is the relative health and vigor of vegetation declining compared to historic levels? If so, should anything be done?
- Have ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands changed significantly in proportion of species, tree size, and ecosystems processes?
- Is there a desired condition of the forest that management activities should focus on attaining?
- Are some species, such as cottonwood and aspen, declining significantly?
- Are there ways to affect forest health in areas with steep slopes or isolated areas?
- How much of the forest should be maintained in old-growth conditions and how should it be distributed in time and space?
- Are large, relatively undisturbed areas needed to provide adequate habitat for some species? If so, how large should they be and what conditions are needed? What human activities would be appropriate? Should reserves, core areas, and corridors be provided for wildlife? If so, what size, shape, and distribution are needed?
- Are some types of ecosystems found on the San Juan National Forest at risk of not being maintained over time?

- What threatened, endangered, and sensitive species are found on the San Juan National Forest?
- What management direction is needed to preserve viable populations of these species? What are the effects of activities such as timber harvesting, grazing, mining, and recreation on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species?
- What role should non-native species play in the San Juan's ecosystems? How is the spread of noxious weeds affected by activities such as road construction and use, livestock grazing, timber harvest, mineral development, fire, recreation, and hunting? What should be done about noxious weeds or other non-desired, non-native species?
- What management direction is needed to identify, protect, and make available the traditional forest plant and animal products that Native American people expect through exercising their treaty rights, or rights provided to them through Executive order? How do various activities occurring on the National Forest, such as prescribed fire, noxious-weed elimination, logging, grazing, recreation, road construction, mining, and oil and gas extraction, affect the availability of traditional forest products?

Timber Management

How should forested areas of the San Juan National Forest be managed to maintain or improve ecological conditions with providing a sustainable and predictable supply of wood products? Developing a balance between cutting and removing trees to provide raw materials for wood products and protecting a wide variety of other resource values is critical. People's needs for wood products, other uses of the forest, and the ecological well being of the forest must all be considered.

Questions To Address

- What lands are suitable for timber harvesting? How much should be cut? Can the Forest Service ensure a predictable supply of timber for use? What logging methods should be use? What tree species and sizes should be cut? Should old-growth forests be harvested?
- How should timber harvesting be balanced with other considerations, such as scenery, heritage resources, water quality, soil productivity, wildlife and fisheries habitat, biological diversity, and ecosystem health (composition, structure, and function) and sustainability? What are the effects of logging and associated road construction on these desired forest conditions and uses?
- Should logging occur in unloaded areas?
- Are new roads needed for harvesting? If so, to what standards should they be built? Should roads be maintained or obliterated after logging sue? Should logging roads be open or closed to the general public?
- What are the appropriate specifications and constraints (standards and guidelines) for logging? What kinds of restoration practices should occur after logging and road building?
- What are the economic impacts (jobs and income) of timber sales in the local community? Can the Forest Service offer timber sales that are financially efficient (revenues exceed costs), financially viable to prospective purchasers, and supportive of locally owned mills and contractors?

Grazing

How should the San Juan National Forest's rangelands be managed to maintain or improve ecological conditions, while providing a sustainable supply of forage of both domestic and wild animals? Allowing any opportunity for ranchers to graze their herds on the forest for part of the year must be balanced with supplying habitat and food or wild animals, maintaining water quality, safeguarding heritage resources, allowing other uses, and preserving the ecological health of the forest. The potential for change in the amount, timing, and practices of National Forest grazing may effect private land development, open space, and traditional lifestyles.

Questions To Address

- What lands are capable and suitable for livestock grazing? How much grazing should be allowed? What types of grazing systems and practices should be used? Should these vary between wilderness and the rest of the forest?
- What are the appropriate specifications and constraints (standards and guidelines) for grazing? What grazing activities and levels are appropriate in riparian areas? What kinds of restoration practices should accompanying grazing? What types of range improvements are appropriate?
- How should livestock grazing be balanced with other desired forest conditions or uses, such as recreation, scenic quality, heritage resources, water quality, wildlife and fisheries habitat, timber management, and ecosystem health and sustainability? What are the effects of grazing on other uses of the forest?
- What are the relationships between domestic livestock and elk and deer? How should forage be allocated between them? What are the relationships between livestock grazing and the southwest willow flycatcher? Should domestic sheep be excluded from areas to reduce the likelihood of spreading diseases to wild sheep?
- What types of vegetation should grazing lands be managed to produce or maintain? What are the effects of grazing on the spread of noxious weeds? How can noxious weeds associated with grazing be controlled? What are the relationships between livestock grazing and fire? Has grazing altered the role of fire in the forest's ecosystems?
- What are the economic impacts in the local community of livestock grazing? Can the Forest Service provide grazing that is financial efficient (revenues exceed costs) and financially viable to ranchers and still maintain desirable conditions for other uses of the San Juan National Forest?
- What are the relationships between grazing on National Forest and private lands? What are the potential impacts on open space and private land development of changes in National Forest grazing policies?

Minerals and Energy

How can ecological conditions and other uses of the forest be balanced with providing mineral and energy products? Most of the forest is available for (hard rock) mineral exploration and development under the Mining Law of 1872, unless areas are specifically withdrawn. The Forest Service needs to determine what areas are suitable and available for oil and gas leasing and what stipulations should be placed on exploration and development.

Questions To Address

- What lands are suitable for oil and gas leasing? What stipulations should be included in leases? What lands should be withdrawn from mineral entry because of conflicts with other National Forest uses?
- What types of activities or practices are suitable? What mitigation measures are needed? What kinds of restoration practices should occur after mining and oil and gas exploration or development?
- How should mineral and energy exploration and development be balanced with other considerations, such as heritage resources, aesthetics, water quality, wildlife and fisheries habitat, human health, and ecosystem health and sustainability? What are the effects of exploration, development, and associated road construction on other uses of the forest?

• What are the effects of mining and oil and gas activities on people outside the local area?

• What kind of direction is needed for recreational panning or dredging?

• What special considerations are needed in wilderness?

• Is mining financial efficient (revenues exceed costs) for the government? Can the Forest allow mining that is financially viable to prospective purchasers? What are the economic impacts in the local community of mining and oil and gas exploration and development?

Watershed

How can protecting watershed values, including soil resources, be balanced with the need for activities that potentially disturb the ground? What is the condition or riparian areas on the National Forest? San Juan National Forest lands are important watersheds that contribute greatly to both the quantity and quality of downstream water.

Questions To Address

• How do various activities occurring on the forest affect water quality and quantity, soil resources, and riparian areas?

• What is the appropriate balance between watershed protection and activities that can disturb the ground, such as road construction, logging, fire, grazing, recreation use, mining, and oil and gas extraction?

• What are the appropriate specifications and constraints (standards and guidelines) for activities that disturb the ground? What kinds of mitigation measures are needed for these activities? What kinds of restoration practices should occur after ground-disturbing activities?

• How can we identify our most valuable riparian resources? How can we protect their integrity?

• Are these areas of the forest, such as abandoned mines, needing reclamation? If so, what should be done? What are the effects of wildfires on watershed conditions? Are any special strategies needed for the prevention or control of wildfires to protest watersheds?

• Where is it appropriate to manage for consumptive uses versus non-consumptive uses? To what extent should water development occur on the San Juan National Forest?

• What are the effects of water diversion on the ecosystem? What are the effects of water storage (reservoirs, ponds, and water tanks) on the ecosystem?

• What is the importance of water produced from the San Juan National Forest in surrounding and downstream communities, including tribal communities?

Wildlife

How can the habitat needs of a wide spectrum of fish and animals be balanced with a variety of other forest uses? National Forest lands are important habitat for many types of wildlife and fish, including some threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. The National Forest habitat is becoming increasingly important due to loss of habitat on private lands. Fish and wildlife, and their habitat, are affected by a variety of forest uses, such as timber harvesting, grazing, and recreation, and by natural events, such as wildfire.

Questions To Address

• How do various activities occurring on the National Forest, such as logging, grazing, and prescribed fire, affect wildlife and fish habitats? What is the appropriate balance between providing adequate habitats and allowing activities that can affect habitats, such as road construction, logging, fire, grazing, recreation, mining, and oil and gas extraction?

• What are the appropriate specifications and constraints (standards and guidelines) for activities that affect habitat? What kinds of mitigation measures are needed for activities that affect habitat? What kinds of restoration practices should occur after habitat-disturbing activities?

• What is the connection between forest and private land in providing habitat and migration corridors? What are the implications of private land development for management of National Forest lands? What kinds of cooperation are needed between the Forest Service, other agencies, and private landowners to maintain adequate habitat?

• How do wildlife affect the ecosystem? Should anything be done to affect population sizes?

• What areas are important for big-game winter range? How should they be managed? How is winter range changing? What areas are used as wildlife migration routes? How should these areas be managed? What are the implications of increased development of private lands on big-game winter range and migration corridors?

• How should neotropical birds habitat be managed and monitored? Do National Forest activities affect neotropical birds?

• How should conflicts between different species be handled (for example, rainbow versus Colorado River cutthroat trout)?

• How should roads be managed to maintain or improve wildlife and fish habitat? How does burning logging slash affect wildlife habitat?

• Should portions of the forest be closed to hunting, either to maintain a sanctuary for wildlife or to reduce conflicts with other recreations?

• Should non-native species (for examples, ruffed grouse and rainbow trout) be stocked on the forest?

• Should predator species be protected?

• Do wildlife-harassing dogs pose a significant problem? If so, what should be done about it?

• Are any changes needed in water rights to protect or enhance fisheries?

• Should fish stocking take place in wilderness, especially pristine areas? If so, how?

• What is the connection between tourism and wildlife and fish? What are the economic impacts to wildlife and fish?

• What is the role of education in solving human-wildlife conflicts′?

Fire

How should the Forest Service react to natural wildfires and what types of prescribed (controlled) fires should be initiated? The role of fire in the ecosystem has changed over the past century. The Forest Service's attitudes about fire have been changing over the last decade. Whereas in the past, fire was considered an undesirable occurrence to be controlled, it is now increasingly seen as having a natural role in the ecosystem which management can seek to emulate or guide.

Questions To Address

• What was the historic role of fire in the forest's ecosystem? How has that changed? What effect has changes in fire occurrence had on the composition, structure, and functions of the San Juan National Forest's ecosystems? Should anything be done to adjust for these changes?

• Can a mix of logging and fire be used to maintain and restore ecosystem conditions? Can fire be used as a tool to establish a desired structure and composition of vegetation? How much fire is appropriate? What conditions are needed for successful prescribed burning?

• What are the relationships between:

—Fire, insects, and disease?
—Grazing and fire?
—Thinning trees, slash burning, and wildfire potential?

• How does fire affect air quality, soil stability and productivity, water quality, threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species, heritage resources, and other forest resources?

• Should anything be done to reduce the potential for large wildfires? What kinds of wildfire suppression or control strategies should be used? How aggressively should fires be fought?

What level of expense is appropriate for fire suppression? Is fire suppression economically efficient?

• How should National Forest lands near private land development be managed in regard to fire risks? What kind of cooperation is needed between the Forest Service, other agencies, private landowners, and the public? What kind of access is needed for fire protection?

• What areas and timeframes are most appropriate for using prescribed fire? What specific techniques are most appropriate for prescribed fire? What should be done to prepare an area before prescribed fire?

• How does smoke from prescribed fires affect tourism?

• How can the San Juan National Forest best work with the public to implement an effective fire management program?

Heritage Resources

How can heritage resources best be protected? Heritage resources provide a major source of public education, recreation, and cultural identity in this country. Nine concentrations of very unique and significant archaeological regions exist among thousands of cultural resources located Forestwide. Five of the nine concentration areas are already designated as archaeological districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining four areas are proposed additions to the already existing National Register districts. Only two of the nine areas are managed to emphasize the preservation or conservation of the individual cultural properties and the surrounding landscape, whereas the other seven areas are managed to emphasize other resources.

Questions To Address

• Should the landscape containing cultural resource properties defining an archaeological district that is eligible for, or already listed on, the National Register of Historic Places be designated as a heritage area with a land management prescription that emphasizes the properties' unique and nonrenewable character?

• What is the appropriate balance between providing for site preservation or conservation and recreational enjoyment, and allowing other activities that can affect the use of the cultural site and its setting, such as logging, fire, mining, oil and gas extraction, grazing, and dispersed recreation? What are the appropriate specifications, and constraints (standard and guidelines) for activities affecting cultural properties and their setting?

• Should each of the nine heritage areas share one common land management prescription, or should there be greater flexibility in these prescription to facilitate management of other resource types and use types?

• Does heritage-area designation increase the risk of loss of cultural materials from these nine cultural landscapes?

• What kinds of cooperation are needed between the Forest Service, the tribes, other agencies, and private individuals to protect these areas?

• Since each of the proposed heritage areas is defined by resources that are prehistoric Native American, what kinds of social values need to be emphasized at each of the nine heritage areas? If there are conflicting values to be managed at specific sites or areas, how do conflicts in multiple cultural values get resolved?

• If the heritage areas are identified as appropriate for meeting heritage tourism goals, what types of recreational and interpretive opportunities or experiences should be developed at the heritage areas? Should fees be charged for the recreational use of heritage areas?

Recreation

What levels of various types of recreation can be maintained while sustaining a healthy and diverse ecosystem? How can wildness be provided to sustain the human need for solitude, retreat, and renewal? Although uses of the San Juan National Forest have historically emphasized commodity activities, recent social, economic, and demographic transformations have significantly increased the demand for recreational uses.

Questions To Address

• What mix and emphasis of recreation opportunities on the National Forest accommodates a wide variety of users while ensuring resource protection? What areas are appropriate for various recreation uses?

• What is the carrying capacity of the forest? How much recreation use can be sustained from both an ecological standpoint and a visitor enjoyment perspective? Do any limits need to be placed on certain areas or types or use? Should fees be charged for recreation use?

• How do various recreation uses affect each other, ecosystems, and other forest uses?

• What are appropriate levels of use for different kinds of recreation activities? How must of available capacity for each type of recreation should be allocated to commercial (outfitter-guides), and institutional users versus individual users?

• What should the Forest Service do to interpret recreation, as well as other resources and opportunities?

How can National Forest and private sector recreation opportunities best fit with each other?

How should major recreation corridors like the Dolores River, West Dolores River, Lone Dome, Highway 550, and the designated All-American Road, the San Juan Skyway, be managed? What kinds of opportunities do we want to provide there?

• What are appropriate development levels for campgrounds, picnic areas, trailheads, etc.? How many facilities (campgrounds, road, etc.) can be maintained under reasonable budget expectations?

• How can quality and quantity of recreation experiences be balanced?

• What are the impacts of demographic changes and new and future technologies on recreation?

• How accessible is the forest and how accessible should it be? How should facilities be upgraded to accommodate all users (including disabled)?

• Should potentially conflicting recreation uses, such as mountain biking and horse riding, occur in the same areas or be segregated?

• Should hunting be allowed everywhere or should it be restricted?

• What are recreation's economic impacts on local economies?

• How much opportunity for backcountry recreation should be provided outside wilderness?

• What are the effects of motorized use in the backcountry and how much is appropriate?

• What are the effects of dogs in the backcountry and wilderness? Should they be restricted?

• What is the role of education in resolving recreation and wilderness problems?

• How can recreation opportunities be provided in a way that limits conflicts with heritage resources?

Travel Management

What degree and types of access should be developed through the trail

and road system of the San Juan National Forest, and how can travel conflicts be minimized? Under what conditions should motorized travel be allowed off of existing road and trails? What are the effects of various means of travel on wildlife and erosion? Increasing recreational use has resulted in more travel by diverse user groups. Education needed by users is also part of this issue.

While no single solution will fit the entire National Forest, some travel areas may be shared by mixed uses, while other uses because of their unique impacts, may need to be separated. Human activities can impact wildlife corridors and habitats.

Questions To Address

- What are the appropriate methods of travel for each part of the forest? Should some methods of travel be segregated?
- Should any areas (as opposed to roads and trails) have travel restrictions? Should weather affect travel restrictions?
- What are the implications of rapidly changing technology for travel management?
- Can a travel management policy be developed that is understandable and enforceable? Can better travel maps be produced? How should the Forest Service designate allowable travel methods and inform the public?
- How do various methods of travel affect the forest's ecosystems? How do various methods of travel affect other forest visitors?
- How do methods of travel affect the spread of noxious weeds?
- Are there any pack animals (horses, mules, pack goats, llamas) that aren't appropriate uses in the forest?
- To what levels or standards should roads and trails be maintained? How can roads and trails be maintained to an adequate level with declining budgets and fewer timber sales that include road maintenance by the purchaser?
- What can be done about road damage during hunting seasons?
- Are ATV's causing conflicts, especially during hunting seasons?
- How much access to the forest is needed, and what types? How should the Forest Service deal with increased pressure to access private inholdings? How can the increasing demands for access to remote sites for electronic sites be best addressed?
- Can some balance be found between people wanting to plow snow from roads to their property (within the National Forest) and people wanting to ski and snowmobile on those roads?
- How can the Forest Service provide a wide range of recreational opportunities to people that are physically restricted from traveling far other than by motorized means?
- How many roads does the forest need? What is the appropriate road density? What are the appropriate road standards? How many areas should have unroaded versus roaded characteristics?
- Should any existing roads or trails be closed (permanently or seasonally)? Should any existing roads or trails be obliterated? What rationale should be used in making these determinations?
- How should roads and trails be managed? What are the effects of roads and trails on fish and wildlife, soil and water, heritage resources, recreation, and other forest resources?
- How do the Forest Service's travel management policies affect private property within the forest boundary?
- How much signing should be provided and what types?

Scenery

How can scenic attributes guide the appropriate and sensitive management of the San Juan National Forest? Everyone experiences forest lands in a visual sense. For some people the San Juan National Forest is a scenic backdrop to daily, community life. It is part of most local residents' and visitors' quality of life. It is also the reason that many have sought residence in the area. For some, visual indications are evidence of either a dynamic, healthy ecosystem, or of an overworked, overused landscape.

Questions To Address

- What human activities and natural events affect scenic quality? Which are short-term versus long-term impacts? How much weight should be given to short-term versus long-term effects?
- How does scenic quality change naturally over time? What ecosystem dynamics affect it? Does this have any management implications?
- What is the relationship between air quality and scenic quality? What is the role of fire in this relationship? Should the Forest Service have a role in setting air-quality guidelines?
- How can scenic and cultural attractions, such as historic mines, cabins, and cultural sites, be preserved?
- Should scenic quality be maintained or enhanced, especially along major travel routes and the designated scenic byway? If so, where and how?
- What is the appropriate amount and type of signing? Should it vary depending on an area's management emphasis?
- Should some activities have buffer zones around them so that they are visually less evident?
- How can littering and trash be controlled in the forest?
- How does timber harvesting and slash treatment affect scenic quality? What types of timber harvesting and slash treatment are best from a visual standpoint?

Stewardship, Volunteerism, and Education

What is the role of stewardship, volunteerism, and education in managing public lands? This issue is woven throughout most of the other issues and considerations. Increasingly, community members and groups are interested and involved in voluntary, forest-stewardship opportunities. Public education has also been suggested as a means of improving the management of ecosystem resources, through increased awareness of impacts and reduction in conflicting uses. Volunteerism reinforces the small-town community ethic, gives people ownership in the forest, and is becoming an essential way of achieving community resource-conservation objectives.

Questions To Address

- What is sustainable stewardship?
- What is the role of partnerships in forest management?
- How can people feel more ownership in the forest?
- What can people do to help the forest?
- Can local people be educational links between the forest and tourists?
- What is the role of volunteers in forest management?
- What role should the forest play in environmental education?
- Should the National Forest have environmental education centers or other facilities?
- What are the implications of the demographic shift from a rural to an increasingly urban society on environmental education?
- What kinds of interpretive signing are needed:
- Can signs be used to help protect fragile resources?
- What types of conflict management or resolution are needed to build long-term positive relationships?

Social Values

What is the appropriate balance between various uses of the National Forest? People value the San Juan for a variety of reasons, including as a scenic backdrop, a place to recreate and to find spiritual renewal, and as a source of livelihood.

Questions To Address

- How can the local quality of life best be sustained?
- How can the cultural relationships people have with the forest best be sustained?
- How can traditional cultural places and sacred sites important to Native Americans best be identified and managed?
- What role should the Forest Service have in addressing social issues that are community and regional in scope (for example, affordable housing and the homeless)?
- How responsive should the Forest Service be to the social, political, and economic environment of this region? What is the appropriate balance between National and more local interests?
- How should the Forest Service work with state and local governments in addressing local social problems?
- Can the Forest Service provide a stable management program?
- What role does the San Juan NF play in the local economy?

Sense of Place

How should unique or special areas of the San Juan National Forest be designated and managed, and how should their outstanding values be preserved for future generations?

Questions To Address

- How should areas that are currently unroaded and undeveloped be managed in the future?
- What areas should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation system?
- What additional areas should be given a scenic byway designation?
- What areas are eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers?
- What kinds of designations should be applied to special and unique areas of the forest?
- What special management considerations apply to urban interface areas?
- Which, if any, additional areas should be considered for Research Natural Area (RNA) status?
- How should the newly designated Piedra Special Area be managed?
- Does the Purgatory Ski Area prescription need boundary adjustments?
- Should the Wolf Creek Ski Area boundary be adjusted to include lands within the San Juan National Forest?
- How should lands designated as potential ski areas in the current Forest Plan be managed with the Wolf Creek Valley and East Fork areas no longer proposed for ski area development?

What To Do With This Information

This revision effort is being undertaken to develop management direction to:

- Provide goods and services to people, and
- Sustain ecosystem functions.

The Forest Plan revision for the San Juan National Forest will be done using a concept that has locally been labeled ''community-ecosystem stewardship'' and is more broadly known as ''collaborative stewardship.'' Community-ecosystem stewardship is a style of land management characterized by:

- Sharing power and accepting mutual responsibility.
- Sustaining long-term interdependencies of communities, economies, public lands, and cultures.
- Facilitating an appropriate integration of desired community and ecological futures.
- Integrating scientific information with community knowledge.
- Adapting to the future based on past experiences.

Framework for Alternatives To Be Considered

A range of alternatives will be considered when revising the Forest Plan. The alternatives will address different options to resolve concerns raised as the revision topics listed above. A reasonable range of alternatives will be evaluated and reasons given for eliminating some alternatives from detailed study. A ''no-action alternative'' is required, meaning that management would continue under the existing Plan. Alternatives will provide different ways to address and respond to public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities identified during the scoping process. In describing alternatives, desired vegetation and resource conditions will be defined. Resource outputs will be estimated in the Forest Plan based on achieving desired conditions. Preliminary information is available to develop alternatives; however, there will be additional public, agency, and tribal government involvement and collaboration for alternative development.

Consulting and Collaborating With Tribal Governments

The Forest Service will establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal nations on a government-to-government basis. The Forest Service will work with tribal governments to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, natural and cultural resources held in trust, Indian tribal treaty and Executive order rights, and any issues that significantly or uniquely affect their communities. Correspondence, meetings, and field trips will be used in this effort. The Forest Service hopes to assemble a group composed of tribal representatives to also work in a collaborative manner.

Involving the Public

An atmosphere of openness is one of the objectives of the public-involvement process, in which all members of the public feel free to share information with the Forest Service regularly. All parts of this process will be structured to maintain this openness.

The Forest Service is seeking information, comments, and assistance from individuals, organizations, tribal governments, and federal, state, and local agencies who are interested in or may be affected by the proposed action (36 CFR 219.6). The Forest Service is also looking for collaborative approaches with members of the public who are interested in forest management. Federal and state agencies and some private organizations have been cooperating in the development of assessments of current biological, physical, and economic conditions. This information will be used to prepare the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The range of alternatives to be considered in the DEIS will be based on public issues, management concerns, resource management opportunities, and specific decisions to be made.

Public participation will be solicited by notifying in person and/or by mail known interested and affected publics. News releases will be used to give the public general notice, and public-scoping opportunities will be offered in numerous locations. Public-participation activities will include (but will not be limited to) requests for written comments, open houses, focus groups, field trips, and collaborative forums.

Public participation will be sought throughout the revision process and will be especially important at several points along the way. The first formal opportunity to comment is during the scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7). Scoping includes (1) identifying potential issues, (2) from these, identifying significant issues or those that have been covered by prior environmental review, (3) exploring alternatives in addition to No Action, and (4) identifying the potential environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives.

Release and Review of the EIS

We expect the DEIS to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to be available for public, agency, and tribal government comment in the spring of 2001. At that time, the EPA will publish a notice of availability for the DEIS in the **Federal Register**. The comment period on the DEIS will be 90 days from the date the EPA publishes the notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

The Forest Service believes, at this early stage, it is important to give reviewers notice of several court rulings related to public participation in the environmental review process. First, reviewers of the DEIS must participate in the environmental review of the proposal in such a way that their participation is meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's position and contentions; *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.* v. *NRDC.* 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the DEIS stage but are not raised until after completion of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) may be waived or dismissed by the courts; *City of Angoon* v. *Hodel*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc.*, v. *Harris*, 490 F.Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the three-month comment period, so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the FEIS.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns relating to the proposed actions, comments on the DEIS should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the DEIS or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in the statements. In addressing these points, reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3.

After the comment period on the DEIS ends, comments will be analyzed, considered, and responded to by the Forest Service in preparing the Final EIS. The FEIS is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2002. The responsible official will consider the comments, responses, environmental consequences discussed in the FEIS, and applicable laws, regulations and policies in making decisions regarding these revisions. The responsible official will document the decisions and reasons for the decisions in a Record of Decision for the revised Plan. The decision will be subject to appeal in accordance with 36 CFR 217.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Lyle Laverty,

Regional Forester, Rocky Mountain Region, USDA Forest Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24758 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DS–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Notice of Transfer of Jurisdiction

AGENCY: USDA—Forest Service.

ACTION: Transfer of jurisdiction of certain lands within the boundaries of Dutch John, UT, to the United States Postal Service.

SUMMARY: On June 24, 1999, Jeanne A. Evenden, Director of Lands, Regional Office, Intermountain Region, signed a Transfer Order transferring jurisdiction of 0.36 acre of land within the Townsite of Dutch John, Utah, Ashley National Forest, to the United States Postal Service.

This action is in compliance with Section 6 of the Dutch John Federal Property Disposition and Assistance Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105–326).

Copies of the Transfer Order are available for public inspection at the Chief's Office, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Auditors Building, 201 14th Street, SW at Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250, or the Ashley National Forest, 355 North Vernal Avenue, Vernal, UT 84078.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Jack A. Blackwell,

Regional Forester, Intermountain Region, USDA Forest Service, 324 25th Street, Ogden, UT 84401, (801) 625–5605.

[FR Doc. 99–24824 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

Performance Review Board; Membership

The following individuals are eligible to serve on the Performance Review Board in accordance with the Economic Development Administration's Senior Executive Service Performance Appraisal System.

William Day
Pedro Garza
Michael Levitt
Ella Rusinko
Robert Sawyer

Vicki G. Brooks,

Executive Secretary, Economic Development Administration, Performance Review Board.

[FR Doc. 99–24832 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–BS–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

Submission of Comments; Change of Address

Submission of comments to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board should hereafter be directed to Room 4008, rather than to Room 3716, as indicated in previous notices. The Foreign-Trade Zones Board office has moved from Room 3716 to Room 4008, and all comments and other correspondence to the FTZ Board should be submitted to: Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 4008, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24831 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–423–602]

Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Industrial Phosphoric Acid From Belgium

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of preliminary results of full sunset review: Industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium.

SUMMARY: On March 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium (64 FR 9970) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate filed on behalf of domestic interested parties and adequate substantive comments filed on behalf of domestic and respondent

interested parties, the Department determined to conduct a full review. As a result of this review, the Department preliminarily finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the Preliminary Results of Review section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darla D. Brown or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3207 or (202) 482–1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

Statute and Regulations

This review is being conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) (''*Sunset Regulations*'') and 19 CFR Part 351 (1998) in general. Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year (''Sunset'') Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin,* 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) (''*Sunset Policy Bulletin*'').

Scope

The merchandise subject to this antidumping duty order is industrial phosphoric acid (''IPA'') from Belgium. IPA is currently classifiable under item number 2809.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description remains dispositive.

History of the Order

The Department published its final determination of sales at less than fair value (''LTFV'') with respect to IPA from Belgium on July 7, 1987 (52 FR 25436). In this determination, the Department published a weighted-average dumping margin for one company as well as an ''all others'' rate. On August 20, 1987, the Department issued the antidumping duty order on IPA from Belgium (52 FR 31439). Since the order, four administrative reviews have been conducted.[1] In each of these reviews, the Department published one company-specific weighted-average dumping margin, as well as an ''all others'' rate. The order remains in effect for the sole known exporter of IPA from Belgium. We note that, to date, the Department has not issued any duty absorption findings in this case.

Background

On March 1, 1999, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping order on IPA from Belgium (64 FR 9970), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. The Department received a Notice of Intent to Participate from Albright and Wilson Americas Inc., Solutia Inc. (formerly part of the Monsanto Company), and FMC Corporation (collectively, the ''domestic interested parties'') on March 15, 1999, within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations.* Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)(C), the domestic interested parties claimed interested party status as domestic producers of IPA. Moreover, the domestic interested parties stated that FMC and Monsanto were petitioners in the original antidumping investigation. The Department received a complete substantive response from the domestic interested parties on March 31, 1999, within the 30-day deadline specified in the *Sunset Regulations* under section 351.218(d)(3)(i).

The Department also received a complete substantive response on behalf of Societe Chimique Prayon-Rupel, S.A. (''Prayon'') on March 31, 1999, within the deadline specified in the *Sunset Regulations* under section 351.218(d)(3)(i). Prayon claimed interested party status under 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)(A) as a manufacturer and exporter of IPA to the United States. In its substantive response, Prayon stated that it participated in the original investigation and all of the subsequent administrative reviews. The Department determined that Prayon's response constituted an adequate response to the notice of initiation. As a result, the Department determined, in accordance with section 351.218(e)(2) of the *Sunset Regulations,* to conduct a full (240 day) review.

On April 8, 1999, the Department received rebuttal comments from the domestic interested parties.[2]

In accordance with section 751(c)(5)(C)(v) of the Act, the Department may treat a sunset review as extraordinarily complicated if it is a review of a transition order (*i.e.,* an order in effect on January 1, 1995). On June 25, 1999, the Department determined that the sunset review of the antidumping duty order on IPA from Belgium is extraordinarily complicated pursuant to section 751(c)(5)(C)(v) of the Act, and extended the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of this review until not later than September 17, 1999, in accordance with section 751(c)(5)(B) of the Act.[3]

Determination

In accordance with section 751(c)(1) of the Act, the Department is conducting this review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. Section 752(c) of the Act provides that, in making this determination, the Department shall consider the weighted-average dumping margins determined in the investigation and subsequent reviews and the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the period before and the period after the issuance of the antidumping order, and shall provide to the International Trade Commission (''the Commission'') the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail if the order was revoked.

The Department's determinations concerning continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin are discussed below. In addition, parties' comments with respect to continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin are addressed within the respective sections below.

Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping

Interested Parties' Comments

In their substantive response, the domestic interested parties argue that

[1] *See Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium,* 61 FR 20227 (May 6, 1996); *Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium,* 61 FR 51424 (October 2, 1996); *Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium,* 62 FR 41359 (August 1, 1997); and *Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium,* 63 FR 55087 (October 14, 1998).

[2] On April 1, 1999, the Department received and granted a request from the domestic interested parties for a three working-day extension of the deadline for filing rebuttal comments in this sunset review. This extension was granted for all participants eligible to file rebuttal comments in this review. The deadline for filing rebuttals to the substantive comments therefore became April 8, 1999.

[3] *See Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Israel (C–508–605) and Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium (A–423–602): Extension of Time Limit for Final [sic] Results of Five-Year Reviews,* 64 FR 34189 (June 25, 1999).

revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely result in the continuation or recurrence of dumping of IPA (*see* March 31, 1999, Substantive Response of the domestic interested parties at 6). They maintain that historical experience clearly supports a decision to continue the current order. More specifically, the domestic interested parties assert that the behavior of Prayon before and after the issuance of the order indicates that were the order revoked, dumping would likely continue. For example, they argue that imports fell sharply in 1987, the year the order was issued. In 1988, imports again declined, followed by a complete cessation in 1989 (*see id.* at 9 and Attachment C). Moreover, the domestic interested parties state that Prayon essentially remained outside of the U.S. market until 1994; even upon returning to the market, Prayon's imports have remained significantly below pre-order shipment levels (*see id.* at 11). As a result, the domestic interested parties conclude that, consistent with the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, it is reasonable to assume that Prayon could not sell in the U.S. market without dumping. Further, citing a letter written by Prayon to its U.S. customers, the domestic interested parties argue that the cessation in imports was the result of a decision made by Prayon because it could not continue shipments in the face of the burden of the antidumping duty order (*see id.* at 9 and Attachment A).

In its substantive response, Prayon argues that revocation of the antidumping duty order would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping of IPA (*see* March 31, 1999, Substantive Response of Prayon at 3). Prayon bases this argument, in part, on the fact that dumping margins have declined steadily throughout the life of the order. Prayon explains its declining margins as follows. First, Prayon states that it suspended sales to the United States shortly after the imposition of the order because of declining IPA prices. Five years later, after price trends reversed, Prayon states that it reentered the U.S. market with sales of IPA. At that time, margins were zero (1993–94 administrative review). Subsequently, relative prices temporarily changed again as the value of the Belgian franc rose sharply vis-a-vis the dollar, and a company-specific margin of 11.36% therefore reappeared in the 1994–1995 administrative review. Since that review, margins have declined for the subsequent two administrative reviews. Moreover, Prayon states that it anticipates that margins will decline still further when the Department completes its review for the 1997–1998 administrative review (*see id.* at 4).

Moreover, Prayon argues that it has never held more than a very small share of the U.S. market for IPA. Therefore, Prayon argues, whether its sales have been at LTFV has been determined by prevailing prices in the U.S. and Belgian markets for IPA, and relative currency values (*see id.* at 3).

Prayon also maintains that there have been significant changes in the United States IPA market. As a result of these changes, pricing in the market has firmed, argues Prayon. Therefore, Prayon maintains that since the 14.67 percent margin found the in the original investigation predates these changes in the market and the industry, it does not provide a reasonable basis on which to predict the future (*see id.* at 5).

Prayon further argues that although the *Policy Bulletin* states that declining margins alone normally do not qualify as grounds for a determination of no likelihood, the recent declining value of the Belgian franc vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar provides additional evidence for such a determination as well as reason for considering that, in the circumstances of this case, the declining margins indicate that revocation is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping (*see id.* at 4). In other words, Prayon appears to be arguing that differences in the dumping margins found in administrative reviews were primarily the result of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Therefore, since the Belgian franc has weakened against the dollar in recent years, Prayon expects margins to decline. Quoting the Statement of Administrative Action (''the SAA''), H.R. Doc. No. 103–316, vol. 1 (1994), at 889–90, Prayon also argues that its declining dumping margins accompanied by steady or increasing imports may indicate that foreign companies do not have to dump to maintain market share in the United States and that dumping is less likely to continue or recur if the order is revoked (*see id.* at 5–6). In sum, Prayon asserts that both of these conditions (*i.e.*, declining margins and steady or increasing imports) are satisfied in this case.

In their rebuttal comments, the domestic interested parties argue that the volume of imports of IPA subject to the order has not remained steady or increased over the life of the order. On the contrary, argue the domestic interested parties, Prayon's volume of sales decreased after the issuance of the order and have not regained pre-order levels (*see* April 8, 1999, rebuttal comments of the domestic interested parties at 4–5). Moreover, the domestic interested parties address Prayon's comments regarding the changes in the United States IPA market. They argue that it is precisely because those changes have occurred that the Department should recommend the original dumping margin as the margin likely to prevail if the order is revoked. They assert that many of the changes in the United States IPA market since the time of the original investigation are the direct result of the order and would not have occurred without the protection from unfair imports that the order has provided (*see id.* at 6).

Therefore, the conclusion drawn by the domestic interested parties is that Prayon cannot sell IPA in the U.S. market without dumping, and, were the antidumping order on IPA from Belgium revoked, Prayon would be likely to continue and expand sales to the United States at less than fair value. Moreover, they conclude that the dumping margin of 14.67 percent found in original investigation is the only margin available that reflects Prayon's behavior without the discipline of the order in place (*see id.* at 5, 7).

Department's Determination

Drawing on the guidance provided in the legislative history accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''), specifically the SAA, the House Report, H.R. Rep. No. 103–826, pt. 1 (1994), and the Senate Report, S. Rep. No. 103–412 (1994), the Department issued its *Sunset Policy Bulletin* providing guidance on methodological and analytical issues, including the basis for likelihood determinations. The Department clarified that determinations of likelihood will be made on an order-wide basis (*see* section II.A.2 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*). In addition, the Department indicated that it will normally determine that revocation of an antidumping order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order, (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order, or (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly (*see* section II.A.3).

Consistent with section 752(c) of the Act, the Department considered whether dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order. In the 1993–94 review (the first administrative review) the Department

determined that the dumping margin for Prayon was zero (61 FR 20227). In the subsequent three administrative reviews conducted, however, the Department calculated dumping margins above *de minimis* for Prayon. As for Prayon's assertion that it expects dumping margins to decline in the future based on the weakened Belgian franc vis-a-vis the dollar, the Department cannot anticipate future exchange rates, and therefore, cannot rely on Prayon's statement in making a determination.

In addition, consistent with section 752(c) of the Act, the Department also considered whether imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order. Utilizing U.S. Census data, the Department agrees with the domestic interested parties that imports of IPA decreased sharply following the issuance of the order and have only occurred in intermittent years, and even then, at levels significantly below pre-order levels. However, imports of the subject merchandise from Belgium have continued throughout the life of the order.[4]

Therefore, given that dumping has continued over the life of the order and import volumes declined significantly following the imposition of the order, the Department preliminarily determines that dumping is likely to continue were the order revoked.

Magnitude of the Margin

Interested Parties' Comments

The domestic interested parties argue that the Department should adhere to its normal procedure and report to the Commission the dumping margin of 14.67 percent calculated in the original investigation since that is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of the order in place. They argue that the most recent margin calculated for Prayon, 4.35 percent, is not a true indication of Prayon's actions as it reflects Prayon's pricing practices with the antidumping order in place (*see* March 31, 1999, Substantive Response of the domestic interested parties at 13). Moreover, they argue, that the 4.35 percent margin is for a period in which imports from Prayon were less than half of what they had been prior to the issuance of the order. Therefore, they argue, the 4.35 percent margin clearly should not be used (*see id.*).

Prayon argues that should the Department determine that, were the order revoked, dumping is likely to continue or recur, the Department should find that a dumping margin no higher than the margin found in the current review is likely to prevail (*see* March 31, 1999, Substantive Response of Prayon at 6). Here, Prayon is apparently referring to the dumping margin of 4.35 percent calculated in the 1996–97 administrative review.[5]

Department's Determination

In the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, the Department stated that it normally will provide to the Commission the margin that was determined in the final determination in the original investigation. Further, for companies not specifically investigated or for companies that did not begin shipping until after the order was issued, the Department normally will provide a margin based on the ''all others'' rate from the investigation. (*See* section II.B.1 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.) Exceptions to this policy include the use of a more recently calculated margin, where appropriate, and consideration of duty absorption determinations. (*See* sections II.B.2 and 3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.)

The Department agrees with the domestic interested parties. Section II.B.2 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin* states that if dumping margins have declined over the life of an order and imports have remained steady or increased, the Department may conclude that exporters are likely to continue dumping at the lower rates found in a more recent review. However, in this case, imports of the subject merchandise from Belgium have fluctuated over the life of the order but have never regained their pre-order levels. Therefore, we preliminarily determine that the margin from the Department's original investigation is probative of the behavior of Belgian producers and exporters of industrial phosphoric acid if the order were revoked because that is the only calculated rate which reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of the order in place. We will report to the Commission the company-specific and ''all others'' rates from the original investigation contained in the Preliminary Results of Review section of this notice.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, the Department preliminarily finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the margins listed below:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Prayon	14.67
All Others	14.67

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.310(c). Any hearing, if requested, will be held on November 17, 1999. Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than November 8, 1999, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(i). Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than November 15, 1999. The Department will issue a notice of final results of this sunset review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such comments, no later than January 25, 2000.

This five-year (''sunset'') review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Bernard T. Carreau,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–24828 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[4] The Department bases this determination on information submitted by the domestic interested parties in their March 31, 1999, submission, as well as U.S. IM146 Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce statistics, U.S. Department of Treasury statistics, and information obtained from the U.S. International Trade Commission.

[5] *See Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 63 FR 55087 (October 14, 1998).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–504]

Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order: Petroleum Wax Candles From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of continuation of antidumping duty order: Petroleum wax candles the People's Republic of China.

SUMMARY: On June 17, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''the Department''), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act from 1930, as amended (''the Act''), determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the People's Republic of China (''China'') would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping (64 FR 32481 (June 17, 1999)). On September 8, 1999, the International Trade Commission (''the Commission''), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act,

determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (64 FR 48851 (September 8, 1999). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4) the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from China.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott G. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6397 or (202) 482–1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

Background

On January 4, 1999, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (64 FR 364 and 64 FR 365, respectively) of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from China pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of this review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the order to be revoked (*see Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Petroleum Wax Candles from the People's Republic of China,* 64 FR 32481 (June 17, 1999)).

On September 8, 1999, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (*see Petroleum Wax Candles from the People's Republic of China,* 64 FR 48851 (September 8, 1999) and USITC Pub. 3226 , Inv. No. 731–TA–282 (Review) (August 1999)).

Scope

The products covered by this order are certain scented or unscented petroleum wax candles made from petroleum wax and having fiber or paper-cored wicks. They are sold in the following shapes: tapers, spirals and straight-sided dinner candles; rounds, columns, pillars, votives; and various wax-filled containers. The products were classified under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) item 755.25, Candles and Tapers. The products are currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (''HTS'') item number 3406.00.00. The written description remains dispositive.

For a complete description of scope clarifications *see* Appendix A to the Department's final results of sunset review.

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the Commission that revocation of this antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from China. The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to continue to collect antidumping duty deposits at the rate in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of continuation of this order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to sections 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of this order not later than August 2004.

Dated: September 19, 1999.

Bernard T. Carreau,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–24829 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–059]

Continuation of Antidumping Finding: Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape From Italy

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of continuation of antidumping finding: Pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy.

SUMMARY: On January 6, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''the Department''), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the Act''), determined that revocation of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping (64 FR 853 (January 6, 1999)). On February 10, 1999, the International Trade Commission (''the Commission''), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that revocation of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (64 FR 6681 (February 10, 1999)). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5050 or (202) 482–1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 17, 1999.

Background

On September 1, 1998, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (63 FR 46410 and 63 FR 46475, respectively) of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping finding would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the finding to be revoked (*see Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape from Italy,* 64 FR 853 (January 6, 1999)).

On February 10, 1999, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (*see Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape from Italy,* 64 FR 6681 (February 10, 1999) and USITC Pub. 3157, Inv. No. AA1921–167 (Review) (February 1999)).

Scope

The merchandise covered by this antidumping finding is shipments of pressure sensitive plastic tape (''PSPT'') measuring over 1 3/8 inches in width and not exceeding 4 mils in thickness from Italy. The above described PSPT is classified under HTS subheadings 3919.90.20 and 3919.90.50. The HTS

subheadings are provided for convenience and for U.S. Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the Commission that revocation of this antidumping finding would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping finding on pressure sensitive plastic tape from Italy. The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to continue to collect antidumping duty deposits at the rate in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iii) of the Act, any subsequent five-year review of this finding will be initiated not later than the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation of this finding.

Normally, the effective date of continuation of a finding, order, or suspension agreement will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the Notice of Continuation. As provided in 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department normally will issue its determination to continue a finding, order, or suspended investigation not later than seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the Commission's determination concluding the sunset review and immediately thereafter will publish its notice of continuation in the **Federal Register**. In the instant case, however, the Department's publication of the Notice of Continuation was delayed. The Department has explicitly indicated that the effective date of continuation of this finding is February 17, 1999, seven days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the Commission's determination. As a result, pursuant to sections 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of this finding not later than January 2004.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Bernard T. Carreau,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–24830 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Export Trade Certificate of Review

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of revocation of Export Trade Certificate of Review No. 88–00011.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce issued an export trade certificate of review to Abdullah Diversified Marketing, Inc. (''ADMI''). Because this certificate holder has failed to file an annual report as required by law, the Secretary is revoking the certificate. This notice summarizes the notification letter sent to ADMI.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Morton Schnabel, Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, 202/482–5131. This is not a toll-free number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (''the Act'') (Pub. L. No. 97–290, 15 U.S.C. 4011–21) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue export trade certificates of review. The regulations implementing Title III (''the Regulations'') are found at 15 CFR part 325 (1999). Pursuant to this authority, a certificate of review was issued on October 19, 1988 to ADMI.

A certificate holder is required by law to submit to the Department of Commerce annual reports that update financial and other information relating to business activities covered by its certificate (Section 308 of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 4018, Section 325.14(a) of the Regulations, 15 CFR 325.14(a)). The annual report is due within 45 days after the anniversary date of the issuance of the certificate of review (Section 325.14(b) of the Regulations, 15 CFR 325.14(b)). Failure to submit a complete annual report may be the basis for revocation (Sections 325.10(a)(3) and 325.14(c) of the Regulations, 15 CFR 325.10(a)(3) and 325.14(c)).

On October 9, 1998, the Department of Commerce sent to ADMI a letter containing annual report questions with a reminder that its annual report was due on December 3, 1998. Additional reminders were sent on February 10, 1999 and on March 16, 1999. The Department has received no written response from ADMI to any of these letters.

On August 11, 1999, and in accordance with Section 325.10(c)(1) of the Regulations, (15 CFR 325.10 (c)(1)), the Department of Commerce sent a letter by certified mail to notify ADMI that the Department was formally initiating the process to revoke its certificate for failure to file an annual report. In addition, a summary of this letter allowing ADMI thirty days to respond was published in the **Federal Register** on August 17, 1999 at 64 FR 44689. Pursuant to section 325.10(c)(2) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.10 (c)(2)), the Department considers the failure of ADMI to respond to be an admission of the statements contained in the notification letter.

The Department has determined to revoke the certificate issued to ADMI for its failure to file an annual report. The Department has sent a letter, dated September 17, 1999, to notify ADMI of its determination. The revocation is effective thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice. Any person aggrieved by this decision may appeal to an appropriate U.S. district court within 30 days from the date on which this notice is published in the **Federal Register** (325.10(c)(4) and 325.11 of the Regulations, 15 CFR 324.10(c)(4) and 325.11 of the Regulations, 15 CFR 325.10(c)(4) and 325.11).

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Morton Schnabel,

Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs.

[FR Doc. 99–24774 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[I.D. 091799D]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement To Allow Incidental Take of Multiple Species by Non-industrial Private Forest Landowners in Lewis County, Washington

AGENCIES: National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, Commerce; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to conduct public scoping and prepare an environmental document.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (collectively, the Services) are providing notice that they intend to gather information necessary

for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS will analyze options for issuing permits to numerous landowners to potentially take federally listed species, under the provisions of section 10(a)(1)(B) and/or 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The EIS will address the impacts associated with the proposed action, and other alternatives for forest management by nonindustrial private landowners.

The Services are furnishing this notice to advise other agencies and the public of our intentions and to announce the scheduling of public meetings for scoping. The public is encouraged to attend a public meeting or provide written comments on the scope of the issues and potential alternatives to be included in the EIS.

DATES: Written comments regarding the scope of the EIS should be received on or before October 25, 1999. Public meetings will be held on September 22, and 23, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Mark Ostwald, FWS Habitat Conservation Planning Program, 510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 101, Lacey, Washington 98503. Comments received will be available for public inspection by appointment during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday) at the address above. Public meetings are scheduled to be held at the following locations and times: Lacey, Washington, on September 22, 1999, at the FWS/NMFS office on the St. Martins Campus at 510 Desmond Dr. SE (Sawyer Hall) from 3:00–5:00 pm and 6:30–8:30 pm; and in Chehalis, Washington on September 23, 1999, at Meeting Room #2, Lewis County Courthouse Annex, 345 West Main Street from 3:00–5:00 pm and 6:30–8:30 pm.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Ostwald, FWS Habitat Conservation Planning Program, (360) 534–9330.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This multi-party planning effort would result in one Habitat Conservation Plan (Plan) and an EIS that addresses effects of issuing numerous permits to landowners engaged in forest management activities. The Plan is expected to include several options available for landowners toward achieving a specified desired future condition in Lewis County. It is expected that the Plan and the EIS would address these actions within the constraints of: (1) A specified portion of Lewis County; (2) a restricted number of individual permits; (3) a limited amount of total acreage included under each permit; (4) a limited time frame; and (5) addressing a biologically based number of listed and unlisted species.

The Plan will evaluate the potential incidental take of several listed species, such as the northern spotted owl (*occidentalis caurina*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), which could occur as a result of timber harvest and related activities. The Plan will also likely address other unlisted fish and wildlife species. This effort is considered to be a pilot project to test the feasibility of addressing long term forest management practices and alternatives for many small landowners in Lewis County, relative to ESA regulations.

The Services are considering the use of incidental take permits under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, as well as potential use of Safe Harbor and/or Candidate Conservation Agreements under section 10(a)(1)(A). Options to link the Federal permit to State forest practices permitting processes will be explored. It is also intended that this Plan could be used in association with other incentives to encourage and retain sound stewardship of forest land for the long term.

This notice is provided pursuant to ESA and NEPA regulations. Through development of a joint EIS, this process would comply with the requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act. The Services are soliciting public comments on this proposal and a full range of alternatives. As a further opportunity for interested persons to comment on these and other issues associated with this planning effort, scoping workshops have been scheduled (see **DATES** and **ADDRESSES**). Interested parties may contact FWS at the address listed to receive additional information, including maps for the workshop locations.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S. C. 4321 *et seq.*), National Environmental Policy Act Regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508), other appropriate Federal laws and regulations, and policies and procedures of the Services for compliance with those regulations.

Dated: August 27, 1999.

Thomas Dwyer,

Acting Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Wanda L. Cain,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24737 Filed 9–17–99; 5:07 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P, 4310–55–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

[I.D. 091799E]

Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Proposed Issuance of an Incidental Take Permit to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for All Activities in the State of Washington Associated with Their Hydraulic Project Approval Program.

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) (collectively, the Services) intend to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) related to the proposed issuance of an Incidental Take Permit (Permit) to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for all activities in the State of Washington associated with their Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) program. The proposed Permit would authorize take of Federally listed fish and shellfish species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA) and certain other unlisted fish and shellfish species should they be listed in the future. As required by the ESA, the applicant is preparing a Habitat Conservation Plan (Plan). The Permit application is related to the state-wide issuance of HPAs for activities that will alter the natural flow or bed of any salt or fresh waters of the State. The Services, with WDFW, are preparing the EIS as a joint document in

accordance with NEPA and the Washington State Environmental Policy Act.

The Services are furnishing this notice to advise other agencies and the public of our intentions and to announce the initiation of a 60-day public scoping period during which other agencies and the public are invited to provide written comments on the scope of issues and potential alternatives to be included in the EIS.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before November 22, 1999. Public hearings have been scheduled (see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for dates, times, and locations).

ADDRESSES: Comments and requests for additional information should be sent to the HPA HCP Project, WDFW Habitat Program, 600 Capitol Way North, MS 43200, Olympia, Washington 98501–1091, E-mailed to HPAHCPComments@dfw.wa.gov or submitted on-line via the WDFW web site, http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/. From this site, click on ''Habitat Sciences,'' then to the HPA/HCP Project under ''Permits and Regulations.'' Select the draft document to which your comments refer, then follow the directions to complete and send the on-screen response form.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Romanski, FWS, 510 Desmond Drive, SE, Suite 102, Lacey, Washington 98503–1273, telephone (360) 753–5823, facsimile (360) 534–9331; or Gordon Zillges, NMFS, 510 Desmond Drive, SE, Suite 103, Lacey, Washington 98503–1273, telephone (360) 753–9090, facsimile (360) 453–9517.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: WDFW is responsible under State law for the protection of Washington State's fish and wildlife resources. Chapter 75.20 Revised Code of Washington directs WDFW to review, and approve as appropriate, hydraulic projects or other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the State, to ensure the proper protection of fish and shellfish life. The authority under which HPAs are written only applies to fish and shellfish. Standards for fish protection by specific project type are set in Chapter 220–110 Washington Administrative Code. WDFW issues 6,000 to 8,000 HPAs in a typical year.

Each project conducted pursuant to a HPA has the potential to impact fish or shellfish species that are subject to protection under the ESA. Section 10(a)(2)(B) of the ESA contains provisions for the issuance of permits to non-Federal entities for the take of endangered and threatened species, provided the take is incidental to otherwise lawful activities and will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild. An applicant for a permit under Section 10 of the ESA must prepare and submit to the Services for approval a Plan containing a strategy for minimizing and mitigating, to the maximum extent practicable, all take associated with the proposed activities. The applicant must also ensure that adequate funding for the proposed Plan will be provided.

WDFW has initiated discussions with the Services regarding the possibility of a permit and associated programmatic Plan for the activities associated with HPA issuance throughout the State. The proposed Plan is expected to encompass all HPA types and forms issued by WDFW and will address impacts to all Federal proposed or listed fish or shellfish species in Washington State waters.

The Services will conduct an environmental review of the Plan and prepare an EIS. The environmental review will analyze the proposal as well as a full range of reasonable alternatives and the associated impacts of each. The Services and WDFW are currently in the process of developing alternatives for analysis. Alternatives thus far include a No Action Alternative and one Plan Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, WDFW would not have incidental take coverage for HPAs issued. The applicant's Plan Alternative proposes that WDFW implement the proposed Plan throughout the State and the Services issue incidental take permits. The scoping process will be used to develop additional alternatives.

Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties to ensure that the full range of issues related to these proposed actions are addressed and that all significant issues are identified. Comments, questions or requests for additional information concerning this proposed action and the environmental review should be directed to the HPA HCP Project, WDFW (see **ADDRESSES**).

Public meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times and locations: October 6, 1999, from 7:00–9:30 p.m., Washington State Capitol Campus, General Administration Building Auditorium, 210 11th Avenue South, Olympia, Washington; October 7, 1999, from 7:00–9:30 p.m.,Central Washington University Student Union Building, Yakima Room, Ellensburg, Washington; October 12, 1999 from 7:00–9:30 p.m., at the Cowlitz County Public Utility District, 961 12th Avenue, Longview, Washington; October 14, 1999, from 7:00–9:30 p.m., at the Everett Community College, Jackson Center, JCR Room, 801 Wetmore Avenue, Everett, Washington; October 19, 1999, from 7:00–9:30 p.m., at the Spokane Falls Community College, Student Union Building in Lounge Rooms A and B, 3410 West Fort George Wright Drive, Spokane, Washington; and October 20, 1999, from 7:00–9:30 p.m., Okanogan Public Utility District, 1331 2nd Avenue North, Okanogan, Washington.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508), the requirements of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (Chapter 197–11 WAC and Chapter 43.21C RCW) and of other appropriate Federal laws and regulations and policies and procedures of the Services for compliance with those regulations. We estimate the draft Environmental Impact Statement will be available for public review during December of 2000.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

Cynthia U. Barry,

Acting Regional Director, Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Wanda L. Cain,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24764 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F, 4310–55–F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 091399E]

Marine Mammals; File No. 987 (File No. P598)

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Receipt of application for amendment.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Dr. Jim Darling, Box 384, Tofino, B.C., Canada VO4 2Z0, has requested an amendment to scientific research Permit No. 987.

DATES: Written or telefaxed comments must be received on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The amendment request and related documents are available for

review upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s):

Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713–2289);

Regional Administrator, Southwest Region, NMFS, 501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802–4213 (562/980–4001); and

Protected Resources Program Manager, Pacific Islands Area Office, NMFS, 1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110, Honolulu, HI 96814–4700 (808/973–2937).

Written comments or requests for a public hearing on this request should be submitted to the Chief, Permits and Documentation Division, F/PR1, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Those individuals requesting a hearing should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this particular amendment request would be appropriate.

Comments may also be submitted by facsimile at (301) 713–0376, provided the facsimile is confirmed by hard copy submitted by mail and postmarked no later than the closing date of the comment period. Please note that comments will not be accepted by e-mail or other electronic media.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeannie Drevenak or Trevor Spradlin, 301/713–2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject amendment to Permit No. 987, issued on January 18, 1996 (61 FR 2232) is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and the regulations governing the taking, importing, and exporting of endangered and threatened species (50 CFR 222–226).

Permit No. 987 authorizes the permit holder to take (i.e., harass) annually up to 1000 humpback whales and 500 humpback whales in Hawaii and Alaska, respectively, during the course of behavioral, photo-identification, and genetic studies, of which up to 200 animals may be biopsy sampled annually. The permittee is now requesting that the permit, including the annual take authorization, be extended for an additional year.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), an initial determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Ann Terbush,

Chief, Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24762 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 091599B]

Marine Mammals; Scientific Research Permit (PHF# 522–1527–00)

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that Randall S. Wells, Ph.D., Mote Marine Laboratory, 1600 Ken Thompson Parkway, Sarasota, Florida 34236, has applied in due form for a permit to take (*i.e.*, harass) Atlantic bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*)for purposes of scientific research.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The application and related documents are available for review upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s):

Permits Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713–2289); and

Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, 9721 Executive Center Drive, St. Petersburg, FL 33702–2432 (813/570–5312).

Written data or views, or requests for a public hearing on this request, should be submitted to the Director, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13130, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Those individuals requesting a hearing should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this application would be appropriate.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject permit is requested under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), and the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216).

The application requests authorization to harass up to 100 Atlantic bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) annually in Florida waters during the conduct of photo-identification and biopsy sampling activities. The research will be carried out over a 5-year period.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), an initial determination has been made that the activity proposed is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Dated: Septenber 17, 1999.

Ann D. Terbush,

Chief, Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24763 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, October 1, 1999.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW, Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24925 Filed 9–21–99; 2:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, October 8, 1999.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW, Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24926 Filed 9–21–99; 2:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, October 15, 1999.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW, Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24927 Filed 9–21–99; 2:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, October 22, 1999.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW, Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24928 Filed 9–21–99; 2:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 a.m., Friday, October 29, 1999.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW, Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Surveillance Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Jean A. Webb, 202–418–5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24929 Filed 9–21–99; 2:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 99–29]

36(b)(1) Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is publishing the unclassified text of a section 36(b)(1) arms sales notification. This is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of P.L. 104–164 dated 21 July 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. J. Hurd, DSCA/COMPT/RM, (703) 604–6575.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 99–29 with attached transmittal, policy justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

Honorable J. Dennis Hastert

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515–6501.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 99–29, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Republic of Korea for defense articles and services estimated to cost $33 million. Soon after this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to notify the news media.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Davison, Jr.,

Lieutenant General, USA, Director.

Attachments

Same ltr to: House Committee on International Relations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, House Committee on National Security, Senate Committee on Armed Services, House Committee on Appropriations.

BILLING CODE 5001–10–M

Transmittal No. 99-29

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act

(i) **Prospective Purchaser: Republic of Korea**

(ii) **Total Estimated Value:**

Major Defense Equipment*	$ 30 million
Other	$ 3 million
TOTAL	$ 33 million

(iii) **Description of Articles or Services Offered: Sixty-four MK 44 Guided Missile Round Pack (GMRP) with Tactical MK 116 BLOCK I Rolling Airframe Missiles (RAM), canisters, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services, technical assistance and support, personnel training and training equipment, publications, and other related elements of program support.**

(iv) **Military Department: Navy (AHV)**

(v) **Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None**

(vi) **Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex attached**

(vii) **Date Report Delivered to Congress: 8 Sep 1999**

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Republic of Korea - MK 44 Guided Missile Round Pack with Tactical MK 116 BLOCK I Rolling Airframe Missiles

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has requested a possible sale of 64 MK 44 Guided Missile Round Pack (GMRP) with Tactical MK 116 BLOCK I Rolling Airframe Missiles (RAM), canisters, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering and logistics support services, technical assistance and support, personnel training and training equipment, publications, and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is $33 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country which has been and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Pacific region.

The ROK will use the RAM for anti-surface self protection on board their KDX-II class ships. The RAM is a purely defensive, short range weapon system intended to protect surface ships against cruise missile attack. The ROK Navy has significant previous and current experience with a variety of modern weapon systems of similar complexity and capability and will have no difficulty absorbing these new missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be Raytheon Systems Company, Tucson, Arizona. One or more proposed offset agreements may be related to this proposed sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of three U.S. Government representatives for approximately nine months in-country during the preparation, equipment installation and equipment test and checkout.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 99-29

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex
Item No. vi

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The MK 44 Guided Missile Round Pack (GMRP) Tactical Missiles consists of a MK 116 BLOCK I Rolling Airframe Missiles (RAM) within a MK 8 Launching Canister. The MK 44 GMRP containing the RAM is Unclassified but considered sensitive. If the missile is removed from its sealed launching canister, the missile is considered Confidential. The GMRP is transported in a tri-pack shipping and storage container and is loaded as an All-Up-Round into the launcher. Only in extreme cases would a missile be removed from its canister. Some Secret software is loaded into the missile. Extraction of the Secret software would be difficult. Training, technical services, and documentation are not considered sensitive and are Unclassified.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that Korea can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

[FR Doc. 99–24768 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 5001–01–C

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

[Transmittal No. 99–33]

36(b)(1) Arms Sales Notification

AGENCY: Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of defense is publishing the unclassified text of a section 36(b)(1) arms sales notification. This is published to fulfill the requirements of section 155 of P.L. 104–164 dated 21 July 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. J. Hurd, DSCA/COMPT/RM, (703) 604–6575.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Transmittal 99–33 with attached transmittal, policy justification, and Sensitivity of Technology.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

Honorable J. Dennis Hastert,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515–6501

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 99–33, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost $80 million. Soon after this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to notify the news media.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Davison, Jr.,

Lieutenant General, USA Director.

Attachments

Same ltr to: House Committee on International Relations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, House Committee on National Security, Senate Committee on Armed Services, House Committee on Appropriations

BILLING CODE 5001–10–M

Transmittal No. 99-33

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer
Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1)
of the Arms Export Control Act

(i) **Prospective Purchaser: Kuwait**

(ii) **Total Estimated Value:**

Major Defense Equipment*	$ 49 million
Other	$ 31 million
TOTAL	$ 80 million

(iii) **Description of Articles or Services Offered: Seven hundred twenty-eight TOW-2B anti-armor guided missiles, 11 lot acceptance missiles, publications, test equipment and other related elements of logistics support.**

(iv) **Military Department: Army (UKH)**

(v) **Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None**

(vi) **Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex attached**

(vii) **Date Report Delivered to Congress: 8 Sep 1999**

*** as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.**

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Kuwait - TOW-2B Anti-Armor Guided Missiles

The Government of Kuwait has requested a possible sale of 728 TOW-2B anti-armor guided missiles, 11 lot acceptance missiles, publications, test equipment and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is $80 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country which has been and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

Kuwait will augment their land forces with these TOW-2B anti-armor guided missiles. This weapon sale will greatly enhance the coalition efforts within the region. Kuwait, which already has TOW-2B missiles in its inventory, will have no difficulty absorbing these additional missiles.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be the Raytheon Corporation, Mesa, Arizona. There are no offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Kuwait.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

Transmittal No. 99-33

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex
Item No. vi

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The TOW-2B anti-armor guided missile is a top attack anti-tank missiles. The warhead contains two each tantallum explosively formed penetrators (EFPs). The EFPs provide a much greater amount of behind armor debris than the standard copper shaped charge warheads of the TOW and TOW 2A. The combination of the EFPs characteristics and softer impact points via top attack, result in increased missile lethality.

2. The weapon system detects targets using two sensors, optical and magnetic. The optical sensor contains specific software information which analyzes a target based on known parameters. These parameters must be met before the weapons system will arm. Working in coordination with the optical system is a magnetic sensor which senses the magnetic signature of a target also based on known parameters.

3. The system hardware provided with the sale is Unclassified. However, sensitive technology is contained within the missile system software programs, especially the embedded software in the profilometers and those which instruct the system how to operate in the presence of countermeasures. Sale of the system implies the release of classified Secret information in the area of operating performance of the TOW 2B missile.

4. A determination has been made that Kuwait can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

[FR Doc. 99–24769 Filed 9–22–99 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 5001–10–C

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Army Science Board; Notice of Open Meeting

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), announcement is made of the following Committee Meeting:

Name of Committee: Army Science Board (ASB).

Date of Meeting: 4–6 October 1999.

Time of Meeting: 0800–1800.

Place: Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Agenda: The Army Science Board's (ASB) membership will receive briefings on ongoing studies, plan forthcoming studies and will receive presentations regarding major Army initiatives and issues. These meetings will be open to the public. Any interested person may attend, appear before, or file statements with the committee at the time and in the manner permitted by the committee. For further information, please contact Wayne Joyner at (703) 604–7490.

Wayne Joyner,

Program Support Specialist, Army Science Board.

[FR Doc. 99–24825 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3710–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Department of Education.

SUMMARY: The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer invites comments on the submission for OMB review as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Danny Werfel, Desk Officer, Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, N.W., Room 10235, New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503 or should be electronically mailed to the internet address DWERFEL@OMB.EOP.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, *e.g.* new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

William E. Burrow,

Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Type of Review: Reinstatement.

Title: Grants to States for Training Incarcerated Youth Offenders—State Plan, Data Collection.

Frequency: Three-year plan.

Affected Public: State, local or Tribal Gov't, SEAs and LEAs.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Hour Burden:

Responses: 56.

Burden Hours: 5,040.

Abstract: To receive an award under the Youth Offenders Program, a State Correctional Agency must submit a State plan describing how the program will operate. The data requested from the State is necessary to run the allocation formula.

Written comments and requests for copies of the proposed information collection request should be addressed to Vivian Reese, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 5624, Regional Office Building 3, Washington, D.C. 20202–4651, or should be electronically mailed to the internet address *OCIO__IMG__Issues@ed.gov* or should be faxed to 202–708–9346.

For questions regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements, contact Sheila Carey at 202–708–6287 or electronically at her internet address Sheila__Carey@ed.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339.

[FR Doc. 99–24775 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education; Notice Establishing Deadlines for the Submission of Request for Waivers That Would Directly Affect School-Level Activities

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice establishing deadlines for the submission of requests for waivers that would directly affect school-level activities.

SUMMARY: In this notice, the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education establishes deadlines for the submission of waiver requests under sections 14401 and 1113(a)(7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), section 311(a) of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, and section 502 of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994.

DATES: Except in extraordinary circumstances, the following deadlines apply to requests for waivers affecting school-level activities:

Requests for waivers that would be implemented in the semester immediately following January 1, 2000 must be submitted no later than October 15, 1999.

Requests for waivers that would be implemented in the beginning of the 2000–2001 school year must be submitted no later than April 1, 2000.

Applicability

These deadlines apply only to waivers that would directly affect school-level activities. For example, the deadlines would apply to requests for waivers of the Title I targeting provisions or of the minimum poverty threshold required for implementation of a schoolwide program. However, the deadlines would not apply to waivers of requirements relating to the consolidation of administrative funds.

Submission of Waiver Request

Waiver applicants are encouraged to submit their requests as early as possible and not wait until the deadlines to seek waivers. The requests will be reviewed upon receipt.

For purposes of this notice, the submission date is the date that the waiver request is received by the U.S. Department of Education (Department) in substantially approvable form. A waiver request is considered to be in substantially approvable form when it has adequately addressed the applicable statutory criteria governing waivers.

During the period a waiver request is under review by the Department, a waiver applicant must continue to comply with the requirement that is the subject of the waiver request.

ADDRESS FOR SUBMISSION OF REQUESTS: All request for waivers should be submitted to the following address: Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Attention: Waiver Staff, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information on waivers may be obtained from the Department's Waiver Assistance Line, (202) 401–7801. Copies of the Department's updated waiver guidance, which provide examples of waivers and describe how to apply for a waiver, are available at this number. The guidance, along with other information on flexibility, is also available at the Department's World Wide Web site at *http://www.ed.gov/flexibility*

Electronic Access to This Document

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http://ocfo.ed.gov/fedreg.htm
http://www.ed.gov/news.html

To use the PDF you must have the Adobe Reader Program with Search, which is available free at either of the previous sites. If you have questions about using the PDF, call the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), toll free, at 1–888–293–6498, or in the Washington, DC areas at (202) 512–1530.

Note: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available on GPO Access at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/index.html

Dated: September 19, 1999.

Judith Johnson,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education.

[FR Doc. 99–24719 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and State Approval Agencies

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: List of Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies and State Approval Agencies.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Secretary of Education is required by statute to publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and State approval agencies (1) whose accreditation or approval is a required element in enabling accredited or approved institutions, programs, or both to establish eligibility to participate in Federal programs and (2) whom the Secretary has determined to be reliable authorities regarding the quality of education or training provided by the institutions or programs these agencies accredit or approve. This document contains the current list of nationally recognized agencies and supersedes any previously published lists of these types of agencies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen W. Kershenstein, Director, Accreditation and Eligibility Determination Division, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 3012, ROB 3, Washington, DC. 20202–5244. Telephone: (202) 708–7417. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern 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: As required by statute,[1] the Secretary issues the following list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and State approval agencies that the Secretary has determined to be reliable authorities concerning the quality of education or training provided by the institutions, programs, or both that these agencies accredit or approve. The criteria the Secretary uses in determining whether a particular agency should be listed as a nationally recognized accrediting agency are in 34 CFR Part 602, while the criteria for State approval agencies are in 34 CFR Part 603. The dates in parentheses for each agency are the date of initial listing as a nationally recognized agency, the date of the Secretary's most recent grant of recognition to the agency, and the date of the agency's next scheduled review for continued recognition. The geographical scope of recognition of each accrediting agency is the United States, unless stated otherwise. If the Secretary has placed a limitation on the scope of an agency's recognition for purposes of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, that limitation is noted in a ''Title IV Note'' for that agency.

I. Regional Institutional Accrediting Agencies

Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Higher Education (1952/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of institutions of higher education in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Republic of Panama and a limited number of freestanding American-style institutions abroad that are chartered or licensed by an appropriate agency within the Middle States region.

New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of institutions of higher education in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont that award bachelor's, master's, and/or doctoral degrees as well as associate degree-granting institutions in those states that include degrees in liberal arts or general studies among their offerings. This recognition extends to the Board of Trustees of the Association jointly with the Commission for decisions involving preaccreditation, initial accreditation, and adverse actions.

New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Technical and Career Institutions (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidacy'') of secondary institutions with vocational-technical programs at the 13th and 14th level, postsecondary institutions, and institutions of higher education that provide primarily vocational-technical education at the certificate, associate, and baccalaureate degree levels in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This recognition extends to the Board of Trustees of the Association jointly with the Commission for decisions involving preaccreditation, initial accreditation, and adverse actions. Title IV Note: Any public vocational/technical schools accredited by this agency that offer non-degree, postsecondary education and that wish to use that accreditation to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs must be accredited by the agency as offering education through the 13th and/or 14th grade level.

North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of degree-granting institutions of higher education in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Navajo Nation.

North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Schools (1974/1998/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of schools offering non-degree, postsecondary education in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Navajo Nation. Title IV Note: Only those public vocational/technical schools accredited by this agency that offer non-degree, postsecondary education may use that accreditation to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Colleges (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of institutions of higher education in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Colleges (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of degree-granting institutions of higher education in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation

[1] 20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(4), 1141(a), 1145(c)(3), 1401(a)(11)(E), 2471(25)(D), 4351(3), 25 U.S.C. 1813; 38 U.S.C. 3675(a); 42 U.S.C. 298b(6).

(''Candidate for Accreditation'') of community and junior colleges in California, Hawaii, the United States territories of Guam and American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianna Islands, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Accrediting Commission for Schools (1974/1999/2003). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of adult and postsecondary schools that offer programs below the degree level in California, Hawaii, the United States territories of Guam and American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianna Islands, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Title IV Note: Only adult and postsecondary schools accredited by this agency that offer postsecondary programs below the degree level may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of senior colleges and universities in California, Hawaii, the United States territories of Guam and American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianna Islands, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

II. National Institutional and Specialized Accrediting Agencies

Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, Inc. (1952/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of basic (baccalaureate) and advanced (master's) level programs in engineering, associate and baccalaureate degree programs in engineering technology, and engineering-related programs at the baccalaureate and master's degree level. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (1988/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of first-professional master's degree and professional master's level certificate and diploma programs in acupuncture and Oriental medicine. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of acupuncture or Oriental medicine may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Accrediting Association of Bible Colleges, Commission on Accreditation (1952/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of Bible colleges and institutes offering undergraduate programs.

Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (1982/1998/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of private, postsecondary allied health education institutions, private medical assistant programs, public and private medical laboratory technician programs, and allied health programs leading to certificates, diplomas, and the Associate of Applied Science and the Associate of Occupational Science degrees. Title IV Note: Only freestanding allied health education schools may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology (1967/1995/1999). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of private, postsecondary, non-degree-granting institutions and degree-granting institutions, including those granting associate and baccalaureate degrees, that are predominantly organized to educate students for occupational, trade and technical careers.

Accrediting Commission on Education for Health Services Administration (1970/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of graduate programs in health services administration. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Accrediting Council for Continuing Education and Training (1978/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions of higher education that offer non-collegiate continuing education programs. Title IV Note: Only those institutions classified by this agency as ''vocational'' may use accreditation by the agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools (1956/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of private postsecondary institutions offering business and business-related programs and the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Recognized Candidate'') of junior and senior colleges of business (including senior colleges with master's degree programs), as well as independent, freestanding institutions offering only graduate business and business-related programs at the master's degree level. Title IV Note: The only institutions preaccredited by this agency that may use that preaccreditation to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs are private, non-profit junior and senior colleges of business and private, non-profit freestanding institutions offering only graduate business and business-related programs at the master's degree level.

Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications (1952/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of units within institutions offering professional undergraduate and graduate (master's) degree programs in journalism and mass communications. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Academy for Liberal Education (1995/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of institutions of higher education and programs within institutions of higher education that offer liberal arts degrees at the baccalaureate level or a documented equivalency. Title IV Note: Only institutions of higher education accredited by this agency may use that accreditation to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, Commission on Accreditation for Marriage and Family Therapy Education (1978/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of clinical training programs in marriage and family therapy at the master's, doctoral, and postgraduate levels. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Educational Programs (1955/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and programs of nurse anesthesia at the certificate, master's, or doctoral degree levels. Title IV Note: Only hospital-based nurse anesthesia programs and freestanding nurse anesthesia institutions may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Bar Association, Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar (1952/1997/2000). Scope of recognition: the

accreditation of law schools. Title IV Note: Only freestanding law schools may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Board of Funeral Service Education, Committee on Accreditation (1972/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and programs awarding diplomas, associate degrees and bachelor's degrees in funeral service or mortuary science. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of funeral service or mortuary science may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American College of Nurse-Midwives, Division of Accreditation (1982/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Preaccreditation'') of basic certificate and graduate nurse-midwifery education programs for registered nurses, as well as the accreditation and preaccreditation of pre-certification nurse-midwifery education programs. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Council on Pharmaceutical Education (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Precandidate'' and ''Candidate'') of professional degree programs in pharmacy leading to the degrees of Baccalaureate in Pharmacy and Doctor of Pharmacy. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Dental Association, Commission on Dental Accreditation (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of predoctoral dental education programs (programs leading to the D.D.S of D.M.D degree); dental auxiliary education programs (dental assisting, dental hygiene and dental laboratory technology); and advanced dental educational programs (general practices residency, advanced general dentistry, and the specialties of dental public health, endodontics, oral pathology, orthodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, pedodontics, periodontics, and prosthodontics). Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

The American Dietetic Association, Commission on Accreditation/Approval for Dietetics Education (1974/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of coordinated programs in dietetics at both the undergraduate and graduate level, postbaccalaureate dietetic internships, and dietetic technician programs at the associate degree level. Title IV Note: Only postbaccalaureate dietetic internship programs may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Occupational Therapy Association, Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of entry-level professional occupational therapy educational programs awarding baccalaureate degrees, post-baccalaureate certificates, professional master's degrees, and combined baccalaureate/master's degrees, and also for the accreditation of occupational therapy assistant programs leading to an associate degree or certificate. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Optometric Association, Council on Optometric Education (1952/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Reasonable Assurance'' and ''Preliminary Approval'' {for professional degree programs} and ''Candidacy Pending'' {for optometric residency programs in Veterans' Administration facilities}) of professional optometric degree programs, optometric residency programs, and optometric technician (associate degree) programs. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Osteopathic Association, Bureau of Professional Education (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Provisional Accreditation'') of freestanding institutions of osteopathic medicine and programs leading to the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of osteopathic medicine may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Physical Therapy Association, Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education (1977/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'' status) of programs for the preparation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Podiatric Medical Association, Council on Podiatric Medical Education (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate Status'') of freestanding colleges of podiatric medicine and programs of podiatric medicine, including first professional programs leading to the degree of Doctor of Podiatric Medicine. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of podiatric medicine may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Psychological Association, Committee on Accreditation (1970/1997/1999). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of doctoral programs in clinical, counseling, school and combined professional-scientific psychology, predoctoral internship programs in professional psychology, and postdoctoral residency programs in professional psychology. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Speech-Language Hearing Association, Council on Academic Accreditation (1967/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidacy Status'') of Master's and doctoral-level degree programs in speech-language pathology and audiology. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

American Veterinary Medical Association, Council on Education (1952/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Reasonable Assurance'') of programs leading to professional degrees (D.V.M. or D.M.V.) in veterinary medicine. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Association for Clinical Pastoral Education, Inc., Accreditation Commission (1969/1998/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidacy for Accredited Membership'') of clinical pastoral education (CPE) centers and CPE and supervisory CPE programs. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Association of Advanced Rabbinical and Talmudic Schools, Accreditation Commission (1974/1997/2002). Scope of

recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Correspondent'' and ''Candidate'') of advanced rabbinical and Talmudic schools.

Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada, Commission on Accrediting (1952/1999/2003). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accredited Status'') of freestanding institutions, as well as programs affiliated with larger institutions, that offer graduate professional education for ministry and graduate study of theology. Title IV Note: Only freestanding institutions, colleges, or seminaries of theology may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Commission on Opticianry Accreditation (1985/1998/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of two-year programs for the ophthalmic dispenser and one-year programs for the ophthalmic laboratory technician. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

The Council on Chiropractic Education, Commission on Accreditation (1974/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of Doctor of Chiropractic programs and single-purpose institutions offering the Doctor of Chiropractic program. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of chiropractic may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Council on Education for Public Health (1974/1997/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Preaccreditation'') of graduate schools of public health, graduate programs in community health education outside schools of public health, and graduate programs in community health/preventive medicine outside schools of public health. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Council on Naturopathic Medical Education (1987/1995/1999). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of institutions and graduate programs in Naturopathy that lead to the degree of Doctor of Naturopathy (N.D.) or Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine (N.M.D.). Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of naturopathic medicine or naturopathy may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Council on Occupational Education (1969/1997/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of non-degree granting postsecondary occupational/vocational institutions and those postsecondary occupational/vocational education institutions that grant the applied associate degree in specific vocational/occupational fields.

Distance Education and Training Council, Accrediting Commission (1959/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of private and non-private distance education institutions offering non-degree and associate, baccalaureate, and master's degree programs primarily through the distance learning method. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Joint Review Committee on Educational Programs in Nuclear Medicine Technology (1974/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of higher education programs for the nuclear medicine technologist. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (1957/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of educational programs for radiographers and radiation therapists. Title IV Note: Only hospital-based radiologic technology programs and freestanding radiologic technology institutions may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Liaison Committee on Medical Education (1952/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of medical education programs leading to the M.D. degree. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

Montessori Accreditation Council for Teacher Education, Commission on Accreditation (1995/1999/2003). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of Montessori teacher education institutions and programs evaluated by the following review committees: the American Montessori Society Review Committee and the Independent Review Committee. Title IV Note: Only freestanding Montessori teacher education schools may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs. Further, that accreditation must have been granted in conjunction with the accrediting activities of the review committees listed above.

National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (1974/1996/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of programs in Clinical Laboratory Science/Medical Technology, Clinical Laboratory Technician/Medical Laboratory Technician-Associate Degree, Clinical Laboratory Technician/Medical Laboratory Technician-Certificate, Histologic Technician/Histotechnologist, and Pathologists' Assistant. Title IV Note: Only hospital-based clinical laboratory science programs and freestanding laboratory science institutions may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences (1970/1996/1999). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of postsecondary schools and departments of cosmetology arts and sciences.

National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Reproductive Health, Council on Accreditation (1996/1998/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of women's health nurse practitioner programs. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Association of Schools of Art and Design, Commission on Accreditation (1966/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and units within institutions offering degree-granting and non-degree-granting programs in art, design, or art/design-related disciplines. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of art and design may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Association of Schools of Dance, Commission on Accreditation (1983/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and units within institutions offering degree-granting and non-degree-granting programs in dance and dance-related disciplines. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of dance may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Association of Schools of Music, Commission on Accreditation, Commission on Non-Degree-Granting Accreditation, Commission on Community/Junior College Accreditation (1952/1997/2002). Scope

of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and units within institutions offering degree-granting and non-degree-granting programs in music and music-related disciplines, including community/junior colleges and independent degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of music may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Association of Schools of Theatre, Commission on Accreditation (1982/1997/2002). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of institutions and units within institutions offering degree-granting and non-degree-granting programs in theatre and theatre-related disciplines. Title IV Note: Only freestanding schools or colleges of theatre may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of professional education units providing baccalaureate and graduate degree programs for the preparation of teachers and other professional personnel for elementary and secondary schools. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National Environmental Health Science and Protection Accreditation Council (1995/1998/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Preaccreditation'') of baccalaureate programs in environmental health science and protection. Title IV Note: Accreditation by this agency does not enable the entities it accredits to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission (1952/1998/2001). Scope of recognition: the accreditation of programs in practical nursing, and diploma, associate, baccalaureate and higher degree nurse education programs. Title IV Note: Only diploma programs and practical nursing programs not located in a regionally accredited college or university may use accreditation by this agency to establish eligibility to participate in Title IV programs.

New York State Board of Regents (1952/1995/2000). Scope of recognition: the accreditation (registration) of collegiate degree-granting programs or curricula offered by institutions of higher education located in the state of New York and of credit-bearing certificate and diploma programs offered by degree-granting institutions of higher education located in the state of New York.

Transnational Association of Christian Colleges and Schools, Accrediting Commission (1991/1996/1999). Scope of recognition: the accreditation and preaccreditation (''Candidate for Accreditation'') of postsecondary institutions that offer certificates, diplomas, and associate, baccalaureate, and graduate degrees.

III. State Approval Agencies for Public Postsecondary Vocational Education

Kansas State Board of Education (1975/1998/2002)
Missouri State Board of Education (1974/1999/2003)
New York State Board of Regents (1974/1998/2002)

Oklahoma State Board of Vocational and Technical Education (1976/1998/2002). Scope of recognition: the approval of public postsecondary vocational education offered at institutions in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (1976/1996/2000). Scope of recognition: the approval of public postsecondary vocational education in the state of Oklahoma for which credit earned is applied toward a degree, diploma, or other postsecondary academic or collegiate award given at State institutions comprising the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education.

Puerto Rico Human Resources and Occupational Development Council (1983/1996/2000).

Utah State Board for Applied Technology Education (1976/1998/2002).

IV. State Approval Agencies for Nurse Education

Iowa Board of Nursing (1969/1998/2002)
Maryland Board of Nursing (1985/1998/2002)
Missouri State Board of Nursing (1970/1999/2003)
Montana Board of Nursing (1969/1996/2000)
New Hampshire Board of Nursing (1969/1999/2003)
New York State Board of Regents (1969/1998/2002)

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Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(4), 1141(a), 1145(c)(3), 1401(a)(11)(E), 2471(25)(D), 4351(3), 25 U.S.C. 1813; 38 U.S.C. 3675(a); 42 U.S.C. 298b(6).

Dated: September 20, 1999.

Richard W. Riley,

Secretary of Education.

[FR Doc. 99–24835 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP99–441–001]

CNG Transmission Corporation; Notice of Proposed Change in FERC Gas Tariff

September 17, 1999.

Take notice that on September 14, 1999, CNG Transmission Corporation (CNG) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheets, with an effective date of August 1, 1999:

Second Revised Sheet No. 254A
Second Revised Sheet No. 260
Substitute Third Revised Sheet No. 386A

CNG states that the purpose of this filing is to comply with the August 10, 1999, letter order in this docket. Consistent with the order, CNG has revised Sheet Nos. 254A and 260 to reflect the metric measurements set forth in GISB Standard 2.3.9. On Sheet No. 386A CNG has added a reference to GISB Standard 1.2.5 and has inserted a comma between the references to GISB Standards 4.2.8–35 and 5.2.1, both as directed by the Commission in its letter order.

CNG states that copies of the filing are being mailed to its customers and to interested state 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. This filing may be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24808 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–616–000]

Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation; Notice of Application

September 17, 1999.

Take Notice that on September 10, 1999, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Columbia), 12801 Fair Lakes Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia 22030–0146, filed an application pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act to abandon by sale Gatherco, Inc. (Gatherco), certain pipeline facilities, known as the Gatherco II facilities, located in Ohio and abandonment approval for the various services provided through the subject facilities to be sold, all as more full set forth in the application may be viewed on the web at ww.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm. Call (202) 208–2222 for assistance.

Specifically, Columbia proposes to abandon by sale to Gatherco approximately 200 miles of pipeline ranging from 2–12 inches in diameter and from 0.0022 to 29.6809 miles in length, and ancillary facilities. Columbia proposes to sell the Gatherco II facilities for negotiated amount of $3,750,000, the payment associated with the certificated facilities is $3,355,000. The net book cost of the certificated facilities is $3,723,000. According to Columbia, Gatherco will assume the obligation to operate the Gatherco II facilities to gather the natural gas produced by Columbia's existing customers. Also, Gatherco has further agreed to provide services to Columbia's existing customers on terms and conditions acceptable to both Gatherco and the customers. Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. (COH) has agreed, according to Columbia, to the abandonment of the service currently being provided COH for service to mainline tap consumers. Columbia contends that Gatherco will continue service to COH, so that COH can continue to serve those consumers.

In addition to the subject facilities, Columbia states that it plans to sell to Gatherco various non-jurisdictional facilities consisting of 0.13 miles of 2-inch and 3-inch pipeline located in Ohio. Columbia notes that concurrently with this application, Gatherco is filing a Petition for a Declaratory Order requesting that the Commission find that the facilities, upon their transfer to Gatherco, will constitute non-jurisdictional gathering facilities exempt from the Commission's jurisdiction pursuant to NAG Section 1(b).

Any person desiring to be heard or to make a protest with reference to said application should, on or before October 8, 1999, 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 Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission if 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 Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24809 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 7918–003]

Robert R. Conner; Notice of Site Visit to Walker Mill Hydroelectric Project

September 17, 1999.

Take notice that Commission staff will hold a site visit with Robert R. Conner, exemptee for the constructed Walker Mill Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 7918–003. The project is located on the West Prong Little Pigeon River off Highway 441, approximately three miles south of Sevierville, in Sevier County, TN. The site visit will be held on Tuesday, October 19, 1999, from approximately 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.

The purpose of the visit is to enable Commission staff responsible for preparing the environmental assessment (EA) of the proposed surrender of exemption to view the existing dam, reservoir, and nearby areas. All interested individuals, organizations, and agencies are invited to attend the site visit.

Participants will meet at the parking lot adjacent to the project powerhouse, located near the trailer park on Park Road. Participants should provide their own transportation to and from the site.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Jim Haimes, EA Coordinator for the Commission, at (202) 219–2780.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24807 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–617–000]

Gatherco, Inc.; Notice of Petition for Declaratory Order

September 17, 1999.

Take notice that on September 10, 1999, Gatherco, Inc. (Gatherco), 6273 Frank Avenue, North Canton, Ohio 44720, filed a petition pursuant to Section 207(a)(2) of the Commission's Regulations requesting that the Commission issue an order disclaiming jurisdiction under Section 1(b) of the Natural Gas Act for the subject facilities to be acquired from Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Columbia), known as the Gatherco II facilities, located in Ohio, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file

with the Commission and open to public inspection. The application may be viewed on the web at www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm. Call (202) 208–2222 for assistance.

Concurrently with this filing, Columbia, in Docket No. CP99–616–000, filed an application to abandon by sale certain facilities known as the Gatherco II facilities. The Gatherco II facilities consist of approximately 200 miles of pipeline ranging from 2–12 inches in diameter and from 0.0022 to 29.6809 miles in length, and ancillary facilities. Gatherco states that of the approximately 200 miles of lines of the subject petition, only 11.6708 miles, or less than 6% are greater than six inches in diameter. With the exception of four slightly longer lines, all of the lines are less than 7.5 miles in length.

Gatherco asserts that the pressure of the lines is extremely low with no line having a pressure greater than 140 psig. Additionally, Gatherco states that there are no processing plants on the facilities or connected to the facilities. According to Gatherco, the subject certificated facilities are part of a web-type configuration of uncertificated gathering lines and facilities, many of which were sold to Gatherco by Columbia on October 31, 1997, in Docket NO. CP97–127–000. Gatherco claims that the transfer of these additional facilities will simplify and enhance the existing interconnection between Gatherco and Columbia. Gatherco and Columbia have concluded that the Gatherco II facilities belong with the other 1,800 miles of gathering facilities in Ohio operated by Gatherco. Gatherco contends that the facilities are generally located upstream of processing facilities and gather gas from the production area for delivery to Columbia's transmission lines or to other points of delivery on the facilities.[1] Gatherco contends that upon their transfer, the facilities will primarily perform a non-jurisdictional gathering function. Gatherco notes that it was established in 1997 to acquire and operate gathering facilities in Ohio. Further, Gatherco states that it is not a natural gas company, it does not own any jurisdictional facilities, nor is it affiliated with a jurisdictional pipeline. Gatherco claims that it will operate the facilities to gather natural gas produced by Columbia's existing customers. Gatherco contends that it has agreed to provide service to Columbia's existing customers on terms and conditions acceptable to both Gatherco and the customers.

Any questions regarding this petition should be directed to Tony Kovacevich, Gatherco, Inc., 6273 Frank Avenue, N.W., North Canton, Ohio 44720 at (330) 498–9553, or W. Jonathan Airey, Gregory D. Russell, or Joseph C. Blasko, Attorneys for Gatherco, Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease LLP, 52 East Gay Street, P.O. Box 1008, Columbus, Ohio 43216–1008 at (614) 464–6400.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make a protest with reference to said application should, on or about October 8, 1999, 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 Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission 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 Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24810 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

[1] Certain of these facilities are also used to deliver gas to local distribution companies such as Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. (COH) at town border stations and directly to COH mainline tap consumers.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. GT99–69–000]

Koch Gateway Pipeline Company; Notice of Refund Report

September 17, 1999.

Take notice that on September 14, 1999, Koch Gateway Pipeline Company (Koch) tendered for filing a Refund Report reflecting the amounts credited to certain Koch customers eligible for a portion of the 1998 Gas Research institute (GRI) refund.

Koch states that copies of this filing have been served upon Koch's affected customers and state commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Sections 385.214 or 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests must be filed on or before September 24, 1999. 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. This filing may be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24805 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 597–003–Utah]

PacifiCorp Power Company; Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment

September 17, 1999.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) regulations, 18 CFR part 380 (Order No. 486, 52 FR 47897), the Office of Hydropower Licensing has reviewed the application for a new license for the Stairs Hydroelectric Project. The project

is located on the Big Cottonwood Creek in Big Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake County, near the town of Sandy, about 15 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah. The project occupies about 8.7 acres of land within the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

On August 16, 1999, the Commission staff issued a draft environmental assessment (DEA) for the project and requested that comments be filed with the Commission within 15 days. Comments on the DEA were filed by one entity and are addressed in the final environmental assessment (FEA) for the project.

The FEA contains the staff's analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the project and concludes that licensing the project, with appropriate environmental protective measures, would not constitute a major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Copies of the FEA are available for review in the Public Reference Room, Room 2A, of the Commission's offices at 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426. The FEA may also be viewed on the web at http://www.ferc.fed.us/online/rims.htm (please call (202) 208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24806 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. CP99–61–000, CP99–62–000, CP99–63–000, CP99–64–000]

TriState Pipeline, L.L.C.; Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed TriState Pipeline Project

September 17, 1999.

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) has prepared a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) on the natural gas pipeline facilities proposed by TriState Pipeline, L.L.C. (TriState) in the above-referenced dockets.

The DEIS was prepared to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. The staff concludes that approval of the proposed project, with appropriate mitigating measures as recommended, would have limited adverse environmental impact. The DEIS also evaluates alternatives to the proposal, including system alternatives; route alternatives; and minor route variations, and requests comments on them.

The DEIS addresses the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the following facilities in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan:

- About 2.8 miles of new 30-inch-diameter interconnect pipeline for the Alliance Interconnect (1.5 miles) and the Northern Border Interconnect (1.3 miles) in Will County, Illinois;
- About 146.8 miles of new 30-inch-diameter pipeline in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan extending from Joliet, Illinois in Will County to White Pigeon, Michigan in St. Joseph County. About 32.6 miles would be in Illinois, 108.0 miles would be in Indiana, and 6.2 miles would be in Michigan;
- About 66.0 miles of 36-inch-diameter pipeline looping the existing Consumers Energy Company (Consumers Energy) and Michigan Gas Storage (MGS) systems in Michigan in three segments: the Branch County Loop (24.0 miles), the Oakland County Loop (23.4 miles), and the Macomb County Loop (18.6 miles);
- About 12.1 miles of 24-inch-diameter pipeline from Consumers Energy's existing St. Clair Compressor Station in St. Clair County, Michigan, to the United States (U.S.)-Canadian International Boundary in the St. Clair River;
- One new compressor station (Joliet Compressor Station) with 30,000 horsepower (hp) in Joliet, Illinois and upgrade Consumers Energy's existing St. Clair Compressor Station with 18,570 hp of additional compression;
- Four new meter/regulating stations including two in Will County, Illinois, one in St. Joseph County, Michigan, and one in St. Clair County, Michigan;
- 23 new mainline and crossover valves; and
- Lease of 450 thousand decatherms per day (Mdth/d) of firm pipeline capacity on the Consumers Energy and MGS systems between White Pigeon, Michigan and Consumers Energy's existing St. Clair Compressor Station.

In addition, TriState requests in Docket No. CP99–64–000 a Presidential Permit to construct, operate, and maintain facilities at the International Border between the U.S.-Canadian International Boundary in the St. Clair River near Marine City, Michigan. TriState's border facilities would connect TriState's proposed U.S. facilities with Canadian facilities owned by TriState's Canadian affiliate, TriState-Canada.

The purpose of the proposed project would be to transport 650 Mdth/d of natural gas from the Chicago Hub near Joliet, Illinois to points in Michigan and Canada. Of the 650 Mdth/d, 200 Mdth/d would be delivered to Consumers Energy's White Pigeon delivery point in Michigan. The remaining 450 Mdth/d would be transported to the Dawn Hub in Ontario, Canada.

Comment Procedures and Public Meetings

Any person wishing to comment on the DEIS may do so. To ensure consideration prior to a Commission decision on the proposal, it is important that we receive your comments before the date specified below. Please carefully follow these instructions to ensure that your comments are received in time and properly recorded:

- Send two copies of your comments to: Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First St., NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426;
- Label one copy of the comments for the attention of the Environmental Review and Compliance Branch, PR–11.1;
- Reference Docket No. CP99–61–000; and
- Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before November 8, 1999.

In addition to written comments, we will hold four public meetings in the project area to receive comments on the DEIS. All meetings will begin at 7:00 p.m., and are scheduled as follows:

October 20, 1999—University Park, Illinois, Engbretson Hall, Governors State University, Governors Highway and Stuenkel Rd., (708) 534–4515.

October 21, 1999—Walkerton, Indiana, Urey Middle School Cafeteria, 407 Washington Street, (219) 586–3184.

October 20, 1999—Pontiac, Michigan, Pontiac Northern High School, Little Theater (S. Parking Lot), 1051 Arlene Avenue, (248) 857–8460.

October 21, 1999—Sturgis, Michigan, Sturgis Young Civic Center, 201 N. Nottawa, (800) 778–7437.

Interested groups and individuals are encouraged to attend and present oral comments on the environmental impact described in the DEIS. Transcripts of the meetings will be prepared.

After these comments are reviewed, any significant new issues are investigated, and modifications are made to the DEIS, a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) will be published and distributed by the staff. The FEIS will contain the staff's responses to timely comments filed on the DEIS.

Comments will be considered by the Commission but will not serve to make the commentor a party to the

proceeding. Any person seeking to become a party to the proceeding must file a motion to intervene pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedures (18 CFR 385.214).

Anyone may intervene in this proceeding based on this DEIS. You must file your request to intervene as specified above. You do not need intervenor status to have your comments considered.

The DEIS has been placed in the public files of the FERC and is available for public inspection at: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch, 888 First Street, NE, Room 2A, Washington, DC 20426, (202) 208–1371.

A limited number of copies are available from the Public Reference and Files Maintenance Branch identified above. In addition, copies of the DEIS have been mailed to Federal, state, and local agencies, public interest groups, individuals who have requested the DEIS, newspapers, and parties to this proceeding.

Additional information about the proposed project is available from Paul McKee in the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (202) 208–1088 or on the FERC Internet website (*www.ferc.fed.us*) using the ''RIMS'' link to information in this docket number. Click on the ''RIMS'' link, select ''Docket #'' from the RIMS Menu, and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to RIMS, the RIMS helpline can be reached at (202) 208–2222.

Similarly, the ''CIPS'' link on the FERC Internet website provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings. From the FERC Internet website, click on the ''CIPS'' link, select ''Docket #'' from the CIPS menu, and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to CIPS, the CIPS helpline can be reached at (202) 208–2474.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24803 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–N

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP99–599–000]

Paiute Pipeline Company; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Carson Lateral Project, Request for Comments on Environmental Issues, and Notice of Site Visit

September 17, 1999.

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) will prepare an environmental assessment (EA) that will discuss the environmental impacts of the Carson Lateral Project, involving the abandonment, construction, and operation of facilities by Paiute Pipeline Company (Paiute) in Storey, Lyon, and Douglas Counties, Nevada.[1] The facilities proposed for construction would consist of a total of about 9.7 miles of various diameter pipeline. The EA will be used by the Commission in its decision-making process to determine whether the project is in the public convenience and necessity.

If you are a landowner receiving this notice, you may be contacted by a pipeline company representative about the acquisition of an easement to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities. The pipeline company would seek to negotiate a mutually acceptable agreement. However, if the project is approved by the Commission, that approval conveys with it the right of eminent domain. Therefore, if easement negotiations fail to produce an agreement, the pipeline company could initiate condemnation proceedings in accordance with state law. A fact sheet addressing a number of typically asked questions, including the use of eminent domain, is attached to this notice as appendix 1.[2]

Summary of the Proposed Project

Paiute wants to increase system reliability by replacing a deteriorating segment of pipeline along its Carson Lateral, and to expand the capacity of its facilities by looping[3] portions of its Carson Lateral and South Tahoe Lateral. The project would allow Paiute to transport an additional 10,800 decatherms per day of natural gas to meet future growth demands of its shippers. Paiute seeks authority to:

- Abandon in place 5.5 miles of existing 10.75-inch-diameter pipeline between milepost (MP) 31.85 and MP 37.34 on its Carson Lateral in Lyon County, Nevada;
- construct and operate 5.5 miles of 20-inch-diameter replacement pipeline between MP 31.85 and MP 37.34 on its Carson Lateral, adjacent to U.S. Highway 50, in Lyon County, Nevada (Highway 50 Replacement);
- construct and operate 2.3 miles of 20-inch-diameter loop between MP 2.95 and MP 5.25 on its Carson Lateral near Fernley, in Storey and Lyon Counties, Nevada (Fernley Loop); and
- construct and operate 1.9 miles of 12.75-inch-diameter loop between MP 14l28 and MP 16.18 on its South Tahoe Lateral, adjacent to U.S. Highway 395, in Douglas County, Nevada (Highway 395 Loop).

The locations of these proposed facilities are shown in appendix 2.

Land Requirements for Construction

Construction of the proposed facilities would require about 117.5 acres of land. Following construction, about 61.0 acres would be retained as permanent right-of-way. The remaining 56.5 acres of temporary work space would be restored and allowed to revert to its former use.

The EA Process

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the Commission to take into account the environmental impacts that could result from an action whenever it considers the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. NEPA also requires us[4] to discover and address concerns the public may have about proposals. We call this ''scoping.'' The main goal of the scoping process is to focus the analysis in the EA on the important environmental issues. By this Notice of Intent (NOI), the Commission requests public comments on the scope of the issues it will address in the EA. All comments received are considered during the preparation of the EA.

State and local government representatives are encouraged to notify their constituents of this proposed action and encourage them to comment

[1] Paiute's application was filed with the Commission on August 11, 1999, under section 7 of the Natural Gas Act and part 157 of the Commission's regulations.

[2] The appendices referenced in this notice are not being printed in the **Federal Register**. Copies are available from the Commission's Public Reference and files Maintenance Branch, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, or call (202) 208–1371. Copies of the appendices were sent to all those receiving this notice in the mail.

[3] A loop is a segment of pipeline that is installed adjacent to an existing pipeline and connected to it on both ends. The loop allows more gas to be moved through the pipeline system.

[4] ''Us,'' ''we,'' and ''our'' refer to the environment staff of the FERC's Office of Pipeline Regulation.

on their areas of concern. Additionally, with this NOI we are asking Federal agencies with jurisdiction and/or special expertise with respect to environmental issues to cooperate with us in the preparation of the EA. These agencies may choose to participate in the NEPA process once they have evaluated Paiute's proposal relative to their agencies' responsibilities.

The EA will discuss impacts that could occur as a result of the abandonment, construction, and operation of the proposed facilities under these general headings:

- Geology and soils
- Water resources, fisheries, and wetlands
- Vegetation and wildlife
- Endangered and threatened species
- Land use
- Cultural resources
- Air quality and noise
- Public safety

We will also evaluate possible alternatives to the proposed project or portions of the project, and make recommendations on how to lessen or avoid impacts on the various resource areas.

Our independent analysis of the issues will be in the EA. Depending on the comments received during the scoping process, the EA may be published and mailed to Federal, state, and local agencies, public interest groups, interested individuals, affected landowners, newspapers, libraries, and the Commission's official service list for this proceeding. A comment period will be allotted for review if the EA is published. We will consider all comments on the EA before we make our recommendations to the Commission.

To ensure your comments are considered, please carefully follow the instructions in the public participation section below.

Currently Identified Environmental Issues

We have already identified several issues that we think deserve attention based on a preliminary review of the proposed facilities and the environmental information provided by Paiute. This preliminary list of issues may be changed based on your comments and our analysis.

- About 2 miles of land along the Highway 50 Replacement and Fernley Loop, combined, is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, most of which is open range.
- Nine residences and 11 commercial structure are within 50 feet of the construction right-of-way along the Highway 50 Replacement.
- Fourteen wells are within 150 feet of the construction rights-of-way for the Highway 50 Replacement and Highway 395 Loop, combined.
- There is the potential for shallow groundwater and soil liquefaction as a result of an earthquake along the Highway 395 Loop.
- About 0.9 mile of soils along the Highway 50 Replacement may contain elevated levels of mercury contamination as a result of historic mining activities in Sixmile Canyon.

Public Participation

You can make a difference by providing us with your specific comments or concerns about the project. By becoming a commentor, your concerns will be addressed in the EA and considered by the Commission. You should focus on the potential environmental effects of the proposal, alternatives to the proposal (including alternative locations or routes), and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impact. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. Please carefully follow these instructions to ensure that your comments are received in time and properly recorded:

- Send two copies of your letter to: David P. Boergers, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First St., NE, Room 1A, Washington, DC 20426;
- Label one copy of the comments for the attention of the Environmental Review and Compliance Branch, PR–11.1;
- Reference Docket No. CP99–599–000; and
- Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, DC on or before October 18, 1999.

If you do not want to send comments at this time but still want to remain on our mailing list, please return the Information Request (appendix 4). If you do not return the Information Request, you may be removed from the environmental mailing list.

Notice of Site Visit

On October 21, 1999, we will be conducting a site visit to the project area. Anyone interested in participating in the site visit may contact the Commission's Office of External Affairs identified at the end of this NOI for more details, and must provide their own transportation.

Becoming an Intervenor

In addition to involvement in the EA scoping process, you may want to become an official party to the proceeding known as an ''intervenor.'' Intervenors play a more formal role in the process. Among other things, intervenors have the right to receive copies of case-related Commission documents and filings by other intervenors. Likewise, each intervenor must provide 14 copies of its filings to the Secretary of the Commission and must send a copy of its filings to all other parties on the Commission's service list for this proceeding. If you want to become an intervenor you must file a motion to intervene according to Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214) (see appendix 3). Only intervenors have the right to seek rehearing of the Commission's decision.

The date for filing timely motions to intervene in this proceeding passed on September 9, 1999. Therefore, parties now seeking to file late interventions must show good cause, as required by § 385.214(b)(3), why this time limitation should be waived. Environmental issues have been viewed as good cause for late intervention.

You do not need intervenor status to have your environmental comments considered. Additional information about the proposed project is available from Mr. Paul McKee of the Commission's Office of External Affairs at (202) 208–1088 or on the FERC website (www.ferc.fed.us) using the ''RIMS'' link to information in this docket number. Click on the ''RIMS'' link, select ''Docket #'' from the RIMS Menu, and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to RIMS, the RIMS helpline can be reached at (202) 208–2222.

Similarly, the ''CIPS'' link on the FERC Internet website provides access to the texts of formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings. From the FERC Internet website, click on the ''CIPS'' link, select ''Docket #'' from the CIPS menu, and follow the instructions. For assistance with access to CIPS, the CIPS helpline can be reached at (202) 208–2474.

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24804 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6442–5]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; National Pretreatment Program

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: Information Collection Request for the National Pretreatment Program (40 CFR part 403), EPA ICR No. 0002.09 (expires October 31, 1999), OMB Control Number 2040–0009. 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 October 25, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Farmer at EPA by phone at (202) 260–2740, by email at farmer.sandy@epa.gov, or download a copy of the ICR off the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/icr and refer to EPA ICR No. 0002.09.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Information Collection Request for the National Pretreatment Program (40 CFR part 403), EPA ICR No. 0002.09 (expires October 31, 1999), OMB Control No. 2040–0009. This is a request for review of an extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This ICR calculates the burden and costs associated with managing the National Pretreatment Program mandated by sections 402(a) and (b) and 307(b) of the Clean Water Act. This ICR is a renewal of the Revision of the Information Collection Request for the National Pretreatment Program (OMB Control No. 2040–0009, EPA ICR No. 0002.08).

Management of the pretreatment program is the responsibility of the Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) in the Office of Water (OW), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Clean Water Act requires EPA to develop national pretreatment standards to control discharges from Industrial Users (IUs) into Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs). These standards limit the level of certain pollutants in IU wastewaters. EPA administers the pretreatment program through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the NPDES permit program, EPA may approve State or individual POTW implementation of the pretreatment standards at their respective levels. OWM uses the data collected under the pretreatment program to monitor and enforce compliance with the regulations, as well as to authorize program administration at the State or local (POTW) level. The data collected from IUs includes the mass, frequency, and content of their discharges, their schedules for installing pretreatment equipment, and actual or anticipated discharges of wastes that violate pretreatment standards, have the potential to cause problems at the POTW, or are considered hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). States and POTWs applying for approval of pretreatment programs submit data concerning their legal, procedural, and administrative bases for establishing such programs. This information may include surveys of IUs, local limits for pollutant concentration, and schedules for completion of major project requirements. IUs and POTWs submit written reports. These data may then be entered into the NPDES databases by the approved State or EPA.

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 April 12, 1999 (64 FR 17660); no comments were received.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 6.5 hours per response and to require 7.16 hours per respondent for recordkeeping. 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: State and local governments and regulated industrial users.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 29,517.

Frequency of Response: Annually, semi-annually, and on occasion.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 1,347,018 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden (non-labor costs): $40,076,913.

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. 0002.09 and OMB Control No. 2040–0009 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, 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: September 16, 1999.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 99–24839 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6442–4]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Voluntary Customer Service Satisfaction Surveys

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: Voluntary Customer Service Satisfaction Surveys, EPA ICR Number

1711.03, OMB Control Number 2090–0019, expiring on 10/31/99. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection, and its expected burden and cost.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before October 25, 1999. They may be sent via e-mail to *bonner.patricia@epa.gov* or via fax to 202–260–4968.

ADDRESSES: USEPA, Policy & Reinvention, Mail Code 2161, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandy Farmer at EPA by phone: (202) 260–2740; by *e-mail:farmer.sandy@epamail.epa.gov* or download a copy of the ICR off the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/icr* and refer to EPA ICR No. 1711.03.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Voluntary Customer Service Satisfaction Surveys, OMB Control No. 2090–0019, EPA ICR Number 1711.03, expiring 10/31/99. This is a request for extension of a currently approved collection of a generic clearance for customer satisfaction surveys directed under Executive Order 12862 ''Setting Customer Service Standards'' (9/11/93).

Abstract: EPA uses voluntary surveys to learn how satisfied EPA customers are, and how we can improve services, products and processes. EPA surveys individuals who use services, products or processes. During the next three years, EPA plans up to 712 surveys, and will use results to target/measure service delivery improvements. The Agency plans to use: comment cards, evaluation forms and web-based feedback; telephone and written (mail) surveys; and focus groups and in-person interviews. No Agency may conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it has 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 5/10/99 (64 FR 25037); one inquiry and no comments were received.

Burden Statement: Response ranges from seconds to 6 hours/person; the average annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this information collection is 13.7 minutes/response. Labor costs are based on median earnings reported ($543/week) by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 1999. 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: Any person or entity that uses EPA services.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 68,740 annual average.

Frequency of Response: Generally, 1 time; however, people can comment many times to Internet screens.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 15,536.

Estimated Total Annualized Capital, Operating, and Maintenance Cost Burden: $0.

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.1711.03 and OMB Control No. 2090–0019 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, 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: September 17, 1999.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 99–24840 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6442–9]

Land Disposal Restrictions: Notice of Intent To Grant a Site-Specific Determination of Equivalent Treatment to Pioneer Chlor-Alkali, Inc.

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent to grant petition.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency is announcing our intent to grant the petition of Pioneer Chlor-Alkali, Inc. in St. Gabriel, Louisiana for a site-specific determination of equivalent treatment (DET). This DET would address Pioneer's Remerc process for treating K106 mercury wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The proposed DET would recognize Remerc, a hydrometallurgical process, as an equivalent technology to roasting or retorting with recovery of mercury for reuse, our current land disposal restrictions (LDR) hazardous waste treatment standard for high mercury K106 waste (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process used in chlorine production). If we grant this DET, Pioneer will be allowed to use Remerc to treat high mercury K106 wastes, and the treatment residuals will be subject to a mercury limit of 0.20 mg/L TCLP.

DATES: This DET is effective on October 25, 1999, unless we receive relevant adverse comment by October 14, 1999. If we receive such comment(s), we will publish a timely notice in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this DET will not be automatically granted and indicating the further steps that will be taken.

ADDRESSES: Commenters must send an original and two copies of their comments referencing Docket Number F–99–PCAP–FFFFF to: RCRA Docket Information Center, Office of Solid Waste (5305G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters (EPA, HQ), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. Hand deliveries of comments should be made to the Arlington, VA, address below. Comments may also be submitted electronically through the Internet to: rcra-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Comments in electronic format should also be identified by the docket number F–99–PCAP–FFFFF. All electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

Commenters should not submit electronically any confidential business information (CBI). An original and two copies of CBI must be submitted under separate cover to: RCRA CBI Document Control Officer, Office of Solid Waste (5305W), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

Public comments and supporting materials are available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC),

located at Crystal Gateway I, First Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. 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.

Background information for this document is available on the Internet. Follow the instructions below to access these materials electronically:

WWW: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ldr
FTP: ftp.epa.gov
Login: anonymous
Password: your Internet address

Files are located in /pub/epaoswer

The official record for this action will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, we will transfer all comments received electronically to paper form and place them in the official record.

The official record also will include all comments submitted in writing.

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, DC, metropolitan area, call (703) 412–9810 or TDD (703) 412–3323. For more detailed information on specific aspects of this document, contact Josh Lewis at (703) 308–7877 or lewis.josh@epa.gov, Office of Solid Waste (5302 W), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview of Today's Action

In this document, EPA is informing the public of its intent to grant the petition of Pioneer Chlor-Alkali, Inc. (''Pioneer'') for a site-specific determination of equivalent treatment (DET) for its Remerc process, a nonthermal mercury recovery process. Pioneer uses the Remerc process to treat its K106 waste, which is a wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process used in chlorine production. Under current Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) waste treatment regulations, the residuals from the Remerc process must be at or below 0.025 mg/L, as measured by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP), because these residuals, as generated, usually do not contain the 260 mg/kg total mercury necessary for effective use of roasting or retorting. If the wastes exceed 0.025 mg/L TCLP, Pioneer must retreat the residuals until they meet the standard. However, Pioneer may not retreat any of its Remerc residuals that have concentrated the mercury to a concentration above 260 mg/kg total mercury, because they are now high mercury subcategory wastes, for which the standards require the use of roasting or retorting (''RMERC''), a thermal process.[1]

If we grant this DET, we would recognize Remerc at Pioneer's facility as equivalent to RMERC. Pioneer would then be allowed to use Remerc to retreat its K106 high mercury residuals. Also, by virtue of this DET, Remerc residuals will be subject to 0.20 mg/L TCLP, which is the level that RMERC treatment residuals must meet.

We intend to grant this DET because Pioneer has adequately demonstrated that Remerc is equivalent to RMERC for the treatment of K106 wastes. This demonstration is based primarily on the following key factors: (1) Remerc has a comparable mercury recovery rate; (2) Remerc residuals are consistent with retort residuals, both in terms of total mercury content and mercury TCLP concentration; and (3) Remerc releases negligible amounts of mercury to the air and water.

Although we have not typically published DETs in the **Federal Register** for comment in the past, EPA wants to encourage the maximum amount of public involvement in our decision making. Therefore, we are publishing this document with a 21-day comment period. If we do not receive any adverse comments on this proposed DET, the DET will automatically take effect 30 days after the date of this document. However, if we do receive adverse comment(s), we will publish a timely notice in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this DET will not be automatically granted and indicating the further steps that will be taken.

II. What Is a Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)?

Under section 3004(m) of RCRA, EPA is required to set ''levels or methods of treatment, if any, which 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.'' EPA implements section 3004(m) by establishing treatment standards based on the performance of best demonstrated available technology (BDAT). This approach was upheld by the DC Circuit in Hazardous Waste Treatment Council v. EPA, 886 F.2d 355 (D.C. Cir. 1989).

When setting LDR treatment standards, we have generally established two types: (1) a numerical, concentration-based treatment limit for each constituent of concern, or (2) a method of treatment that must be used to treat a particular constituent or constituent(s). In either case, the treatment standard is based on the BDAT.

Under the second approach where a technology is specified as the treatment standard, EPA allows facilities to submit petitions (or applications) demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by the EPA-specified method. This demonstration of equivalency, known as a Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET) if approved, is typically both waste-specific and site-specific. Our approval is based on: (1) Demonstrations of equivalence for an alternative method of treatment based on a statistical comparison of technologies, including a comparison of specific design and operating parameters; (2) the development of a concentration-based standard that utilizes a surrogate or indicator compound that guarantees effective treatment of the hazardous constituents; and (3) the development of a new analytical method for quantifying the hazardous constituents.[2] Thus, in determining whether a technology is equivalent to the specified technology, EPA carefully evaluates the treatment process, including examining the characteristics of the residuals that are generated, and compares the performance of this alternative treatment process to the specified method of treatment. We also look at any other potential adverse environmental impacts, including releases to air and water. See Chemical Waste Management v. EPA, 976 F.2d 2, 17 (D.C. Cir. 1992), explaining the

[1] Because the Remerc process is situated between the wastewater collection tank and the Shriver filter press, the waste initially being treated by the Remerc system is not actually K106 waste, because there is no point of generation until after the filter press. See section IV of this document for a complete description of Pioneer's treatment system. After the Shriver filter press, the waste is usually low mercury subcategory K106 waste, for which the mercury treatment standard is a TCLP of 0.025 mg/L. Occasionally, the residuals from Remerc treatment are above 260 mg/kg total mercury. In this case, at the point of generation, the waste is high mercury subcategory, which requires RMERC.

[2] See 40 CFR 268.42(b) and the preamble for the Third Third Scheduled Wastes; Final Rule (55 FR 22536, June 1, 1990) for more information.

relevance of assessing releases to media other than land in determining whether treatment is minimizing threats, as required by RCRA section 3004 (m).

III. What Is the Current Treatment Standard for K106 Mercury Wastes?

EPA established treatment standards for K106 waste (wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process used in chlorine production) as part of the LDR Third Third final rule (55 FR 22569, June 1, 1990). In this rule, EPA established two treatment subcategories for all mercury waste codes: a high mercury subcategory for wastes with a total mercury concentration greater than or equal to 260 mg/kg; and a low mercury subcategory for wastes with a total mercury concentration less than 260 mg/kg.

High mercury subcategory K106 wastes are required to be treated by roasting or retorting with recovery of mercury for reuse (''RMERC''). RMERC residues must then meet a numerical mercury treatment standard of 0.20 mg/L TCLP. Low mercury subcategory K106 wastes (that are themselves not RMERC residues) are not subject to a specific treatment technology and must only meet a numerical treatment standard of 0.025 mg/L mercury TCLP.

IV. Analysis of the Pioneer Application

A. The Grounds Presented by Pioneer

1. Description of Pioneer's K106 Waste and the Remerc process

The subject wastes are classified as K106 nonwastewaters, treatment sludges from wastewater systems that are part of the mercury cell process in chlorine production. Pioneer generates between 176 and 244 tons of these K106 wastes per year when manufacturing chlorine and caustic soda. In its application for a DET, Pioneer provides the following description of its Remerc process.[3]

''Mercury containing wastewater from various areas of the St. Gabriel plant is generated at a rate of approximately 65 million gallons per year. This wastewater is collected in an equalization tank. The wastewater is pumped from the equalization tank to a series of treatment tanks where sodium hydrosulfide (NaHS) is added and the pH adjusted to form a mercury sulfide precipitate. The wastewater is then directed to a Lamella settler, where the mercury sulfide particles concentrate toward the bottom while nearly particle-free water flows to the filter (called the sluicing filter) where remaining particles are removed. The wastewater then flows through a carbon tower for final treatment before being discharged to the Mississippi River under the plant's NPDES/LPDES water discharge permit. The entire system consists of tank units connected by a pipe.

''Prior to 1996, the bottoms of the Lamella settler were pumped to a collection tank, as were solids (principally diatomaceous earth filter aid) back-flushed from the sluicing filters. The combined wastewater stream, containing approximately 10–15% solids, was then pumped to a Shriver filter press (a pressure leaf filter) for solids removal. The solids were then removed from the Shriver filter as a wastewater treatment sludge. The sludge generated at the Shriver filter was a high mercury K106 hazardous waste containing approximately 1.5–2% mercury. * *. *.

''In upgrading the wastewater treatment system in 1996, the Remerc system was added between the wastewater collection tank and the Shriver filter press. The combined wastewater from the bottom of the Lamella settler and the back-flushing of the sluicing filters is now pumped to a leach tank, where a counter-current leaching solution removes a large percentage of the mercury. The leach solution then flows to a cementation stage, where metallic mercury is recovered and returned to the manufacturing process. The wastewater containing suspended solids continues to a thickener, which increases the solids content from approximately 2% to 6–10%. This stream then continues through a second leach tank, where more mercury is removed, and a second thickener. The stream then proceeds to a surge tank where NaHS is added to bind any remaining mercury, then to the Shriver filter press for solids removal and washing.''[4] The Shriver filter press sludge is K106 waste.

2. Description of Test Results

As part of its application, Pioneer submitted data on Remerc-treated waste from February 4 to March 31, 1999. Excluding data gathered during a process upset from March 15–18, 1999, the average total mercury content in the Remerc residuals is about 150 mg/kg, with an average TCLP concentration of 0.021 mg/L. Using the BDAT methodology,[5] we find that RMERC residuals could meet a treatment standard of 0.046 mg/L TCLP.[6]

To calculate the mercury recovery rate, we looked at Pioneer's historical data showing the mercury concentrations in the untreated wastes,[7] and we compared these data to data from Remerc-treated waste that were presented in Pioneer's DET application. Pioneer's historical data are from samples taken in 1993, 1994 and 1995, before the insertion of the Remerc process in 1996, and from 1997 when Pioneer had to bypass the Remerc process after it had been installed.[8] The data show that Pioneer's untreated K106 waste is relatively consistent in terms of its total mercury content. The average mercury removal rate of the Remerc process is about 99%. During the worst case scenario (*i.e.*, when the untreated K106 waste had a mercury content of 9100 mg/kg), the Remerc process removes about 98.4% of the mercury.

3. Pioneer's Request for Relief

In its application, Pioneer asserts that its K106 Remerc residual is analogous to the K106 retort residue in that both wastes have similar total mercury and TCLP mercury levels, and both wastes are residues from processes designed to recover mercury for reuse. Furthermore, Pioneer notes that mercury emissions from Remerc to other media, including air and water, are negligible. However, Remerc residues are currently subject to an LDR standard of 0.025 mg/L TCLP, while retort residues have to meet a less stringent mercury TCLP of 0.20 mg/L. Furthermore, Remerc residues that are above 260 mg/kg total mercury are considered high mercury wastes, for which the current treatment standard is retorting, and not Remerc.

Pioneer requests a Hazardous Waste Determination of Equivalent Treatment

[3] See Pioneer's Application for a Determination of Equivalent Treatment, which is in the docket to today's document, for more information on the Remerc process, including a flow diagram.

[4] Mercury sulfide is the most insoluble of the mercury complexes. However, it can become soluble if two conditions are present: the surrounding environment is alkaline, and excess sulfide is present. The washing step at the end of the treatment process removes any excess sulfide from the K106 waste prior to disposal.

[5] BDAT Background Document for Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures and Methodology, October 23, 1991.

[6] See Memo from Josh Lewis, USEPA, to the Record, June 23, 1999 for the calculation of the Remerc residual standard using data submitted by Pioneer.

[7] As explained above, the Remerc process is situated between the wastewater collection tank and the Shriver filter press. Because of this set-up, Pioneer does not generate a K106 waste until the majority of the mercury is already removed from the waste (in contrast, at chlor-alkali facilities with on-site retort units, the K106 waste that will be generated after the filter press will still have all of the mercury in it). Taking this into account, we believe the best way to calculate the mercury recovery rate is to look at historical data showing the mercury concentrations in the untreated K106 wastes, and compare them to the mercury concentrations in the treated waste from the Pioneer DET application.

[8] See the August 11, 1999 letter from Dana Oliver, Pioneer, to Josh Lewis, USEPA for all of Pioneer's untreated K106 waste data.

(DET) that: (1) Recognizes its Remerc process as equivalent to RMERC, so that Remerc can treat high mercury K106 wastes; and (2) subjects Remerc residues to a standard of 0.20 mg/L TCLP, the same as retorting residues. The Remerc residues will continue to be disposed in a subtitle C landfill because they remain a listed hazardous waste.

See Pioneer's Application for Determination of Equivalent Treatment, which can be found in the docket to today's document, for more details on Pioneer's request.

B. How Does Pioneer Satisfy the Criteria?

After careful review of the data and application submitted by Pioneer, we conclude that Pioneer has adequately demonstrated that its Remerc process is an equivalent treatment method to RMERC. We therefore propose to grant Pioneer's petition for the following reasons:

(1) Remerc removes comparable amounts of mercury from its K106 wastes. As mentioned above, Pioneer's Remerc process reduces the mercury content from about 15,000 mg/kg to about 150 mg/kg, which is a removal rate of about 99%. Both the mercury concentration in the untreated K106 and the mercury recovery rate are similar to the information presented in the ''Final Best Demonstrated Available Treatment (BDAT) Background Document for Mercury-Containing Wastes D009, K106, P065, P092, and U151'' (May 1990) and the Third Third final rule preamble (55 *FR* 22570, June 1, 1990). The BDAT Background Document states that K106 generated by sulfide precipitation contains approximately 4.4% mercury on average as mercury sulfide, with a range of 0.5% to 16% mercury. The Third Third final rule preamble states that, based on data from the thermal processing of cinnabar ores and the retorting or roasting of a mixture of K071 and K106 wastes, mercury retorting can recover 98–99% of mercury contained in the feed material.

(2) Remerc residues are consistent with RMERC residues. The Remerc residual's average mercury content of 150 mg/kg and its average TCLP of 0.021 mg/L are consistent with the data from the roasting and retorting of mercury-containing wastes in four processes examined during our BDAT evaluation.[9] The BDAT Background Document presents data from a thermal recovery system that processes mercuric sulfide ores for mercury recovery, a retorter treating K106 hydrazine sludge, a retorter treating a combined K071/K106 waste, and a retorter treating a K106 waste generated by sodium borohydride reduction and filtration. Furthermore, because Remerc residuals consistently have a total mercury content below 260 mg/kg and can achieve a TCLP well below the 0.20 mg/L limit, Remerc is operating in a manner consistent with the four BDAT retort units.

(3) Remerc does not release mercury to other environmental media. With regard to other possible environmental releases of mercury, air emissions from Remerc are negligible, as the entire Remerc system is enclosed and vented to a scrubber system, and the process is nonthermal. Stack sampling conducted in 1999 confirmed that less than 0.033 grams of mercury are released from the scrubber to the air per day.[10] Furthermore, the Remerc system does not appear to adversely affect surrounding water bodies. Total mercury emissions to surrounding water bodies were 18 pounds both in 1995, the last full year before start-up of the Remerc process, and again in 1998, with the Remerc system in place.

(4) Other factors. In addition, Pioneer has also taken advantage of pollution prevention opportunities where possible. For example, the Remerc system uses spent sulfuric acid and hypochlorite solution from the tail gas neutralizer as reagents, which is beneficial use of byproduct materials from the main process.

C. Conditions of the Proposed DET

If we grant this DET, the following conditions would apply: (1) Remerc residuals at Pioneer's facility would have to meet a TCLP of 0.20 mg/L; (2) if Pioneer generates a high mercury subcategory K106 waste, it can be treated using the Remerc process; (3) after treatment to a mercury concentration of 0.20 mg/L TCLP, Pioneer may dispose of the treated K106 wastes in a RCRA subtitle C landfill assuming they meet any other applicable LDR treatment standards; (4) compliance with these standards would not relieve the facility from compliance with any other applicable treatment standards associated with this waste, including other applicable federal, state, or local requirements as specified in the facility's waste analysis plan; and (5) this DET would have no expiration date.

With regard to condition #5, one option we considered was whether to have this DET expire after a certain time period because we are currently reevaluating all of the mercury LDR treatment standards, including the standards for RMERC and other treatment residuals.[11] We do not feel this expiration date is necessary because we will be examining the residuals from all mercury recycling technologies (*e.g.*, RMERC and Remerc). If we change the residual treatment standard for some or all of these technologies, we will address the appropriate standard for Pioneer's Remerc residuals as well.

Dated: September 9, 1999.

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth,

Director, Office of Solid Waste.

[FR Doc. 99–24842 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[9] See the BDAT Background Document, which can be found in the docket supporting today's document, for the complete data sets from the roasting and retorting of these mercury-containing wastes.

[10] See appendix IV of Pioneer's Application for a Determination of Equivalent Treatment, which contains the hypochlorite scrubber stack sampling report.

[11] See our ANPRM for a description of the issues we have with the current standards (64 *FR* 28949, May 28, 1999).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6443–3]

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee; Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee; Notification of Public Advisory Subcommittee Open Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that the Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee will meet on: Wednesday, October 13, 1999 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; Eastern Standard Time (registration starts at 8:30 a.m.) at: Holiday Inn Washington—On The Hill, 415 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001, Ph: (800) 638–1166 or 202/638–1616, Fax: (202) 638–0707.

This is an open meeting and seating is on a first-come basis. During this meeting, the subcommittee may hear progress reports from some of its workgroups, updates and announcements on activities of general interest such as the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, the future of the Subcommittee, key regulations, schedule for the MOBILE6 model, and presentations on the following subjects: toxicity of exhaust from diesel engines, ultra-fine particulate matter in the exhaust from diesel and gasoline-powered mobile sources, and recent developments in diesel after-treatment technology.

The preliminary agenda and draft minutes from the previous meeting are available from the subcommittee's website at:

http://transaq.ce.gatech.edu/epatac

Subcommittee members and interested parties requesting further technical information should contact: Mr. John T. White, Alternate Designated Federal Officer, Assessment and Modeling Division, U.S. EPA, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, Ph: 734/214–4353, Fax: 734/214–4821, email: white.johnt@epa.gov.

Subcommittee members and interested parties requesting administrative or logistics information should contact: Ms. Jennifer Criss, FACA Management Officer, Assessment and Modeling Division, U.S. EPA, 2000 Traverwood Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, FACA Helpline: 734/214–4518, Ph: 734/214–4029, Fax: 734/214–4821, email: criss.jennifer@epa.gov.

Individuals or organizations wishing to provide comments to the subcommittee should submit them to Mr. John T. White, Alternate Designated Officer, at the address above by October 5, 1999.

The Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted oral or written statements.

Margo T. Oge,

Director, Office of Mobile Sources.

[FR Doc. 99–24837 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6444–1]

Science Advisory Board; Emergency Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that the Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC) will conduct a public teleconference meeting on Thursday, October 7, 1999, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. Eastern Time.

The meeting will be coordinated through a conference call connection in room 6450E Ariel Rios North (6th Floor), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The public is encouraged to attend the meeting through a telephonic link, but may attend physically. Additional instructions about how to participate in the conference call can be obtained by calling Ms. Mary Winston at (202) 564–4538, and via e-mail at: winston.mary@epa.gov by noon Tuesday, October 5.

During this meeting the Environmental Engineering Committee plans to: (1) Summarize the Committee's FY99 activities and the Agency's responses, (2) introduce new members, (3) consider potential FY00 activities, and possibly (4) decide which activities to undertake in FY00. The Committee will not be conducting a review on October 7, nor will it be considering any subcommittee reports.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public wishing further information concerning the meeting or wishing to submit written comments should contact Kathleen White Conway, Designated Federal Officer for the Environmental Engineering Committee, Science Advisory Board, (1400A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington DC 20460; telephone (202) 564–4559; and via e-mail at: conway.kathleen@epa.gov. Oral comments will not be taken at this meeting as no reviews are taking place. For this meeting, written comments will be accepted for an additional 15 calendar days following the meeting. Please address such comments to Ms. Conway. There will be opportunity for oral or written comment on issues of interest at formal review meetings planned for later dates (these will be announced in the **Federal Register**, or information can be obtained from Ms. Conway).

Additional information concerning the Science Advisory Board, its structure, function, and composition, may be found on the SAB Website (*http://www.epa.gov/sab*) and in *The Annual Report of the Staff Director* which is available from the SAB Publications Staff at (202) 564–4533 or via fax at (202) 501–0256.

MEETING ACCESS: Individuals requiring special accommodation at this teleconference meeting, including wheelchair access to the conference room, should contact Ms. Winston at least five business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: September 21, 1999.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 99–24924 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6442–6]

Proposed CERCLA Prospective Operator Agreement for the Bofors Nobel Site

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposal of CERCLA Prospective Operator Agreement for the Bofors Nobel Site.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*, as amended, notice is hereby given that EPA proposes to enter into a prospective operator agreement (''POA'') for the Bofors Nobel Site (''the Site'') located in Muskegon, Michigan, that has been executed by Camus Water Technologies LLC (''Camus''). The proposed POA has been submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The proposed POA would resolve certain potential claims of the United States under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, against Camus. Under the proposed POA, Camus would receive access to operate the groundwater treatment plant located at this NPL Site. Camus will treat contaminated groundwater that is extracted as part of the remedial action EPA has selected for the site. Camus may also make treated groundwater available to Sun Chemical of Michigan LLC (''Sun'') and Lomac LLC (''Lomac'') for use as process water. Sun and Lomac are located in the immediate vicinity of the groundwater treatment plant. The proposed POA would protect Camus from CERCLA liability for already existing contamination at the Site as long as Camus does not exacerbate such contamination.

DATES: Comments on the proposed POA must be received by EPA on or before October 25, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the proposed POA should be addressed to Thomas J. Krueger, Office of Regional Counsel (C–14J), U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas J. Krueger, Associate Regional Counsel, at (312) 886–0562. A 30 day period, commencing on the date of publication of this document, is open for comments on the proposed POA. Comments should be sent to the addressee identified in this document. A copy of the proposed POA is available for review at U.S. EPA Region 5, 77

West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please contact Thomas Krueger (312) 886–0562, prior to visiting the Region 5 office.

William E. Muno,

Director, Superfund Division, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 99–24838 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6443–4]

Davis Drum Burial Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Settlement; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 122(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given of a proposed administrative order on consent for a removal action which includes an agreement for recovery of past and future response costs concerning the Davis Drum Burial Site in Shubuta, Clarke County, Mississippi with the following Settling Party: Mr. Ronald U. Davis. The settlement includes a covenant not to sue the settling party pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9607(a). EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Waste Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, 404/562–8887.

Written comments may be submitted to Ms. Batchelor at the above address on or before October 25, 1999.

Dated: September 7, 1999.

Franklin E. Hill,

Chief, Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

[FR Doc. 99–24836 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

Previously Announced Date and Time: Thursday, September, 23, 1999, 10:00 a.m., Meeting Open to the Public

The following items were added to the agenda:

Pending SEC Rulemaking.

Status of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Recommendations.

Date and Time: Thursday, September 30, 1999, at the Conclusion of the Open Meeting

PLACE: 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC.

STATUS: This Meeting Will Be Closed to the Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g, 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, September 30, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, NW, Washington, DC (Ninth Floor).

STATUS: This Meeting Will Be Open to the Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Correction and Approval of Minutes.

Advisory Opinion (1999–20: Equitable Companies, Inc. Political Action Committee (''EQUI–PAC'') and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States by counsel, Evan Migdail.

Proposed Implementation of 2 U.S.C. 439(c): Waiver of State Office Filings.

Administrative Matters.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION: Mr. Ron. Harris, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Mary W. Dove,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–24972 Filed 9–21–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

Notice of Meetings

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2) Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) announces meetings of scientific peer review groups. The subcommittees listed below are part of the Agency's Health Services Research Initial Review Group.

The subcommittee meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, section 10(d) of 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2 and 5 U.S.C., 552b(c)(6). Grant applications are to be reviewed and discussed at these meetings. These discussions are likely to reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications. This information is exempt from mandatory disclosure under the above-cited statutes.

1. *Name of Subcommittee:* Health Research Dissemination and Implementation.

Date: October 18–19, 1999 (Open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. and closed for remainder of the meeting).

Place: Ramada Inn, 1775 Rockville Pike, Georgetown Room, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

2. *Name of Subcommittee:* Health Care Technology & Decision Sciences.

Date: October 22, 1999 (Open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. and closed for remainder of the meeting).

Place: AHCPR Executive Office Center, 6010 Executive Boulevard, 4th Floor Conference Center, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

3. *Name of Subcommittee:* Health Care Quality and Effectiveness Research.

Date: October 25–26, 1999 (Open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. and closed for remainder of the meeting).

Place: AHCPR Executive Office Center, 6010 Executive Boulevard, 4th Floor Conference Center, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

4. *Name of Subcommittee:* Health Systems Research, October 28–29, 1999 (Open from 8:00 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. and closed for remainder of the meeting); Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Conference Center, Potomac Room, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Contact Person: Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members or minutes of the meetings should contact Ms. Jenny Griffith, Committee Management Officer, Office of Research Review, Education and Policy, AHCPR, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Suite 400, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone (301) 594–1847.

Agenda items for these meetings are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

John M. Eisenberg,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 99–24722 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–90–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[INFO–99–41]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639–7090.

Comments Are Invited on

(a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (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 through the use of automated collection techniques for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Collaborative US–Mexico Border Diabetes Prevention and Control Project—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)—The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), El Paso field office, and the United States-Mexico Border Health Association (USMBHA) in collaboration with the United States/Mexico Border Diabetes Prevention and Control Project Work Group (USMBDPCP) is requesting funds for a binational diabetes prevention and control project on the United States-Mexico border that begins with an evaluation of the burden of diabetes on the border (Phase 1) and expands into a program implementation (Phase 2), using the results from Phase 1. This proposed project is responding to President Clinton's Initiative on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, as well as the Mexican Secretariat Adult and Elderly Health Program strategy in which diabetes is a national health priority. Diabetes has also been declared a binational border priority by the USMBHA General Assembly in a resolution to develop diabetes control infrastructure on the border.

The purpose of the project is to diminish the impact of diabetes on the border population by conducting activities in two related and chronological phases (prevalence study and intervention program). Phase 1 will assess the prevalence of diabetes, related behavioral risk factors, and assess the health services for the border population. The information collected through this household survey will serve as a guide for the development of diabetes education and training activities in Phase 2. These programs will be culturally appropriate and will include the participation of community health workers (promotores) and primary healthcare providers. Initial planning and promotional activities needed for Phase 2 will take place concurrent with Phase 1.

Activities for years two through five will include implementation of community interventions, capacity building, and program evaluation. The household survey will be repeated in the fifth year of the project.

The PAHO/USMBHA and the USMBDPCP Work Group have obtained considerable financial support for this proposed project. The total cost to CDC is estimated at: $735,630.

Respondents	Number. of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Average burden of response (hours)	Total burden (hours)
Individual within Household	3,770	1	0.40	1508

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Nancy Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 99–24784 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99N–4006]

Beecham Laboratories et al.; Withdrawal of Approval of 44 Abbreviated New Drug Applications

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is withdrawing approval of 44 abbreviated new drug applications (ANDA's). The holders of the applications notified the agency in writing that the drug products were no longer marketed and requested that the approval of the applications be withdrawn.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Olivia A. Pritzlaff, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (HFD–7), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–594–2041.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The holders of the applications listed in the table in this document have informed FDA that these drug products are no longer marketed and have requested that FDA withdraw approval of the applications. The applicants have also, by their request, waived their opportunity for a hearing.

ANDA No.	Drug	Applicant
60–680	Ampicillin for Oral Suspension, 125 milligrams (mg)/5 milliliters (mL) and 250 mg/5 mL.	Beecham Laboratories, 1 Franklin Plaza, P.O. Box 7929, Philadelphia, PA 19101–7929.
60–922	Neomycin Sulfate-Hydrocortisone Topical Ointment.	Teva Pharmaceuticals, USA, 1510 Delp Dr., Kulpsville, PA 19443.
61–598	Ampicillin Trihydrate Capsules USP, 250 mg and 500 mg.	Pharmacia & Upjohn, 7000 Portage Rd., Kalamazoo, MI 49001–0199.
61–599	Ampicillin Trihydrate for Oral Suspension USP, 125 mg/5 mL and 250 mg/5 mL.	Do.
61–934	Sterile Ampicillin Sodium USP.	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543–4000.
61–935	Penicillin G Sodium for Injection USP, 5,000,000 units per vial.	Do.
62–425	Bacitracin-Polymyxin B Sulfate-Neomycin Sulfate Topical Ointment.	Blistex Inc., 1800 Swift Dr., Oak Brook, IL 60532–1574.
62–595	Neomycin Sulfate-Triamcinolone Acetonide Cream.	Pharmaderm, Division of Altana Inc., 60 Baylis Rd., Melville, NY 11747.
62–600	Neomycin Sulfate-Triamcinolone Acetonide Cream.	E. Fougers & Co., Division of Altana Inc., 60 Baylis Rd., Melville, NY 11747.
62–608	Neomycin Sulfate-Tramcinolone Acetonide Ointment.	Do.
62–609	Neomycin B Sulfate and Triamcinolone Acetonide Ointment.	Savage Laboratories, Inc., Division of Altana Inc., 60 Baylis Rd., Melville, NY 11747.
71–497	Anticoagulant Citrate Dextrose Solution USP.	Miles, Inc., 800 Dwight Way, Berkeley, CA 94701–1986.
72–374	PORTALAC (Lactulose Solution USP) 10 g/15 mL.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 901 Sawyer Rd., Marietta, GA 30062.
80–414	Lidocaine Hydrochloride Injection USP, 1% and 2%.	Miles, Inc.
80–415	Procaine Hydrochloride Injection USP, 1% and 2%.	Do.
80–570	Cyanocobalamin Injection USP, 1,000 micrograms (mcg)/mL.	Savage Laboratories, Inc.
80–982	Ergocalciferol Capsules USP.	Pharmacia & Upjohn.
81–274	Hydrocortisone Acetate Cream 1%.	Able Laboratories Inc., 6 Hollywood Ct., South Plainfield, NJ 07080.
84–059	Hydrocortisone Cream 1%	G&W Laboratories, Inc., 111 Coolidge St., South Plainfield, NJ 07080–3895.
84–438	Meprobamate Tablets USP, 400 mg.	Pharmavite Corp., 15451 San Fernando Mission Blvd., P.O. Box 9606, Mission Hills, CA 91346–9606.
84–463	Ethchlorvynol Capsules USP, 100, 200, 500, and 750 mg.	Banner Gelatine Products Corp., 4125 Premier Dr., P.O. Box 2210, High Point, NC 27261–2210.
84–573	DERMACORT (Hydrocortisone Lotion USP) 0.5%.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
84–662	Prednisone Tablets USP, 5 mg.	Pharmavite Corp.
84–663	Reserpine Tablets USP, 0.25 mg.	Do.
84–664	Prednisolone Tablets USP, 5 mg.	Do.
84–693	Prophoxyphene Hydrochloride Capsules USP, 32 mg and 65 mg.	Do.
84–707	Triamcinolone Tablets, 8 mg.	Roxane Laboratories, Inc., P.O. 16532, Columbus, OH 43216–6532.
84–709	Triamcinolone Tablets, 4 mg.	Do.
84–991	DEXONE (Dexamethasone Tablets USP) 0.5 mg.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
84–992	DEXONE (Dexamethasone Tablets USP) 4 mg.	Do.
84–993	DEXONE (Dexamethasone Tablets USP) 0.75 mg.	Do.
85–024	Triproldine Hydrochloride and Pseudophedrine Hydrochloride Tablets, 2.5 mg/60 mg.	MD Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 3501 W. Garry Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92704.
85–134	Acetaminophen Tablets, 325 mg and Oxycodone/Acetaminophen Tablets (Oxycodone Hydrochloride 4.5 mg, Oxycodone Terephthalate 0.38 mg, Acetaminophen 325 mg).	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Pharmaceutical Group, P.O. Box 4755, Syracuse, NY 13221–4755.
85–685	PROVAL #3 (Acetaminophen and Codeine Phosphate) Capsules, 325 mg/30 mg.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
85–893	UNIPRES (Reserpine, Hydralazine Hydrochloride, and Hydrochlorothiazine) Tablets (peach) 0.1/25/15 mg.	Do.
85–999	ORASONE (Prednisone Tablets USP) 50 mg.	Do.
86–296	Folic Acid 1 mg.	Vintage Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 3241 Woodpark Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28206.
86–462	DERMACORT (Hydrocortisone Lotion USP) 1%.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
87–213	Hydralazine Hydrochloride and Hydrochlorothiazide Capsules, 50 mg/50 mg.	Do.
87–228	Chloroquine Phosphate Tablets.	MD Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
87–566	Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride Tablets, 4 mg.	Do.
87–608	Hydralazine Hydrochloride and Hydrochlorothiazide Capsules 25 mg/25 mg.	Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
88–376	Reserpine, Hydralazine Hydrochloride, and Hydrochlorothiazide Tablets USP, 0.1 mg/25 mg/15 mg.	Do.
89–913	Triamcinolone Acetonide Ointment USP, 0.5%.	Alpharma, U.S. Pharmaceuticals Division, 333 Cassell Dr., suite 3500, Baltimore, MD 21224.

Therefore, under section 505(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(e)) and under authority delegated to the Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (21 CFR 5.82), approval of the applications listed in the table in this document, and all amendments and supplements thereto, is hereby withdrawn, effective September 23, 1999.

Dated: September 8, 1999.

Janet Woodcock

Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

[FR Doc. 99–24720 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

Workshop on Standards for Inactivation and Clearance of Infectious Agents in the Manufacture of Plasma Derivatives from Nonhuman Sources for Human Injectable Use; Public Workshop

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public workshop.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing a public workshop entitled ''Standards for Inactivation and Clearance of Infectious Agents in the Manufacture of Plasma Derivatives from Nonhuman Sources for Human Injectable Use.'' The purpose of the public workshop is to discuss whether infectious agent inactivation and clearance steps should become standard industry practice in the manufacture of human injectable products from nonhuman source plasma.

Date and Time: The public workshop will be held on Monday, October 25, 1999, from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Location: The public workshop will be held at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), NIH Clinical Center, Bldg. 10, Jack Masur Auditorium, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD.

Contact:

For information regarding the public workshop and registration: Therese Burke, Laurel Consulting Group, 1815 Fort Meyer Dr., suite 300, Arlington, VA 22209, 703–351–7676, FAX 703–528–0716, e-mail: tburke@lcgnet.com.

For information regarding this document: Nathaniel L. Geary, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) (HFM–17), Food and Drug Administration, 1401 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–1448, 301–827–6210, FAX 301–594–1944.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

FDA is considering the requirement of inclusion of steps for the inactivation and clearance of infectious agents in the manufacture of products from nonhuman source plasma. This is an effort to level the regulatory requirements for all plasma derivatives regardless of their source and to continue to ensure high levels of safety for injectable blood products.

Many plasma derivatives represent product lines that are of critical use to a limited number of patients. Some of these products are used chronically, some acutely. For those products that utilize human plasma as a raw material, standards have been set that require inactivation procedures to be included in the manufacturing process. The risk of plasma derivatives manufactured from nonhuman raw materials has been more difficult to define. With the development of gene therapy, somatic cell therapy, and xenotransplantation, concerns are growing regarding the effect of xenobiotics on patients. Concerns have also been expressed about the use of plasma derivatives manufactured from nonhuman source plasma.

In an effort to address the needs of patients to have safe and effective blood products and to set realistic requirements for blood derivative manufacturers, FDA is sponsoring a public workshop to discuss these issues. Specifically, blood products manufactured from equine (horse), lapine (rabbit), ovine (sheep), caprine (goat), and porcine (pig) plasma and formulated into injectable products will be discussed.

Registration: Mail or fax registration information (including name, title, firm name, address, telephone, and fax number) to Therese Burke (address above) by Friday, October 8, 1999. Onsite registration will be done on a space available basis on the day of the public workshop, beginning at 7:30 a.m. There is no registration fee for the public workshop. Space is limited, therefore, interested parties are encouraged to register early.

If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact Therese Burke at least 7 days in advance.

Transcripts: Transcripts of the meeting may be requested in writing from the Freedom of Information Office (HFI–35), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, rm. 12A–16, Rockville, MD 20857, approximately 15 working days after the meeting at a cost of 10 cents per page. The meeting transcript will be available on CBER's website at ''http://www.fda.gov/cber/minutes/workshop-min.htm''.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

William K. Hubbard,

Senior Associate Commissioner for Policy, Planning, and Legislation.

[FR Doc. 99–24721 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request the NIH Consultant Information File System

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Center for Scientific Review (CSR), 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 May 24, 1999, page 28001 (Volume 64, Number 99) 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, and 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: The NIH Consultant Information File System.

Type of Information Collection Request: Extension.

Form Number: OMB 0925–0358 (expiration 10/31/99) NIH 2668–1; 2668–3.

Need and Use of Information Collection: This system directly supports the recruitment and appointment of scientific experts. These experts provide evaluative advice on the merit and program relevance of the research grant applications and research contract proposals submitted to the NIH. The primary objective of this system is to support the NIH Peer Review system, but other PHS review administrative staff use the system to identify experts to support their advisory committees.

Frequency of Response: Intake established record on file, candidate can

initiate the updating of their information at any time, formal information update requested every 24 months.

Affected Public: Individuals or household; Not-for-profit institutions; business or other for-profit; Federal Government.

Type of Respondents: Adult scientific professionals, Individuals or household.

The annual reporting burden is as follows:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 9,741;

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1;

Average Burden Hours Per Response: 0.308; and

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours Requested: 2,998.

The estimated annualized cost to respondents is $148,665 (using a $55 physician/professor hourly wage rate). There are not Capital Costs, Operating Costs, or Maintenance Costs to report.

Request for Comments

Written comments and/or suggestions from the public and affected agencies are invited on one or more of the following points: (1) 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) 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) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) Ways to 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, DC 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 CAPT Edward C. Farley, USPHS, Project Clearance Liaison Officer, CSR, NIH, Rockledge II Building, Room 2216, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892–7740, or call non-toll-free number (301) 435–0601 or E-mail your request, including your address to: farleye@csr.nih.gov

Comments Due Date

Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received on or before October 25, 1999.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Chris Wisdom,

Executive Officer, CSR.

[FR Doc. 99–24723 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Research on Minority Health.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: Advisory Committee on Research on Minority Health.

Date: September 24, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to adjournment.

Agenda: Agenda items include: (1) a report by the Associate Director, ORMH; (2) FY '99 minority health initiatives; (3) review of the ORMH research and training portfolio; and (4) other business of the Committee.

Place: Holiday Inn, Bethesda, Washington Room, 8120 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Jean L. Flagg-Newton, PHD, Special Assistant to the Associate Director, Office of Research on Minority Health, National Institutes of Health, Building 1, Room 256, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 402–2518.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.14, Intramural Research Training Award; 93.187, Undergraduate Scholarship Program for Individuals from Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.22, Clinical Research Loan Repayment Program from Individuals for Disadvantaged Backgrounds; 93.232, Loan Repayment Program for Research Generally; 93.39, Academic Research Enhancement Award; 93.936; NIH Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Research Loan Repayment Program, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 16, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringrield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24735 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Complementary & Alternative Medicine; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patnetable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: September 29–30, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda Ramada, 8400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: John C. Chah, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, National Institues of Health, NCCAM, Building 31, Room 5B50, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–4334, johnc@od.nih.gov.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24732 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Complementary & Alternative Medicine; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

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

Name of Committee: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine Special Emphasis Panel

Date: September 28, 1999.

Time: 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate cooperative agreement applications.

Place: 9000 Rockville Pike, Bldg. 31, Room 5B50, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Eugene G. Hayunga, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, National Institutes of Health, NCCAM, Building 31, Room 5B50, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–2014, hayungae@od.nih.gov.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24733 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Sleep Disorders Research Advisory Board.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: Sleep Disorders Research Advisory Board.

Date: November 4, 1999.

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To discuss sleep research education priorities and programs.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20982.

Contact Person: James P. Kiley, PHD., Director, National Center on Sleep Disorders Research, National Heart Lung, and Blood Institute, NIH, Rockledge Building II, Room 10038, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301/435–0199.

(Cataglogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.233, National Center for Sleep Disorders Research; 93.837, Heart and Vascular Diseases Reseasrch; 93.838; Lung Diseases Research; 93.839, Blood Diseases and Resources Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 16, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24731 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; 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.

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

Name of Committee: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Special Emphasis Panel Genetics of Coronary Artery Disease in Alaskan Natives (GOCADAN).

Date: October 8, 1999.

Time: 11:00 AM TO 2:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4212, Bethesda, MD 20817, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Valerie L. Prenger, PHD, Health Science Administrator, NIH, NLBI, DEA, Review Branch, Rockledge Center II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Suite 7198, Bethesda, MD 20892–7924, (301) 435–0297.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of Committee: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Special Emphasis Panel Cardiovascular Benefits of Soy Phytoestrogens.

Date: October 19–20, 1999.

Time: 6:00 pm to 10:00 am.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Gaithersburg Hilton, 620 Perry Parkway, Gaithersburg, MD 20877.

Contact Person: Anthony M. Coelho, PHD, Leader, Clinical Studies SRG, NIH, NHLBI, DEA, Review Branch, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 7194, Bethesda, MD 20892–7924, (301) 435–0288.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.233, National Center for Sleep Disorders Research; 93.837, Heart and Vascular Diseases Research; 93.838, Lung Diseases Research; 93.839, Blood Diseases and Resources Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24734 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

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

Name of Committee: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Initial Review Group Clinical and Treatment Subcommittee.

Date: October 28–29, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Holiday Inn, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Elsie Taylor, MS, Scientific Review Administrator, Extramural Project Review Branch, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Suite 409, 6000 Executive Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892–7003, 301–443–9787, etaylor@niaaa.nih.gov.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.271, Alcohol Research Career Development Awards for Scientists and Clinicians; 93.272, Alcohol National Research Service Awards for Research Training; 93.273, Alcohol Research Programs; 93.891, Alcohol Research Center Grants, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24724 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–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.

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

Name of Committee: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: October 7–8, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

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

Contact Person: Robert H. Stretch, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 6150, MSC 9608, Bethesda, MD 20892–9608, 301–443–4728.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel.

Date: November 3–5, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: One Washington Circle, 1 Washington Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Contact Person: Lawrence E. Chaitkin, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 6138, MSC 9606, Bethesda, MD 20892–9606, 301–443–6470.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.242, Mental Health Research Grants; 93.281, Scientist Development Award, Scientist Development Award for Clinicians, and Research Scientist Award; 93.282, Mental Health National Research Service Awards for Research Training, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24725 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

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

Name of Committee: National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Special Emphasis Panel Analytical Chemistry Evaluation.

Date: October 7, 1999

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate contract proposals.

Place: Holiday Inn Bethesda, Connecticut Room, 8120 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892–7610.

Contact Person: Vassil S. Georgiev, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Scientific Review Program, Division of Extramural Activities, NIAID, NIH, Room 2217, 6700–B Rockledge Drive, MSC, 7610, Bethesda, MD 20892–7610, 301–496–2550.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.855, Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation Research; 93.856, Microbiology, and Infectious Diseases Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy, NIH.

[FR Doc. 99–24726 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; 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.

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

Name of Committee: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Special Emphasis Panel SuperFund Basic Research Program (Panel-1, RFA 99–001).

Date: October 17–20, 1999.

Time: 7:30 PM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Sheraton Imperial Hotel and Convention Center, 4700 Emperor Boulevard, Durham, NC 27703.

Contact Person: David P. Brown, MPH, Scientific Review Administrator, Nat'l Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, (919) 541–4964.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Special Emphasis Panel SuperFund Basic Research Program (Panel-3, RFA 99–001).

Date: October 24–27, 1999.

Time: 7:30 PM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Sheraton Imperial Hotel and Convention Center, 4700 Emperor Boulevard, Durham, NC 27703.

Contact Person: David P. Brown, MPH, Scientific Review Administrator, Nat'l Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, (919) 541–4964.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.113, Biological Response to Environmental Health Hazards; 93.114, Applied Toxicological Research and Testing; 93.115, Biometry and Risk Estimation—Health Risks from Environmental Exposures; 93.142, NIEHS Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training; 93.143, NIEHS Superfund Hazardous Substances—Basic Research and Education; 93.894, Resources and Manpower Development in the Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24727 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

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

Name of Committee: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Special Emphasis Panel Environmental Justice: Partnerships for Communication (RFA 99–005).

Date: October 12–14, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Hawthorn Suites Hotel, 300 Meredith Drive, Durham, NC 27713.

Contact Person: J. Patrick Mastin, PhD, Scientific Review Administrator, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233 MD EC–24, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, (919) 541–1446.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.113, Biological Response to Environmental Health Hazards; 93.114, Applied Toxicological Research and Testing; 93.115, Biometry and Risk Estimation—Health Risks from Environmental Exposures; 93.142, NIEHS Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training; 93.143, NIEHS Superfund Hazardous Substances—Basic Research and Education; 93.894, Resources and Manpower Development in the Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS).

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24728 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research; 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.

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

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 99–C3, Site Visit Review.

Date: September 20–21, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate contract proposals.

Place: Marriott Pooks Hill, 5151 Pooks Hill Road, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: H. George Hausch, PhD, Chief, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 99–03, P01 Review.

Date: October 14–15, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda Marriott Hotel, 5151 Pooks Hill Road, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Philip Washko, PhD, DMD, Scientific Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 00–04, P01 Review.

Date: November 3, 1999.

Time: 1:30 PM to 3:30 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: 45 Natcher Bldg, Rm 5As.25u, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Yasaman Shirazi, PhD, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Res., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 00–12, R44 Review.

Date: November 5, 1999.

Time: 1:00 PM to 2:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Philip Washko, PhD, DMD, Scientific Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm 4AN44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 00–09, R44 Review.

Date: November 11, 1999.

Time: 11:00 AM to 12:30 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Philip Washko, PhD, DMD, Scientific Review Administrator, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Dental Research Special Emphasis Panel 00–02, P01 Review.

Date: November 18–19, 1999.

Time: 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Marriott Pooks Hill, 5151 Pooks Hill Road, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Yasaman Shirazi, PhD, 4500 Center Drive, Natcher Building, Rm. 4AN44F, National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Res., Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 594–2372.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.121, Oral Diseases and Disorders Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS).

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Officer of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24730 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; 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.

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

Name of Committee: Surgery, Radiology and Bioengineering Initial Review Group Surgery and Bioengineering Study Section.
Date: October 4–5, 1999.
Time: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Chevy Chase Holiday Inn, 5520 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
Contact Person: Teresa Nesbitt, DVM, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5118, MSC 7854, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1172.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel.
Date: October 4, 1999.
Time: 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm.
Agenda: to review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).
Contact Person: Lee Rosen, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5116, MSC 7854, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1171.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel.
Date: October 5, 1999.
Time: 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: NIH, Rockledge 2, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).
Contact Person: Anita Corman Weinblatt, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3110, MSC 7778, Bethesda, MD 20892 (301) 435–1124.

Name of Committee: Oncological Sciences Initial Review Group Pathology B Study Section.
Date: October 6–8, 1999.
Time: 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Georgetown Holiday Inn, Kaleidoscope Room, 2101 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20007.
Contact Person: Martin L. Padarathsingh, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4146, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1717.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel.
Date: October 6–7, 1999.
Time: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: The Governor's House Hotel, 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Contact Person: Daniel R. Kenshalo, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Integrative, Functional & Cognitive Neuroscience, & Cognitive Neuroscience Study Section 4, Center For Scientific Review, National Institutes Of Health, 6701 Rockledge Dr., Room 5176, MSC 7844, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1255.

Name of Committee: Cell Development and Function Initial Review Group Cell Development and Function 4.
Date: October 6–7, 1999.
Time: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Sheraton Reston Hotel, 11810 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20191.
Contact Person: Marcia Steinberg, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5140, MSC 7840, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1023.

Name of Committee: Cell Development and Function Initial Review Group Cell Development Function 2.
Date: October 7–8, 1999.
Time: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Gaithersburg Hilton Hotel, 620 Perry Parkway, Gaithersburg, MD 20877.
Contact Person: Ramesh K.Nayak, PHD, Scientific Review Administrator, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5146, MSC 7840, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1026.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine, 93.306; 93.33, Clinical Research, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: September 15, 1999.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–24729 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[OR–958–1820–01, GP9–0215; OR–53642]

Public Land Order No. 7412; Withdrawal for Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern; Oregon

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This order withdraws 12,426.43 acres from surface entry and mining for a period of 20 years to protect the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The land has been and will remain open to mineral leasing. An additional 40 acres of non-Federal land, if acquired by the United States, would become subject to the withdrawal.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael L. Barnes, BLM Oregon/Washington State Office, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208–2965, 503–952–6155.

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. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described public land is hereby withdrawn from surface entry and mining under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch 2 (1994)), but not the mineral leasing laws, to protect the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Willamette Meridian

T. 26 S., R. 44 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 3 to 6, inclusive, lots 11 to 15, inclusive, and S½;
Sec. 2, lots 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16, NE¼SW¼, S½NW¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 3, S½NE¼SE¼ and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼ and S½;
Secs. 11 to 14, inclusive;
Sec. 15, NE¼, NE¼NW¼, E½SE¼NW¼, NE¼SE¼, N½NW¼SE¼, and NE¼SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 23, NE¼, E½NW¼, E½W½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, E½NW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼, and SW¼SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, N½, N½SW¼, N½SW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 25, NE¼, E½NW¼, and E½NW¼NW¼.

T. 26 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W½NW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼NE¼, S½SE¼NE¼, E½W½, and SE¼;

Sec. 8, SE¼NE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼NE¼, S½SE¼NE¼, W½SW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼NW¼, W½NE¼SW¼, SE¼NE¼SW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 9, NE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼NE¼, S½NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, SW¼NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and S½;
Sec. 10, W½SW¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼NE¼, SW¼SE¼NE¼, W½NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and S½;
Sec. 15, NW¼NE¼NE¼, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼NW¼, and N½SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 16, N½, SW¼, N½NW¼SE¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼, W½SW¼SE¼, and SE¼SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E½W½, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E½, and E½W½;
Sec. 20;
Sec. 21, NW¼NE¼, N½SW¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, W½, and W½NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 29, NW¼NE¼, NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, and 7, and E½NE¼.

The area described contains 12,426.43 acres in Malheur County.

2. The following described non-Federal land is located within the Leslie Gulch Area of Critical Environmental Concern. In the event this land returns to public ownership, it will become subject to the terms and conditions of this withdrawal:

Willamette Meridian

T. 26 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 18, SW¼SE¼.

The area described contains 40 acres in Malheur County.

3. The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of those public land laws governing the use of the land under lease, license, or permit, or governing the disposal of their mineral or vegetative resources other than the mining laws.

4. This withdrawal will expire 20 years from the effective date of this order unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f)(1994), the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be extended.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 99–24904 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ–010–99–1050–01; AZA–30909]

Application for Conveyance of Land, Coconino County, Arizona

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior

ACTION: Notice of Realty Action.

SUMMARY: The following described public lands located adjacent to Badger Creek Subdivision in House Rock Valley, Coconino County, Arizona, have been examined and found suitable for classification for conveyance pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended by the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Amendment Act of 1988.

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 39 N., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 7, E½S½N½E½SE¼SE¼SE¼SW¼; E½W½S½N½E½SE¼SE¼SE¼SW¼; E½W½S½E½SE¼SE¼SE¼SW¼; E½S½N½E½SE¼SE¼SE¼SW¼.

Containing .697 acre, more or less.

Coconino County has made application for the above described public lands for residential solid waste collection purposes. The lands are not needed for Federal purposes. Conveyance would be in the public interest and is consistent with the Arizona Strip District Resource Management Plan, dated January 1992. Conveyancewould be in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4371) and any other Federal and State laws and regulations applicable to the collection of solid wastes and hazardous substances.

Publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, will segregate and make the lands unavailable to all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the general mining and mineral leasing laws, except for conveyance under the R&PP Act, as amended. Segregation shall terminate upon publication in the **Federal Register** of an opening order or upon issuance of a patent or deed, which ever occurs first.

CLASSIFICATION COMMENTS: Interested parties may submit comments involving the suitability of the land for solid waste collection. Comments on the classification are restricted to whether the land is physically suited for solid waste collection, whether the use will maximize the future use or uses of the land, whether the use is consistent with local planning and zoning, or if the use is consistent with State and Federal programs.

APPLICATION COMMENTS: Interested parties may submit comments regarding the specific use proposed in the application and plan of development, whether the BLM followed proper administrative procedures in reaching the decision, or any other factor not directly related to the suitability of the land for solid waste disposal.

DATES: For a period of 45 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**, interested parties may submit comments to the Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip Field Office, 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, UT 84790. In the absence of any objections, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurie Ford, Realty Specialist, Arizona Strip Field Office, 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, UT 84790, phone (435) 688–3271.

Dated: September 13, 1999.

Roger G. Taylor,

Arizona Strip Field Manager.

[FR Doc. 99–24820 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–32–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NM–070–1430–01; NMNM102473]

Notice of Realty Action: Notice of Termination of Recreation and Public Purpose Classification and Opening Order and Direct Sale of Public Land, New Mexico

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The notice terminates Recreation and Public Purpose Classification NMNM030132 in its entirety and opens the land to entry for direct sale pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713).

DATES: *Effective Date:* Termination of the Classification is effective upon publication of notice. The land will be open to entry at 9:00 a.m. on November 8, 1999.

Comment Dates: All comments must be received by November 8, 1999. Interested parties may submit comments regarding the proposed direct sale/conveyance or classification of the land to the Bureau of Land Management. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by

the Bureau of Land Management, Farmington Field Manager, 1235 LaPlata Highway, Farmington, NM 87401, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any adverse comments, this realty action becomes the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information related to this action, including the environmental assessment, is available for review at the Bureau of Land Management, Farmington Field Office, 1235 LaPlata Highway, Farmington, NM 87401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Recreation & Public Purpose Patent, 1215015, was issued on December 6, 1960 to the San Juan County and the lands will be conveyed back to the United States prior to the direct sale. The public lands have been found suitable for disposal for direct sale and will be sold to San Juan County pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA, at no less than fair market value. The land is described as follows:

New Mexico Principal Meridian

T. 29 N., R. 12 W.,

Sec. 38, lots 24 to 30, inclusive.

Containing 30.58 acres more or less.

The sale will be for the purpose of making the use of this land more compatible with the existing fairgrounds and racing track. The disposal is deemed necessary to allow the County consistent use of the property. The disposal is consistent with the Bureau's planning efforts, State and local government programs, and applicable regulations. The land has been examined and is suitable for disposal by direct sale pursuant to Section 203 of the FLPMA of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713). The direct sale will be subject to:

1. A reservation to the United States of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to mine and to remove the minerals, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be incorporated in the document of conveyance.

3. Subject to such rights for pipeline purposes as the El Paso Natural Gas Company may have under Section 28 of the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437) as amended by the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674).

4. Subject to reservation for a Federal Aid Highway under the Act of November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212).

Publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** will terminate the R&PP Classification and open the land to entry for direct sale and segregate the public land from appropriation under the public land laws including the mining laws but not the mineral leasing laws. This segregation will terminate upon the issuance of a conveyance document, 270 days from date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or upon publication of a Notice of Termination, whichever occurs first.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Lee Otteni,

Field Manger.

[FR Doc. 99–24844 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–FB–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–424]

Certain Cigarettes and Packaging Thereof; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on August 17, 1999, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., 1500 Brown & Williamson Tower, Louisville, Kentucky 40202. A supplement to the complaint was filed on September 8, 1999. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain cigarettes and packaging thereof by reason of (a) infringement of U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 118,372, 311,961, 335,113, 366,744, 404,302, 508,538, 747,482, 747,490, 2,055,297, 2,174,493, and 2,218,589, (b) unfair competition under the Lanham Act, (c) improper importation of products under the Lanham Act, and (d) dilution of the registered trademarks. The complaint further alleges that there exists an industry in the United States with respect to the asserted trademarks. The complaint further alleges that the threat or effect of the proposed respondents' unfair acts is to destroy or substantially injure that domestic industry.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after a hearing, issue a permanent general exclusion order and permanent cease and desist orders.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is 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, S.W., Room 112, Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Smith R. Brittingham IV, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202–205–2576. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*).

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (1999).

Scope of Investigation

Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on September 16, 1999, *ordered that*

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine:

(a) Whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cigarettes and packaging thereof by reason of infringement of U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 118,372, 311,961, 335,113, 366,744, 404,302, 508,538, 747,482, 747,490, 2,055,297, 2,174,493, or 2,218,589, and whether there exists an industry in the United States as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337; and

(b) Whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(A) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain cigarettes and packaging thereof by reason of (I) dilution of U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 118,372, 311,961, 335,113, 366,744, 404,302, 508,538, 747,482, 747,490, 2,055,297, 2,174,493, or 2,218,589, and (ii) false representation of source, or (iii) false

advertising, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States.

(2) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., 1500 Brown & Williamson Tower, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.

(b) The respondents are the following companies alleged to be in violation of section 337, and are the parties upon which the complaint is to be served:

Allstate Cigarette Distributers, Inc., 6795 N.W. 87th Avenue, Miami, FL 33178

Prestige Storage & Distribution, Inc., 3400 McIntosh Road, A–3, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

R.E. Tobacco Sales, Inc., 782 N.W. 42nd Avenue #534, Miami, FL 33126

Dood Enterprises, Inc., 830 S. Hill Street #850, Los Angeles, CA 90014

(c) Smith R. Brittingham IV, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Room 401–M, Washington, D.C. 20436, who shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(3) For the investigation so instituted, the Honorable Debra Morriss is designated as the presiding administrative law judge.

Responses to the complaint and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondents in accordance with section 210.13 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d) and 210.13(a) of the Commission's Rules, such responses will be considered by the Commission if received not later than 20 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting responses to the complaint will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of a respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint and this notice, and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and this notice and to enter both an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of a limited exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against such respondent.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 17, 1999.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24716 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation 332–407]

Foundry Coke: a Review of the Industries in the United States and China

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation and scheduling of public hearing.

SUMMARY: Following receipt of a request on August 25, 1999, from the Committee on Ways and Means of the US House of Representatives (the Committee), the Commission instituted investigation No. 332–407, Foundry Coke: A Review of the Industries in the United States and China, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 15, 1999.

As requested by the Committee, the Commission will review the foundry coke industries in the United States and China and provide information for the most recent five-year period, to the extent possible, regarding the following:

(1) Production, consumption, and trade trends;

(2) Prices;

(3) Significant developments in foundry coke market practices such as coke quality specifications, cost recovery, pricing policies, and by-product valuation;

(4) Market factors affecting the availability of foundry coke and purchasing decisions by coke-consuming industries;

(5) Costs related to compliance with environmental laws and policies;

(6) Transportation costs to U.S. markets for Chinese and domestic foundry coke; and

(7) Other significant factors as may be identified during the study.

As requested by the Committee, the Commission will transmit its report to the Committee no later than August 25, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information may be obtained from Edmund Cappuccilli, Project Leader (202–205–3368), or Christopher Robinson, Deputy Project Leader (202–205–2334), Office of Industries, US International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, 20436. For information on the legal aspects of this investigation, contact William Gearhart of the Office of the General Counsel (202–205–3091). Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

PUBLIC HEARING: A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held at the US International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on February 29, 2000. All persons shall have the right to appear, by counsel or in person, to present information and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, no later than 5:15 p.m., February 1, 2000. Any prehearing briefs (original and 14 copies) should be filed not later than 5:15 p.m., February 15, 2000; the deadline for filing posthearing briefs or statements is 5:15 p.m., March 14, 2000. In the event that, as of the close of business on February 1, 2000, no witnesses are scheduled to appear at the hearing, the hearing will be canceled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or non-participant may call the Secretary of the Commission (202–205–1806) after February 7, 2000, to determine whether the hearing will be held.

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS: In lieu of or in addition to participating in the hearing, interested parties are invited to submit written statements concerning the matters to be addressed by the Commission in its report on this investigation. Commercial or financial information that a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked ''Confidential Business Information'' at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of section § 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission for inspection by interested parties. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements relating to the Commission's report should be submitted to the Commission at the earliest practical date and should be received no later than the close of business on March 14, 2000. All submissions should be addressed to the

Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

Issued: September 16, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24715 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA–384 (Review)]

Nitrile Rubber From Japan

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) (the Act), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on nitrile rubber from Japan would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on April 1, 1999 (64 FR 15788, April 1, 1999) and determined on July 2, 1999 that it would conduct an expedited review (64 FR 38475, July 16, 1999).

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on September 10, 1999. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3233 (September 1999), entitled Nitrile Rubber from Japan: Investigation No. 731–TA–384 (Review).

Issued: September 14, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24714 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[AAG/A Order No. 175–99]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

Pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A–130, the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), U.S. Department of Justice, has reviewed its Privacy Act systems of records and identified changes that will clarify, update, and more accurately describe their systems of records.

As a result, the EOUST is reporting modifications to systems of records: JUSTICE/UST–001 Bankruptcy Case Files and Associated Records; JUSTICE/UST–002 Panel Trustee Application File; and JUSTICE/UST–004 United States Trustee Program Case Referral System.

The EOUST updated JUSTICE/UST–001 Bankruptcy Case Files and Associated Records to reflect a new systems manager, the inclusion of chapter 12 (family farmer) bankruptcy cases, a new routine use disclosure to civil or criminal law enforcement authorities, a new routine use disclosure to licensing agencies, and new records disposition information.

The EOUST updated JUSTICE/UST–002 Panel Trustee Application File to reflect a new systems manager, the inclusion of chapter 12 (family farmer) bankruptcy cases, a new routine use disclosure to courts, a new routine use disclosure to licensing agencies, and new records disposition information. The EOUST has also changed the name of JUSTICE/UST–002 Panel Trustee Application File to ''Trustee File'' because the system contains additional records used to determine the trustee's suitability for the initial appointment, reappointment, and removal.

The EOUST updated JUSTICE/UST–004 United States Trustee Program Case Referral System to reflect new systems managers, the inclusion of chapter 12 (family farmer) bankruptcy cases, a new routine use disclosure to licensing agencies, and new records disposition information.

Any comments may be addressed to Mary Cahill, Management and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (Suite 1400, National Place Building).

Dated: September 8, 1999.

Stephen R. Colgate,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

JUSTICE/UST–001

SYSTEM NAME:

Bankruptcy Case Files and Associated Records.

SYSTEM LOCATION;

The Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST) and various offices of the United States Trustees depending upon the judicial district where a case is pending or was administered. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.)

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals involved in bankruptcy proceedings (under Chapters 7, 11, 12 and 13 of 11 U.S.C.) subsequent to September 30, 1979, including but not limited to debtors, creditors, bankruptcy trustees, agents representing debtors, creditors, and trustees.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

(a) Petitions/orders for relief, (b)schedules of assets and liabilities of debtors, (c) lists of creditors, (d) statements of debtors' financial affairs, (e) operating or status reports, (f) alphabetical cross-reference index cards, (g) general correspondence regarding cases, (h) miscellaneous investigative records, (i) copies of certain pleadings or other papers filed with the court, including those filed by the United States Trustee, (j) appraisal reports, (k) names of bank depositories and amounts of funds deposited therein, (1) names of sureties and amounts of trustees' bonds, (m) tape or other recordings of creditors meetings called pursuant to Section 341 of Title 11, U.S.C., for the purpose of examination of debtors by creditors, trustee and others, (n) plans filed under Chapter 11, 12 or 13, (o) names of persons serving as counsel, trustee, or other functionaries in bankruptcy cases, including compensation earned or sought by each.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

These systems are established and maintained pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 586 and Title 11 U.S.C.

PURPOSE(S):

The records are used by personnel of the Executive Office and the United States Trustee field offices to determine the existence of a case, to ascertain the status of actions with respect to a case, and to ensure that timely action is taken

as appropriate, and to determine the involvement by agents or other representatives of parties in such cases.

As provided in 11 U.S.C. 107, a paper filed in a case and the dockets of the bankruptcy court are public records and open to examination except when the court acts to protect an entity with respect to a trade secret or confidential research, development, or commercial information; or to protect a person with respect to scandalous or defamatory matter contained in a paper filed in a case under Title 11. If the court enters such a protective order, that portion of the record is only available upon the consent of the entity, so protected.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Release of Information to Courts:

These records may be disclosed, except when the bankruptcy court has moved to protect an entity as provided in 11 U.S.C. 107, in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body or any proceeding relevant to the administration of a case filed under Title 11 in which the U.S. Trustee is authorized to appear when (a) the U.S. Trustee, or (b) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her official capacity, or (c) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her individual capacity, where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (d) the United States, or any agency or subdivision thereof, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the U.S. Trustee to be arguably relevant to the litigation.

Release of Information to the News Media:

Information permitted to be released to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 may be made available from systems of records maintained by the Department of Justice unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Release of Information to Members of Congress:

Information contained in systems of records maintained by the Department of Justice, not otherwise required to be released pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 *et seq.*, may be made available to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the Member's behalf when the member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.

Release of Information to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the General Services Administration (GSA):

A record from the system of records may be disclosed to the NARA and GSA for records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. Secs. 2904 and 2906.

Release of Information to Law Enforcement or Regulatory Agencies:

Information obtained by the U.S. Trustees may be disclosed to any civil or criminal law enforcement authority, whether Federal, State, local, or foreign, when it is relevant to a civil or criminal investigation.

Release of Information to Federal, State, and Local Licensing Agencies:

Information obtained by the U.S. Trustees may be disclosed to Federal, State, and local licensing agencies or associations when it concerns the eligibility or suitability of an individual for a license or permit.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

All information, except that specified below in this paragraph is recorded on basic paper/cardboard material and maintained within metal file boxes, file cabinets, electric file/card retrievers or safes. Certain information from the documents, forms, lists and reports described under ''categories of records in the system'' will be entered into an automated information system and stored on magnetic disks for reproduction in report form at various times. This includes the case number, debtor's names, case status, type of case, assets of estate, dates of reports filed, trustee bonds, debtor's attorney's name and fees, calendar of meetings and hearings, creditor's committee status, plan and schedule due dates, and trustee/examiner names and dates appointed.

RETRIEVABILITY:

In field offices bankruptcy case files are retrieved by bankruptcy court case numbers, cross-referenced alphabetically by names of debtors. Files pertaining to case trustees, sureties, depository banks and to agents representing parties are maintained and retrieved alphabetically. Files maintained in the Executive Office are maintained and retrieved alphabetically by name of the debtor, or the particular person involved. Automated information is retrieved by a variety of key words, including names of individuals.

SAFEGUARDS:

Information contained in the system is unclassified. It is safeguarded and protected in accordance with Departmental rules and procedures governing the handling of office records and computerized information. During duty hours access to this system is monitored and controlled by U.S.-Trustee office personnel. During nonduty hours offices are locked.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Chapter 7 no-asset files may be destroyed six months after the case is closed. Section 341 meeting tapes may be destroyed two years after the date of the 341 meeting. Chapter 7 asset files may be destroyed three years after the case is closed. Chapter 11 files may be destroyed three years after the case is dismissed or closed. Chapter 12 and chapter 13 cases may be destroyed six months after the case is dismissed or closed. 180 Day Semi-Annual Reports may be destroyed after five years. To prevent unauthorized disclosure, records are destroyed by shredding or burning.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

System manager for the system in each office is the U.S. Trustee and in the Executive Office, the General Counsel. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.)

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Address inquiries to the System Manager for the judicial district in which the case is pending, or was administered. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://ww.usdoj.gov/ust.)

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

A request for access to a record from this system shall be made in person at the U.S. Trustee office in which the case is filed.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Indiviudals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the System Manager (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.) stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the information.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Sources of information contained in this record are generally limited to debtors, creditors, trustees, examiners, attorneys, and other agents participating in the administration of a case, judges

of the bankruptcy courts and employees of the U.S. Trustee offices.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/UST–002

SYSTEM NAME:

Trustee Files.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

The Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST) and various offices of the United States Trustees depending upon the judicial district where the trustee serves or has made application to serve. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.)

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

All trustees and applicants to serve as trustees in bankruptcy cases filed under Chapter 7, 11, 12, and 13 of title 11, U.S.C.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Trustee Files (UST–002), may include resumes, applications, letters of recommendation, notes, correspondence, audits, reviews, evaluations, financial records, transcripts, security clearance information and other information provided by trustees, applicants, and third parties or developed by the U.S. Trustee.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The systems are established and maintained pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 586 and Title 11, U.S.C.

PURPOSE(S):

These records are used by the U.S. Trustee offices for determining and reassessing the qualifications and eligibility of persons serving or applying to serve as trustees in bankruptcy cases. The records are also reviewed and maintained by the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Release of Information to Courts:

These records may be disclosed, except when the bankruptcy court has moved to protect an entity as provided in 11 U.S.C. 107, in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body or any proceeding relevant to the administration of a case filed under Title 11 in which the U.S. Trustee is authorized to appear when (a) the U.S. Trustee, or (b) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her official capacity, or (c) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her individual capacity, where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (d) the United States, or any agency or subdivision thereof, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the U.S. Trustee to be arguably relevant to the litigation.

Release of Information to Members of Congress:

Information contained in systems of records maintained by the Department of Justice, not otherwise required to be released pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552, may be made available to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the Member's behalf when the Member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.

Release of Information to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the General Services Administration (GSA):

A record from the system of records may be disclosed to the NARA and GSA for records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

Release of Information to Law Enforcement or Regulatory Agencies:

Information obtained by the U.S. Trustees may be disclosed to any civil or criminal law enforcement authorities, whether Federal, State, local, or foreign, which require information relevant to a civil or criminal investigation.

Release of Information To Federal State, and Local Licensing Agencies:

Information obtained by the U.S. Trustees may be disclosed to Federal, State, and local licensing agencies or associations which require information concerning the eligibility or suitability of an individual for a license or permit.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

These records are filed in paper folders in metal filing cabinets and stored on computer disks.

RETRIEVABILITY:

In the field offices, folders are filed alphabetically by the trustee's or applicant's name. In the Executive Office, duplicate records are maintained alphabetically, organized by region. Automated information is retrieved by a variety of key words, including names of individuals.

SAFEGUARDS:

Information contained in the system is unclassified. It is safeguarded and protected in accordance with Departmental rules and procedures governing the handling of official records. During duty hours access to this system is monitored and controlled by U.S. Trustee and Executive Office personnel. During nonduty hours offices are locked.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Trustee files may be destroyed after ten years except in the following circumstances. If the trustee dies, the files may be destroyed after one year. If the trustee resigns the appointment, the files may be destroyed seven years after all cases administered by that trustee are closed. To prevent unauthorized disclosure, records are destroyed by shredding or burning.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

System Manager for the System in each office, is the U.S. Trustee and in the Executive Office, the Assistant Director, Office of Review and Oversight. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.)

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Address inquiries to the System Manager.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURE:

A request for access to a record from this system shall be made in writing with the envelope and letter clearly marked ''Privacy Access Request''.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request to the System Manager stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment(s) to the information.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

Information contained in the system is provided by the applicant, the applicant's references, and interested third parties.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

None.

JUSTICE/UST–004

SYSTEM NAME:

United States Trustee Program Case Referral System, JUSTICE/UST–004.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), United States Department of Justice, Room 780, 901 E St. NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Records may also be located in the various field offices. (Field offices can be located on the Internet at http://www.usdoj.gov/ust.)

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

This system encompasses entities and individuals involved in the bankruptcy process who are suspected of having engaged in criminal conduct or of having violated other Federal laws, and whose activities have been reported by the U.S. Trustees or EOUST to a U.S. Attorney pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 586 and 18 U.S.C. 3057, or to other law enforcement authorities for investigation.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Records consist of any information about a case filed under Title 11 of the U.S. Code which is the subject of, or is associated with, a referral to law enforcement authorities. Records will consist of any information pertaining to the subject of the referral who may be the debtor himself, or any other individual associated with the bankruptcy case who is suspected of having engaged in criminal conduct or having violated other Federal laws. The information may include the subject's name, address, date of birth, or social security number; a chronological account of the incident(s); the source of the information; names and addresses of witnesses; the law enforcement agency to whom the referral is made; and the status or final disposition of the referral. The system may also contain information about the bankruptcy case with which the subject of the referral is associated. Such information may include the debtor's name, address, social security number; case number and case chapter; the trustee's name, address and phone number; the judge assigned to the case; and such other case data as may be filed in the records of the court or of the U.S. Trustee.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

28 U.S.C. 586, 18 U.S.C. 3057.

PURPOSE(S):

The purposes of this system are to assist the U.S. Trustees: (1) In supervising the administration of cases and trustees in cases filed under Chapters 7, 11, 12 and 13 of Title 11, U.S. Code, as codified by title I of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 (11 U.S.C. 101, *et seq.*); (2) in carrying out their congressional mandate ''to serve as bankruptcy watch-dogs to prevent fraud, dishonesty, and overreaching in the bankruptcy arena'' (H.R. Rep. No. 595, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 88 (1978)); and (3) in complying with 18 U.S.C. 3057 which directs trustees to report for investigation any instance where there are reasonable grounds for believing that there has been a violation of Federal laws relating to insolvent debtors or reorganization plans. The U.S. Trustees and EOUST will inform the appropriate law enforcement authorities when fraud or other violations of Federal law are suspected or discovered in a bankruptcy case and will maintain records thereof described under ''Categories of Records in the System.'' The data will be used for program-wide evaluation purposes, for statistical purposes, and to track the number, type, and outcome of cases referred for investigation.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

These records may be disclosed to the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy or would impede an ongoing law enforcement procedding.

These records may be disclosed to a Member of Congress or staff acting on the Member's behalf when the Member or staff requests the information on behalf of, and at the request of, the individual to whom the records pertain.

These records may be disclosed to members of the judicial branch of the Federal Government where disclosure appears relevant to the authorized function of the recipient judicial office or court system.

These records may be disclosed to any Federal, State, and local licensing agencies or associations when it concerns the eligibility or suitability of an individual for a license or permit.

These records may be disclosed to any civil or criminal law enforcement authorities, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, for investigation of suspected violations of Federal or State laws. Records may also be disclosed to these law enforcement authorities to assist in ongoing investigations.

These records may be disclosed to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the General Services Administration (GSA) in records management inspections conducted under the authority of Title 44 of the U.S. Code.

These records may be disclosed to a trustee in a case filed under Chapter 7, 11, 12 or 13 of Title, 11, U.S. Code, when the U.S. Trustee determines that the release of information is necessary to enable the trustee to properly administer the case and to perform the duties and responsibilities of a case trustee set forth in Title 11 and in 18 U.S.C. 3057.

These records may be disclosed, except when the bankructy court has moved to protect an entity as provided in 11 U.S.C. 107, in a proceeding before a court or adjudicative body or any proceeding relevant to the administration of a case filed under Title 11 in which the U.S. Trustee is authorized to appear when (a) the U.S. Trustee, or (b) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her official capacity, or (c) any employee of the U.S. Trustee in his or her individual capacity, where the Department of Justice has agreed to represent the employee, or (d) the United States, or any agency or subdivision thereof, is a party to litigation or has an interest in litigation and such records are determined by the U.S. Trustee to be arguably relevant to the litigation.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

All records are stored in paper folders in cabinets. All records are also stored on computer disks.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Computerized records will be retrievable by using any one or various combinations of the assigned case referral number, the judicial district or U.S. Trustee's field office from which the referral is generated, the date of the referral, the doctor's name, the case chapter, the name, social security or employer identification number and date of birth of the individual who is the subject of the referral, the subject's relationship to the debtor, the general nature of the charges and/or the status of the referral. Records stored in paper folders will be filed chronologically by the case referral number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Paper folders are stored in a file cabinet which is located inside a room with a bolt lock. The computer disks are located in the same room. Only those persons with a need to know have access to the records.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Criminal referral files may be destroyed by shredding or burning five years from the date of the finding of insufficient evidence, declination of prosecution, or the voting of a No True Bill by a Grand Jury.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

General Counsel, Executive Office for United States Trustees, United States

Department of Justice, Room 780, 901 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Address all inquiries to the system manager.

RECORDS ACCESS PROCEDURE:

Make all requests for access to records from this system in writing to the system manager and clearly mark both the letter and the envelope ''Privacy Act Request.'' Provide the full name and notarized signature of the individual who is the subject of the request, and a return address.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Make all requests to correct a record in writing to the system manager. The request must identify the particular record in question, state the correction sought and set forth the justification for correcting or contesting it. These procedures are in accordance with Department regulations (28 CFR 16.46 Requests For Amendment or Correction of Records) **Federal Register**, June 1, 1998, Volume 63, page 29603.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The records will contain information obtained by or furnished to the U.S. Trustee or EQUST (1) from Federal or State court records; (2) from debtors or debtors' principals, agents or representatives; and (3) from informants and interested third parties.

SYSTEMS EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2) and (3), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5) and (8); (f) and (g) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j)(2) and (k)(2). Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(b), (c) and (e) and have been published in the **Federal Register**.

[FR Doc. 99–24759 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–CJ–M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 99–116]

NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Microgravity Research Advisory Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92–463, as amended, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announces a meeting of the NASA Advisory Council, Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications Advisory Committee, Microgravity Research Advisory Subcommittee.

DATES: Wednesday, October 20, 1999, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Room MIC–6 (Room 6H46), 300 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20546.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Judith Robey, Code UG, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546, 202–358–0813.

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:

—Status of the Microgravity Research Advisory Subcommittee Recommendations
—Microgravity Program Status Report
—International Space Station Program Status Report
—Developments in Fundamental Physics
—Developments in Biotechnology
—Microgravity Initiatives for 2002
—Informal Discussion

It is imperative that the meeting be held on this date to accommodate the scheduling priorities of the key participants. Visitors will be requested to sign a visitor's register.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Matthew M. Crouch,

Advisory Committee Management Officer, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–24801 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–313]

Entergy Operations, Inc., Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit No. 1; Notice of Consideration of Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License, Proposed No Significant Hazards Consideration Determination, and Opportunity for a Hearing

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DRP–51, issued to Entergy Operations, Inc. (the licensee), for operation of Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 1 (ANO–1) located in Pope County, Arkansas.

This proposed change would amend Technical Specification (TS) 4.18.5.a.9 and its associated Bases to allow the use of steam generator repair roll technology (re-roll) as a repair method for tube defects identified in the steam generator upper tubesheet region. Tubes repaired by this proposed amendment would be allowed to remain in-service for one fuel cycle of operation through the end of fuel Cycle 16. This repair method would credit both the re-roll mechanical joint and the tube-to-tubesheet weld in demonstrating the pressure boundary capabilities and the structural integrity of the repair.

The Commission issued Amendment 190 to Operating License No. DRP–51 on April 10, 1998. This amendment provided the initial approval to use the re-roll methodology as an alternative to either sleeving or plugging steam generator tubes found during inservice inspections to have defects that exceed the stated repair criteria. The allowance to apply re-roll technology was based on Revision 00 to the Framatome Technologies Topical Report BAW–10232P, ''OTSG [Once Through Steam Generator] Repair Roll Qualification Report (Including Hydraulic Expansion Evaluation),'' dated January 1998. This report evaluated the acceptability of repairing a steam generator tube with a defect in the upper tubesheet region by mechanically rolling the tube into the upper tubesheet below the defect location. The repair roll provides a mechanical joint within the tubesheet bore creating a new pressure boundary, which removes the defect from service. The repair roll was qualified to provide a leakage barrier and structural integrity under worst case design conditions without crediting the original tube roll or the tube-to-tubesheet weld. The Commission's approval of Amendment 190 was based, in part, on the design criteria that the structural integrity of the repair roll was sufficient to carry the worst case design loading without relative motion between the tube and tubesheet.

On September 2, 1999, Framatome Technologies informed the licensee that Topical Report BAW–10232P, Revision 00 did not consider the small break loss-of-coolant accident (SMLOCA) as a limiting event. Further consideration has demonstrated that the SMLOCA is the limiting condition for structural integrity for tube-to-tubesheet re-rolls located in the outer periphery of the tubsesheet. Framatome Technologies has indicated that the re-roll is sufficient to adequately perform its design function to maintain pressure boundary and structural integrity. However, the re-roll joint is not

sufficiently robust to prevent relative movement between the tube and tubesheet during the SBLOCA for all locations in the tubesheet. Framatome Technologies is currently developing an addendum to the topical report to address this condition. The licensee has evaluated the existing condition for tubes that have been repaired with the re-roll methodology using the guidance provided in Generic Letter No. 91–18, ''Information to Licensees Regarding NRC Inspection Manual Section on Resolution of Degraded and Nonconforming Conditions.'' However, based on this information, the licensee cannot use the repair method approved in Amendment 190 to perform any new repairs. Therefore, the licensee submitted an application for an amendment to TS 4.18.5.a.9 to allow the use of a re-roll repair methodology that would credit both the re-roll joint and the tube-to-tubesheet weld in demonstrating the structural integrity and pressure boundary capabilities of the repair. This repair method would maintain the design criteria of no relative movement between the tube and tubesheet under worst case design loading. In addition, the licensee has provided criteria limiting the types and sizes of defects that this repair method can be used to ensure that the tube-to-tubesheet weld can be credited.

The licensee requested that this proposed amendment be processed as an exigent request, pursuant to Section 50.91(a)(6) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR). The exigency is created by the close proximity between the Framatome Technologies notification of the nonconservative design assumption in Topical Report BAW–10232P, Revision 00 and the ANO–1 refueling outage, which started on September 10, 1999. The failure of the Commission to act in a timely manner could result in the delayed restart of ANO–1 from its current refueling outage and/or cause unnecessary plugging of steam generator tubes.

Before issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.91(a)(6) for amendments to be granted under exigent circumstances, the NRC staff must determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration. Under the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 50.92, this means that operation of the facility in accordance with the proposed amendment would not (1) Involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated; or (2) create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any accident previously evaluated; or (3) involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety. As required by 10 CFR 50.91(a), the licensee has provided its analysis of the issue of no significant hazards consideration, which is presented below:

An evaluation of the proposed change has been performed in accordance with 10 CFR 50.91(a)(1) regarding no significant hazards considerations using the standards in 10 CFR 50.92(c). A discussion of these standards as they relate to this amendment request follows:

Criterion 1—Does Not Involve a Significant Increase in the Probability or Consequences of an Accident Previously Evaluated.

Topical Report BAW–10232P, ''OTSG Repair Roll Qualification Report (Including Hydraulic Expansion Evaluation),'' Revision 00 was approved by the NRC in Amendment 190 to the ANO–1 operating license. This amendment allowed using the re-roll technology in the upper tubesheet region of the once through steam generators (OTSG) for the repair of defects in this region of the OTSG tubing. The re-roll established a new pressure boundary for ensuring leakage is within the design limits. The main steam line break (MSLB) was originally concluded to be the limiting accident with respect to tube structural integrity and leakage for the re-rolled tube joints. Subsequent to the approval of the report, the worst case accident for structural integrity of the re-roll joint was reevaluated to be the small break loss of coolant accident (SBLOCA). The leakage conclusions of Revision 00 of the topical report are conservative for the SBLOCA.

Given the identified condition, to ensure the structural integrity of the joint for installation of new re-roll repairs during the current ANO–1 1R15 refueling outage, Entergy Operations will credit the tube to tubesheet weld and the OTSG tube above the re-roll. Sufficient structural margin will be provided to ensure that the tube will not sever within the tubesheet. Inspections of the tube area above the planned re-roll joint will be performed to ensure that defects that could affect the structural integrity of the tube will be removed from service by plugging. The potential offsite dose consequences due to MSLB leakage as discussed in BAW–10232P bound the SBLOCA event whereby the consequences of an accident are unchanged from that previously considered. By ensuring the load carrying capability of the tube above the re-roll and the tube to tubesheet weld, the probability of an accident is not increased.

Therefore, this change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of any accident previously evaluated.

Criterion 2—Does Not Create the Possibility of a New or Different Kind of Accident from any Previously Evaluated.

The limiting event for structural evaluation of the re-roll tube joint is now a SBLOCA. The additional differential dilation effects from reduced pressure in the steam generator tubes due to the SBLOCA can reduce the interface fit of the new joint. This could allow some potential displacement of the re-roll joint within the tubesheet. For ANO–1 Cycle 16 operations, the structural integrity of the tube will be ensured by crediting the load carrying capability of the OTSG tube above the re-roll and the tube to tubesheet weld.

Even though the limiting event for structural integrity of the re-roll joint was changed from a MSLB to a SBLOCA event, the effects on ANO–1 OTSG tube integrity and the adjacent tubes are not impacted. The re-roll joint will remain intact and will not create any new adverse conditions or accidents.

Therefore, this change does not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

Criterion 3—Does Not Involve a Significant Reduction in the Margin of Safety.

The design requirement contained in BAW–10232P, Revision 00 for the re-roll repair joint was based on the joint carrying any normal operating or accident loads and any primary to secondary leakage through the joint is within design limits. The leakage considerations of the re-roll joint are not affected by the SBLOCA event and for this design criteria the MSLB is still the limiting event. Allowing credit for the existing weld and tube above the new re-roll repair, the design margin of the re-roll joint is not reduced and the safety margin for structural integrity is still maintained. There is no severance of the tube within the tubesheet and adjacent steam generator tubes are unaffected.

Therefore, this change does not involve a significant reduction in the margin of safety.

The NRC staff has reviewed the licensee's analysis and, based on this review, it appears that the three standards of 10 CFR 50.92(c) are satisfied. Therefore, the NRC staff proposes to determine that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration.

The Commission is seeking public comments on this proposed determination. Any comments received within 14 days after the date of publication of this notice will be considered in making any final determination.

Normally, the Commission will not issue the amendment until the expiration of the 14-day notice period. However, should circumstances change during the notice period, such that failure to act in a timely way would result, for example, in derating or shutdown of the facility, the Commission may issue the license amendment before the expiration of the 14-day notice period, provided that its final determination is that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration. The final

determination will consider all public and State comments received. Should the Commission take this action, it will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of issuance. The Commission expects that the need to take this action will occur very infrequently.

Written comments may be submitted by mail to the Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and should cite the publication date and page number of this **Federal Register** notice. Written comments may also be delivered to Room 6D59, Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Federal workdays. Copies of written comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC.

The filing of requests for hearing and petitions for leave to intervene is discussed below.

By October 25, 1999, the licensee may file a request for a hearing with respect to issuance of the amendment to the subject facility operating license and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding and who wishes to participate as a party in the proceeding must file a written request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. Requests for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the Commission's ''Rules of Practice for Domestic Licensing Proceedings'' in 10 CFR part 2. Interested persons should consult a current copy of 10 CFR 2.714 which is available at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the Tomlinson Library, Arkansas Tech University, Russellville, Arkansas. If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed by the above date, the Commission or an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel, will rule on the request and/or petition; and the Secretary or the designated Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

As required by 10 CFR 2.714, a petition for leave to intervene shall set forth with particularity the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, and how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding. The petition should specifically explain the reasons why intervention should be permitted with particular reference to the following factors: (1) The nature of the petitioner's right under the Act to be made a party to the proceeding; (2) the nature and extent of the petitioner's property, financial, or other interest in the proceeding; and (3) the possible effect of any order which may be entered in the proceeding on the petitioner's interest. The petition should also identify the specific aspect(s) of the subject matter of the proceeding as to which petitioner wishes to intervene. Any person who has filed a petition for leave to intervene or who has been admitted as a party may amend the petition without requesting leave of the Board up to 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, but such an amended petition must satisfy the specificity requirements described above.

Not later than 15 days prior to the first prehearing conference scheduled in the proceeding, a petitioner shall file a supplement to the petition to intervene which must include a list of the contentions which are sought to be litigated in the matter. Each contention must consist of a specific statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or controverted. In addition, the petitioner shall provide a brief explanation of the bases of the contention and a concise statement of the alleged facts or expert opinion which support the contention and on which the petitioner intends to rely in proving the contention at the hearing. The petitioner must also provide references to those specific sources and documents of which the petitioner is aware and on which the petitioner intends to rely to establish those facts or expert opinion. Petitioner must provide sufficient information to show that a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of law or fact. Contentions shall be limited to matters within the scope of the amendment under consideration. The contention must be one which, if proven, would entitle the petitioner to relief. A petitioner who fails to file such a supplement which satisfies these requirements with respect to at least one contention will not be permitted to participate as a party.

Those permitted to intervene become parties to the proceeding, subject to any limitations in the order granting leave to intervene, and have the opportunity to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing, including the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

If the amendment is issued before the expiration of the 30-day hearing period, the Commission will make a final determination on the issue of no significant hazards consideration. If a hearing is requested, the final determination will serve to decide when the hearing is held.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves no significant hazards consideration, the Commission may issue the amendment and make it immediately effective, notwithstanding the request for a hearing. Any hearing held would take place after issuance of the amendment.

If the final determination is that the amendment request involves a significant hazards consideration, any hearing held would take place before the issuance of any amendment.

A request for a hearing or a petition for leave to intervene must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, or may be delivered to the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, by the above date. A copy of the petition should also be sent to the Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and to Nicholas S. Reynolds, Esquire, Winston and Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005–3502, attorney for the licensee.

Nontimely filings of petitions for leave to intervene, amended petitions, supplemental petitions and/or requests for hearing will not be entertained absent a determination by the Commission, the presiding officer or the presiding Atomic Safety and Licensing Board that the petition and/or request should be granted based upon a balancing of the factors specified in 10 CFR 2.714(a)(1)(i)–(v) and 2.714(d).

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated September 19, 1999, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room, located at the Tomlinson Library, Arkansas Tech University, Russellville, Arkansas.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 20th day of September, 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

M. Christopher Nolan,

Project Manager, Section 1, Project Directorate IV & Decommissioning, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 99–24897 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–302; License No. DPR–72]

In the Matter of Florida Power Corporation (Crystal River Unit 3); Confirmatory Order Modifying Post-Three Mile Island Requirements Pertaining to Containment Hydrogen Monitors

I

Florida Power Corporation (the Licensee), is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR–72 issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or Commission) pursuant to 10 CFR part 50. The license authorizes the operation of Crystal River Unit 3 (CR–3), located in Citrus County, Florida.

II

As a result of the accident at Three Mile Island, Unit 2 (TMI–2), the NRC issued NUREG–0737, ''Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements'' (November 1980). Generic Letters 82–05 and 82–10, issued on March 17 and May 5, 1982, respectively, requested licensees of operating power reactors to furnish information pertaining to their implementation of specific TMI Action Plan items described in NUREG–0737. Orders were issued to licensees confirming their commitments made in response to the generic letters. The Order to the Licensee issued on March 14, 1983, requires the Licensee to implement and maintain the various TMI Action Plan items, including Item II.F.1, Attachment 6, pertaining to monitoring of hydrogen concentration in containment.

Significant improvements have been achieved since the TMI accident in the areas of understanding risks associated with nuclear plant operations and developing better strategies for managing the response to potentially severe accidents at nuclear plants. Recent insights pertaining to plant risks and alternate severe accident assessment tools have led the NRC staff to conclude that some TMI Action Plan items can be revised without reducing, and perhaps enhancing, the ability of licensees to respond to severe accidents. The NRC's efforts to oversee the risks associated with nuclear technology more effectively and to eliminate undue regulatory costs to licensees and the public have prompted the NRC's decision to revise the post-TMI requirement related to establishing indication of hydrogen concentration in containment.

The Confirmatory Order of March 14, 1983 imposed requirements upon the Licensee for having continuous indication of hydrogen concentration in the containment atmosphere provided in the control room, as described by TMI Action Plan Item II.F.1, Attachment 6. Subsequently, by letter dated January 18, 1984, the NRC approved an exception to this requirement which allowed the containment hydrogen monitor system (CHMS) indicator and the CHMS indicator-recorder to be located in the CR–3 emergency feedwater initiation and control room. Information about hydrogen concentration supports the Licensee's assessments of the degree of core damage and whether a threat to the integrity of the containment may be posed by combustion of the hydrogen gas. TMI Action Item II.F.1, Attachment 6 states:

> If an indication is not available at all times, continuous indication and recording shall be functioning within 30 minutes of the initiation of safety injection.

This requirement to have indication of the hydrogen concentration in containment within 30 minutes following the start of an accident has defined both design and operating characteristics for hydrogen monitoring systems at nuclear power plants since the implementation of NUREG–0737. In addition, the technical specifications of most nuclear power plants and NRC regulations at 10 CFR 50.44, ''standards for combustible gas control system in light-water-cooled power reactors,'' require availability of hydrogen monitors.

By letter dated April 14, 1999, Florida Power Corporation requested relief for CR–3 from the requirement to have indication of hydrogen concentration in containment within 30 minutes of the initiation of safety injection. Specifically, the Licensee requested a risk-informed functional requirement for providing indication of hydrogen concentration in containment. The technical basis for this request was that a delay in providing indication of hydrogen concentration in containment would provide more margin for the operators to complete accident assessment and mitigation duties, before redirecting their attention to longer-term recovery actions. The licensee indicated that the delay would have a positive effect on the ability of operators to respond to an event by enabling them to concentrate on important immediate action steps. The licensee further indicated that there would be no negative effect, since the actions for which hydrogen monitoring would be used were not needed for more than 24 hours after an accident, and in addition, other indications would be available to the operators for use in recognizing and classifying emergencies and issuing protective action recommendations to offsite authorities.

On the basis of the NRC staff's review of information provided by the Licensee, consideration of the lessons learned since the TMI–2 accident pertaining to severe accident management and emergency planning, and in order to make NRC licensing and regulatory oversight more efficient, the staff concludes that the Licensee should have the flexibility and assume the responsibility for determining the appropriate time limit for indication of hydrogen concentration in containment, such that control room personnel are not distracted from more important tasks in the early phases of accident mitigation, and decisionmakers, mostly outside the control room, are able to benefit from having useful information on hydrogen concentration. Because the appropriate balance between control room activities and longer term management of the response to severe accidents can be best determined by the Licensee, the NRC staff has determined that the Licensee may elect to adopt a risk-informed functional requirement in lieu of the current 30-minute time limit for indication of hydrogen concentration as imposed by the Order dated March 14, 1983, and as described by TMI Action Item II.F.1, Attachment 6 in NUREG–0737. Other exceptions to Item II.F.6, recognizing the location of the CHMS indicator and indicator-recorder and phone used to initiate contact with the control room, shall remain part of the CR–3 licensing basis. The applicable functional requirement is as follows:

> Procedures have been established for ensuring that indication of hydrogen concentration in the containment atmosphere is available in a sufficiently timely manner to support the role of the information in the Crystal River Unit 3 Emergency Plan (and related procedures) and related activities. Hydrogen monitoring will be initiated based on the appropriate priority for establishing indication of hydrogen concentration within containment in relation to other activities in the control room. Affected licensing basis documents and other related documents will be appropriately revised and/or updated in accordance with applicable NRC regulations.

III

Accordingly, pursuant to Sections 103, 104b, 161b, 161i, 161o, and 182 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 2.202 and 10 CFR part 50, it is herby ordered that:

NRC License No. DPR–72 is modified as follows:

The Licensee may elect to either maintain the 30-minute time limit for indication of hydrogen in containment, as described by TMI Action Plan Item II.F.1, Attachment 6, in NUREG–0737 and required by the Confirmatory Order of March 14, 1983, or modify the time limit in the manner specified in Section II of this Order.

The Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, may, in writing, relax or rescind the above condition upon demonstration by the Licensee of good cause.

IV

Any person adversely affected by this Confirmatory Order, other than the Licensee, may request a hearing within 20 days of its issuance. Where good cause is shown, consideration will be given to extending the time to request a hearing. A request for extension of time must be made in writing to the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001, and include a statement of good cause for the extension. Any request for a hearing shall be submitted to the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ATTN: Chief, Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Copies of the hearing request shall also be sent to the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001; to the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Hearings and Enforcement at the same address; to the Regional Administrator, NRC Region II, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Suite 23T85, Atlanta, Georgia 30303; and to R. Alexander Glenn, General Counsel, Florida Power Corporation, MAC–A5A, P.O. Box 14042, St. Petersburg, Florida 33733–4042, attorney for the Licensee. If such a person requests a hearing, that person will set forth with particularity the manner in which his interest is adversely affected by this Order and will address the criteria set forth in 10 CFR 2.714(d).

If the hearing is requested by a person whose interest is adversely affected, the Commission will issue an Order designating the time and place of any hearing. If a hearing is held, the issue to be considered at such hearing will be whether this Confirmatory Order should be sustained.

In the absence of any request for hearing, or written approval of an extension of time in which to request a hearing, the provisions specified in Section III above will be final 20 days from the date of this Order without further order or proceedings. If an extension of time for requesting a hearing has been approved, the provisions specified in Section III will be final when the extension expires if a hearing request has not been received.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 16th day of September, 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Roy P. Zimmerman,

Acting Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 99–24815 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket 72–1025]

NAC International, Inc.; Issuance of Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact Regarding the Proposed Exemption From Requirements of 10 CFR Part 72

By letter dated August 2, 1999, NAC International, Inc. (NAC or applicant) requested an exemption, pursuant to 10 CFR 72.7, from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.234(c). NAC, located in Norcross, Georgia, is seeking Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or the Commission) approval to procure materials for and fabricate 15 transportable storage canisters (TSCs), 15 vertical concrete casks (VCCs), and 1 transfer cask prior to receipt of the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) for the NAC Multi-Purpose Canister (MPC). The MPC TSC, VCC, and transfer cask are basic components of the MPC system, a cask system designed for the dry storage and transportation of spent fuel. The MPC system is intended for use under the general license provisions of Subpart K of 10 CFR part 72 by Yankee Atomic Power Company (YAPC) at the Yankee Rowe Atomic Power Station (Yankee Rowe), located in Bolton, MA. The application for the CoC was submitted by NAC to the Commission on April 29, 1997, as supplemented.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

Identification of Proposed Action

NAC is seeking Commission approval to procure materials and fabricate 15 TSCs, 15 VCCs, and 1 transfer cask prior to receiving the CoC. The applicant is requesting an exemption from the requirements of 10 CFR 72.234(c), which states that ''Fabrication of casks under the Certificate of Compliance must not start prior to receipt of the Certificate of Compliance for the cask model.'' The proposed action before the Commission is whether to grant this exemption under 10 CFR 72.7.

Need for the Proposed Action

NAC requested the exemption from 10 CFR 72.234(c) to ensure the availability of storage casks so that Yankee Rowe can decommission as scheduled. Yankee Rowe's decommissioning schedule is based on initiating spent fuel loading operations in October 2000 using the MPC system. The MPC CoC application is under consideration by the Commission. A draft CoC and safety evaluation report (SER) have been prepared. It is anticipated that the final COC and SER, if approved, would not be issued before February 2000.

To support training and dry run operations, NAC indicated that the first of the MPC TSCs, VCCs and the transfer cask are required by October 2000. NAC stated that procurement of the TSCs, VCCs, and transfer cask material must begin by September 1999 to meet the Yankee Rowe decommissioning schedule; that delivery times for these materials are on the order of four to six months; and that upon receipt of the materials, the fabrication and acceptance schedule is approximately six to eight months. Thus, NAC could need to commence fabrication of the casks prior to receipt of the COC.

The proposed fabrication exemption will not authorize use of the MPC system to store spent fuel. That will occur only when, and if, a CoC is issued. NRC approval of the fabrication exemption request should not be construed as an NRC commitment to favorably consider NAC's application for a CoC. NAC will bear the risk of all activities conducted under the exemption, including the risk that the 15 TSCs, 15 VCCs , and 1 transfer cask that NAC plans to construct may not be usable as a result of not meeting specifications or conditions delineated in a CoC that the NRC may ultimately approve.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The Environmental Assessment for the final rule, ''Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel in NRC–Approved Storage Casks at Nuclear Power Reactor Sites'' (55 FR 29181 (1990)), considered the potential environmental impacts of casks which are used to store spent fuel under a CoC and concluded that there would not be significant environmental impacts. The proposed action now under consideration would not permit use of the MPC system, only fabrication. There are no radiological environmental impacts from fabrication since the TSC, VCC, and transfer cask fabrications do not involve radioactive materials. The major non-radiological environmental

impacts involve use of natural resources due to fabrication. Each TSC weighs approximately 24,130 pounds and consists mainly of steel. Each VCC weighs approximately 155,000 pounds and is made primarily of concrete. The transfer cask weighs approximately 80,800 pounds and consists mainly of steel.

The amount of steel required for the TSCs and transfer casks is expected to have an insignificant impact on the steel industry. Fabrication of the TSCs and transfer cask would be at a metal fabrication facility and is insignificant compared to the amount of metal fabrication performed annually in the United States. If the TSCs and transfer cask are not usable, they could be disposed of or recycled. The amount of material disposed of would be insignificant compared to the amount of steel that is disposed of annually in the United States. Based upon this information, the fabrication of the canisters and transfer cask will have no significant impact on the environment since no radioactive materials are involved and the amount of natural resources used is minimal.

The amount of concrete required for the VCCs is expected to have an insignificant impact on the concrete industry. Fabrication of the VCCs would be in the vicinity of the reactor site and is insignificant compared to the amount of concrete fabrication performed annually in the United States. If the VCCs are not usable, they could be disposed of or recycled. The amount of material disposed of would be insignificant compared to the amount of concrete that is disposed of annually in the United States. Based upon this information, the fabrication of the VCCs will have no significant impact on the environment since no radioactive materials are involved and the amount of natural resources used is minimal.

Alternative to the Proposed Action

Since there is no significant environmental impact associated with the proposed action, any alternatives with equal or greater environmental impact are not evaluated. The alternative to the proposed action would be to deny approval of the exemption and, therefore, not allow fabrication of the TSCs, VCCs, and transfer cask until a CoC is issued. This alternative would have the same environmental impact.

Given that there are no significant differences in environmental impacts between the proposed action and the alternative considered and that the applicant has a legitimate need to procure materials and fabricate prior to certification and is willing to assume the risk that any TSC, VCC, or transfer cask fabricated may not be approved or may require modification, the Commission concludes that the preferred alternative is to approve the fabrication request and grant the exemption from the prohibition on fabrication prior to receipt of a CoC.

Agencies and Persons Contacted

Mr. James Muckerheide from the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency was contacted about the EA for the proposed action and had no comments.

Finding of No Significant Impact

The environmental impacts of the proposed action have been reviewed in accordance with the requirements set forth in 10 CFR part 51. Based on the forgoing EA, the Commission finds that the proposed action of granting an exemption from 10 CFR 72.234(c) so that NAC may fabricate 15 TSCs, 15 VCCs, and 1 transfer cask prior to issuance of a CoC for the MPC system will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the Commission has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed exemption.

The request for the exemption from 10 CFR 72.234(c) was filed by NAC on August 2, 1999. For further details with respect to this action, see the application for a CoC for the MPC system dated April 29, 1997, as supplemented. The exemption request and CoC application are docketed under 10 CFR part 72, Docket 72–1025. The exemption request and the non-proprietary version of the CoC application are available for public inspection at the Commissions's Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20555.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 13th day of September, 1999.

E. William Brach,

Director, Spent Fuel Project Office, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

[FR Doc. 99–24814 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–41877; File No. SR–Amex–99–32]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of Proposed Rule Change by the American Stock Exchange LLC Amending MOC and LOC Order Entry and Cancellation Procedures During Regulatory Halts

September 14, 1999.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on August 13, 1999, the American Stock Exchange LLC (''Amex'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Amex. On September 13, 1999, the Exchange submitted Amendment No. 1.[3] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Amex proposes to amend its market-on-close (''MOC'') and limit-on-close (''LOC'') order entry and cancellation procedures in the event of a regulatory trading halt and procedures relating to the publication of order imbalances following *any* type of trading halt.[4] The text of the proposed rule change is available at the Office of the Secretary, the Amex and at the Commission.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Amex included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Letter from Michael Cavalier, Associate General Counsel, Legal & Regulatory Policy, Amex, to Richard Strasser, Assistant Director, Division of Market Regulation, SEC, dated September 9, 1999 (''Amendment No. 1''). In Amendment No. 1, the Exchange clarified the purpose of the proposed rule change and provided a definition of regulatory trading halt.

[4] The changes proposed in this filing are identical to those the Commission recently approved for the New York Stock Exchange. *See* Exchange Act Release No. 41497 (June 9, 1999), 64 FR 32595 (June 17, 1999) (SR–NYSE–99–42).

rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Amex has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange's current MOC/LOC procedures require that MOC/LOC orders in all common stocks, other than those that trade in units of less than 100 shares be entered by 3:40 p.m. (New York time).[5] After 3:40 p.m., MOC and LOC orders are accepted only to offset published imbalances. In addition, after 3:40 p.m. MOC/LOC orders are irrevocable except to correct an error.

Order imbalances must be published on the tape as soon as practicable after 3:40 p.m. If there is an imbalance of 5,000 shares or more. An order imbalance below 25,000 shares may also be published by a specialist, with the concurrence of a Floor Official, if the specialist anticipates that the execution prices of MOC or LOC orders on the book will exceed the price change parameters of Amex Rule 154, Commentary .08,[6] or if the specialist believes that an order imbalance should otherwise be published.

The exchange proposes to modify existing procedures relating to the handling of MOC and LOC orders and the publication of order imbalances in connection with trading halts, as described herein.

a. MOC/LOC Order Cancellation Procedures

The Exchanges proposes to modify MOC/LOC order cancellation procedures if a regulatory halt[7] is in effect at or after 3:40 p.m. Current procedures prohibit cancellation of MOC/LOC orders under these circumstances.

A stock may reopen following a regulatory halt at a price significantly away from the last sale at the time such regulatory halt took effect, which could potentially subject market participants to significant market risk if they are unable to cancel previously entered MOC or LOC orders. The Exchange believes it is appropriate, if a regulatory halt is in effect at 3:40 p.m. or later, to permit Exchange members to cancel MOC/LOC orders until 3:50 p.m. or the reopening of the stock, whichever occurs first. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change will permit market participants to respond to information not available before 3:40 p.m. This policy, however, does not apply to non-regulatory (*e.g.*, order imbalance or equipment changeover) halts and cancellation of MOC/LOC orders after 3:40 p.m. will not be permitted under such circumstances except to correct an error.

b. MOC/LOC Order Entry Procedures

If a regulatory halt is in effect at 3:40 p.m. or occurs after that time, the Exchange proposes to permit members to enter buy or sell MOC/LOC orders until 3:50 p.m. or until the security reopens, whichever occurs first. If an order imbalance is published following a regulatory halt, entry of MOC/LOC orders would be permitted only to offset the published imbalance.[8] The proposed procedure addresses the situation where a regulatory halt is in effect at or after 3:40 p.m., and market conditions change significantly after the regulatory halt is imposed. As with the proposed cancellation procedures, the Exchange believes that these proposed entry procedures should reduce unnecessary market risk which market participants are currently subject to as a result of their inability to enter MOC/LOC orders after 3:40 p.m.

c. Order Imbalance Publication Procedures

The Exchange proposes to require specialists to publish order imbalances of 25,000 shares or more, if practicable, in the event a security reopens after 3:50 p.m. following a trading halt of *any* type. Imbalances of less than 25,000 shares may be published, with the concurrence of a Floor Official, if the specialist anticipates that the execution of MOC/LOC orders on the book will exceed the price change parameters of Amex Rule 154, Commentary .08,[9] or if the specialist believes that an order imbalance should otherwise be published.

Trading would not reopen in the event a trading halt in a stock occurs after 3:50 p.m., or 3:55 p.m. in the case of an equipment changeover halt, and MOC/LOC orders will not be executed. As a practical matter, trading cannot reopen by 4:00 p.m. after these times because as noted above (*see supra* note 8), a minimum time period of ten minutes is required between the first indication disseminated after a trading halt, or five minutes for an equipment changeover halt, and the opening or reopening.

The Exchange will issue an Information Circular to members and member organizations discussing these changes.

2. Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)[10] of the Act, in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5),[11] in particular, because it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in facilitating transactions in securities, and to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the Act.

[5] The Commission approved this policy in Exchange Act Release No. 40123 (June 24, 1998), 63 FR 36280 (June 2, 1998) (SR–Amex–98–10). This policy, which is also described in Amex Information Circular 98–761 (June 26, 1998), as well as the policy changes proposed herein, do not apply to any security the pricing of which is based on another security or an index, such as derivatives, warrants and convertible securities.

[6] Rule 154, Commentary .08 provides that no transaction in a stock at a price of $20 or more a share may be made at two points or more away from the last previous sale, no transaction in a stock at a price of $10 or more (but less than $20) a share may be made at one point or more away from the last previous sale, and no transaction in a stock at a price of less than $10 a share maybe made at ½ point or more away from the last previous sale, without the prior approval of a Floor Official.

[7] A regulatory halt may be instituted in a security if the Exchange determines that matters relating to the security or its issuer have not been adequately disclosed to the public, or if there are regulatory problems relating to such security that should be clarified before trading is permitted to continue. The Exchange follows the procedures set forth in Section XI(a) of the Consolidated Tape Association (''CTA'') Plan when instituting regulatory halts. *See* Exchange Act Release No. 10787 (May 10, 1974), 39 FR 17799; and Exchange Act Release No. 16983 (July 16, 1980), 45 FR 49414 (July 24, 1980).

[8] Amex specialists are required to disseminate indications on Tape B prior to reopening trading following a trading halt. A minimum time period of ten minutes (five minutes in the case of an equipment changeover halt) between the first indication and the opening or reopening of a stock is required. For purposes of the mandatory indications policy, the Exchange defines ''Regulatory Halt'' as having the meaning assigned to it in the CTA Plan. *See* Exchange Act Release No. 38549 (April 28, 1997), 62 FR 24519 (May 5, 1997) (SR–Amex–97–13).

[9] *See supra* note 6.

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[11] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change: (1) does not significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (2) does not impose any significant burden on competition; (3) does not become operative for 30 days from August 13, 1999, the date on which it is filed, and because the Exchange provided the Commission with written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the filing date, it has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) [12] of the Act and Rule 19b–4(b)(6) [13] thereunder.[14] At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission may summarily abrogate such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in the furtherance of the purposes of Act.[15]

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549–0609. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Amex. All submissions should refer to File No. SR–Amex–99–32 and should be submitted by October 14, 1999.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.[16]

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24802 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–M

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6).

[14] The Commission notes that it recently approved identical procedures for the New York Stock Exchange. *See supra* note 4.

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(C).

[16] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee Meeting on Air Carrier and General Aviation Maintenance Issues

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of meeting cancellation.

SUMMARY: The FAA is issuing this notice to advise the public that the October 5th meeting of the Federal Aviation Administration Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee, scheduled to discuss Air Carrier and General Aviation Maintenance Issues (64 FR 50318; September 16, 1999) has been cancelled.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolina E. Forrester, (202) 267–9690, Office of Rulemaking (ARM–200), 800 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20591.

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 20, 1999.

Anthony F. Fazio,

Executive Director, Aviation Rulemaking Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc. 99–24799 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

[FHWA Docket No. FHWA–99–5578]

Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of final disposition.

SUMMARY: The FHWA announces its decision to exempt 32 individuals from the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10).

DATES: September 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about the vision exemptions in this notice, Ms. Sandra Zywokarte, Office of Motor Carrier Research and Standards, (202) 366–2987; for information about legal issues related to this notice, Ms. Judith Rutledge, Office of the Chief Counsel, (202) 366–0834, 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:

Electronic Access

Internet users may access all comments received by the U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL–401, by using the universal resource locator (URL): *http://dms.dot.gov*. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. Please follow the instructions online for more information and help.

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded using a modem and suitable communications software from the Government Printing Office's Electronic Bulletin Board Service at (202) 512–1661. Internet users may reach the **Federal Register**'s home page at: *http://www.nara.gov/fedreg* and the Government Printing Office's web page at: *http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara*.

Background

Thirty-two individuals petitioned the FHWA for a waiver of the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), which applies to drivers of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) in interstate commerce. They are Grady Lee Black, Jr., Marvin E. Brock, Roosevelt Bryant, Jr., John Alex Chizmar, Billy M. Coker, Cliff Dovel, George T. Ellis, Jr., Weldon R. Evans, Richard L. Gagnebin, James P. Guth, James J. Hewitt, Paul M. Hoerner, Carroll Joseph Ledet, Charles L. Lovern, Craig M. Mahaffey, Michael S. Maki, Gerald Wayne McGuire, Eldon Miles, Craig W. Miller, Walter F. Moniowczak, Howard R. Payne, Kenneth Adam Reddick, Leonard Rice, Jr., Willard L. Riggle, John A. Sortman, James Archie Strickland, James Terry Sullivan, Edward A. Vanderhei, Buford C. Varnadore, Kevin P. Weinhold, Thomas A. Wise, and Rayford R. Harper. Under 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e), the FHWA may grant an exemption for a renewable 2-year period if it finds ''such exemption would likely achieve a level of safety that is equivalent to, or greater than, the level that would be achieved absent such exemption.'' Accordingly the FHWA evaluated the petitions on their merits and made a preliminary determination that the waivers should be granted. On May 18, 1999, the agency

published notice of its preliminary determination and requested comments from the public (64 FR 27027). The comment period closed on June 17, 1999. Two comments were received, and their contents were carefully considered by the FHWA in reaching the final decision to grant the petitions.

Vision and Driving Experience of the Applicants

The vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) provides: A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person has distant visual acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in each eye without corrective lenses or visual acuity separately corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with corrective lenses, distant binocular acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses, field of vision of at least 70° in the horizontal meridian in each eye, and the ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green, and amber.

Since 1992, the FHWA has undertaken studies to determine if this vision standard should be amended. The final report from our medical panel recommends changing the field of vision standard from 70° to 120°, while leaving the visual acuity standard unchanged. (See Frank C. Berson, M.D., Mark C. Kuperwaser, M.D., Lloyd Paul Aiello, M.D., and James W. Rosenberg, M.D., ''Visual Requirements and Commercial Drivers,'' October 16, 1998, filed in the docket). The panel's conclusion supports the FHWA's view that the present standard is reasonable and necessary as a general standard to ensure highway safety. The FHWA also recognizes that some drivers do not meet the vision standard but have adapted their driving to accommodate their vision limitation and demonstrated their ability to drive safely.

The 32 applicants fall into this category. They are unable to meet the vision standard in one eye for various reasons, including amblyopia, retinal and corneal scars, and loss of an eye due to trauma. In most cases, their eye conditions were not recently developed. All but nine applicants were either born with their vision impairments or have had them since childhood. The nine individuals who sustained their vision conditions as adults have had them for periods ranging from 6 to 43 years.

Although each applicant has one eye which does not meet the vision standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), each has at least 20/40 corrected vision in the other eye and, in a doctor's opinion, can perform all the tasks necessary to operate a CMV. The doctors' opinions are supported by the applicants' possession of a valid commercial driver's license (CDL). Before issuing a CDL, States subject drivers to knowledge and performance tests designed to evaluate their qualifications to operate the CMV. All these applicants satisfied the testing standards for their State of residence. By meeting State licensing requirements, the applicants demonstrated their ability to operate a commercial vehicle, with their limited vision, to the satisfaction of the State. The Federal interstate qualification standards, however, require more.

While possessing a valid CDL, these 32 drivers have been authorized to drive a CMV in intrastate commerce even though their vision disqualifies them from driving in interstate commerce. They have driven CMVs with their limited vision for careers ranging from 4 to 42 years. In the past 3 years, the 32 drivers had a total of four moving violations among them. Three drivers were involved in minor accidents in their CMVs, but there were no injuries and none of the CMV drivers received a citation.

The qualifications, experience, and medical condition of each applicant were stated and discussed in detail in 64 FR 27027, May 18, 1999. Since the docket comments did not focus on the qualifications of a specific applicant, we have not repeated the individual profiles here. Our summary analysis of the applicants as a group, however, is supported by the information published in 64 FR 27027.

Basis for Exemption Determination

Under revised 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e), the FHWA may grant an exemption from the vision standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) if the exemption is likely to achieve an equivalent or greater level of safety than would be achieved without the exemption. Without the exemption, applicants will continue to be restricted to intrastate driving. With the exemption, applicants can drive in interstate commerce. Thus, our analysis focuses on whether an equal or greater level of safety is likely to be achieved by permitting these drivers to drive in interstate commerce as opposed to restricting them to driving in intrastate commerce.

To evaluate the effect of these exemptions on safety, the FHWA considered not only the medical reports about the applicants' vision but also their driving records and experience with the vision deficiency. Recent driving performance is especially important in evaluating future safety, according to several research studies designed to correlate past and future driving performance. Results of these studies support the principle that the best predictor of future performance by a driver is his/her past record of accidents and traffic violations. Copies of the studies have been added to the docket.

We believe we can properly apply the principle to monocular drivers because data from the vision waiver study program clearly demonstrate the driving performance of experienced monocular drivers in the program is better than that of all CMV drivers collectively. (See 61 FR 13338, 13345, March 26, 1996). That experienced monocular drivers with good driving records in the waiver study program demonstrated their ability to drive safely supports a conclusion that other monocular drivers, meeting the same qualifying conditions to those required by the waiver study program, are also likely to have adapted to their vision deficiency and will continue to operate safely.

The first major research correlating past and future performance was done in England by Greenwood and Yule in 1920. Subsequent studies, building on that model, concluded that accident rates for the same individual exposed to certain risks for two different time periods vary only slightly. (See Bates and Neyman, University of California Publications in Statistics, April 1952.) Other studies demonstrated theories of predicting accident proneness from accident history coupled with other factors. These factors, such as age, sex, geographic location, mileage driven and conviction history, are used every day by insurance companies and motor vehicle bureaus to predict the probability of an individual experiencing future accidents. (See Weber, Donald C., ''Accident Rate Potential: An Application of Multiple Regression Analysis of a Poisson Process,'' Journal of American Statistical Association, June 1971). A 1964 California Driver Record Study prepared by the California Department of Motor Vehicles concluded that the best overall accident predictor for both concurrent and nonconcurrent events is the number of single convictions. This study used 3 consecutive years of data, comparing the experiences of drivers in the first 2 years with their experiences in the final year.

Applying principles from these studies to the past 3-year record of the 32 applicants, we note that cumulatively the applicants have had only three minor accidents and four traffic violations in the last 3 years. None of the violations represented a serious traffic violation as defined in 49 CFR 383.5, and neither of the accidents involved bodily injury or resulted in a

citation. The applicants achieved this record of safety while driving with their vision impairment, demonstrating the likelihood that they have adapted their driving skills to accommodate their condition. As the applicants' driving histories with their vision deficiencies are predictors of future performance, the FHWA concludes their ability to drive safely can be projected into the future.

We believe applicants' intrastate driving experience provides an adequate basis for predicting their ability to drive safely in interstate commerce. Intrastate driving, like interstate operations, involves substantial driving on highways on the interstate system and on other roads built to interstate standards. Moreover, driving in congested urban areas exposes the driver to more pedestrians and vehicle traffic than exist on interstate highways. Faster reaction to traffic and traffic signals is generally required because distances are more compact than on highways. These conditions tax visual capacity and driver response just as intensely as interstate driving conditions. The veteran drivers in this proceeding have operated a CMV safely under those conditions for at least 4 years, most for much longer. Their experience and driving records lead us to believe the applicants are capable of operating in interstate commerce as safely as they have in intrastate commerce. Consequently, the FHWA finds that exempting applicants from the vision standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) is likely to achieve a level of safety equal to that existing without the exemption. For this reason, the agency will grant the exemptions for the 2-year period allowed by 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e).

We recognize that the vision of an applicant may change and affect his/her ability to operate a commercial vehicle as safely as in the past. As a condition of the exemption, therefore, the FHWA will impose requirements on the 32 individuals consistent with the grandfathering provisions applied to drivers who participated in the agency's vision waiver program.

Those requirements are found at 49 CFR 391.64(b) and include the following: (1) That each individual be physically examined every year (a) by an ophthalmologist or optometrist who attests that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), and (b) by a medical examiner who attests that the individual is otherwise physically qualified under 49 CFR 391.41; (2) that each individual provide a copy of the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's report to the medical examiner at the time of the annual medical examination; and (3) that each individual provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in its driver qualification file, or keep a copy in his/her driver qualification file if he/she is self-employed. The driver must also have a copy of the certification when driving so it may be presented to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement official.

Discussion of Comments

The FHWA received two comments in this proceeding. Each comment was considered and is discussed below.

Ms. Felicia Harrison of Pahokee, Florida, supported the FHWA's determination to grant the exemptions. She believes, like the FHWA, that past driving records are good indicators of future performance and that the 32 applicants for vision exemptions have demonstrated their ability to operate CMVs safely.

In the other comment, Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (AHAS) expresses continued opposition to the FHWA's policy to grant exemptions from the FMCSRs including the driver qualification standards. Specifically, the AHAS questions the agency's reliance on conclusions drawn from the vision waiver program, suggests that the criteria used by the FHWA for considering exemptions is flawed, raises procedural objections to this proceeding and finally, claims the agency has misinterpreted statutory language on the granting of exemptions (49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e)).

On the first issue regarding what inferences can be drawn from the results of the waiver study program, the AHAS suggests that the FHWA cannot base the present proceedings on the results generated by the waiver study program because a valid research model was not used. In response to this concern, we note that the validity of research designs is a quality with many dimensions which cannot be accepted or dismissed in a blanket, simplistic statement. The approach used by the FHWA for the assessment of risk is a valid design that has been used in epidemiology for studies of occupational health. These observational studies compare a treated or exposed group of finite size to a control group that is large and represents outcomes for the nation as a whole (e.g., national mortality rates or truck accident rates). This design has been used to investigate risk relative to the hazards of asbestos and benzene with regulatory decisions based on the outcomes.

The strength of the design is that it provides a high level of external validity. Being able to compare outcomes to a national norm places the focus in proper perspective for regulatory matters. This, of course, is the strength relative to the waiver program where the General Estimates System (GES) accident rates represent a national safety norm. While the design has been successfully used in critical risk areas, its application has not been without challenges. Most of the criticism has focused on the data used in the models. It has been correctly argued that exposure to hazards has not always been clearly measured because recordkeeping is not accurate or complete. Criticism has also focused on the poor measurement of health outcomes. Vagueness in the assessment of outcomes was due to poor recordkeeping or exposed individuals not being examined. Threats to the validity of measurement do not appear to be as large an issue in the waiver program's risk assessment. Exposure, for example, in the assessment is manifested by participation in the waiver program (as exposure to a treatment) and through vehicle miles traveled (as exposure to risk). The measurement of participation in the program had no vagueness by virtue of the required recordkeeping. Exposure to risk by vehicle miles traveled was measured by self-report and could, of course, contain errors. However, since reports were made on a monthly basis, it was not expected that the reporting for these short periods would contain significant systematic error over the life of the program. Risk outcomes in this assessment were determined through accident occurrence. Accident occurrence was verified in multiple ways through self-report (a program requirement), the Commercial Driver License Information System, State driving records, and police accident reports. As a result it is believed that the research approach used in the waiver program did not suffer serious flaws relative to the validity of measurement.

Criticism of the approach taken by the waiver program relative to internal validity could have some merit. Even the original design proposed for the waiver study received concern for its internal validity. That design proposed to use a sample of commercial motor vehicle (CMV) operators without vision deficiencies as a comparison group. While the design was appealing, it had potential for flaws relative to internal validity. Due to the nature of the vision deficiencies examined, the drivers could not be randomly assigned to the waiver and comparison groups as is done in clinical trials. As the desirable paradigm

for science, clinical trials go to great length to guarantee internal validity. But, as is being increasingly pointed out in medical research where randomized trials are seen as the basis of good science, even these studies can have flaws which undermine their external validity (U.S. General Accounting Office, ''Cross Design Synthesis; A New Strategy for Medical Effectiveness Research,'' March 1992, GAO/PEMD–92–18).

In the GAO report cited above, it was suggested that the results obtained through randomized clinical trials be adjusted to apply to a patient population which was not represented in the trial, and, thereby, enhanced external validity. Moreover, it was also suggested that the results from other observational (*i.e.* non-random) studies be used to support the evidence provided by clinical trials. Of course, these studies would have to be assessed to determine the degree of bias present relative to internal validity. If it existed, adjustments would be required. As is more often being recognized, all aspects of scientific endeavor contain flaws; design, measurement, and even the research questions asked (Cook, J.D. ''Postpositivist Critical Multiplism'' in L. Shortland and H.M. Mark (eds.) *Social Science and Social Policy*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage 1985). The necessary approach to obtaining valid results is to thoroughly examine a study for bias and make adjustments where possible. If the original waiver study comparative design had been implemented, it probably would have required adjustments related to both internal and external validity.

The waiver program and its research design were reviewed on several occasions. Most of the critical discussion concerned analytic methodology given the nature of the GES comparison group. The risk monitoring aspect of the design was largely endorsed. However, one researcher correctly criticized the comparison with the national GES data because it would not be possible to assess the potential for comparison bias as a threat to internal validity. This criticism was correct because such potential confounding factors as age and driving patterns are not available in the GES data to determine if a lack of balance exists between the waiver group and the comparison data. If the factors were not balanced, adjustments could not be made. The bias, if it existed, would therefore be hidden. This has been a concern to the FHWA. To address this, a sensitivity analysis was performed to assess the impact of possible hidden bias (Rosenbaum, P.R. *Observational Studies*, New York, Springer-Verlag 1995). The analysis examined outcomes under various levels of hidden bias and the results showed that the comparison with GES accident rates is largely insensitive to hidden bias. The results of this sensitivity analysis, filed in this docket, provide evidence to support the internal validity of the comparison to GES data.

Based on the various assessments, it would appear that the results of the waiver program risk analysis are basically valid. The measurement of exposure and risk outcomes was conducted with virtually no error. The external validity is ensured because a national norm is the focus of comparison and, based on the sensitivity analysis, the degree of internal validity is strengthened. To obtain valid results that point to a clear causal connection between an action and an outcome basically rests on ruling out other influences on the outcome. While these appear to be largely accomplished based on an examination of the various types of validity, there remains an additional threat to the validity of the results. Relative to this, it has been argued that the drivers in the various waiver programs have lower accident rates because they are aware of being monitored, and monitoring is a strong motivation to exercise care. Given the possible threat, the FHWA conducted a follow up assessment after the waived drivers were given grandfather rights in March 1996. Conducted in June 1998, an assessment of the drivers' accident experience was made for the period to December 1996. The results, on file in this docket, showed that the drivers who had been in the program continued to have an accident rate that was lower than the national norm.

Based on the arguments given above, it is reasonable to conclude that the results generated by the waiver program have a high degree of validity. It then remains to determine how these results can be used, *i.e.*, what inferences can be drawn from results and what are the boundaries on these inferences? The AHAS states categorically that ''the agency cannot extrapolate from the experience of the drivers in the vision waiver program to other vision impaired drivers who did not participate in the program.'' To some degree this statement is correct. Based on the design, data collection and analysis associated with the waiver program, the FHWA does not wish to generalize the results of the study to other drivers with vision deficiencies. That is, drivers are not the focus of inference. They are associated with the inference but are not necessarily the subject of inference. Nor are the vision standards the focus of inference from the results. As the AHAS pointed out, ''the FHWA recognizes that there were weaknesses in the waiver study design and believes that the waiver study has not produced, by itself, sufficient evidence upon which to develop new vision and diabetes standards.'' This statement by the FHWA merely recognizes that the study design did not ask questions concerning whether there are vision characteristics other than those in standards that could permit safe operating of a CMV. The FHWA conducted a feasibility assessment to determine if such a study could be designed and implemented. It was concluded that resources were not available to do this.

The target of inference in the waiver study is suggested in another quotation offered by the AHAS. The AHAS points out that the FHWA has stated ''that monocular drivers in the waiver program demonstrated their ability to drive safely supports a conclusion that other monocular drivers, with qualifications similar to those required by the waiver program, can also adapt to their vision deficiency and operate safely.'' This statement captures the focus of inference while being somewhat restrictive relative to the type of vision deficiency involved. The target of the test in the research design was the process of granting waivers. That is, it can be inferred that drivers with vision deficiencies who are approved by the screening process in the waiver program will be able to operate CMVs in a manner that is as safe or safer than the prevailing national safety norm. The inference is not being made to screening processes in general. It is only being inferred for the single process in the waiver program and that this process is viable for the purpose intended. That the AHAS has stated such a conclusion is not tenable because a valid research design was not used is, in itself, a proposition that does not enjoy support. The discussion of the validity of the approach clarifies the value of results. If the inferences drawn from these results focus on the process tested, the conclusions are valid. It follows that the application of the waiver process to future screening should also produce valid results.

In its second point, that there is an important flaw in the criteria used by the agency, the AHAS contends the agency ''ignores'' regulatory provisions that would require reliance upon a ten-year driving history. This is based on CDL disqualifications that apply upon the repeat convictions for certain violations committed in a ten-year

period. Because the exemption criteria includes consideration of an applicant's driving record for a three-year period, the AHAS concludes: ''Thus, while drivers who are not granted exemptions are subject to the 10-year requirement for second and third disqualifying offenses, drivers who are granted exemptions from the federal vision standard are also exempt from reporting convictions for disqualifying offenses that took place more than 3 years prior to the application for exemption.'' There is absolutely no basis for this conclusion. The previous discussion explains why a 3-year driving history was chosen as a criterion for determining whether the applicant has successfully adjusted to the vision deficiency. The exemption granted to these petitioners applies only to the qualification standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10) (vision). The drivers receiving the exemptions are subject to all other regulations, including all of the CDL and other qualification standards. In fact, as noted above, all these applicants possess a valid CDL.

In its third point, the AHAS objects to the procedure employed in processing these petitions for exemptions, contending that there is no statutory basis for making a ''preliminary'' determination, which tends to pre-judge the outcome. The AHAS makes an analogy to an interim final rule where an agency ''has already made its decision * * * (and) predetermined its view of the merits prior to soliciting and evaluating public comments on the petition.'' This analogy is misplaced. The agency's ''preliminary determination'' is much more akin to a notice of proposed rulemaking, where the agency analyzes the basis upon which a new or amended regulation has been considered, and then proposes that the new rule take effect. The agency then considers the information obtained in response to the NPRM and issues a final rule. This is no different. The agency analyzes the information provided in the completed application. Some applications are denied outright. It is only when the agency proposes to grant a petition that it publishes that proposal, together with its analysis of the information submitted in support of the petition, for public comment. After consideration of public comment, a final decision is published. The denials will be summarized periodically, consistent with the statute, and published in the **Federal Register**. Quoting from 49 U.S.C. 31315(b)(4)(A), the AHAS ignores that part of the quotation that is entirely consistent with the FHWA's approach: ''* * * (the (FHWA) shall publish in the **Federal Register** a *notice* explaining the request that has been filed and shall give the public an opportunity *to inspect the safety analysis and any other relevant information known to the (FHWA)* and to comment on the request.'' Obviously, the public is entitled to know how the agency treated the information it received, including whether it intended to grant the application. The AHAS could not seriously argue that the statute requires the agency to conduct a plebiscite on every application it receives.

The AHAS' final point, as it readily admits, is not even relevant to this action, and merely reargues its position that the agency misinterpreted the current law on exemptions by considering them slightly more lenient than the previous law. This was unquestionably the intention of Congress in drafting section 4007 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA–21), Public Law 105–178, 112 Stat. 107, (See 63 FR 67601, quoting from H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 105–550, at 489–490), and the FHWA sees no benefit in addressing this point again in this document.

Notwithstanding the FHWA's ongoing review of the vision standard, as evidenced by the medical panel's report dated October 16, 1998, and filed in this docket, however, the FHWA must comply with *Rauenhorst* versus *United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration,* 95 F.3d 715 (8th Cir. 1996), and grant individual exemptions under standards that are consistent with public safety. Meeting those standards, the 32 veteran drivers in this case have demonstrated to our satisfaction that they can operate a CMV with their current vision as safely in interstate commerce as they have in intrastate commerce. Accordingly, they qualify for an exemption under 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e).

Conclusion

After considering the comments to the docket and based upon its evaluation of the 32 waiver applications in accordance with *Rauenhorst* versus *United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, supra,* the FHWA exempts Grady Lee Black, Jr., Marvin E. Brock, Roosevelt Bryant, Jr., John Alex Chizmar, Billy M. Coker, Cliff Dovel, George T. Ellis, Jr., Weldon R. Evans, Richard L. Gagnebin, James P. Guth, James J. Hewitt, Paul M. Hoerner, Carroll Joseph Ledet, Charles L. Lovern, Craig M. Mahaffey, Michael S. Maki, Gerald Wayne McGuire, Eldon Miles, Craig W. Miller, Walter F. Moniowczak, Howard R. Payne, Kenneth Adam Reddick, Leonard Rice, Jr., Willard L. Riggle, John A. Sortman, James Archie Strickland, James Terry Sullivan, Edward A. Vanderhei, Buford C. Varnadore, Kevin P. Weinhold, Thomas A. Wise, and Rayford R. Harper from the vision requirement in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), subject to the following conditions: (1) That each individual be physically examined every year (a) by an ophthalmologist or optometrist who attests that the vision in the better eye continues to meet the standard in 49 CFR 391.41(b)(10), and (b) by a medical examiner who attests that the individual is otherwise physically qualified under 49 CFR 391.41; (2) that each individual provide a copy of the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's report to the medical examiner at the time of the annual medical examination; and (3) that each individual provide a copy of the annual medical certification to the employer for retention in its driver qualification file, or keep a copy in his/her driver qualification file if he/she is self-employed. The driver must also have a copy of the certification when driving so it may be presented to a duly authorized Federal, State, or local enforcement official.

In accordance with 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136(e), each exemption will be valid for 2 years unless revoked earlier by the FHWA. The exemption will be revoked if (1) the person fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the exemption; (2) the exemption has resulted in a lower level of safety than was maintained before it was granted; or (3) continuation of the exemption would not be consistent with the goals and objectives of 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136. If the exemption is still effective at the end of the 2-year period, the person may apply to the FHWA for a renewal under procedures in effect at that time.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 31315 and 31136; 23 U.S.C. 315; 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: September 16, 1999.

Kenneth R Wykle,

Federal Highway Administrator.

[FR Doc. 99–24718 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–22–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation Board

[STB Ex Parte No. 290 (Sub No. 5) (99–4)]

Quarterly Rail Cost Adjustment Factor

AGENCY: Surface Transportation Board.

ACTION: Approval of rail cost adjustment factor.

SUMMARY: The Board has approved the fourth quarter 1999 rail cost adjustment factor (RCAF) and cost index filed by the Association of American Railroads. The fourth quarter 1999 RCAF (Unadjusted) is 1.011. The fourth quarter 1999 RCAF (Adjusted) is 0.584. The fourth quarter 1999 RCAF–5 is 0.571.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: H. Jeff Warren, (202) 565–1533. TDD for the hearing impaired: (202) 565–1695.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Additional information is contained in the Board's decision. To purchase a copy of the full decision, write to, call, or pick up in person from: DC NEWS & DATA, INC., Suite 210, 1925 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20423–0001, telephone (202) 289–4357. [Assistance for the hearing impaired is available through TDD services (202) 565–1695.]

This action will not significantly affect either the quality of the human environment or energy conservation.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), we conclude that our action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

By the Board, Chairman Morgan, Vice Chairman Clyburn, and Commissioner Burkes.

Decided: September 17, 1999.

Vernon A. Williams,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24849 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–00–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Surface Transportation Board

[STB Finance Docket No. 33797]

Keystone Railroad, Inc. d/b/a Lake Michigan and Indiana Railroad Company—Lease and Operation Exemption—Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Keystone Railroad, Inc. (Keystone) d/b/a Lake Michigan and Indiana Railroad Company (LMIC), a Class III rail carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1150.31 to lease and operate approximately 66 miles of rail line (rail line)[1] in the State of Indiana owned by Bethlehem Steel Corporation (BSC).[2] The rail line is comprised of former yard and switching tracks and does not have assigned mileposts.[3]

The transaction is scheduled to be consummated on or about October 1, 1999.

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void *ab initio.* Petitions to reopen the proceeding to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the transaction.

An original and 10 copies of all pleadings, referring to STB Finance Docket No. 33797, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board, Office of the Secretary, Case Control Unit, 1925 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on Eric M. Hockey, Esq., Gollatz, Griffin & Ewing, P.C., 213 West Miner Street, P.O. Box 796, West Chester, PA 19381–0796.

Board decisions and notices are available on our website at ''WWW.STB.DOT.GOV.''

Decided: September 15, 1999.

By the Board, David M. Konschnik, Director, Office of Proceedings.

Vernon A. Williams,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–24577 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–00–P

[1] Keystone was formerly known as the Philadelphia, Bethlehem and New England Railroad Company (PBNE). PBNE changed its corporate name to Keystone, but it will continue to operate lines in the State of Pennsylvania under the PBNE name. LMIC, a newly established division of Keystone, will operate the rail line.

[2] BSC is a noncarrier holding company that controls, directly and indirectly, eight subsidiary railroads, including Keystone.

[3] According to Keystone, the rail line has been leased to, and operated by, Norfolk Southern Railway Company, as the successor to Consolidated Rail Corporation. Keystone states its belief that the rail line has been operated as exempt switching and/or yard tracks.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

September 16, 1999.

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 October 25, 1999 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545–1210.

Form Number: IRS Form 8379.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation.

Description: A non-obligated spouse may file Form 8379 to request the non-obligated spouse's share of a joint income tax refund that would otherwise be applied to the past-due obligation owed to a state or federal agency by the other spouse.

Respondents: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 300,000.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping—13 min.
Learning about the law or the form—8 min.
Preparing the form—58 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS—31 min.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting/Recordkeeping Burden: 549,000 hours.

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5244, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.

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. 99–24765 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

September 16, 1999.

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 October 25, 1999 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545–1027.
Form Number: IRS Form 1120–PC.
Type of Review: Revision.
Title: U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return.
Description: Property and casualty insurance companies are required to file an annual return of income and pay the tax due. The data is used to insure that companies have correctly reported income and paid the correct tax.
Respondents: Business or other for-profit.
Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 2,200.
Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent/Recordkeeper:
Recordkeeping—98 hr., 3 min.
Learning about the law or the form—32 hr., 58 min.
Preparing the form—55 hr., 34 min.
Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the Payer—5 hr., 38 min.
Frequency of Response: Annually.
Estimated Total Reporting/Recordkeeping Burden: 422,840 hours.
Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5244, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.
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. 99–24766 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Treasury Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of the U.S. Customs Service

AGENCY: Department Offices, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the date, time, and location for the third meeting of the sixth two-year term of the Committee and the provisional agenda for consideration by the Committee.

DATES: The third meeting of the current term of the Treasury Advisory Committee on Commercial Operations of the U.S. Customs Service will be held on Friday, October 8,1999, at 8:30 a.m. at the Governor Hotel, 611 S.W. 10th Street (at Alder) Portland, Oregon, (503) 224–3400]. The duration of the meeting will be approximately three and a half hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis M. O'Connell, Director, Office of Tariff and Trade Affairs, Office of the Under Secretary (Enforcement), Room 4004, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20220. Tel. (202) 622–0220. Final meeting details, including the final agenda, can be confirmed by contacting the above number one week prior to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

At the October 8, 1999 session, the Committee is expected to pursue the following agenda. This provisional agenda may be modified prior to the meeting.

1. Welcome and introductions: Chairperson Elisabeth A. Bresee, Assistant Secretary (Enforcement)
2. Remarks. Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly
3. Subcommittee reports and status
   a. Subcommittee on the Merchandise Processing Fee (MPF)
   b. Subcommittee on Compliance Audit Team (CAT) methodology
   c. Subcommittee on adequacy of staffing and resources for the Office of Regulations and Rulings (OR&R)
4. Customs Budget
5. Northern border issues
6. Other business

The meeting is open to the public; however, participation in the Committee's deliberations is limited to Committee members and Customs and Treasury Department staff. A person other than an Advisory Committee member who wishes to attend the meeting should give advance notice by contacting Theresa Manning (202) 622–0220 no later than October 1, 1999.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory, Tariff, and Trade Enforcement).

[FR Doc. 99–24753 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–M

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Notice of Receipt of Cultural Property Request From the Government of the Republic of Italy

The Government of the Republic of Italy, concerned that its cultural heritage is in jeopardy from pillage, made a request to the Government of the United States under Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention. The request was received on September 16, 1999, by the United States Information Agency. It seeks U.S. import restrictions on categories of archaeological material in stone, metal, ceramic, bone, and glass, and wall paintings from the 5th millennium B.C. to the 5th c. A.D. In accordance with provisions of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2602 and 2603), the request will be reviewed by the Cultural Property Advisory Committee which will report on its findings and recommendations thereunder. Information about the Act and U.S. implementation of the 1970 UNESCO Convention can be found at http://e.usia.gov/education/culprop.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

William B. Bader,

Associated Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Information Agency.

[FR Doc. 99–24754 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Office of Citizen Exchanges; Exchanges and Training Programs for the New Independent States: Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

SUMMARY: The United States Information Agency, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Office of Citizen Exchanges, Europe/Eurasia Division, announces an open competition for an assistance award. Public and private non-profit organizations meeting the provisions described in IRS regulation 26 CFR 1.501C may apply to develop exchanges and training programs. Grants are subject to the availability of funds.

Overall grant making authority for this program is contained in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Public Law 87–256, as amended, also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The purpose of the Act is ''to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries * * *; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations * * * and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.'' The funding authority for the program cited above is provided

through the Fulbright-Hays Act and the FREEDOM Support Act.

On October 1, 1999, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency will become part of the U.S. Department of State. The integration will not affect the content of this announcement or the nature of the programs described. Programs and projects must conform with U.S. Department of State requirements and guidelines outlined in the Solicitation Package.

Announcement Title and Number

All communications with the Bureau concerning this Request for Proposals (RFP) should refer to the announcement title and reference number E/PN–00–09.

Deadline for Proposals

All copies must be received at the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, by 5 p.m. Washington, D.C. time on Wednesday, December 22, 1999. Faxed documents will not be accepted at any time. Absolutely no late submissions will be accepted. Documents postmarked by December 22, 1999, but received at a later date, will not be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The United States Information Agency, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (the Bureau) Office of Citizen Exchanges, attn: Thomas Driscoll, program coordinator, tel: 202–260–6230 and fax: 202–619–4350, or Internet address: tdriscol@usia.gov, to request Application Package which includes: the RFP and the Proposal Submission Instructions (PSI).

Please specify Program Coordinator Thomas Driscoll on all inquiries and correspondence. Interested applicants should read the complete **Federal Register** announcement before sending inquiries or submitting proposals.

To Download an Application Package via the Internet

The entire Application Package may be downloaded from the Bureau's website at http://e.usia.gov/education/rfps/.

Submissions

Applications must follow all instructions given in the Application Package. The applicant's original proposal and ten (10) copies (unbound) should be sent to: U.S. Department of State, Ref.: E/PN–00–99, Office of Program Management, ECA/EX/PM, Room 336, 301 4th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20547.

Once the RFP deadline has passed, Bureau staff may not discuss this competition in any way with applicants until the proposal review process has been completed.

Diversity, Freedom, and Democracy Guidelines

Pursuant to the Bureau's authorizing legislation, programs must maintain a non-political character and should be balanced and representative of the diversity of U.S. political, social, and cultural life. ''Diversity'' should be interpreted in the broadest sense and encompass differences including, but not limited to ethnicity, race, gender, religion, geographic location, socio-economic status, and physical challenges. Applicants are strongly encouraged to adhere to the advancement of this principle both in program administration and in program content. Please refer to the review criteria under the 'Support for Diversity' section for specific suggestions on incorporating diversity into the total proposal. Public Law 104–319 provides that ''in carrying out programs for educational and cultural exchange in countries whose people do not fully enjoy freedom and democracy,'' The U.S. Department of State ''shall take appropriate steps to provide opportunities for participation in such programs to human rights and democracy leaders of such countries.'' Proposals should account for advancement of this goal in their program contents, to the full extent deemed feasible.

Year 2000 Compliance Requirement (Y2K Requirement)

The Year 2000 (Y2K) issue is a broad operational and accounting problem that could potentially prohibit organizations from processing information in accordance with Federal management and program specific requirements including data exchange with USIA. The inability to process information in accordance with Federal requirements could result in grantees' being required to return funds that have not been accounted for properly.

USIA therefore requires that all organizations use Y2K compliant systems including hardware, software and firmware. Systems must accurately process data and dates (calculating, comparing and sequencing) both before and after the year 2000 and correctly adjust for leap years.

Additional information addressing the Y2K issue may be found at the General Service Administration's Office of Information Technology website at <http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov>.

Overview

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (the Bureau) is interested in proposals that encourage the growth of democratic institutions in Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Exchanges and training programs supported by the institutional grants from the Bureau should operate at two levels: they should enhance institutional partnerships, and they should offer practical information to individuals and groups to assist them with their professional and volunteer responsibilities. Strong proposals usually have the following characteristics: a strong existing partnership between a U.S. organization and an in-country institution; a proven track record of conducting program activity; cost-sharing from U.S. and/or in-country sources, including donations of air fares, hotel and/or housing costs, ground transportation, interpreters, etc.; experienced staff with language facility; a clear, convincing plan showing how permanent results will be accomplished as a result of the activity funded by the grant; and a follow-on plan beyond the scope of the Bureau grant. The Bureau wants to see tangible forms of time and money contributed to the project by the prospective grantee institution, as well as funding from third party sources.

Unless otherwise specified below, program activity may include: internships; study tours; short-term training; consultations; and extended, intensive workshops. Programming may take place in the United States and/or in Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Proposals should reflect an understanding of the political, economic, and social environment in which the program activity will take place. The Bureau encourages applicants to design exchange programs for non-English speakers.

Applicants should identify the local organizations and individuals in the New Independent States (NIS) with whom they are proposing to collaborate and describe in detail previous cooperative programming and contacts. Specific information about the NIS organizations' activities and accomplishments is required and should be included in the section on ''Institutional Capacity.''

The Bureau seeks exchange programs that address the following themes:

- Women's Leadership Programs (Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia,

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan)
- Women's Political Leadership Programs (Russia, Moldova, Ukraine and Kazakhstan)
- Professional and Business Associations Programs (Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia)
- Content-Based Internet Training (West NIS Regional and Caucasus Regional)
- Post-election Training for Duma Staffers (Russia)
- Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Girls (Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)
- Distance Learning in the field of Business Management (Ukraine)
- Public Library Reform (Ukraine)
- Caucasus Regional Cooperation—NGO Management, Women's Leadership Programs, Professional and Business Associations, and Content-Based Internet Training

The Bureau is interested in proposals whose designs take into account the need for ongoing sharing of information and training. Examples include: a ''train the trainers'' model (a program that includes practice presentation sessions, followed by activities coordinated and implemented by the original NIS participants in their home countries); support for in-country training/resource centers; plans to create professional networks or professional associations; regularly published newsletters and ongoing Internet communication.

Women's Leadership Training

Overview

Over the past decade women and women's groups in many countries of the NIS have become a force for social change and democratic development. Women's groups have shown their willingness to cooperate and coordinate with organizations both in the NIS and the West. Women have begun to take their place in the political arena, in nongovernmental (NGO) development and in advocacy groups. The dedication and commitment of women's groups have contributed to democratic and civic values taking root in the NIS.

The Bureau recognizes that women's organizations throughout the NIS are at various stages of development. In some cases, women's groups are still being established and thus need basic organizational and leadership training. In some regions, however, women's organizations could benefit from more sophisticated programs.

The Bureau is looking for proposals that offer leadership training to women who are already active in their communities. In each country or region, the program should target women in outlying cities, towns and villages and not capital cities. Training should emphasize development of management skills in order to: identify priorities and needs, create organizational efficiency; develop networks and coalitions with other NGOs; and implement advocacy programs for specific issues pertinent to each local community and region. Proposals are not limited to a one-country focus and may include a plan for building regional associations and networks among women's organizations in specific regions.

Program activity may take place in the NIS countries and/or in the United States. These programs are intended to provide NIS women and women's groups opportunities to increase their visibility and effectiveness in the political, social and democratic spheres. There are various possibilities for acceptable training programs. The following guidelines may be useful in designing programs, but the Bureau welcomes other programming ideas that applicants may have.

Women's Leadership Program for Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

- Single-country or regional programs focusing on women's leadership. The Bureau encourages programs that are built around a specific theme or target audience. Target audiences could include, but are not limited to: Women in business, NGO leaders, professional women, special interest groups (i.e. ethnic minorities, women with disabilities, economically disadvantaged women). Priority will be given to programs that will result in the creation of a sustainable professional association or coalition with activities continuing after the grant period.
- Regional Programs between Russia and the Baltic countries as follow-up participation in the Vital Voices conference in October, 1999, in Reykjavik, Iceland. Please visit http://www.usia.gov/vitalvoices/
- For projects with Belarusan, Moldovan and Ukrainian women's organizations, the Bureau encourages programs that build bridges between women's groups in Central European countries, particularly Poland, Romania and Hungary.
- Program plans may include a component for a Small Grants Competition. This requires a detailed plan for recruitment and advertising; sample application; description of the proposal review and award mechanism; a plan for how the grantee would monitor and evaluate small grant activity; and a proposed amount for an average grant. Funds for the Small Grants Competition should be no more than 25% of the total requested from the Bureau.

Women's Leadership Program for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

- Single-country or regional programs focusing on women's leadership. The Bureau encourages programs that are built around a specific theme or target audience. Target audiences may include, but are not limited to: women in business, NGO leaders, professional women, special interest groups (i.e. ethnic minorities, women with disabilities, economically dissadvantaged women). The Bureau is looking for programs that will result in the creation of a sustainable professional association or coalition with activities continuing after the grant period. In addition, the Bureau is interested in women's leadership programs that include programming to help promote inter-ethnic tolerance in the Caucasus region.
- Program plans may include a component for a Small Grants Competition. This requires a detailed plan for recruitment and advertising; sample application; description of the proposal review and award mechanism; a plan for how the grantee would monitor and evaluate small grant activity; and a proposed amount for an average grant. Funds for the Small Grants Competition should be no more than 25% of the total requested from the Bureau.

Women's Leadership Programs for Kazakhstan, Kyrgzstan and Uzbekistan

- Single-country or regional programs focusing on women's leadership. The Bureau encourages programs that are built around a specific theme or target audience. Target audiences may include, but are not limited to: women in business, NGO leaders, professional women, special interest groups (i.e. ethnic minorities, women with disabilities, economically disadvantaged women). The Bureau is looking for programs that will result in the creation of a sustainable professional association or coalition with activities continuing after the grant period.
- Program plans may include a component for a Small Grants Competition. This requires a detailed plan for recruitment and advertising; sample application; description of the proposal review and award mechanism; a plan for how the grantee would monitor and evaluate small grant activity; and a proposed amount for an average grant. Funds for the Small Grants Competition should be no more

than 25% of the total requested from the Bureau.

Women's Political Leadership Programs for Russia, Moldova, Ukraine and Kazakhstan

• Single-country programs with a focus on political leadership for women. Applicants should plan a training program that provides a political context for leadership training. Specifically, the program should combine elements such as leadership fundamentals, the introduction or improvement of skills associated with campaign management, accountability to constituencies, lobbying, surveying, polling, advocacy, voter outreach, networking, message development, working with the media and fundraising. Proposals must indicate a practical and sophisticated knowledge of the political and legislative environment in the target NIS country.

Professional and Business Associations

Professional and Business Associations for Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

Business and Professional Associations have the potential to stimulate economic growth, policy development and advancement in various professional fields. Functioning democracies need mediating structures such as associations that allow for a free flow of information among peer groups and provide channels for citizens to work with government. Associations that are based on democratic principles can provide a forum in which professional sand businespeople can explore opportunities and development within communities. The Bureau wishes to help establish and sustain associations that are committed to community advancement and professional growth in Russia, Moldova, Ukraine and the Caucasus region. Proposals should include plans to adopt a model that is sensitive to regional needs. The Bureau is interested in supporting programs that will establish or enhance professional and business associations (i.e. chambers of commerce; legal, environment, education or trade associations; women's business associations; and associations whose membership represents an organized minority group or that is devoted to minority issues). Applicants may award individual small grants to support work relevant to association-building. Funds for small grants should be no more than 30% of the total requested from the Bureau.

Content-Based Internet Training

Content-Based Internet Training for the West NIS Region (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine) and Content-Based Internet Training for the Caucasus Region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)

In the recent past, content-based Internet training has been a valuable tool to promote democracy and encourage cross-border cooperation throughout the NIS. The Bureau is seeking programs that will use the Internet to provide content-based training to a wide variety of audiences in the Caucasus region. The purpose of the training is not to instruct in Internet technology and use, but to encourage citizen participation in workshops, fora, chats, and/or discussions via the Internet that will stimulate communication and information sharing on relevant topics. (For example, a U.S.-based institution sponsors 12 Internet chats focused on civic education throughout the region and then provides follow-on mini-workshops to engaged audiences in the three target countries. Subsequently, the U.S. organization invites three individuals who participated in the in-country training to the U.S. to learn technical and facilitation skills. Upon return to their home countries, they jointly facilitate further programming.) Topics may include but are not limited to: civic education, community development; corruption, conflict resolution, curriculum development; tolerance and peace education; refugee issues; youth issues; human and legal rights; family health issues; volunteerism; voter education and outreach. U.S. institutions must demonstrate their ability to coordinate a complex program with U.S. Government-funded Internet Access Training Program (IATP) Center, Internet centers sponsored by organizations such as Soros Internet Centers, and other locations with computer access operating simultaneously. Applicants must provide innovative plans to advertise, recruit and conduct outreach to diverse audiences in major cities and outlying regions in the Caucasus.

Post-Election Training for Duma Staffers

Post-Election Training for Duma Staffers for Russia

With Duma national elections scheduled for December 19, 1999, the Bureau is interested in programs that will enhance Duma staffers' management skills. Applicants must demonstrate expertise and knowledge of the Russian political landscape and how the Duma functions. Programs may include a combination of U.S.-based internships, in-country workshops, roundtables, panel discussions, case studies and specially tailored projects. Training topics may address accountability to and communication with constituencies; working with the press; negotiation skills; conflict resolution; consensus building; coalition building (particularly related to bloc or partisan communications); ethics in government; working with diverse populations; conducting issue-related casework; drafting legislation and implementing policy.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Girls

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Girls for Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Trafficking of women and girls from the NIS has grown at an alarming rate. The Bureau is seeking to assist NIS governments and NGOs in the region to address the problem by (1) educating young women, girls and their families about trafficking so that they will not fall victim to traffickers' tactics of coercion, fraud and deceit and (2) providing victim assistance.

Applicants are encouraged to submit proposals that show a strong knowledge of existing educational and assistance efforts and that demonstrate an ability to integrate existing materials and human resources. Proposals must outline a concrete plan for innovative programming and must reach populations in outlying regions. The Bureau is particularly interested in proposals that will build on local capacity to address trafficking. Applicants must have proven experience on the ground with this issue.

Distance Learning in the Field of Business Management

Distance Learning in the Field of Business Management for Ukraine

The Bureau is interested in proposals that establish or expand distance learning programs in business and management at Ukrainian universities or institutes throughout Ukraine. Specific programs should include the delivery of management and business content through low-end technologies such as e-mail, CD-Rom, video or Internet, so that the model may be replicated in other regions. The target audience for the end product should be students and/or businesspeople. A two-way exchange by the U.S. and Ukrainian development teams is essential. Proposals should include: (1) A

statement of need for the proposed courses and training; (2) content of courses that will be developed; (3) technical requirements for course delivery; (4) training requirements for instructors and faculty in distance learning technology; (5) practical training in course presentation; and (6) a plan for adapting courses and training into the target language(s). Proposals must include letters of support from Ukrainian institutional partners that demonstrate their commitment to the program. In addition, Ukrainian partners should provide cost-sharing of program expenses such as classroom space, security, salaries, and support for visiting Americans such as local housing and transportation. Given the complex nature of distance learning programming, the Bureau discourages short-term visits. Grantee institutions are expected to consult closely with the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv on the development of distance learning programs.

The Bureau will consider funding proposals in the $150,000–$200,000 range for distance learning programs. See Project Funding section below for additional guidance on funding levels.

Public Library Reform

Public Library Reform for Ukraine

The Bureau is seeking proposals that will provide program support to public libraries in Ukraine to modernize systems and reform library management. Applicants may propose activities in any region of the country in a minimum of three oblasts. Effective library management and training in technology-based information management are encouraged. Training may also include building effective library support networks (i.e. fund-raising, acquisitions such as books and equipment, interlibrary cooperation); engaging the community (summer reading programs, children's activities, bookmobiles, exhibitions, presentations). The Bureau seeks sustainable U.S.-Ukraine library partnering through this program.

Caucasus Regional Cooperation

Joint Programs for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

The Bureau is particularly interested in programs that include all three Caucasus countries. In addition to the program themes previously mentioned, the Bureau encourages submissions addressing the theme of NGO Management for the countries of the Caucasus Region.

NGO Management

NGOs in the Caucasus region are eager for innovative strategies to increase their effectiveness and visibility on local, regional, and national levels, as well as throughout the Caucasus region. The Bureau is interested in programs that will bring NGO leaders from the three Caucasus countries together to share ideas regarding NGO management. Successful proposals will expose NGO leaders to democratic, team-centered approaches to organizational management appropriate to democratic societies. Training topics may include working with the media, advocacy, networking, coalition building, conducting research, fundraising and legal issues affecting NGOs. The Bureau welcomes proposals that include component(s) that will sustain cross-cultural cooperation among NGOs in the three target countries.

Women's Leadership Program

Please see ''Women's Leadership Programs for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia,'' as stated above.

Professional and Business Associations

Please see ''Professional and Business Associations for Russia, Moldova, Ukraine and the Caucasus,'' as stated above.

Content-Based Internet Training

Please see description for Caucasus regional programs under ''Content-Based Internet Training,'' as stated above.

Selection of Participants

Successful applications should include a description of an open, merit-based selection process, including advertising, recruitment and selection. A sample application should be submitted with the proposal. Applicants should expect to carry out the selection process, but the Bureau and U.S. Embassies abroad retain the right to nominate participants and to approve or reject participants recommended by the grantee institution. Priority must be given to foreign participants who have not traveled to the United States.

Visa Regulations

Foreign participants on programs sponsored by the Bureau are granted J–1 Exchange Visitor visas by the U.S. Embassy in the sending country. All programs must comply with J–1 visa regulations. Please refer to the Proposal Submission Instructions (PSI) for further information.

Project Funding

Although no set funding limit exists, applicants are encouraged to submit proposals not to exceed $130,000. Distance Learning programs may be funded up to $200,000. Organizations with less than four years of experience in managing international exchange programs are limited to $60,000. Applicants are invited to provide both an all-inclusive budget as well as separate sub-budgets for each program component, location or activity in order to facilitate the Bureau decisions on funding. While a comprehensive line item budget based on the model in the Application Package must be submitted, separate component budgets are optional.

Since the Bureau grant assistance constitutes only a portion of total project funding, proposals should list and provide evidence of other sources of financial and in-kind support. Proposals with substantial private sector support from foundations, corporations, and other institutions will be considered highly competitive.

The following program costs are eligible for funding consideration:

1. International and domestic air fares (per the Fly America Act); visas; transit costs; ground transportation costs.

2. Per Diem. For U.S.-based programming, organizations should use the published Federal per diem rates for individual U.S. cities. For activities in the NIS and Central Europe, the Bureau strongly encourages applicants to budget realistic costs that reflect the local economy. Per diem rates may be accessed at http://www.policyworks.gov/.

3. Interpreters. If needed, interpreters for the U.S. program are provided by the U.S. Department of State Language Services Division. Typically, one interpreter is provided for every four visitors who require interpreting. The Bureau grants do not pay for foreign interpreters to accompany delegations from their home country. Grant proposal budgets should contain a flat $160/day per diem for each U.S. Department of State interpreter, as well as home-program-home air transportation of $400 per interpreter plus any U.S. travel expenses during the program. Salary expenses are covered centrally and should not be part of an applicant's proposed budget. Locally-arranged interpreters with adequate skills and experience may be used by the grantee in lieu of State Department interpreters, with the same 1:4 interpreter/participant ratio. If the applicant chooses to use local interpreters, salary costs must be included in the budget.

Costs associated with using their services may not exceed rates for U.S. Department of State interpreters.

4. Book and cultural allowance. Foreign participants are entitled to a one-time cultural allowance of $150 per person, plus a book allowance of $50. Interpreters should be reimbursed up to $150 for expenses when they escort participants to cultural events. U.S. program staff is not eligible to receive these benefits.

5. Consultants. Consultants may be used to provide specialized expertise or to make presentations. Daily honoraria cannot exceed $250 per day. Subcontracting organizations may also be used, in which case the written agreement between the prospective grantee and subcontractor should be included in the proposal. Subcontracts should be itemized in the budget.

6. Room rental. Room rental may not exceed $250 per day.

7. Materials development. Proposals may contain costs to purchase, develop and translate materials for participants.

8. Equipment. Proposals may contain costs to purchase equipment for NIS-based programming such as computers, fax machines and copy machines. Costs for furniture are not allowed. Equipment costs must be kept to a minimum.

9. Working meal. Only one working meal may be provided during the program. Per capita costs may not exceed $5–8 for a lunch and $14–20 for a dinner, excluding room rental. The number of invited guests may not exceed participants by more than a factor of two-to-one. Interpreters must be included as participants.

10. Return travel allowance. A return travel allowance of $70 for each foreign participant may be included in the budget. The allowance may be used for incidental expenses incurred during international travel.

11. Health Insurance. Foreign participants will be covered under the terms of a U.S. Department of State-sponsored health insurance policy. The premium is paid by the U.S. Department of State directly to the insurance company. Applicants are permitted to include costs for travel insurance for U.S. participants in the budget.

12. Administrative Costs. Costs necessary for the effective administration of the program may include salaries for grant organization employees, benefits, and other direct and indirect costs per detailed instructions in the Application Package. While this announcement does not proscribe a rigid ratio of administrative to program costs, priority will be given to proposals whose administrative costs are less than twenty-five (25) per cent of the total requested from the Bureau. Proposals should show cost-sharing contributions from the applicant, the NIS partner and other sources.

Please refer to the Proposal Submission Instructions (PSI) for complete budget guidelines.

Review Process

The Bureau will acknowledge receipt of all proposals and will review them for technical eligibility. Proposals will be considered ineligible if they do not fully adhere to the guidelines stated herein and in the Proposed Submission Instructions (PSI). Eligible proposals will be forwarded to panels of U.S. Department of State officers for advisory review. Funding decisions are at the discretion of the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Final technical authority for assistance awards (grants or cooperative agreements) resides with the U.S. Department of State grants officer.

Review Criteria

Technically eligible applications will be competitively reviewed according to the criteria stated below. Proposals should adequately address each area of review. These criteria are not rank ordered.

1. Program Planning and Ability To Achieve Objectives

Program objectives should be stated clearly and precisely and should reflect the applicant's expertise in the subject area and the region. Objectives should respond to the priority topics in this announcement and should relate to the current conditions in the included countries. Objectives should be reasonable and attainable. A detailed work plan should explain step-by-step how objectives will be achieved and should include a timetable for completion of major tasks. The substance of workshops, internships, seminars, presentations and/or consulting should be described in detail. Sample training schedules should be outlined. Responsibilities of in-country partners should be clearly described.

2. Institutional Capacity

The proposal should include: (1) The U.S. institution's mission and date of establishment; (2) detailed information about the NIS partner institution's capacity and the history of the U.S. and NIS partnership; (3) an outline of prior awards—U.S. government and private support received for the target theme/region; (4) description of experienced staff members who will implement the program. Proposed personnel and institutional resources should be adequate and appropriate to achieve the program's goals. The narrative should demonstrate proven ability to handle logistics. The proposal should reflect the institution's expertise in the subject area and knowledge of the conditions in the target country/region(s).

3. Cost Effectiveness and Cost Sharing

Overhead and administrative costs for the proposal, including salaries, honoraria and subcontracts for services, should be kept to a minimum. Administrative costs should be less than twenty-five (25) per cent of the total funds requested from the Bureau. Applicants are encouraged to cost share a portion of overhead and administrative expenses. Cost-sharing, including contributions from the applicant, the NIS partner, and other sources should be included in the budget.

4. Program Evaluation

Proposals must include a plan and methodology to evaluate the program's successes, both as the activities unfold and at the programs conclusion. The Bureau recommends that the proposal include a draft survey questionnaire or other technique (such as a series of questions for a focus group) to link outcomes to original program objectives.

5. Multiplier Effect/Impact

Proposals should show how the program will strengthen long-term mutual understanding and institutionalization of program goals. Applicants should describe how responsibility and ownership of the program will be transferred to the NIS participants to ensure continued activity and impact. Programs that include convincing plans for sustainability will be given top priority.

6. Follow-on Activities

Proposals should provide a plan for continued follow-on activity (beyond the Bureau grant period) ensuring that the Bureau-supported programs are not isolated events. Follow-on activities should be clearly outlined.

7. Support of Diversity

Proposals should demonstrate substantive support of the Bureau's policy on diversity. Program content (orientation, evaluation, program sessions, resource materials, follow-on activities) and program administration (selection process, orientation, evaluation) should address diversity in a comprehensive and innovative manner. Applicants should refer to the Bureau's Diversity, Freedom and

Democracy Guidelines on page four of the Proposal Submission Instructions (PSI).

Notice

The terms and conditions published in this RFEP are binding and may not be modified by any Bureau representative. Explanatory information provided by the Bureau or program officers that contradicts published language will not be binding. Issuance of the RFP does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government. The Bureau reserves the right to reduce, revise, or increase proposal budgets in accordance with the needs of the program and the availability of funds. Awards made will be subject to periodic reporting and evaluation requirements. Organizations will be expected to cooperate with the Bureau in evaluating their programs under the principles of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, which requires Federal agencies to measure and report on the results of their programs and activities.

Notification

Final awards cannot be made until funds have been appropriated by Congress, allocated and committed through internal U.S. Department of State procedures.

Dated: September 14, 1999.

William P. Kiehl,

Acting Deputy Associate Director, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

[FR Doc. 99–24490 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–M

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Summer Institutes in American Studies for Foreign University Teachers; Request for Proposals

SUMMARY: The Study of the U.S. Branch, Office of Academic Exchange Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs announces an open competition for three (3) assistance awards. For applicants' information, on October 1, 1999, the Bureau will become part of the U.S. Department of State without affecting the content of this announcement or the nature of the program described. Public and private non-profit organizations meeting the provisions described in IRS regulation 26 CFR 1.501(C) may apply to develop and implement one of the following three post-graduate level American Studies programs designed for multinational groups of 18 experienced foreign university faculty:

1. Summer Institute on the U.S. Political System: Origin, Structure and Contemporary Issues
2. Summer Institute on the Cultural Geography of the United States: American Regions
3. Summer Institute on the United States Through Literature: Content and Method in American Studies

These programs are intended to provide participants with a deeper understanding of American life and institutions, past and present, in order to strengthen curricula and to improve the quality of teaching about the United States at universities abroad.

Programs are six weeks in length and will be conducted during the Summer of 2000.

The Bureau is seeking detailed proposals from colleges, universities, consortia of colleges and universities, and other not-for-profit academic organizations that have an established reputation in one or more of the following fields: political science, international relations, law, history, sociology, literature, American studies, and/or other disciplines or sub-disciplines related to the program theme. Applicant institutions must demonstrate expertise in conducting post-graduate programs for foreign educators, and *must have a minimum of four years experience in conducting international exchange programs.* The project director or one of the key program staff responsible for the academic program must have an advanced degree in one of the fields listed above. Staff escorts traveling under the cooperative agreement must have demonstrated qualifications for this service.

Programs must conform with Bureau requirements and guidelines outlined in the Solicitation Package. Bureau programs are subject to the availability of funds.

Program Information

Overview and Objectives

The ''Summer Institutes in American Studies'' are intended to offer foreign scholars and teachers whose professional work focuses on the United States the opportunity to deepen their understanding of American institutions and culture. Their ultimate goal is to strengthen curricula and to improve the quality of teaching about the U.S. in universities abroad.

Programs should be six weeks in length, and must include an academic residency segment of at least four weeks duration at a U.S. college or university campus (or other appropriate location). A study tour segment of not more than two weeks should also be planned. It must directly complement the academic residency segment and should include visits to one or two additional regions of the United States.

All institutes should be designed as intensive, academically rigorous seminars intended for an experienced group of fellow scholars from outside the United States. The institutes should be organized through an integrated series of lectures, readings, seminar discussions, regional travel, site visits, and should also include some opportunity for limited but well-directed independent research.

Institutions submitting proposals are encouraged to design thematically coherent programs in ways that draw upon the particular strengths and resources of their institutions as well as upon the nationally recognized expertise of scholars and other experts throughout the United States. Within the limits of the program's thematic focus and organizing framework, proposals should also be designed to:

A. Provide participants with a survey of contemporary scholarship within the institute's governing academic discipline, delineating the current scholarly debate within the field. In this regard, the seminar should indicate how prevailing academic practice in the discipline represents both a continuation of and a departure from past scholarly trends and practices. A variety of scholarly viewpoints should be included;

B. Bring an interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary focus to bear on the program content when appropriate;

C. Give participants a multi-dimensional view of U.S. society and institutions that includes a broad and balanced range of perspectives. Programs should include the views not only of scholars, cultural critics and public intellectuals, but also those of other professionals outside the university such as government officials, journalists and others who can substantively contribute to the topics at issue; and,

D. Insure access to library and material resources that will enable grantees to continue their research, study and curriculum development upon returning to their home institutions.

Program Description

1. The U.S. Political System: Origin, Structure and Contemporary Issues

This institute seeks to provide grantees with an overview of the U.S. political system—its Constitutional roots, its Federal structure, the role of

political parties, media, and public opinion—and, at the same time, to demonstrate how the institutions of the American government at the local, state and national levels address particular political and social issues confronting Americans at the beginning of the 21st century. The program thus aims to provide a seminar on both the structure and organization of the American political system and how that system responds to and, in turn, is influenced by the shifting social currents in contemporary American life. Issues that relate to contemporary debates in such areas as the competing roles of Federal, state and local government, voting and electoral reform issues, urban and regional development, race relations, immigration, multi-culturalism and ethnicity, the environment, crime, and education represent some of the areas that would be suitable topics for investigation. The strongest proposals will be imaginatively integrated in such a way that the structure of the American political system and the contemporary debates within American society serve to illuminate each other, thus providing insights into the nature of American institutions and values, broadly defined.

2. The Cultural Geography of the United States: American Regions

This institute seeks to acquaint foreign scholars with the diversity of the American landscape and the complexity of American society and culture through the lens of cultural geography. The program's aim is to examine at least three separate and distinct regions of the United States with reference to each region's respective history and culture, political experience, economic development, social and ethnic composition, artistic and literary heritage. An overriding purpose of the program will be to explore how particular geographic regions of the United States are representative of the national experience, taken as a whole, and, at the same time, how they reflect a separate and distinct identity that differs from the whole in significant ways. For each region, the program should thus explore the competing claims of regional and national identity through an approach that provides a balance between contemporary issues and their historical antecedents; and it should do so through a variety of disciplinary perspectives. Overall, proposals should offer a scholarly program whose various elements serve to give participants an understanding of the complexity, the unity, and the diversity of the American experience.

3. The United States Through Literature: Content and Method in American Studies

This program on the literature, history and society of the United States is designed to assist faculty from overseas colleges and universities who are seeking to establish or enhance programs that focus on American literature and civilization at their home institutions. Some grantees will have limited experience in the teaching of U.S. subjects. Because most participants will come from departments of language and literature, the institute should explore themes in American civilization using literature and literary studies as the primary disciplinary vehicle. At the same time, the program's literary focus should be sufficiently interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary in scope to allow grantees to explore broad themes in the history, society and culture of the United States. Primary works of literature should thus be supplemented not only by background readings in literary history and criticism, but also by the writings of historians, political scientists, and sociologists, as they relate to the overarching themes of the program. While the broad sweep of the U.S. experience should be considered, proportionately more time should be given to 20th century literature, including contemporary writers. Finally, proposals should address curricular issues of how overseas institutions might choose to organize an American studies program outside the United States in terms of both content and organization. This aspect of the proposal should present a variety of curricular models that can be employed to study the United States, ranging from traditional disciplinary approaches to the study of the U.S., to interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches, to foreign area studies models. The best proposals will offer a program that in its overall design and scope is itself a model of how to pursue interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary scholarly investigation into American life and institutions, past and present.

Program Dates: Ideally, the program will begin in mid to late June. The Bureau is willing to consider other dates, based on the needs of the host institution. However, the institute must be 42 program days in length and should take place sometime between June 1 and August 27, 2000.

Participants: Programs should be designed for a total of 18 highly-motivated and experienced foreign university faculty who are interested in participating in an intensive seminar on aspects of U.S. civilization as a means to develop or improve courses and teaching about the United States at their home institutions. Most participants can be expected to come from educational institutions where the study of the U.S. is relatively well-developed. Thus, while they may not have in-depth knowledge of the particular institute program theme, most will have had some experience in teaching about the United States. Many will have had sustained professional contact with American scholars and American scholarship, and some may have had substantial prior experience studying in the U.S. Participants will be drawn from all regions of the world and will be fluent in English.

Participants will be nominated by Fulbright Commissions and by U.S. Embassies abroad. Nominations will be reviewed by the Branch for the Study of the U.S. Final selection of grantees will be made by the Fulbright Scholarship Board.

Program Guidelines

While the conception and structure of the institute program is the responsibility of the organizers, it is critically important that proposals provide a full, detailed and comprehensive narrative describing the objectives of the institute, the subject of each session, and how each individual session relates to the overall institute theme. The syllabus must therefore indicate the subject matter for each lecture or panel discussion, confirm or provisionally identify proposed lecturers and discussants, and clearly show how assigned readings will support each session. A calendar of all activities for the program must also be included. Overall, proposals will be reviewed on the basis of their fullness, coherence, clarity, and attention to detail.

Programs must comply with J–1 visa regulations. Please refer to the Solicitation Package for further details on program design and implementation, as well as additional information on all other requirements.

Budget Guidelines

Unless special circumstances warrant, based on a group of 18 participants, the total Bureau-funded budget (program and administrative) should not exceed $172,000, and Bureau-funded administrative costs as defined in the budget details section of the solicitation package should not exceed $51,000. Justifications for any costs above these amounts must be clearly indicated in the proposal submission. Any grants awarded to eligible organizations with less than four years of experience in

conducting international exchange programs will be limited to $60,000. Applicant proposals should try to maximize cost-sharing in all facets of the program and to stimulate U.S. private sector, including foundation and corporate, support. Applicants must submit a comprehensive budget for the entire program. The Bureau reserves the right to reduce, revise, or increase proposal budgets in accordance with the needs of the program, and availability of U.S. government funding.

Please refer to the ''POGI'' in the Solicitation Package for complete institute budget guidelines and formatting instructions.

Announcement Name and Number

All communications with the Bureau concerning this announcement should refer to the following titles and reference numbers:

1. Summer Institute on the U.S. Political System: Origin, Structure and Contemporary Issues, (E/AES–00–01–Dardeli)
2. Summer Institute on the Cultural Geography of the United States: American Regions, (E/AES–00–02–Dardeli)
3. Summer Institute on the United States Through Literature: Content and Method in American Studies, (E/AES–00–03–Taylor)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: To request a Solicitation Package containing more detailed award criteria, required application forms, specific budget instructions, and standard guidelines for proposal preparation, applicants should contact: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Office of Academic Exchange Programs, Study of the U.S. Branch, E/AES—Room 252, 301 4th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20547, Attention: Richard Taylor, Telephone number: (202) 619–4557, Fax number: (202) 619–6790, Internet address: rtaylor@usia.gov.

Please specify Senior Program Officer Richard Taylor on all inquiries and correspondence. Interested applicants should read the complete **Federal Register** announcement before addressing inquiries to the office listed above or submitting their proposals. Once the RFP deadline has passed, Bureau staff may not discuss this competition in any way with applicants until after the proposal review process has been completed.

To Download a Solicitation Package via Internet: The entire Solicitation Package may be downloaded from the Bureau's website at http://e.usia.gov/education/rfps/. Please read all information before downloading.

Deadline for Proposals

All proposal copies must be received at the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs by 5:00 p.m. Washington, DC time on Friday, January 14, 2000. Faxed documents will not be accepted, not will documents postmarked January 14, 2000 but received at a later date. It is the responsibility of each applicant to ensure that proposal submissions arrive by the deadline.

Submissions: Applicants must follow all instructions in the Solicitation Package. The original and 13 copies of the complete application should be sent to: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Reference: (insert appropriate reference number from above, *e.g.* E/AES–00–xx–xxxxxx) Program Management Staff, ECA/EX/PM, Room 336, 301 4th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20547.

Applicants should also submit the ''Executive Summary'' and ''Proposal Narrative'' sections of the proposal on a 3.5'' diskette, formatted for DOS. This material must be provided in ASCII text (DOS) format with a maximum line length of 65 characters.

Diversity, Freedom and Democracy Guidelines

Pursuant to the Bureau's authorizing legislation, programs must maintain a non-political character and should be balanced and representative of the diversity of American political, social, and cultural life. ''Diversity'' should be interpreted in the broadest sense and encompass differences including, but not limited to ethnicity, race, gender, religion, geographic location, socio-economic status, and physical challenges. Applicants are strongly encouraged to adhere to the advancement of this principle both in program administration and in program content. Please refer to the review criteria under the ''Support for Diversity'' section for specific suggestions on incorporating diversity into the total proposal. Public Law 104–319 provides that ''in carrying out programs of educational and cultural exchange in countries whose people do not fully enjoy freedom and democracy,'' USIA ''shall take appropriate steps to provide opportunities for participation in such programs to human rights and democracy leaders of such countries.'' Proposals should reflect advancement of this goal in their program contents, to the full extent deemed feasible.

Year 2000 Compliance Requirement (Y2K Requirement)

The Year 2000 (Y2K) issue is a broad operational and accounting problem that could potentially prohibit organization from processing information in accordance with Federal management and program-specific requirements, including data exchange with the Bureau. The inability to process information in accordance with Federal requirements could result in grant recipients being required to return funds that have not been accounted for properly.

The Bureau therefore requires that all organizations use Y2K compliant systems, including hardware, software, and firmware. Systems must accurately process data and dates (calculating, comparing and sequencing) both before and after the beginning of the year 2000 and correcting adjust for leap years.

Additionally information addressing the Y2K issued may be found at the General Services Administration's Office of Information Technology website at http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov.

Review Process

The Bureau will acknowledge receipt of all proposals and will review them for technical eligibility. Proposals will be deemed ineligible if they do not fully adhere to the guidelines stated herein and in the Solicitation Package. All eligible proposals will be reviewed by the program office. Eligible proposals will then be forwarded to panels to senior Bureau officers for advisory review. Proposals may also be reviewed by the Office of the Legal Advisor or by other Bureau elements. Final funding decisions are at the discretion of the Department of State's Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Final technical authority for assistance awards (grants or cooperative agreements) resides with the Bureau's Grant Officer.

Review Criteria

Technically eligible applications will be competitively reviewed according to the criteria stated below. Particular weight will be given to items one and two.

1. Overall Quality

Proposals should exhibit originality and substance, consonant with the highest standards of American teaching and scholarship. Program design should reflect the main currents as well as the debates within the subject discipline of each institute. Program should reflect an overall design whose various elements are coherently and thoughtfully integrated. Lectures, panels, field visits

and readings, taken as a whole, should offer a balanced presentation of issues, reflecting both the continuity of the American experience as well as the diversity and dynamism inherent in it.

2. Program Planning and Administration

Proposals should demonstrate careful planning. The organization and structure of the institute should be clearly delineated and be fully responsive to all program objectives. A program syllabus (noting specific sessions and topical readings supporting each academic unit) should be included, as should a calendar of activities. The travel component should not simply be a tour, but should be an integral and substantive part of the program, reinforcing and complementing the academic segment. Proposals should provide evidence of continuous administrative and managerial capacity as well as the means by which program activities and logistical matters will be implemented.

3. Institutional Capacity

Proposed personnel, including faculty and administrative staff as well as outside presenters, should be fully qualified to achieve the project's goals. Library and meeting facilities, housing, meals, transportation and other logistical arrangements should fully meet the needs of the participants.

4. Support for Diversity

Substantive support of the Bureau's policy on diversity should be demonstrated. This can be accomplished through documentation, such as a written statement, summarizing past and/or on-going activities and efforts that further the principle of diversity within the organization and its activities. Program activities that address this issue should be highlighted.

5. Experience

Proposals should demonstrate an institutional record of successful exchange program activity, indicating the experience that the organization and its professional staff have had in working with foreign educators.

6. Evaluation and Follow-up

A plan for evaluating activities during the Institute and at its conclusion should be included. Proposals should discuss provisions made for follow-up with returned grantees as a means of establishing longer-term individual and institutional linkages.

7. Cost Effectiveness

Proposals should maximize cost-sharing through direct institutional contributions, in-kind support, and other private sector support. Overhead and administrative components, including salaries and honoraria, should be kept as low as possible.

Authority

Overall grant making authority for this program is contained in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Public Law 87–256, as amended, also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The purpose of the Act is to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.

Notice

The terms and conditions published in this RFP are binding and may not be modified by any Bureau representative. Explanatory information provided by the Bureau that contradicts published language will not be binding. Issuance of this RFP does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government. The Bureau reserves the right to reduce, revise, or increase proposal budgets in accordance with the needs of the program and the availability of funds. Awards made will be subject to periodic reporting and evaluation requirements.

Notification

Final awards cannot be made until funds have been appropriated by Congress, and allocated and committed through internal Bureau procedures.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

William P. Kiehl,

Acting Deputy Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

[FR Doc. 99–24790 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Notice of Meeting of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee

The Cultural Property Advisory Committee will meet on Tuesday, October 12, 1999, from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and on Wednesday, October 13, from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. at the United States Information Agency building (after October 1, 1999, renamed Department of State, Annex 44), Room 840, 301 4th St., S.W., Washington, D.C., to review a request from the Government of the Republic of Italy to the Government of the United States seeking import restrictions on archaeological materials. A portion of the meeting, from approximately 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on October 12, will be open to interested parties wishing to provide comment on this request. The request, submitted under Article 9 of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership on Cultural Property, will be considered in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*). Since review of this matter by the Committee will involve information the premature disclosure of which would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of proposed action, the meeting from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on October 12, and from approximately 8:30 a.m. to approximately 11:00 a.m. on October 13, will be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) to 19 U.S.C. 2605(h). Persons wishing to attend the open portion of the meeting on October 12, approximately 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m., must call the cultural property office at (202) 619–6612 no later than 5:00 p.m. (EDT) Thursday, October 7, 1999, to arrange for admission. Written comments may be sent to Cultural Property, USIA, 301 4th Street, S.W., Rm. 247, Washington, D.C. 20547. Information about U.S. implementation of the 1970 Convention may be found at http://e.usia.gov/education/culprop.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

William B. Bader,

Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Information Agency.

[FR Doc. 99–24755 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Determination To Close Portions of the Meeting of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, October 12 and 13, 1999

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B), and 19 U.S.C. 2605(h), I hereby determine that portions of the cultural Property Advisory Committee meeting on October 12, 1999, from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., and on October 13, 1999, from approximately 8:30 a.m. to approximately 11:00 a.m., at which there will be deliberation of information the premature disclosure of which would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of proposed actions, will be closed.

Dated September 16, 1999.

William B. Bader,

Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs, United States Information Agency.

[FR Doc. 99–24756 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–NEW]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Health Administration (VHA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed new collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information needed in reviewing credentials of chaplain applicants. The form determines the faith group constituency and whether it is lay, and who may sign the endorsements.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to Ann W. Bickoff (193B1), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–NEW'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ann W. Bickoff at (202) 273–8310 or FAX (202) 273–9381.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C., 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VHA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VHA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VHA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Ecclesiastical Endorsing Organization Verification/Reverification Information, VA Form 10–0379.

OMB Control Number: 2900–NEW.

Type of Review: New collection.

Abstract: This notice solicits comments for information needed in reviewing credentials of chaplain applicants. The form determines the faith group constituency and whether it is lay, and who may sign the endorsements.

Affected Public: Not-for-profit Institutions.

Estimated Annual Burden: 3 hours.

Estimated Average Burden Per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Generally one time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 11.

Dated: August 5, 1999.

By direction of the Secretary.

Donald L. Neilson,

Director, Information Management Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24776 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0004]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information needed to determine the spouse's and children's eligibility, dependency and income, as applicable, for the death benefits sought.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20S52), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0004'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy J. Kessinger at (202) 273–7079 or FAX (202) 275–5947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C., 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the

quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Application for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Death Pension and Accrued Benefits by a Surviving Spouse or Child (Including Death Compensation if Applicable), VA Form 21–534.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0004.

Type of Review: Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Abstract: This notice solicits comments for information needed to determine the spouse's and children's eligibility, dependency and income, as applicable, for the death benefits sought.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 79,125 hours.

Estimated Average Burden Per Respondent: 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Generally one time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 63,300.

Dated: August 5, 1999.

By direction of the Secretary.

Donald L. Neilson,

Director, Information Management Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24777 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0016]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information used to determine the insured's eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20S52), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0016'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy J. Kessinger at (202) 273–7079 or FAX (202) 275–5947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C., 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Claim for Disability Insurance Benefits, Government Life Insurance, VA Form 29–357.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0016.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The form is used by the insurance activity to determine the insured's eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 14,175 hours.

Estimated Average Burden Per Respondent: 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Generally one time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 8,100.

Dated: August 6, 1999.

By direction of the Secretary.

Sandra S. McIntyre,

Management and Program Analyst, Information Management Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24778 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0119]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information needed to determine the insured?s eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20S52), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0119'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy J. Kessinger at (202) 273–7079 or FAX (202) 275–5947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C., 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites

comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA?s functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Report of Treatment in Hospital, VA FL 29–551.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0119.

Type of Review: Reinstatement, without change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Abstract: This form letter is used to collect information from hospitals to determine the insured's eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 4,055 hours.

Estimated Average Burden Per Respondent: 12 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20,277.

Dated: August 12, 1999.

By direction of the Secretary.

Sandra McIntyre,

Management and Program Analyst, Information Management Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24779 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0120]

Proposed Information Collection Activity: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of a currently approved collection, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments for information needed to determine insured's eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

DATES: Written comments and recommendations on the proposed collection of information should be received on or before November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to Nancy J. Kessinger, Veterans Benefits Administration (20S52), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0120'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy J. Kessinger at (202) 273–7079 or FAX (202) 275–5947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C., 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. This request for comment is being made pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA.

With respect to the following collection of information, VBA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of VBA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of VBA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology.

Title: Report of Treatment by Attending Physician, VA FL 29–551a.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0120.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: This form letter is used to collect information from attending physician to determine the insured's eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 5,069 hours.

Estimated Average Burden Per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20,277.

Dated: August 12, 1999.

By direction of the Secretary.

Sandra McIntyre,

Management and Program Analyst, Information Management Service.

[FR Doc. 99–24780 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

Corrections

Federal Register

Vol. 64, No. 184

Thursday, September 23, 1999

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 DEFENSE

48 CFR Part 213

[DFARS Case 98-D027]

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement;Taxpayer Identification Numbers and Commercial and Government Entity Codes

Correction

In rule document 99–20283, beginning on page 43098, in the issue of Monday, August 9, 1999, make the following correction:

PART 213 [CORRECTED]

On page 43101, in the first column, under amendatory instruction 9., the subpart heading ''Subpart 231.1—Procedures'' should read ''Subpart 213.1—Procedures''.

[FR Doc. C9–20283 Filed 9-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

29 CFR Part 4044

Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits

Correction

In rule document 99–23849 beginning on page 49986 in the issue of Wednesday, September 15, 1999, make the following corrections:

1. On page 49986, in the first column, in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, the first sentence is corrected to read as follows:

The PBGC's regulation on Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans (29 CFR part 4044) prescribes actuarial assumptions for valuing plan benefits of terminating single-employer plans covered by title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

2. On page 49986, in the second column, in the second paragraph, in the fourth line, ''benefit'' should read ''benefits''. And in the third paragraph, in the eleventh line, ''benefits'' should read ''benefit''.

[FR Doc. C9–23849 Filed 9-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–AGL–46]

Modification of Class E Airspace; Fort Wayne, IN; Correction

Correction

In proposed rule document 99–23943 appearing on page 49754, in issue of Tuesday, September 14, 1999, in the third column, in the seventh line from the bottom, ''26'' should read ''36''.

[FR Doc. C9–23943 Filed 9–22–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

federal register

Thursday
September 23, 1999

Part II

Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Notice of Specific List for Categorization of Laboratory Test Systems, Assays, and Examinations by Complexity; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Notice of Specific List for Categorization of Laboratory Test Systems, Assays, and Examinations by Complexity

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: Regulations at 42 CFR 493.15 and 493.17, implementing the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), Pub. L. 100–578 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 263a), require that the Secretary provide for the categorization of specific laboratory test systems, assays, and examinations by level of complexity. The criteria for such categorizations also are set forth in those regulations.

This Notice announces the addition of approximately 5,700 test systems, assays, and examinations that have been categorized with categorization notification to manufacturers between January 1, 1997 and September 3, 1999. These categorizations were effective on the issue date of the notification letter sent to the manufacturer. CDC invites comments on the tests initially categorized in this Notice and reserves the right to reevaluate and recategorize tests based on the comments received in response to this Notice.

CDC, The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Health Care Financing Administration have agreed to the transfer of the test categorization responsibility to the FDA, and the transfer is in process. When the transfer is completed, manufacturers will be able to submit premarket applications for products and requests for complexity categorization of these products under CLIA to one agency. FDA is expected to assume test categorization responsibilities on or about January 31, 2000. Until FDA assumes responsibility for test categorization, CDC will continue to perform complexity determinations and categorization requests should be sent to the CDC.

DATES: Effective date: All categorizations in this Notice were effective on the date of the test categorization notification letter sent to the manufacturer. Written comments on the tests initially categorized in this Notice will be considered if they are received at the address indicated below, by no later than 5 p.m. on October 25, 1999. CDC reserves the right to reevaluate and recategorize tests based on the comments received in response to this Notice.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the categorization of tests in this Notice should be addressed to CLIA **Federal Register** Notice, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Practice Program Office, Mail Stop F–11, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3724.

Requests for test complexity categorization should be submitted to: Attention: Test Categorization/CLIA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Practice Program Office, Mail Stop F–11, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30341–3724.

Requests for waiver status should be submitted to: Attention: Request for Waiver Status/CLIA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Practice Program Office, Mail Stop F–11, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341–3724.

Due to staffing and resource limitations, we cannot accept facsimile (FAX) copies of comments. Nor can we accept comments by telephone.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Granade, (770) 488–8155.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: All requests for test categorization should be submitted to CDC. Manufacturers are requested to submit the package insert and/or an Operator's Manual along with the 510(k) or Pre-Market Approval (PMA) number for the product, if applicable, to CDC when requesting categorization. Although some products may now be exempt from FDA's 510(k) review process, they continue to need evaluation for complexity categorization under CLIA. For products undergoing the 510(k) or PMA review process, CDC will not be able to issue the test categorization until the FDA has completed its review process and has notified CDC of the clearance date. Test categorizations are effective as of the date of notification by CDC to the applicant. Updates and revisions to the CLIA test categorization list are periodically published in the **Federal Register** with an opportunity for public comment. CDC also maintains an electronic list of categorized tests which is available via the Internet (http://www.phppo.cdc.gov/DLS/clia/testcat.asp).

Effect of Waiver on Tests Already in Use

For test systems in use prior to waiver approval, any modifications to the device or instructions that were required for waiver approval must be incorporated into those existing test systems for use of such test systems to be considered waived. (Pending such modifications, the particular test system already in use by a laboratory will retain its prior test categorization.)

Waived Tests Marketed Under Alternate Product Names

Frequently, products which have been granted waived status are later repackaged and marketed under alternate product names. In these cases, it is the responsibility of the manufacturer to notify CDC and to send the package insert demonstrating the new labeling along with *all* sets of instructions that apply (*e.g.*, if separate instructions for home use and for professional use exist, send a copy of both sets of instructions). Even though a test may be waived under one product name, it is not considered waived under an alternate name until it is reviewed by CDC and the manufacturer is notified of the waived status.

Comments and Responses

On April 11, 1997, a test list of approximately 1,300 additional test systems, assays, and examinations categorized by level of complexity was published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 17832) with a 30 day comment period. CDC received no comment letters in regard to this Notice.

Analyte Clarification

A new analyte name, ''D-Dimer'' (Analyte code 1320), was created for the measurement of this specific fibrin degradation product. Test systems measuring D-Dimer, but previously categorized under the broader analyte name (1904) Fibrin(ogen) Split/Degradation Products (FSP/FDP), are now listed under the new analyte name. The analyte name Fibrin(ogen) Split/Degradation Products (FSP/FDP) will continue to be used for measurements not specific to a particular degradation product.

The analyte (5828) Streptococcus, group A (from throat only) was deleted and the test systems categorized for this analyte are now listed under the analyte (5810) Streptococcus, group A. The test system qualifier ''Direct Antigen/Visual'', associated with this analyte, was replaced with ''Direct from throat swab.''

For consistency with the listing of other autoantibodies, the analyte (6135) Thyroid Peroxidase Autoantibodies (TPO) was replaced with (0527) Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Antibodies.

The analyte (0708) ''Blood gases with pH'' was modified to accommodate the

technological advances that allow direct measurement of analytes that previously were calculated. The analyte code (0708) now refers to the analyte name ''Blood gases'' and the analytes for pH, pCO2, and pO2 were assigned individual analyte codes: (4982) pH, (4983) pCO2, (4984) pO2. To avoid confusion, the analyte (0731) All Body Fluids (other than blood) pH was deleted, and the test system (04542) All Qualitative Dipstick Color Comparison pH Testing, categorized under the deleted analyte, was reassigned to the new analyte (4982) pH.

For clarity and consistency and to reflect current nomenclature, the following analyte names and codes were changed:

From (0735) B1 positive Lymphocytes to (3758) Lymphocytes, CD20;
From (0736) B4 positive Lymphocytes to (3759) Lymphocytes, CD19;
From (1111) CD3(IgG1)positive Lymphocytes, (1110) CD3 positive Lymphocytes, and (6149) T3 positive Lymphocytes to (3760) Lymphocytes, CD3;
From (1116) CD4 positive Lymphocytes and (6150) T4 positive Lymphocytes to (3761) Lymphocytes, CD4;
From (4033) MY4 positive Lymphocytes to (4040) Monocytes, CD14(MY4);
From (4034) Mo2 positive Lymphocytes to (4041) Monocytes, CD14(Mo2);
From (6145 and 6157) T1 positive Lymphocytes (duplication of codes) to (3762) Lymphocytes, CD5;
From (6146) T11 positive Lymphocytes to (3763) Lymphocytes, CD2;
From (6152) T8 positive Lymphocytes and (1118) CD8 positive Lymphocytes to (3764) Lymphocytes, CD8;
From (1112) CD3(IgG1)/B4 positive Lymphocytes to (3765) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD19;
From (1113) CD3(IgG1)/T4 positive Lymphocytes and (1117) CD4/CD3 positive Lymphocytes to (3766) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4;
From (1114) CD3(IgG1)/T8 positive Lymphocytes and (1119) CD8/CD3 positive Lymphocytes to (3767) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD8;
From (1120) CD3/CD19/CD45 positive Lymphocytes to (3768) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD19/CD45;
From (1121) CD3/CD4/CD45 positive Lymphocytes to (3769) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD45;
From (1115) CD3/HLA–DR positive Lymphocytes to (3770) Lymphocytes, CD3/HLA–DR;
From (1122) CD3/T4/T8 positive Lymphocytes to (3771) Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD8;
From (6147) T11/B1 positive Lymphocytes to (3772) Lymphocytes, CD2/CD20;
From (6148) T11/B4 positive Lymphocytes to (3773) Lymphocytes, CD2/CD19;
From (6151) T4/T8 positive Lymphocytes to (3774) Lymphocytes, CD4/CD8.

Manufacturer Listing

For data entry reasons, the manufacturer Reference Diagnostics, Inc. is now denoted in the Test Categorization list as RDI and the manufacturer International Technidyne Corp. is denoted as ITC.

Correction

Due to a data entry error, an incorrect categorization for the analyte (6404) Uric Acid on the test system (04036) Abbott Bichromatic ABA 200 was published as moderate complexity in the April 11, 1997 **Federal Register** (62 FR 17832). The correct categorization for Uric Acid on this instrument is high complexity.

Dated: September 16, 1999.

Joseph R. Carter,

Associate Director for Management and Operations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

List of Previously Unpublished Categorizations

The test categorization scoring scheme was based on an assessment of the complexity of the operation of the test procedure and not on an evaluation of data documenting the procedure's performance over time. Therefore, the categorization of a test system, assay, or examination as moderate or high complexity should not be interpreted as an indication of the acceptability or unacceptability of the accuracy, precision, or overall performance of the procedure.

COMPLEXITY: MODERATE

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: BACTERIOLOGY

ANALYTE: Aerobic &/or Anaerobic Organisms-unlimited sources (0412)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Organon Teknika BacT/ALERT 3D (46292)

ANALYTE: Aerobic Organisms from urine specimens only (0468)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sanofi Pasteur UriSelect 3 (colony count only) (58540)
Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories Testuria Screen (colony count only) (70207)
bioMerieux Vitek CPS ID 2 (colony count only) (07930)

ANALYTE: Aerobic organisms from salivary specimens only (0543)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Orion Diagnostica Dentocult LB Culture Paddles (46299)

ANALYTE: Clostridium difficile (1022)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson ColorPAC Toxin A Test (direct Ag/visual) (08170)
Biosite Triage Clostridium difficile Panel (08111)

ANALYTE: Escherichia coli (1604)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Universal HealthWatch Quix Rapid E. coli 0157 Strip Test (64043)

ANALYTE: Gardnerella vaginalis (2212)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson Affirm VPIII Microbial Identification Test (07852)
Litmus Concepts Indicard Test (from vaginal swab) (37110)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori (2512)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medical Instruments Pronto Dry (40331)
Remel Selective Rapid Urea (55238)

ANALYTE: Salmonella (5802)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Salmonella typhi Vi Suspension (61434)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group A (5810)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott TestPack Plus Strep A with OBC II (direct from throat swab) (04810)
BioStar Strep A OIA MAX (direct from throat swab) (07826)
Excel Scientific Strep A-OneStep Group A Antigen Module Test (direct from throat swab) (16135)
LifeSign UniStep Strep A (direct from throat swab) (37123)
Princeton BioMeditech BioSign Strep A (direct from throat swab) (49120)
Trinity Biotech Uni-Gold Strep A (direct from throat swab) (61393)

ANALYTE: Vibrio cholerae (6716)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Universal HealthWatch Quix Rapid Cholera Strip Test (64044)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: ENDOCRINOLOGY

ANALYTE: Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (0458)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)

ANALYTE: Calcitonin (1041)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)

ANALYTE: Collagen Type I Crosslink, Deoxypyridinoline (Dpd) (1127)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)

ANALYTE: Collagen Type I Crosslink, N-telopeptides (NTx) (1125)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)

ANALYTE: Cortisol (1032)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Cortisol, Urine (direct procedure) (1033)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)

ANALYTE: Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate (DHEA–SO_4) (1310)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)

ANALYTE: Estradiol (1605)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Sanofi Pasteur Access Immunoassay System (58257)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Estriol, unconjugated (1607)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)

ANALYTE: Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) (1908)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: HCG Beta Serum, Quantitative—Extended Range (ER) (2566)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)

ANALYTE: HCG, Beta, Serum, Quantitative (2502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: HCG, Intact, Serum, Quantitative (2567)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Dimension RxL (13436)
TOSOH A1A–1200 (61040)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: HCG, Serum, Qualitative (2501)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ACON hCG Urine/Serum One Step Pregnancy Test Strip (04791)
Abbott TestPack +Plus hCG COMBO with OBC (04724)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Combo Test (Cassette) (04846)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Combo Test (Dip-Strip) (04847)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Pregnancy Test Disk (04788)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Pregnancy Test Strip (04787)
Applied Biotech SureStep hCG Combo (II) Pregnancy Test (04869)
Arlington Scientific ProPhase Combo S/U OneStep hCG (04697)
Bionike A/Q Pregnancy Test (07779)
Germaine Laboratories AimStep Combo Pregnancy (22246)
Germaine Laboratories AimStick PBD

Combo Pregnancy (22248)
Global Medika PregnaStrip S/U HCG (22227)
Global Medika PregnaTest S/U hCG Cassette Pregnancy Test (22237)
Jant Pharmacal accutest RAPID URINE/SERUM Pregnancy Test (31084)
LifeSign UniStep hCG (37124)
Medika Bio-Tech PregnaTest S/U (cassette) (40322)
Meridian Diagnostics ImmunoCard STAT hCG Combo (40328)
Orion Diagnostica UniStep hCG II (46224)
Quidel CARDS Q.S. hCG Serum/Urine (52062)
Quidel Concise Performance Plus hCG-Combo (52063)
Quidel QuickVue One-Step hCG-Combo (52061)
Quidel QuickVue Semi-Q hCG -Combo (52068)
Roche Diagnostics AccuStat hCG/ Diluent Reagent (55328)
Simex Medical DiagnoStrip hCG-Combo (58511)
Simex Medical DiagnoStrip hCG-Serum (58433)
SmithKline ICON Fx hCG Urine/ Serum Test (58514)
TECO Diagnostics One-Step Combo Pregnancy Card Test (61281)
TECO Diagnostics One-Step Combo Pregnancy Dipstick Test (61282)
TECO Diagnostics Visual HCG Pregnancy Test (61430)

ANALYTE: HCG, Total, Serum, Quantitative (2555)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Serono Baker SR1/ BioChem SR1 hCG (58471)

ANALYTE: HCG, Urine (2503)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Arlington Scientific Pregnancy Latex Slide Test (04702)
Bayer CLINITEK 100 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07918)
Immunostics PREGNACOL (28512)
TECO Diagnostics Direct Pregnancy Test (61431)

ANALYTE: Human Growth Hormone (GH) (2547)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Human Placental Lactogen (hPL) (2533)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)

ANALYTE: Insulin (2812)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF–1) (2818)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)

ANALYTE: Luteinizing Hormone (LH) (3713)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Parathyroid Hormone—Intact (4924)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)

ANALYTE: Progesterone (4914)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Behring OPUS (07793)
Behring OPUS Magnum (07794)
Behring OPUS Plus (07795)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)
bioMerieux Vitek VIDAS (07806)

ANALYTE: Prolactin (4915)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (5819)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)

ANALYTE: T Uptake (TU) (6156)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)

Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Testosterone (6102)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Organon Teknika AuraFlex (46152)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)

ANALYTE: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) (6106)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Dimension RxL (13436)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Little Nell Labs ThyroChek (37147)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) (Neonatal) (6107)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Wallac Oy AutoDELFIA (70167)

ANALYTE: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Third Generation (6155)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone—high sens. (TSH–HS) (6108)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine (T4) (6109)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine Binding Globulin (TBG) (6110)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine, Free (FT4) (6111)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Biocircuits IOS (07745)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Dimension RxL (13436)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)

TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine (T3) (6119)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine Uptake (T-Uptake) (TU) (6120)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine Uptake (T3U) (TU) (6120)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine, Free (FT3) (6121)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim ES 300 (07160)
Boehringer Mannheim ES 300 AL (07524)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: GENERAL CHEMISTRY

ANALYTE: 5′Nucleotidase (0105)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)

ANALYTE: Acid Phosphatase (0407)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) (SGPT) (0404)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550

(46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Albumin (0414)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Albumin, Urinary (0516)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Albumin/Globulin (A/G) Ratio (0539)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)

ANALYTE: Aldolase (0415)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)

ANALYTE: Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) (0416)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Alkaline Phosphatase Bone Specific (BAP) (0518)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Behring OPUS (07793)
Behring OPUS Magnum (07794)

Behring OPUS Plus (07795)

ANALYTE: Alpha-Hydroxybutyrate Dehydrogenase (HBDH) (0419)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Ammonia, Plasma/Serum (0427)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Amylase (0429)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Amylase, pancreatic isoenzymes (p-Amylase) (0500)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) (0481)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)

ANALYTE: Apolipoprotein A1 (0462)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron LX System

(08076)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Crestat N-Assay TIA APO A1} (08027)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Crestat N-Assay TIA APO A1} (55377)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Apolipoprotein B (0457)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA APO B} (08044)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA APO B} (55412)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) (SGOT) (0405)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Beta-Hydroxybutyrate (0722)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Bile Acids (0747)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
BioAutoMed ASCA {TECO Bile Acids} (07917)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {TECO Bile Acids} (55237)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Marukin Shoyu UBAS Assay} (55597)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Direct (0704)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Neonatal (0705)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Synthesis (28466)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Total (0706)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Urine (0738)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)

ANALYTE: Blood Gases (0708)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Medica EasyBloodGas Analyzer (40291)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: C-Peptide (1040)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Calcium, Ionized (1004)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL 9181 (04739)
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Medica EasyLyte Ca/Cl (40260)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Calcium, Total (1005)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC

Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Cancer Antigen 125 (CA 125) (1049)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Abbott IMX (04056)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
TOSOH A1A–1200 (61040)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Cancer Antigen 15–3 (CA 15–3) (1068)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Abbott IMX (04056)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)

ANALYTE: Cancer Antigen 27.29 (CA 27.29) (1132)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 {Chiron ACS:180 BR} (10434)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus {Chiron ACS:180 BR} (10435)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur {Chiron ACS:180 BR} (10440)

ANALYTE: Carbon Dioxide, Total (CO2) (1003)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) (1013)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS: Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200 (61040)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) Protein (1014)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950

IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Ceruloplasmin (1015)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Chloride (1018)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL 9181 (04739)
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Medica EasyLyte Ca/Cl (40260)
Medica EasyLyte Na/K/Cl/Li (40259)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
SenDx 100 pH, Blood Gas and Electrolyte Analysis System (58390)

ANALYTE: Cholesterol (1020)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Polymer Technology Systems MTM BioScanner 1000 (49196)
Roche Diagnostics Accutrend GC Cholesterol Test (55330)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics ProAct System (55578)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Cholinesterase (1021)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500

Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (plasma/serum/CSF) (55599)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (whole blood) (55600)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (plasma/serum/CSF) (55626)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (whole blood) (55625)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (plasma/serum/CSF) (55620)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (whole blood) (55621)

ANALYTE: Cholyglycine (1053)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)

ANALYTE: Creatine Kinase (CK) (1034)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
First Medical Alpha Dx System (19034)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Creatine Kinase MB Fraction (CKMB) (1002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Biosite Triage Meter {Biosite Triage Cardiac Panel} (08057)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring Stratus CS STAT (13498)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
First Medical Alpha Dx System (19034)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Princeton BioMeditech Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/

Troponin I Rapid Test (49214)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Spectral Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin (58581)
Spectral Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/Troponin I (58580)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Creatinine (1035)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Bayer CLINITEK 100 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07918)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
I-STAT i-STAT 200 System (28344)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Cystine (1106)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Mission Pharmacal Urocystine (40263)

ANALYTE: Deoxyhemoglobin (Reduced Hemoglobin) (1318)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Ferritin (1902)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08045)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08046)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08047)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 912 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08048)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08049)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {BM TinaQuant Ferritin} (08050)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros ECi (31076)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Olympus AU 800 (46110)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55372)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55406)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55518)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55547)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55553)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {TinaQuant Ferritin} (55564)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Fetal Fibronectin (1934)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Adeza Biomedical TLi System {Rapid fFN Cassette} (04830)

ANALYTE: Folate (Folic acid) (1907)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)

Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (auto pretreatment) (61366)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (manual pretreatment) (61367)

ANALYTE: Folate, Red Blood Cell (RBC Folate) (1930)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (with UIW) (08121)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)

ANALYTE: Fructosamine (1914)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08014)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08015)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08016)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08017)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08018)
Bio-Chem Laboratory Systems ATAC 6000 {RAIChem Fructosamine} (08019)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {RAIChem Fructosamine} (10424)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express Plus {RAIChem Fructosamine} (10425)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) (2201)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abaxis Piccolo Portable Blood Analyzer (04608)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Glucose (2203)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OMNI Combi Analyzer (04609)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Firehouse Medical Safestrip Blood Glucose *Test System (19027)*
GDS Diagnostics Stat-Site Meter (22126)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)

Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Glucose, Urine (2225)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte Urine Glucose} (07850)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte Urine Glucose} (55502)

ANALYTE: Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G–6-PDH) (2208)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)

ANALYTE: Glutaraldehyde (2224)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)

ANALYTE: Glycated Hemoglobin, Total (2221)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bio-Rad VARIANT Express Glycohemoglobin Program (08026)
Primus CLC 330 (49211)

ANALYTE: Glycosylated Hemoglobin (Hgb A1C) (2204)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System (manual pretreatment) (08079)
Bio-Rad VARIANT Express Glycohemoglobin Program (08026)
Bio-Rad VARIANT II (08186)
Roche Cobas Mira {Roche Unimate HbA1C} (55252)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
TOSOH A1c 2.2 Plus Glycohemoglobin Analyzer (61297)

ANALYTE: HDL Cholesterol (2550)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer {Abbott Direct HDL} (04800)
Abbott Aeroset {Abbott Direct HDL} (04799)
Abbott Spectrum {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (04721)
Abbott Spectrum EPX {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (04684)
Abbott Spectrum EPX {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (04723)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (04685)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (04681)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (04722)
Baxter Paramax {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07868)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07975)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Randox Direct HDL} (08101)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08210)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07841)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Wako Direct HDL-C} (07831)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07974)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08211)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 DELTA {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07973)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 DELTA {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08212)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07972)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08093)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Randox Direct HDL} (08102)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08213)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07842)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (07864)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Wako Direct HDL-C} (07832)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07971)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08214)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 DELTA {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07970)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 DELTA {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08215)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07969)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08094)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Randox Direct HDL} (08103)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08216)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07843)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (07865)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07833)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 DELTA {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07968)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 DELTA {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08195)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 DELTA {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08217)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07967)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08218)
Beckman Synchron LX System {DMA One Shots} (08082)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (08083)
Beckman Synchron LX System {MHS SPINPRO} (08084)
Beckman Synchron LX System {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (08085)
Beckman Synchron LX System {SYNCHRON HDLD} (08219)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL

Cholesterol} (08086)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Trace America Singles} (08087)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (08088)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Wako Direct HDL–C} (08089)
Bio-Chem Laboratory Systems ATAC 6000 {Elan Diagnostics Direct HDL} (08208)
Bio-Chem Laboratory Systems ATAC 8000 {Elan Diagnostics Direct HDL} (08207)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Randox Direct HDL} (07997)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07844)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07834)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 705 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07835)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {EQual HDL Direct} (07926)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07979)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Randox Direct HDL} (07998)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07845)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (07866)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07836)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07978)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07846)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {Randox Direct HDL} (08098)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07847)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07980)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08090)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Randox Direct HDL} (07999)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07848)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (07867)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07837)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07977)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08091)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Randox Direct HDL} (08000)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07849)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07838)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {Randox Direct HDL} (08001)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (07976)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (08092)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Randox Direct HDL} (08002)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (07869)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (07839)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (10452)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (10468)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express Plus {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (10451)
Ciba Corning 550 Express {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (10391)
Ciba Corning 550 Express {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (10400)
Ciba Corning 550 Express Plus {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (10401)
Coulter Optichem 120 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (10448)
Dade Behring Dimension AR {Dimension AHDL} (13545)
Dade Behring Dimension AR {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (13518)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL {Dimension AHDL} (13546)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (13520)
Dade Behring aca IV {DMA One Shots} (13529)
Dade Behring aca IV {MHS SPINPRO} (13530)
Dade Dimension {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (13444)
Dade Dimension AR {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (13445)
Dade Dimension ES {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (13484)
Dade Dimension RxL {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (13483)
Dade Dimension XL {Dimension AHDL} (13547)
Dade Dimension XL {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (13467)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (28476)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (28480)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (28475)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (28471)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (28474)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (28470)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 5000 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (46231)
Olympus AU 5200 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (46250)
Olympus AU 5200 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (46320)
Olympus AU 5200 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (46232)
Olympus AU 5200 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (46227)
Olympus AU 600 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (46291)
Olympus AU 600 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (46318)
Olympus AU 600 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (46239)
Olympus AU 800 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (46249)
Olympus AU 800 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (46319)
Olympus AU 800 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (46233)
Olympus AU 800 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (46226)
Olympus Reply {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (46234)
Olympus Reply {Wako Direct HDL–C} (46228)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)

Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Cobas Bio {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55226)
Roche Cobas Bio {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55220)
Roche Cobas FARA {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55617)
Roche Cobas FARA {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55227)
Roche Cobas FARA {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55221)
Roche Cobas FARA II {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55228)
Roche Cobas FARA II {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55222)
Roche Cobas INTEGRA {COBAS INTEGRA HDL-Cholesterol Direct} (55292)
Roche Cobas Mira {EQual HDL Direct} (55247)
Roche Cobas Mira {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55260)
Roche Cobas Mira {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55289)
Roche Cobas Mira {Randox Direct HDL} (55293)
Roche Cobas Mira {Roche Unimate HDL Direct} (55243)
Roche Cobas Mira {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55225)
Roche Cobas Mira {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (55234)
Roche Cobas Mira {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55223)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55290)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Randox Direct HDL} (55295)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Roche Unimate HDL Direct} (55245)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55224)
Roche Cobas Mira S {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55291)
Roche Cobas Mira S {Randox Direct HDL} (55294)
Roche Cobas Mira S {Roche Unimate HDL Direct} (55244)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DMA One Shots} (55380)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {MHS SPINPRO} (55389)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55391)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Randox Direct HDL} (55394)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Roche Direct HDL} (55371)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55396)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55397)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Trace America Singles} (55398)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55399)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DMA One Shots} (55426)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {EQual HDL Direct} (55432)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55434)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Genzyme N-geneous HDL} (55435)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {MHS SPINPRO} (55438)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55618)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55440)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Randox Direct HDL} (55443)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Roche Direct HDL} (55405)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55445)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55446)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Trace America Singles} (55447)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (55448)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55449)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {DMA One Shots} (55452)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55453)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Genzyme N-geneous HDL} (55454)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {MHS SPINPRO} (55457)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55459)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55461)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55462)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Trace America Singles} (55463)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {DMA One Shots} (55468)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {MHS SPINPRO} (55472)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55474)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {Randox Direct HDL-Cholesterol} (55476)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55477)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55478)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {Trace America Singles} (55479)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DMA One Shots} (55485)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55491)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Genzyme N-geneous HDL} (55492)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {MHS SPINPRO} (55495)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55496)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55498)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Randox Direct HDL} (55501)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Roche Direct HDL} (55482)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55506)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55507)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Trace America Singles} (55508)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (55509)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55510)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 {Roche Direct HDL} (55601)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55529)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Genzyme N-geneous HDL} (55530)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {MHS SPINPRO} (55533)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55534)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55536)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Randox Direct HDL} (55539)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Roche Direct HDL} (55517)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55541)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics ISOSPIN} (55542)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55543)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {RDI Unitized Magnetic HDL} (55557)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {Randox Direct HDL} (55559)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {Roche Direct HDL} (55552)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Genzyme Liquid N-geneous HDL} (55569)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917

{Genzyme N-geneous HDL} (55570)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {RDI LipiDirect HDL} (55572)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Randox Direct HDL} (55573)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Roche Direct HDL} (55563)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (55574)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (55575)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (58444)
Technicon AXON {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61270)
Technicon AXON {Wako Direct HDL–C} (61264)
Technicon DAX {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61271)
Technicon DAX 24 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (61265)
Technicon DAX 48 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (61266)
Technicon DAX 72 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (61267)
Technicon DAX 96 {Wako Direct HDL–C} (61268)
Technicon RA 1000 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61273)
Technicon RA 1000 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (61284)
Technicon RA 500 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61272)
Technicon RA 500 {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (61285)
Technicon RA XT {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61274)
Technicon RA XT {Trace HDL Cholesterol} (auto pretreatment) (61286)
Technicon opeRA {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (61275)
Wako Diagnostics 30R {Sigma Diagnostics EZ HDL Cholesterol} (70193)
Wako Diagnostics 30R {Wako Direct HDL–C} (70192)

ANALYTE: Haptoglobin (2511)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Haptoglobin} (08036)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Haptoglobin} (55420)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)

ANALYTE: Hemoglobin F (2516)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Hemoglobin S (2536)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medicus Technologies SICKLE–2000 (40309)

ANALYTE: Homocysteine (2574)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott IMX (04056)

ANALYTE: Iron (2814)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Iron Binding Capacity, Unsat. (UIBC) no pretreat. (2823)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Dimension XL (13422)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 (28323)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 (28322)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Olympus Reply/AU560 (46129)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Technicon AXON (61001)
Wako Diagnostics 30R (70002)

ANALYTE: Ketone, Urine (3404)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)

NALYTE: LDL Cholesterol (3748)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (04801)
Abbott EPX {RDI Unitized LipiDirect

Magnetic LDL} (04760)
Abbott Series II {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (04761)
Abbott Spectrum {DMA One Shots} (04598)
Abbott Spectrum {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (04759)
Abbott Spectrum {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (04749)
Abbott Spectrum EPX {DMA One Shots} (04600)
Abbott Spectrum EPX {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (04750)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {DMA One Shots} (04601)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (04751)
Abbott Spectrum Series II {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (04817)
Abbott VP {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (04756)
Abbott VP {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (04763)
Abbott VP {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (04754)
Baxter Paramax {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08185)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07940)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08173)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08135)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07943)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 DELTA {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07945)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07941)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08174)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08136)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07944)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 DELTA {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07946)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07942)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {RDI Direct LDL} (08194)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08175)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08137)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 DELTA {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07947)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07948)
Beckman Synchron CX Systems {DMA One Shots} (07996)
Beckman Synchron CX Systems {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08011)
Beckman Synchron CX Systems {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07990)
Beckman Synchron LX System {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08176)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {DMA One Shots} (07627)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08003)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07982)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08182)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08130)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 705 {DMA One Shots} (07628)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 705 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08004)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 705 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07983)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {DMA One Shots} (07629)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07936)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08005)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07984)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08177)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08131)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {DMA One Shots} (07630)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07937)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08006)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07985)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08183)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {DMA One Shots} (07631)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08007)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07986)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08184)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DMA One Shots} (07632)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07935)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08008)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07987)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08178)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08132)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DMA One Shots} (07994)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07939)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08009)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07988)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08179)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08133)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 912 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08180)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {DMA One Shots} (07995)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (08010)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (07989)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (07938)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (08181)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (08134)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {DMA One Shots} (10353)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (10449)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {RDI Direct LDL} (10467)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (10421)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (10414)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (10463)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {Wako L–Type LDL–C} (10453)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express Plus {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (10450)
Coulter Optichem {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (10420)
Coulter Optichem {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (10423)
Coulter Optichem {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (10417)

Dade Behring Dimension AR {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (13550)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (13552)
Dade Dimension {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (13471)
Dade Dimension {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (13473)
Dade Dimension {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (13469)
Dade Dimension XL {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (13531)
Dade Dimension XL {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (13551)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (16171)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (16179)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (16163)
Electronucleonics Gemini {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (16165)
Electronucleonics Gemini {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (16173)
Electronucleonics Gemini {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (16157)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (16167)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (16175)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (16159)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (16169)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (16177)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (16161)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Genesis 21 {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (28503)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Genesis 21 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (28507)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Genesis 21 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (28498)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch (auto calculations) (28496)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (28501)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (28505)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (28557)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (28535)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (28556)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (28534)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (31080)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (31082)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (31078)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (46294)
Olympus AU 5200 {DMA One Shots} (46180)
Olympus AU 5200 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (46262)
Olympus AU 5200 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (46252)
Olympus AU 5200 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (46310)
Olympus AU 5200 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (46295)
Olympus AU 600 {RDI Direct LDL} (46317)
Olympus AU 600 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (46312)
Olympus AU 800 {DMA One Shots} (46185)
Olympus AU 800 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (46261)
Olympus AU 800 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (46251)
Olympus AU 800 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (46311)
Olympus AU 800 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (46293)
Olympus Demand {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (46258)
Olympus Demand {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (46264)
Olympus Demand {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (46254)
Olympus Reply {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (46260)
Olympus Reply {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (46266)
Olympus Reply {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (46256)
Olympus Reply {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (46296)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (46282)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (46284)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (46280)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Cobas Bio {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (55268)
Roche Cobas Bio {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (55274)
Roche Cobas Bio {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (55264)
Roche Cobas Bio {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55594)
Roche Cobas FARA {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (55270)
Roche Cobas FARA {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (55276)
Roche Cobas FARA {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (55266)
Roche Cobas FARA {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55590)
Roche Cobas FARA {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (55306)
Roche Cobas FARA II {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55595)
Roche Cobas INTEGRA (55179)
Roche Cobas Mira {DMA One Shots} (55155)
Roche Cobas Mira {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55254)
Roche Cobas Mira {RDI Direct LDL} (55613)
Roche Cobas Mira {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55272)
Roche Cobas Mira {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55262)
Roche Cobas Mira {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55591)
Roche Cobas Mira {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (55304)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55593)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (55305)
Roche Cobas Mira S {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (55592)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DMA One Shots} (55380)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55388)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55390)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55392)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (55400)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DMA One Shots} (55426)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55436)

Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55437)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {RDI Direct LDL} (55614)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55439)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55441)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Wako L-Type LDL–C} (55450)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {DMA One Shots} (55452)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55455)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55456)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55458)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55460)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {DMA One Shots} (55468)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55471)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55473)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55475)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DMA One Shots} (55485)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55493)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55494)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55497)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55499)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (55511)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DMA One Shots} (55522)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55531)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Genzyme immunoseparation tube} (55532)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {RDI Direct LDL} (55615)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55535)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55537)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (55544)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {DMA One Shots} (55555)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (55556)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (55558)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Genzyme N-geneous LDL} (55571)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {RDI Direct LDL} (55616)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (55576)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (58477)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (58479)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (58475)
Technicon AXON {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61369)
Technicon Assist {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61329)
Technicon Assist {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61343)
Technicon Assist {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61315)
Technicon DAX {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61370)
Technicon DAX 24 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61439)
Technicon DAX 24 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61371)
Technicon DAX 48 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61440)
Technicon DAX 48 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61372)
Technicon DAX 72 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61441)
Technicon DAX 72 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61373)
Technicon DAX 96 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61442)
Technicon DAX 96 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61374)
Technicon RA 100 {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61327)
Technicon RA 100 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61341)
Technicon RA 100 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61313)
Technicon RA 1000 {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61323)
Technicon RA 1000 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61337)
Technicon RA 1000 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61309)
Technicon RA 1000 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61436)
Technicon RA 1000 {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (61368)
Technicon RA 2000 {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61319)
Technicon RA 2000 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61333)
Technicon RA 2000 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61305)
Technicon RA 500 {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61325)
Technicon RA 500 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61339)
Technicon RA 500 {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61311)
Technicon RA 500 {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61435)
Technicon RA XT {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61321)
Technicon RA XT {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61335)
Technicon RA XT {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61307)
Technicon RA XT {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61437)
Technicon opeRA {DMA One Shots} (auto calculations) (61317)
Technicon opeRA {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (auto calculations) (61331)
Technicon opeRA {RDI Unitized Precipitating Reagent} (auto calculations) (61303)
Technicon opeRA {Sigma Diagnostics EZ LDL} (61438)
Wako Diagnostics 30R {RDI Direct LDL} (70234)
Wako Diagnostics 30R {Wako L-Type LDL-C} (70229)

ANALYTE: Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) (3701)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250

Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Lactate Dehydrogenase Heart Fraction (LDH–1) (3702)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Lactate Dehydrogenase Liver Fraction (LLDH) (3703)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Lactic Acid (Lactate) (3704)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OMNI Combi Analyzer (04609)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
KDK Corporation Lactate Pro System (34114)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 605 (55196)
Radiometer ABL System 615 (55197)
Radiometer ABL System 625 (55198)
Radiometer EML 105 (55187)
Roche Diagnostics Accusport Lactate Monitoring System (55329)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (plasma/serum/CSF) (55599)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (whole blood) (55600)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (plasma/serum/CSF) (55626)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (whole blood) (55625)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (plasma/serum/CSF) (55620)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (whole blood) (55621)

ANALYTE: Leucine Aminopeptidase (LAP) (3709)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)

ANALYTE: Lipase (3711)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)

Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)) (3755)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (28560)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (28561)
Olympus AU 600 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (46314)
Olympus AU 800 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (46315)
Olympus Reply/AU560 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (46316)
Roche Cobas FARA II {DiaSorin SPQ Ab Rgt Set for Lp(a)} (55622)
Roche Cobas Mira {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55611)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55612)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55606)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55607)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55610)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55608)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (55609)
Technicon AXON {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (61444)
Wako Diagnostics 30R {Wako Autokit Lp(a)} (70233)

ANALYTE: Magnesium (4002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Magnesium, Ionized (4018)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)

ANALYTE: Methemoglobin (4032)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Microalbumin (4019)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 100 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07918)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Diagnostic Specialties EnZIP Immunoturbidimetric Urinary Microalbumin} (08109)
Diagnostic Chemicals ImmunoDip (13476)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {RAIChem Microalbumin} (55250)
Roche Cobas Mira S {RAIChem Microalbumin} (55251)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Diagnostic Specialties EnZIP Immunoturbidimetric Urinary Microalbumin} (55386)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {RAIChem Microalbumin} (58575)

ANALYTE: Microprotein, CSF (4026)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)

ANALYTE: Microprotein, Urine (4027)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)

ANALYTE: Myoglobin (4023)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Biosite Triage Meter {Biosite Triage Cardiac Panel} (08057)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08051)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08052)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08053)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 912 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08054)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08055)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {BM TinaQuant Myoglobin} (08056)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring Stratus CS STAT (13498)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
First Medical Alpha Dx System (19034)
Princeton BioMeditech Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/Troponin I Rapid Test (49214)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55373)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55407)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55519)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55548)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55554)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {TinaQuant Myoglobin} (55565)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Spectral Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin (58581)
Spectral Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/Troponin I (58580)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Nitrite, Urine (4318)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)

ANALYTE: Osmolality, Serum (4602)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Advanced Instruments Model 3900 Osmometer (04727)

ANALYTE: Osmolality, Urine (4603)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Advanced Instruments Model 3900 Osmometer (04727)

ANALYTE: Oxyhemoglobin/Oxygen Saturation (4604)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: PCO2 (4983)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Medica EasyBloodGas Analyzer (40291)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: PO2 (4984)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Medica EasyBloodGas Analyzer (40291)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Phosphorus (4906)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747

(55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Potassium (4910)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL 9181 (04739)
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Medica EasyLyte Na/K/Cl/Li (40259)
Medica EasyStat Na/K/Li (40256)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)

ANALYTE: Prealbumin (4911)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Dimension ES (13420)
Dade Dimension XL (13422)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) (4918)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Cobas INTEGRA (55179)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) (4919)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Behring OPUS (07793)
Behring OPUS Magnum (07794)
Behring OPUS Plus (07795)
Boehringer Mannheim ES 300 (07160)
Boehringer Mannheim ES 300 AL (07524)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 {Chiron ACS:180 PSA2} (10436)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus {Chiron ACS:180 PSA2} (10437)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur {Chiron ACS:180 PSA2} (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Immulite 3rd Generation PSA} (10426)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 {Immulite 3rd Generation PSA} (10427)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13527)
Dade Behring aca Star (with aca plus Immunoassay System) (13523)
Dade Dimension RxL (13436)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: Prostatic Specific Antigen, complexed (cPSA) (4987)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)

ANALYTE: Protein Fractions (4920)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bio-Rad BioFocus Capillary Electrophoresis (w/o reanalysis) (07933)

ANALYTE: Protein, Glycated (4963)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Primus CLC 330 (49211)
Roche Cobas Mira {Genzyme GlyPro Reagent} (55587)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {Genzyme

GlyPro Reagent} (55588)
Roche Cobas Mira S {Genzyme GlyPro Reagent} (55589)
ANALYTE: Protein, Total (4921)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Protein, Total (urine) (4972)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (55503)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Pseudocholinesterase (4923)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Sodium (5805)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL 9181 (04739)
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Medica EasyLyte Na/K/Cl/Li (40259)
Medica EasyStat Na/K/Li (40256)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911

(55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)

ANALYTE: Sorbital Dehydrogenase (SDH) (5823)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)

ANALYTE: Transferrin (6114)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Transferrin} (08029)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Cobas Mira {DiaSorin Transferrin SPQ III Ab Rgt Set} (55623)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Transferrin} (55423)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Triglyceride (6118)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Troponin T (Tn T) (6140)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)

ANALYTE: Troponin T, Cardiac (cTnT) (6154)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim CARDIAC T ultra sensitive Rapid Assay (07870)
Roche Diagnostics CARDIAC T Rapid Assay (55334)
Roche Diagnostics CARDIAC T ultra sensitive Rapid Assay (55335)

ANALYTE: Urea (BUN) (6403)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OMNI Combi Analyzer (04609)
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704

(55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Synermed IR 200 (58460)

ANALYTE: Uric Acid (6404)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)

ANALYTE: Urobilinogen, Urine (6413)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)

ANALYTE: Vitamin B12 (6707)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ARCHITECT i System (04831)
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
TOSOH A1A–1200 (61040)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (auto pretreatment) (61366)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (manual pretreatment) (61367)

ANALYTE: pH (4982)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Medica EasyBloodGas Analyzer (40291)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 600 (55231)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: pH, Urine (4978)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DRI pH-Detect} (55385)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DRI pH-Detect} (55431)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DRI pH-Detect} (55490)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (55503)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DRI pH-Detect} (55527)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: GENERAL IMMUNOLOGY

ANALYTE: Allergen specific IgE (0417)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Immulite Cat-Specific IgE} (10430)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Immulite Dog-Specific IgE} (10428)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Immulite Mite-Specific IgE} (10432)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Latex Specific IgE} (10390)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 {Immulite Cat-Specific IgE} (10431)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 {Immulite Dog-Specific IgE} (10429)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 {Immulite Mite-Specific IgE} (10433)
Pharmacia & Upjohn UniCAP 100 Phadiotop FEIA (49180)

ANALYTE: Alpha-1 Microglobin (0470)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry

System (07816)

ANALYTE: Alpha-1-Acid Glycoprotein (orosomucoid) (0420)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Alpha-1-Acid Glycoprotein} (08038)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Alpha-1-Acid Glycoprotein} (55413)

ANALYTE: Alpha-1-Antitrypsin (0421)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Alpha-1-Antitrypsin} (08033)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Alpha-1-Antitrypsin} (55414)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)

ANALYTE: Alpha-2-Macroglobulin (0422)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)

ANALYTE: Alpha-Fetoprotein—Tumor Marker (0424)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Anti-Cardiolipin Antibodies (0434)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Anti-Cardiolipin IgA} (58547)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Anti-Cardiolipin IgG} (58548)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Anti-Cardiolipin IgM} (58549)

ANALYTE: Anti-DNA Antibodies (0435)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-dsDNA} (13479)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-dsDNA {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52079)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-DNP Antibodies (0436)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific SLE—Slide Latex *Test (04699)*

ANALYTE: Anti-ENA Antibodies (0507)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)–ENA–6 (Sm,Sm/RNP,SSA,SSB,Scl-70,Jo-1)} (13505)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Gliadin Antibodies (0528)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Pharmacia & Upjohn UniCAP 100 {UniCAP Gliadin IgA Assay} (49201)
Pharmacia & Upjohn UniCAP 100 {UniCAP Gliadin IgG Assay} (49202)

ANALYTE: Anti-Jo-1 (0438)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti Jo-1} (13440)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Antibodies (0505)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Myeloperoxidase IgG} (58561)

ANALYTE: Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasm Antibodies (ANCA) (0440)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Nuclear Antibodies (ANA) (0441)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is) ANA Screen} (13542)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Proteinase-3 (PR–3) Antibodies (0525)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Hycor HY-TEC Automated EIA System {Anti-PR–3 c-ANCA (IgG) ELISA} (25292)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Proteinase-3 IgG} (58562)

ANALYTE: Anti-RNP (Ribonucleoprotein) (0443)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)

ANALYTE: Anti-RNP-Sm Antibodies (0502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti Sm/RNP} (13442)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm/RNP {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52095)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-SS-A/Ro (0446)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti SSA} (13438)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSA {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52091)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-SS-B/La (0447)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti SSB} (13441)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSB {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52081)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Scl-70 (0448)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti Scl/70} (13443)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Sm (Smith) (0450)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti Sm} (13439)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)

Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52087)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Anti-Streptolysin O (ASO) (0452)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific ASO Slide Test (04700)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Biokit Sure-Vue ASO (08203)
Biokit rheumajet ASO (08206)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Polymedco BioSystems Anti-Streptolysin O (ASO) Latex Aggutination (49175)
Randox Laboratories ASO Latex Test (55256)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
TECO Diagnostics Antistreptolysin O (ASO) Reagent Set (61424)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroglobulin Antibodies (0453)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Thyroid Autoimmunity Panel (22196)
Hycor HY–TEC Automated EIA System {Thyroglobulin (TG) Antibodies} (25268)
Pharmacia & Upjohn UniCAP 100 {UniCAP Thyroglobulin IgG Assay} (49194)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroid Microsomal Antibodies (AMA) (0455)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GenBio ImmunoDOT Thyroid Autoimmunity Panel (22196)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Antibodies (0527)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Hycor HY–TEC Automated EIA System {Thyroid Microsomal (TPO) Antibodies} (25270)
Nichols Institute Advantage Chemiluminescence System (43122)
Pharmacia & Upjohn UniCAP 100 {UniCAP Thyroid Peroxidase IgG Assay} (49195)
TOSOH A1A–600 (61039)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Beta-2 microglobulin (0703)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AlfaBioTech AuraFlex (04772)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (1001)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific CRP Slide Test (04701)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Biokit Sure-Vue CRP (08202)
Biokit rheumajet CRP (08204)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
HCL Laboratory Systems 200 Biochemistry Analyzer (25266)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Polymedco BioSystems C-Reactive Protein (CRP) Latex Aggutination (49171)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
TECO Diagnostics C-Reactive Protein (CRP) Latex Slide Test (61278)

ANALYTE: Complement C1 inhibitor (1026)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C1 Inactivator} (08034)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C1 Inactivator} (55416)

ANALYTE: Complement C3 (1029)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C3} (08037)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 5000 (46001)
Olympus AU 5021 (46084)
Olympus AU 5031 (46085)
Olympus AU 5041 (46145)
Olympus AU 5061 (46086)
Olympus AU 5121 (46087)
Olympus AU 5131 (46088)
Olympus AU 5200 (46143)
Olympus AU 5211 (46106)
Olympus AU 5221 (46107)
Olympus AU 5223 (46108)
Olympus AU 5231 (46109)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Olympus AU 800 (46110)
Olympus Demand (46002)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C3} (55417)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Complement C4 (1030)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C4} (08028)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 5000 (46001)
Olympus AU 5021 (46084)
Olympus AU 5031 (46085)
Olympus AU 5041 (46145)
Olympus AU 5061 (46086)
Olympus AU 5121 (46087)

Olympus AU 5131 (46088)
Olympus AU 5200 (46143)
Olympus AU 5211 (46106)
Olympus AU 5221 (46107)
Olympus AU 5223 (46108)
Olympus AU 5231 (46109)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Olympus AU 800 (46110)
Olympus Demand (46002)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA C4} (55418)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Complement, Total (1046)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)

ANALYTE: Cytomegalovirus Antibodies (1039)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biokit SA CMVgen (08043)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {CMV Total Ab} (13494)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {ToRC Total Ab} (13496)
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-CMV IgG} (13513)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Infectious Mono Syndrome Panel (22192)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-G (22253)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-M (22252)
GenBio ImmunoDOT T.E.C.H. Test (22205)
GenBio ImmunoDOT TORCH Test (22194)
Quest International SeraQuest CMV IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52109)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {CMV IgG} (58550)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {CMV IgM} (58551)

ANALYTE: Epstein-Barr virus Antibodies (1603)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
DiaSorin Copalis One ImmunoAssay System {EBV-M Antibody} (13561)
DiaSorin Copalis One ImmunoAssay System {Multiplex EBV Antibody} (13560)
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-EBNA–1 IgG} (13559)
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-EBV-VCA IgG} (13557)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Infectious Mono Syndrome Panel (22192)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-G (22253)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-M (22252)
GenBio ImmunoDOT T.E.C.H. Test (22205)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {EBNA IgG} (58552)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {EBV-EA IgG} (58553)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {EBV-VCA IgG} (58554)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {EBV-VCA IgM} (58555)

ANALYTE: Febrile Agglutinins (1901)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Lee Laboratories VISTA Febrile Antigen (slide test) (37111)
Lee Laboratories VISTA Febrile Antigen (tube test) (37112)
The Binding Site Stained Bacterial Suspensions (61443)

ANALYTE: Globulin, Total (2214)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori Antibodies (2513)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep H. pylori Test (04835)
Applied Biotech SureStep H. pylori WB Test (04834)
Becton Dickinson LINK2 H. pylori Rapid Test (for serum) (08145)
Boehringer Mannheim AccuStat H. pylori OneStep (for serum) (08095)
ChemTrak AccuMeter H. pylori Test (for serum) (10407)
Quidel QuickVue One-Step H. pylori II Test (for Serum/Plasma) (52113)
Roche Diagnostics AccuStat H. pylori OneStep (for serum) (55324)
Saliva Diagnostic Systems Stat Simple pylori (58534)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)

ANALYTE: Herpes simplex I and/or II Antibodies (2530)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Diagnology POCkit HSV–2 Rapid Test (13549)
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-HSV 1 & 2 IgG} (13501)
GenBio ImmunoDOT T.E.C.H. Test (22205)
GenBio ImmunoDOT TORCH Test (22194)
Gull Laboratories DUET {Gull Laboratories Herpes Simplex Virus 1&2 IgG ELISA} (22260)
Quest International SeraQuest HSV IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52052)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgA (2803)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgA subclasses (2827)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Behring Nephelometer II {The Binding Site Human IgA Subclass Liquid Latex Reagent} (08119)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgE (2805)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Pharmacia UniCAP 100 {UniCAP Total IgE Fluoroimmunoassay} (49165)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
TOSOH A1A–1200DX (61154)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)
Touch Scientific Touch Tear IgE

MicroAssay System (61445)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgG (2806)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgG subclasses (2807)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Array {Inova Diagnostics Peliclass human IgG subclass} (automated calculations) (08141)
Beckman Array {The Binding Site IgG Subclasses} (automated calculations) (07922)
Roche Cobas Mira {The Binding Site IgG Subclasses} (55239)
Roche Cobas Mira Plus {The Binding Site IgG Subclasses} (55240)
Roche Cobas Mira S {The Binding Site IgG Subclasses} (55241)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgM (2808)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Infectious Mononucleosis Antibodies (Mono) (2809)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep Mono Test (serum/plasma) (04782)
Arlington Scientific Infectious Mononucleosis Test (04703)
BioStar Acceava Mono Test (serum/plasma) (08039)
Biokit Sure-Vue Color Mono (08199)
Biokit Sure-Vue Mono (08200)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Infectious Mono Syndrome Panel (22192)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-M (22252)
Genzyme Contrast Mono (serum/plasma) (22183)
Genzyme Rapid Mono (serum/plasma) (22184)
Immunostics MONOCOL/LEX (28510)
LifeSign UniStep Mono (serum/plasma) (37122)
Mainline Technology Mainline Confirms Mono Dots Test (40308)
Quidel CARDS O.S. Mono (serum/plasma) (52074)
Seradyn Color Q Mono (serum/plasma) (58447)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Mono Test (serum/plasma) (70200)

ANALYTE: Kappa Light Chains (3402)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)

ANALYTE: Lambda Light Chains (3705)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)

ANALYTE: Legionella Antibodies (3707)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Legionella IgG/IgM/IgA} (58558)

ANALYTE: Legionella pneumophilia Serogroup 1 Antigen (3778)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Binax NOW Legionella Urinary Antigen Test (08062)

ANALYTE: Lyme Disease Antibodies (Borrelia burgdorferi Abs) (3714)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GenBio ImmunoDOT Borrelia DotBlot G Test (22221)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Borrelia DotBlot M Test (22220)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Borrelia w/Recombinant Protein (22204)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Lyme Test (22193)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Lyme IgG & IgM} (58559)
Wampole PreVue B. burgdorferi (70232)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD4 (3761)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter STKS (10093)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD8 (3764)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter STKS (10093)

ANALYTE: Mumps Antibodies (4007)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Gull Laboratories DUET {Gull Laboratories Mumps IgG ELISA} (22233)
Quest International SeraQuest Mumps IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52099)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Mumps IgG} (58569)

ANALYTE: Mycoplasma pneumoniae Antibodies (4016)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Mycoplasma IgM} (58560)

ANALYTE: Orientia tsutsugamushi Antibodies (Scrub typhus) (4609)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Integrated Diagnostics INDX Dip-S-Ticks Scrub Typhus Test (28548)

ANALYTE: Properdin Factor B (4916)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)

ANALYTE: Rheumatoid Factor (RF) (5508)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific RA Latex Test (04704)
Beckman QM 300 Protein System (07915)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 (07071)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE (07174)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 DELTA (07762)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 (07072)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE (07491)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 DELTA (07763)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 (07073)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 DELTA (07764)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)

Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Biokit Sure-Vue RF (08201)
Biokit rheumajet RF (08205)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Rheumatoid Factor} (08035)
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-RF} (13477)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Autoimmunity Screening Panel (22191)
Immunostics RHEUMACOL (28511)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Rheumatoid Factor} (55422)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Seradyn Color Slide RF (58524)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS (58546)
TECO Diagnostics Rheumatoid Factor (RF) Latex Slide Test (61279)

ANALYTE: Rubella Antibodies (5510)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System {Immuno 1 Rubella IgG} (08122)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Biokit Sure-Vue Rubella (08197)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {Rubella Total Ab} (13495)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {ToRC Total Ab} (13496)
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Rubella IgG} (13510)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Quantitative Rubella (22195)
GenBio ImmunoDOT TORCH Test (22194)
Quest International SeraQuest Rubella IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52105)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Rubella IgM} (58564)

ANALYTE: Rubeola Antibodies (measles) (5511)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Measles IgG} (13478)
Quest International SeraQuest Measles IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52071)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Measles IgG} (58568)

ANALYTE: Toxoplasma gondii Antibodies (6113)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System {Immuno 1 Toxoplasma IgG} (08126)
Bayer Immuno 1 System {Immuno 1 Toxoplasma IgM} (08125)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System {Access TOXO IgM} (08160)
Biokit SA Toxogen (08117)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite {Toxoplasma Quantitative IgG} (10394)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {ToRC Total Ab} (13496)
DiaSorin Copalis One Immunoassay System {Toxo Total Ab} (13497)
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Toxoplasma IgG} (13507)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Infectious Mono Syndrome Panel (22192)
GenBio ImmunoDOT Mono-G (22253)
GenBio ImmunoDOT T.E.C.H. Test (22205)
GenBio ImmunoDOT TORCH Test (22194)
Quest International SeraQuest Toxo IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52060)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Toxoplasma IgG} (58565)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {Toxoplasma IgM} (58566)

ANALYTE: Treponema pallidum Antibodies (includes Reagin) (6115)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific RPR Card Test (manual) (04705)
Biokit Sure-Vue RPR (08198)
TECO Diagnostics Rapid Plasmin Reagin (RPR) Reagent Set (61425)
Universal HealthWatch TRUST Test (64045)

ANALYTE: Troponin-I (Cardiac) (6153)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Biosite Triage Meter {Biosite Triage Cardiac Panel} (08057)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring Stratus CS STAT (13498)
Dade Dimension RxL (13436)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
First Medical Alpha Dx System (19034)
Princeton BioMeditech Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/Troponin I Rapid Test (49214)
Princeton BioMeditech Cardiac STATus Troponin I (49172)
Sanofi Pasteur Access Immunoassay System (58257)
Spectral Cardiac STATus CK–MB/Myoglobin/Troponin I (58580)
Spectral Cardiac STATus Troponin I (58582)
TOSOH AIA NexIA (61295)

ANALYTE: Varicella-Zoster Virus Antibodies (6704)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix MAGO Plus {Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)–VZV IgG} (13503)
Quest International SeraQuest VZV IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (auto calculations) (52067)
Sigma Diagnostics APTUS {VZV IgG} (58567)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: HEMATOLOGY

ANALYTE: APTT Factor Substitution (0517)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)

ANALYTE: Activated Clotting Time (ACT) (0461)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Array Medical Actalyke System (04720)
Cardiovascular Diagnostics TAS Analyzer HMT (10279)
ITC HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature Microcoagulation System (28550)

ANALYTE: Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) (0409)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Dade Behring Sysmex CA–500 Series (13548)
Helena Laboratories THOR (25267)
ITC HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature Microcoagulation System (28550)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
Roche Diagnostics CoaguChek Pro DM System (55627)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (auto dilution) (58517)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000

(61283)

ANALYTE: Activated Protein C (APC) Resistance (0526)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)

ANALYTE: Antithrombin III (ATIII) (0456)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (08114)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Antithrombin III} (08031)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (08113)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (08115)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Cobas Mira {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (55299)
Roche Cobas Mira S {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (55300)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (55395)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Antithrombin III} (55415)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (55444)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (55540)

ANALYTE: Bleeding Time (0714)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Array Medical Triplett Bleeding Time Test Device (04812)

ANALYTE: Body Fluid Microscopic Elements (0716)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 300 (28518)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 500 (28519)

ANALYTE: D-dimer (1320)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AGEN Biomedical Dimertest Latex Assay (04823)
American Bioproducts STA {STA-Liatest D-di} (04767)
American Bioproducts STA Compact {STA-Liatest D-di} (04768)
Behring OPUS {OPUS D-Dimer} (07949)
Behring OPUS Magnum {OPUS D-Dimer} (07950)
Behring OPUS Plus {OPUS D-Dimer} (07951)
Dade Diagnostic Dimertest Latex Assay (13489)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 6000 (28454)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL Futura System (28395)
Murex D-Dimer Wellcotest (40265)
Organon Teknika Multi Channel Discrete Analyzer (MDA–180) (46144)
bioMerieux Vitek VIDAS (07806)

ANALYTE Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (non-waived proced) (1613)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AI AnalysInstrument AB ESR–8 (04796)
Elan Diagnostics Mini-Ves (16192)
Elan Diagnostics Ves-Matic 20 (16193)

ANALYTE Fibrin(ogen) Split/ Degradation Products (FSP/FDP) (1904)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Diagnostic FDP Detection Set (13490)
Dade aca Star (13423)
Murex Thrombo-Wellcotest (40266)
PerImmune AuraTek FDP (49176)

ANALYTE Fibrinogen (1905)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Fibrinogen} (08030)
Dade Behring Sysmex CA–500 Series (13548)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Helena Laboratories THOR (25267)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Fibrinogen} (55419)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (auto dilution) (58517)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (manual dilution) (58516)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)

ANALYTE Hematocrit (2514)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL–DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T 8 (10392)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Chem 6 Cartridge} (13492)
Diametrics Medical IRMA SL Series 2000 {Diametrics Medical Multi-use Cartridge} (13493)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Radiometer ABL 555 (55277)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE Hemoglobin (2515)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL OPTI Critical Care Analyzer (04778)
Abbott CELL–DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T 8 (10392)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
GDS Diagnostics Stat-Site Meter (22126)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Micro Diagnostics Spuncrit Model DRC–40 Infared Analyzer (40258)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra A (43108)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra B (43109)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra C (43110)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra D (43111)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra E (43112)

Nova Stat Profile Ultra F (43115)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra G (43116)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra H (43117)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra I (43118)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra J (43119)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra K (43120)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra L (43124)
Nova Stat Profile Ultra M (43125)
Nova Stat Profile pHOx (43123)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 610 (55230)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron (55580)
Roche Diagnostics Reflotron Plus (55582)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE-AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE: Heparin (2518)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Plasminogen (4907)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Plasminogen} (08032)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Crestat N-Assay TIA Plasminogen} (55421)

ANALYTE: Platelet Count (4908)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL-DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL-DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T 8 (10392)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE: Platelet Function Time (4985)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade PFA–100 Platelet Function Analyzer (13474)

ANALYTE: Prothrombin Time (PT) (4922)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Avocet PT–Pro System (04816)
CARESIDE CareSide Analyzer (10445)
Dade Behring Sysmex CA–500 Series (13548)
Helena Laboratories THOR (25267)
ITC HEMOCHRON Jr. Signature Microcoagulation System (28550)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (auto dilution) (58517)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)
ANALYTE: Prothrombin Time Factor Substitution (4976)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)

ANALYTE: Red Blood Cell Count (Erythrocyte Count) (RBC) (5502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL–DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T 8 (10392)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE: Reptilase Time (5521)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)

ANALYTE: Reticulocyte Count (5506)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE: Reticulocyte, Immature fraction (5525)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL–DYN 3500 System (04287)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Sysmex R–1000 (58081)
Sysmex R–3000 (58129)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)

ANALYTE: Sperm-Vaginal fluid/ Cervical Mucus Interaction (5844)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Post-coital dir qualitative examination of Vag fld/Cerv Mucus (Huhner Test) (49204)

ANALYTE: Thrombin Time (6105)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Helena Laboratories THOR (25267)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)

ANALYTE: White Blood Cell Count (Leukocyte Count) (WBC) (7002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott CELL–DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T 8 (10392)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

ANALYTE: White Blood Cell Count (WBC), Estimated (7004)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
IMI MICRO21 {with WBC Estimate} (28520)

ANALYTE: White Blood Cell Differential (WBC Diff) (7001)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Abbott CELL–DYN 1200 (04856)
Abbott CELL–DYN 3700 System (04827)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 3200 (04747)
Abbott Cell-Dyn 4000 (04734)
Bayer ADVIA 120 (08129)
BioChem ImmunoSystems Spirit (07862)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 700 (10458)
CDC Technologies Mascot MD 800 (10405)
Coulter Ac.T 10 (10393)
Coulter Ac.T diff 2 Analyzer (10469)
Coulter Ac.T diff Analyzer (10413)
Coulter HmX Hematology Analyzer (10480)
Danam EXCELL 22 (13562)
IMI MICRO21 {with WBC Estimate} (no interpretation of abnormal/immature cells) (28516)
Infolab EXCELL 22 (28566)
Sysmex KX–21 (58536)
Sysmex SE–9500/R (58496)
Sysmex SE–AVANTE (58440)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: MYCOLOGY

ANALYTE: Yeast (7601)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Empyrean Diagnostics Trichomonas and Candida Culture System (16180)
Orion Diagnostica Oricult-N Culture Paddles (46298)

ANALYTE: Yeast, Candida only (7603)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson Affirm VPIII Microbial Identification Test (07852)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: PARASITOLOGY

ANALYTE: Cryptosporidium (1109)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson ColorPAC Giardia/Cryptosporidium Rapid Assay (08172)
Biosite Triage Parasite Panel (08191)
Genzyme Contrast Giardia/Cryptosporidium Combo Rapid Assay (22251)

ANALYTE: Entamoeba histolytica (1631)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biosite Triage Parasite Panel (08191)

ANALYTE: Giardia lamblia (2222)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson ColorPAC Giardia/Cryptosporidium Rapid Assay (08172)
Biosite Triage Parasite Panel (08191)
Genzyme Contrast Giardia/Cryptosporidium Combo Rapid Assay (22251)

ANALYTE: Trichomonas (6116)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson Affirm VPIII Microbial Identification Test (07852)
Empyrean Diagnostics Trichomonas and Candida Culture System (16180)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: TOXICOLOGY/TDM

ANALYTE: Acetaminophen (0406)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)

ANALYTE: Amikacin (0425)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)

ANALYTE: Amphetamines (0428)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest One Step AMP Test (04808)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen (04732)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 5-Panel with Methamphetamine (04864)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (PCP/BAR/THC/AMP/COC) (04853)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Biosite ExpressTest 5 Test Panel (08059)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Intervention Panel for Drugs of Abuse (08058)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN PROFILE (16150)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN: Amphetamines (16147)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Amphetamine (19031)
LifeSign Status-DS AMP (37128)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP (37139)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP/PCP (37141)
MEDTOX Diagnostics PROFILE-II (40307)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT-II Amphetamines (40327)
Microdiagnostics MICRO-STRIP FOR AMPHETAMINE METABOLITES (40300)
Olympus AU 1000 {Roche Abuscreen OnLine Amphetmn with Periodate} (46268)
Olympus AU 800 {Roche Abuscreen OnLine Amphetmn with Periodate} (46267)
Phamatech QuickScreen One-Step Amphetamine (49186)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9145) (49208)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Fingerprint DrugScreening Device (49179)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET–AMP/

PCP) (49166)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup M2K (55605)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup-er M2K (55603)
Roche OnTrak TesTcup-5 M2K (55596)
Roche OnTrak TesTstik for Amphetamines (55278)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Amphetamine (58488)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Amphetamine (58483)
TCPI One Step Urine DoA Amphetamine (61210)

ANALYTE: Barbiturates (0701)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen BAR (04764)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (PCP/BAR/THC/AMP/COC) (04853)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Bionike AQ Barbiturate Test (08196)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN: Barbiturates (16146)
EDITEK VERDICT BARBITURATES (16151)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Barbiturates (19036)
LifeSign Status-DS BAR (37130)
LifeSign Status-DS BZO/BAR/PCP (37137)
Phamatech QuickScreen One Step Barbiturates Screening Test (cassette) (49210)
Phamatech QuickScreen One Step Barbiturates Screening Test (dipstick) (49209)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign BAR (49167)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA 2 (BAR/BZO) (49188)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA 3 (BAR/BZO/MTD) (49170)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup-er M2K (55603)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Barbiturate (58500)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Barbiturate (58497)
TCPI One Step Urine DoA Barbiturate (61344)

ANALYTE: Benzodiazepines (0702)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen BZO (04695)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (THC/COC/MOR/TCA/BZO) (04833)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Benzodiazepines (19037)
LifeSign Status-DS BZO (37131)
LifeSign Status-DS BZO/BAR/PCP (37137)
Phamatech QuickScreen One Step Benzodiazepines Screening Test (cassette) (49207)
Phamatech QuickScreen One Step Benzodiazepines Screening Test (dipstick) (49206)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign BZO (49169)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA 2 (BAR/BZO) (49188)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA 3 (BAR/BZO/MTD) (49170)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)

Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup-er M2K (55603)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Benzodiazepines (58529)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Benzodiazepine (58498)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearcn QuikStrip One Step Benzodiazapine (58499)
TCPI One Step Urine DoA Benzodiazepine (61351)

ANALYTE: Blood Lead (0709)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
esa LeadCare Blood Lead Testing System (16148)

ANALYTE: Caffeine (1058)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)

ANALYTE: Cannabinoids (THC) (1009)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest One Step THC Test (04805)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen (04732)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 5-Panel with Methamphetamine (04864)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (COC/M–AMP/MOR/THC) (04771)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (PCP/BAR/THC/AMP/COC) (04853)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (THC/COC/MOR/TCA/BZO) (04833)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Bionike AQ One Step Cannabinoid (THC) Test (08013)
Biosite ExpressTest 5 Test Panel (08059)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Intervention Panel for Drugs of Abuse (08058)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN PROFILE (16150)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN: Cannabinoid (16143)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN: Cannabinoid/Cocaine (16144)
EDITEK VERDICT THC (16152)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen THC (19028)
LifeSign Status-DS THC (37126)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/COC (37135)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC (37138)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP (37139)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP/PCP (37141)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET (37140)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET/PCP (37142)
MEDTOX Diagnostics PROFILE–II (40307)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT–II THC (40323)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT–II THC/Cocaine (40324)
Phamatech QuickScreen One-Step THC (49187)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9145) (49208)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Fingerprint DrugScreening Device (49179)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET–AMP/PCP) (49166)
Redwood Biotech Redi-Test THC (55629)
Roche Diagnostics FRONTLINE CANNABIS (55363)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup M2K (55605)
Roche OnTrak TesTcup-5 M2K (55596)
Roche OnTrak TesTstik for THC (55282)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Cannabinoids (58530)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine Combo V (Cocaine/THC) (58442)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Marijuana (THC) (58484)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
TECO Diagnostics OneStep Marijuana Card Test (61347)

ANALYTE: Carbamazepine (1010)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917

(55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE (58288)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: Carboxyhemoglobin (1012)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Radiometer ABL 700 Series (55298)
Radiometer ABL System 620 (55229)

ANALYTE: Chloramphenicol (1063)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)

ANALYTE: Cocaine Metabolites (1023)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest One Step COC Test (04807)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen (04732)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 5-Panel with Methamphetamine (04864)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
American BioMedica RapidOne-Cocaine Test (04854)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (COC/M-AMP/MOR/THC) (04771)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (PCP/BAR/THC/AMP/COC) (04853)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (THC/COC/MOR/TCA/BZO) (04833)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Bionike AQ One Step Cocaine Metabolite Test (08110)
Biosite ExpressTest 5 Test Panel (08059)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Intervention Panel for Drugs of Abuse (08058)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN PROFILE (16150)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN: Cannabinoid/Cocaine (16144)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Cocaine (19030)
LifeSign Status-DS COC (37125)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/COC (37135)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC (37138)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP (37139)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP/PCP (37141)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET (37140)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET/PCP (37142)
MEDTOX Diagnostics PROFILE-II (40307)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT-II Cocaine (40325)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT-II THC/Cocaine (40324)
Microdiagnostics MICRO-STRIP FOR COCAINE METABOLITES (40298)
Phamatech QuickScreen One-Step Cocaine (49183)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9145) (49208)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Fingerprint DrugScreening Device (49179)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET-AMP/PCP) (49166)
Roche Diagnostics FRONTLINE COCAINE (55364)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup M2K (55605)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup-er M2K (55603)
Roche OnTrak TesTcup-5 M2K (55596)
Roche OnTrak TesTstik for Cocaine (55279)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Cocaine (58531)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine Combo V (Cocaine/THC) (58442)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Cocaine (58487)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Cocaine (58482)

ANALYTE: Cotinine (1042)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (automated curve) (08020)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (automated curve) (55504)

ANALYTE: Digitoxin (1303)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)

ANALYTE: Digoxin (1304)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman Synchron CX {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07857)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07858)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07859)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07860)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07861)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (manual pretreatment) (08079)
Beckman Synchron LX System {DRI Digoxin EIA} (08080)

Beckman Synchron LX System {Emit 2000} (08081)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (07916)
Boehringer Mannheim Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (07810)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08066)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07853)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08067)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07854)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07855)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {BM CEDIA Digoxin II} (08063)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08068)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (07856)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 912 {BM CEDIA Digoxin II} (08064)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 912 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08069)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08070)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {BM CEDIA Digoxin II} (08065)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {BM CEDIA Digoxin} (08071)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Ciba Corning 550 Express {DRI Digoxin EIA} (10398)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (manual pretreatment) (13526)
Dade Behring aca IV {DGN A} (13528)
Dade Behring aca Star (manual pretreatment) (13522)
Dade Behring aca Star {DGN A} (13524)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch 1000 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (28478)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch 2000 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (28479)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 1800 {DRI Digoxin Immunoassay} (28547)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 {DRI Digoxin Immunoassay} (28545)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 900 {DRI Digoxin Immunoassay} (28546)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Olympus AU 5000 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (46235)
Olympus AU 5200 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (46236)
Olympus AU 600 {DRI Digoxin Immunoassay} (46297)
Olympus AU 800 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (46237)
Olympus Reply {DRI Digoxin EIA} (46238)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Cobas FARA {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55233)
Roche Cobas Mira {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55232)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 (55358)
Roche Diagnostics ES 300 AL (55359)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 1010 Analyzer (55361)
Roche Diagnostics Elecsys 2010 Analyzer (55362)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (manual pretreatment) (55368)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55370)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55381)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Emit 2000} (55387)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (manual pretreatment) (55402)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55404)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55427)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Emit 2000} (55433)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55486)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (manual pretreatment) (55513)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA Digoxin II} (55515)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55516)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DRI Digoxin EIA} (55523)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {Emit 2000} (55528)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 {CEDIA Digoxin II} (55545)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55546)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55551)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {CEDIA Digoxin II} (55561)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {CEDIA Digoxin} (55562)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DRI Digoxin Immunoassay} (58544)

ANALYTE: Disopyramide (1305)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)

ANALYTE: EDDP (methadone metabolite) (1636)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (07757)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (07758)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (07759)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 904 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08150)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (07760)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08151)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (07769)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55566)

ANALYTE: Ethanol (Alcohol) (1608)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Behring OPUS (07793)
Behring OPUS Magnum (07794)
Behring OPUS Plus (07795)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)

Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (whole blood) (55369)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (whole blood) (55403)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (whole blood) (55465)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (whole blood) (55481)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (whole blood) (55514)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (whole blood) (55625)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (whole blood) (55550)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Ethanol (Alcohol), Whole Blood (1632)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Ethosuximide (1609)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Gentamicin (2202)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Lidocaine (3710)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 4 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07957)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 CE {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07958)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07959)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07960)
Beckman Synchron CX 7 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07961)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07952)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07953)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07954)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07955)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (07956)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (10406)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Olympus AU 5000 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (46240)
Olympus AU 5200 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (46241)
Olympus AU 800 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (46242)
Olympus Reply {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (46243)
Roche Cobas FARA {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55255)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55383)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55429)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55470)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55488)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (55525)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DRI Lidocaine EIA} (58462)

ANALYTE: Lithium (3712)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AVL 9181 (04739)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DT60 Chemistry System (31074)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Medica EasyLyte Na/K/Cl/Li (40259)
Medica EasyStat Na/K/Li (40256)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DT60 (46277)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)

ANALYTE: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (3715)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)

ANALYTE: Methadone (4003)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen MTD (04765)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {DRI Methadone EIA} (08104)

Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {DRI Methadone EIA} (08105)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DRI Methadone EIA} (08106)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DRI Methadone EIA} (08107)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {DRI Methadone EIA} (08108)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {DRI Methadone EIA} (10441)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch 1000 {DRI Methadone EIA} (28526)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch 2000 {DRI Methadone EIA} (28525)
LifeSign Status-DS MTD (37132)
Olympus AU 5000 {DRI Methadone EIA} (46286)
Olympus AU 5200 {DRI Methadone EIA} (46287)
Olympus AU 600 {DRI Methadone EIA} (46288)
Olympus AU 800 {DRI Methadone EIA} (46289)
Olympus Reply {DRI Methadone EIA} (46290)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA 3 (BAR/BZO/MTD) (49170)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign MTD (49168)
Roche Cobas FARA {DRI Methadone EIA} (55297)
Roche Cobas Mira {DRI Methadone EIA} (55296)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DRI Methadone EIA} (55384)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DRI Methadone EIA} (55430)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DRI Methadone EIA} (55489)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DRI Methadone EIA} (55526)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55566)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {DRI Methadone EIA} (55568)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Methadone (58528)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine II Methadone (58527)
Technicon RA 1000 {DRI Methadone EIA} (61354)
Technicon RA 2000 {DRI Methadone EIA} (61355)
Technicon RA–XT {DRI Methadone EIA} (61353)
Technicon opeRA {DRI Methadone EIA} (61352)

ANALYTE: Methamphetamines (4004)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest One Step MET Test (04809)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 5-Panel with Methamphetamine (04864)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen M–AMP II (04766)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (COC/M–AMP/MOR/THC) (04771)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Metamphetamine (19026)
LifeSign Status-DS MET (37127)
LifeSign Status-DS OPI/MET (37136)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET (37140)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET/PCP (37142)
Phamatech QuickScreen One-Step Methamphetamine (49185)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET–AMP/PCP) (49166)
Redwood Biotech Redi-Test Methamphetamine (55628)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Methamphetamine (58532)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine II Methamphetamine (58493)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Methamphetamine (58480)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Methamphetamine (58481)
TCPI One Step Urine DoA Methamphetamine (61209)

ANALYTE: Methaqualone (4005)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)

ANALYTE: Methotrexate (4006)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)

ANALYTE: Morphine (4020)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Morphine II (04803)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (COC/M–AMP/MOR/THC) (04771)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (THC/COC/MOR/TCA/BZO) (04833)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen Morphine (19029)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup M2K (55605)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTcup-er M2K (55603)
Roche Diagnostics OnTrak TesTstik for Morphine 2000 (M2K) (55604)
Roche OnTrak TesTcup-5 M2K (55596)
Roche OnTrak TesTstik for Morphine (55280)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Morphine (58533)
TECO Diagnostics OneStep Morphine Card Test (61348)

ANALYTE: N-Acetylprocainamide (NAPA) (4301)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {DRI NAPA EIA} (08165)
Beckman Synchron LX {DRI NAPA EIA} (08169)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DRI NAPA EIA} (08166)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DRI NAPA EIA} (08167)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Olympus AU 5000 {DRI NAPA EIA} (46309)
Olympus AU 5200 {DRI NAPA EIA} (46308)
Olympus AU 600 {DRI NAPA EIA} (46307)
Olympus AU 800 {DRI NAPA EIA} (46306)
Olympus Reply {DRI NAPA EIA} (46305)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DRI NAPA EIA} (58572)

ANALYTE: Opiates (4601)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest One Step OPI Test (04806)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen (04732)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 5-Panel with Methamphetamine (04864)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
American BioMedica RapidOne-Opiates Test (04855)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Bionike AQ One Step Opiate (Morphine) Test (08012)
Biosite ExpressTest 5 Test Panel (08059)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Intervention Panel for Drugs of Abuse (08058)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08155)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08156)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 736 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08157)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 737 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08158)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08159)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08152)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08153)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 {CEDIA DAU Opiate 2K} (08154)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite (10159)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ–SCREEN PROFILE (16150)
EDITEK EZ–SCREEN: Opiates (16145)
LifeSign Status-DS OPI (37129)
LifeSign Status-DS OPI/MET (37136)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC (37138)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP (37139)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP/PCP (37141)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET (37140)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET/PCP (37142)
MEDTOX Diagnostics PROFILE–II (40307)
MEDTOX Diagnostics VERDICT–II Opiates (40326)
Microdiagnostics MICRO–STRIP FOR OPIATE METABOLITES (40299)
Phamatech QuickScreen One-Step Opiate (49184)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9145) (49208)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Fingerprint DrugScreening Device (49179)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET–AMP/PCP) (49166)
Roche Diagnostics FRONTLINE OPIATES (55365)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Opiates (58486)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Opiates (58485)
Syva 30R {Behring Emit II Opiates 300/2000} (58459)

ANALYTE: Phencyclidine (PCP) (4901)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen (04732)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel (04829)
American BioMedica Rapid Drug Screen 8 Panel-Low Volume (04826)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (PCP/BAR/THC/AMP/COC) (04853)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen PCP (04694)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Biosite ExpressTest 5 Test Panel (08059)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Intervention Panel for Drugs of Abuse (08058)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
EDITEK EZ-SCREEN PROFILE (16150)
EDITEK VERDICT PCP (16149)
Forefront Diagnostics InstaCheck Drug Screen PCP (19035)
LifeSign Status-DS BZO/BAR/PCP (37137)
LifeSign Status-DS PCP (37133)

LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/AMP/PCP (37141)
LifeSign Status-DS THC/OPI/COC/MET/PCP (37142)
MEDTOX Diagnostics PROFILE–II (40307)
Phamatech QuickScreen One Step Phencyclidine (49193)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9145) (49208)
Phamatech QuickScreen Pro Multi Drug Screening Test (Model 9151) (49205)
Point of Care Technologies Fingerprint DrugScreening Device (49179)
Point of Care Technologies Genie Cup Integrated Screening Device (49197)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign DOA5 (THC/OP/COC/MET–AMP/PCP) (49166)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche OnTrak TESTCUP (55146)
Roche OnTrak TesTcup-5 M2K (55596)
Roche OnTrak TesTstik for PCP (55281)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine Phencyclidine (58579)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine II Phencyclidine (58578)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikPac II One Step Phencyclidine (58505)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip DipScan X Multidrug Screening Device (58576)
Syntron Bioresearch QuikStrip One Step Phencyclidine (58523)

ANALYTE: Phenobarbital (4902)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Phenytoin (4903)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (automated curve) (55235)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Primidone (4912)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE (58288)

ANALYTE: Procainamide (4913)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 914 (07546)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 917 (07765)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (automated curve) (55235)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)

Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Propoxyphene (4917)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (08077)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55374)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55408)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55483)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (automated curve) (55520)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)

ANALYTE: Quinidine (5202)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman Synchron CX 4 (07071)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE (07491)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 (07166)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 (07377)
Ciba Corning 550 Express (10038)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Olympus AU 5000 (46001)
Olympus AU 5200 (46143)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: Salicylates (5801)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Theophylline (6104)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
ChemTrak AccuMeter Theophylline (10438)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Cirrus Diagnostics Immulite 2000 (10418)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Instrumentation Laboratory ILAB 600 (28538)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros DTII Chemistry System (31075)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros DTII (46278)
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (automated curve) (55235)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Tobramycin (6112)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Dade Stratus (13485)
Dade Stratus II (13486)
Dade Stratus IIntellect (13487)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)

ANALYTE: Topiramate (6159)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott TDX {OXIS Int'l INNOFLUOR Topiramate} (04737)
Abbott TDX FLx {OXIS Int'l INNOFLUOR Topiramate} (04738)

ANALYTE: Tricyclic Antidepressants (6117)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen Multi Test (THC/COC/MOR/TCA/BZO) (04833)
Applied Biotech SureStep Drug Screen TCA (04794)
Biosite ExpressTest 7 Test Panel (08061)
Biosite Triage Panel for Drugs of Abuse plus Methadone (08060)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {DRI Tricyclics Serum Tox EIA} (10459)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
LifeSign Status-DS TCA (37134)
Princeton BioMeditech AccuSign TCA (49198)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DRI Tricyclics Serum Tox EIA} (58545)

ANALYTE: Valproic Acid (6701)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman IMMAGE Immunochemistry System (07816)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 912 (55624)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi Modular Analytics (55619)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE (58288)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

ANALYTE: Vancomycin (6703)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Immuno 1 System (08123)
Beckman Synchron CX 5 CE {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (08164)
Beckman Synchron LX {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (08168)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (08162)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (08163)
Chiron Diagnostics 550 Express {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (10462)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Olympus AU 5000 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (46300)
Olympus AU 5200 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (46301)
Olympus AU 600 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (46302)
Olympus AU 800 {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (46303)
Olympus Reply {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (46304)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DRI Vancomycin EIA} (58571)
Technicon Immuno 1 System (61042)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: URINALYSIS

ANALYTE: Hemoglobin, Urine (2564)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (55503)

ANALYTE: Leukocyte Esterase, Urinary (3757)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (55503)

ANALYTE: Total Solids (Specific Gravity) (6125)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 300 (28518)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 500 (28519)
MISCO Digital Probe Refractometer (40330)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {DRI Gravity-Detect} (55382)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chimera UA PERFECT} (55410)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {DRI Gravity-Detect} (55428)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 {DRI Gravity-Detect} (55469)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {DRI Gravity-Detect} (55487)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {DRI Gravity-Detect} (55524)

ANALYTE: Urinary Sediment Microscopic Elements (6405)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
DiaSys R/S 2003 (13553)
IMI MICRO21 {with Urine Sediment Analysis} (28532)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 300 (28518)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 500 (28519)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Chemistries (6406)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer Clinitek 500 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (08147)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 300 (28518)
IRIS The Yellow IRIS Model 500 (28519)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Criterion II Urine Analyzer (55602)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Criterion Urine Analyzer (55345)

Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Super UA (55350)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Urine Analyzer (55351)
Yeongdong UriScan S–300 (76008)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: VIROLOGY

ANALYTE: Influenza A/B (2835)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
BioStar AB FLU OIA (08138)
ZymeTx ZstatFlu Test for Influenza Types A and B Viruses (79053)

ANALYTE: Rotavirus (5509)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Meridian Diagnostics ImmunoCard STAT Rotavirus (40283)

COMPLEXITY: HIGH

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: BACTERIOLOGY

ANALYTE: Aerobic &/or Anaerobic Organisms-unlimited sources (0412)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson BBL CRYSTAL GP ID System (including culture) (07919)
Becton Dickinson BBL CRYSTAL Rapid GP ID Sys (including culture) (07920)

ANALYTE: Aerobic Organisms from urine specimens only (0468)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Combact Cellenium-160US (10442)
Sanofi Pasteur UriSelect 3 (organism ID) (58541)
bioMerieux Vitek CPS ID 2 (non-confirmatory ID) (07931)

ANALYTE: Campylobacter (1006)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alexon-Trend ProSpecT Campylobacter Microplate Assay (spectrophotometric) (04814)
Alexon-Trend ProSpecT Campylobacter Microplate Assay (visual) (04815)

ANALYTE: Chlamydia (1016)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Gen-Probe Amplified Chlamydia Trachomatis Assay (22186)
Roche COBAS AMPLICOR (55253)

ANALYTE: Clostridium difficile (1022)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alexon-Trend ProspecT II C.difficile Toxin A (spectrophotometric) (04683)
Alexon-Trend ProspecT II C.difficile Toxin A (visual) (04682)
Becton Dickinson ColorPAC Toxin A Test (including culture) (08171)
TechLab C. difficle TOX A/B TEST (spectrophotometric) (61294)
TechLab C. difficle TOX A/B TEST (visual) (61293)

ANALYTE: Escherichia coli (1604)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alexon-Trend ProSpecT Shiga Toxin E. coli (STEC) Microplate Assay (spectrophotometric) (04793)
Alexon-Trend ProSpecT Shiga Toxin E. coli (STEC) Microplate Assay (visual) (04792)
Murex Wellcolex E. coli 0157 Rapid Latex (including culture) (40262)
Murex Wellcolex E. coli 0157:H7 Rapid Latex (including culture) (40268)
Shared Systems Chromalex E. coli 0157 Latex Agglutination Test System (58510)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori (2512)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Meridian Diagnostics Premier Platinum HpSA (spectrophotometric) (40311)
Meridian Diagnostics Premier Platinum HpSA (visual) (40310)

ANALYTE: Legionella (3706)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Scimedx Legionella Test Kit/DFA (including culture) (58454)

ANALYTE: Staphylococcus (5807)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific Staphslide (including culture) (04698)
Murex Staphaurex Gold (40320)
The Binding Site Staphylococcus Latex Kit (61391)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group A (5810)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Signify Strep A (including culture) (04736)
Abbott TestPack Plus Strep A with OBC II (including culture) (04811)
BioStar Acceava Strep A Test (including culture) (07925)
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)
Trinity Biotech Uni-Gold Strep A (including culture) (61394)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Strep A Test (including culture) (70196)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group B (5811)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group C (5812)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group D (5813)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group F (5814)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group G (5815)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Streptococcus Grouping Reagents (61390)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: CYTOLOGY

ANALYTE: Epithelial cells-cervical/vaginal (Papanicolaou) (1637)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
NEOPATH AutoPap Primary Screening System (43128)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: ENDOCRINOLOGY

ANALYTE: 17 alpha-OH Progesterone (0109)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bio-Rad Microplate 17-Hydroxyprogesterone (08127)
KMI Diagnostics 17-alpha-Hydroxyprogesteron(e) ELISA (34101)

ANALYTE: Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (0458)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs ACTH ELISA (04839)
Sangui BioTech ACTH ELISA (58537)

ANALYTE: Androstenedione (0460)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics Androstenedione ELISA (34094)

ANALYTE: Calcitonin (1041)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Calcitonin ELISA (04838)
Sangui BioTech Calcitonin ELISA (58538)

ANALYTE: Catecholamines, Plasma (1056)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bioanalytical Systems BAS Plasma Catecholamine Kit (08023)

ANALYTE: Collagen Type I, C-telopeptides (1131)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Osteometer Biotech A/S Crosslaps ELISA (46313)

ANALYTE: Cortisol, Urine (extraction procedure) (1095)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman ACCESS Immunoassay System (07914)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)

ANALYTE: Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate (DHEA-SO4) (1310)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics DHEA-S ELISA (34102)

ANALYTE: Dopamine (1322)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics TriCat (34109)

ANALYTE: Epinephrine (Adrenalin) (1638)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics 125 I-Adrenalin (125 I-Epinephrine) RIA (34107)
KMI Diagnostics Adrenalin (Epinephrine) ELISA (34108)
KMI Diagnostics KatCombi (34106)
KMI Diagnostics TriCat (34109)

ANALYTE: Estradiol (1605)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Estradiol (E2) EIA (04862)
KMI Diagnostics 17 Beta-Estradiol ELISA (34104)

ANALYTE: Estriol, Total (1606)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics Estriol RIA (34095)

ANALYTE: Estriol, unconjugated (1607)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics Estriol unconjugated (uE3) ELISA (34099)

ANALYTE: Estrone Sulfate (1633)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diagnostic Systems DSL–5400 Estrone-Sulfate RIA (13461)

ANALYTE: Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) (1908)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) EIA (04844)
Monobind Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) ELISA (40284)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite FSH (computer calculations) (58437)

ANALYTE: HCG, Beta, Serum, Quantitative (2502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech hCGColor hCG Test (04824)

ANALYTE: HCG, Total, Serum, Quantitative (2555)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
BioCheck hCG EIA (08209)

ANALYTE: HCG, Urine, Quantitative (2534)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech hCGColor hCG Test (04824)

ANALYTE: Human Growth Hormone (GH) (2547)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Human Growth Hormone (HGH) EIA (04859)
Diagnostic Systems DSL–1900 ACTIVE Human Growth Hormone IRMA (13460)
KMI Diagnostics hGH ELISA (34098)
KMI Diagnostics hGH-IRMA (34097)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite hGH (computer calculations) (58463)

ANALYTE: Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF–1) (2818)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diagnostic Systems DSL–10–2800 ACTIVE Non-Extraction IGF–1 (13465)

ANALYTE: Luteinizing Hormone (LH) (3713)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Luteinizing Hormone (LH) EIA (04861)
KMI Diagnostics LH ELISA (34096)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite LH (computer calculations) (58439)

ANALYTE: Metanephrines (4025)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics 125 I-METCOMBI RIA (34111)

ANALYTE: Norepinephrine (Noradrenalin) (4323)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics 125 I-Noradrenalin (125 I-Norepinephrine) RIA (34110)
KMI Diagnostics KatCombi (34106)
KMI Diagnostics Noradrenalin (Norepinephrine) ELISA (34112)
KMI Diagnostics TriCat (34109)

ANALYTE: Parathyroid Hormone—Intact (4924)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Intact-PTH (Parathyroid Hormone) ELISA (04860)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite Intact PTH (58446)

ANALYTE: Progesterone (4914)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Microwell Progesterone EIA (04865)
KMI Diagnostics Progesterone ELISA (34103)

ANALYTE: Prolactin (4915)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Prolactin Hormone (PRL) ELISA (04867)
Monobind Prolactin Hormone (PRL) Microplate ELISA (40288)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite Prolactin (computer calculations) (58438)

ANALYTE: Serotonin (5820)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics Serotonin ELISA (34113)

ANALYTE: T Uptake (TU) (6156)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs T-Uptake Microplate EIA (04837)

ANALYTE: Testosterone (6102)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Microwell Testosterone EIA (04863)
BioChem Immunosystems Biodata Testosterone MAIA (07829)
Diagnostic Systems DSL–10–4000 ACTIVE Testosterone EIA (13462)
KMI Diagnostics Testosterone ELISA (34105)

ANALYTE: Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) (6106)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Thyrotropin (TSH) Coated Tube IRMA (04866)
Alfa Scientific Designs Thyrotropin (TSH) ELISA (04868)
Biomerica TSH Microwell ELISA (07840)
Monobind Thyrotropin (TSH) ELISA (40289)
TECO Diagnostics TSH EIA Set (Bead Assay) (61426)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine (T4) (6109)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Thyroxine (T4) Coated Tube RIA (04858)
Alfa Scientific Designs Total Thyroxine (T4) Direct ELISA (04843)
Diagnostic Systems DSL–10–3200 ACTIVE Thyroxine (T4) EIA (13463)
Monobind Total Thyroxine (T4) Microplate EIA (40286)
TECO Diagnostics T4 EIA Set (Bead Assay) (61428)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine (T4), Neonatal (6123)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Isolab Fluoroscan II Neonatal Chemistry System (28367)
Neometrics Accuwell T4 EIA (43127)

ANALYTE: Thyroxine, Free (FT4) (6111)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biomerica Free T4 Microwell EIA (08148)
Biostride Free T4 EIA (08118)

SeaLite Sciences AquaLite Free T4 (computer calculations) (58489)
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite Free T4 (manual curve) (58490)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine (T3) (6119)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Total Triiodothyronine (T3) Direct ELISA (04841)
Alfa Scientific Designs Triiodothyronine (T3) Coated Tube RIA (04845)
Biotecx OptiCoat T3 (08161)
Diagnostic Systems DSL–10–3200 ACTIVE Triiodothyronine EIA (13464)
Monobind Total Triiodothyronine (T3) Microplate EIA (40285)
TECO Diagnostics T3 EIA Set (Bead Assay) (61427)

ANALYTE: Triiodothyronine Uptake (T-Uptake) (TU) (6120)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Monobind T-Uptake Microplate EIA (40306)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: General Chemistry

ANALYTE: Acid Phosphatase (0407)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Acid Phosphatase Reagent Set (manual) (61395)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) (SGPT) (0404)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) Reagent Set (manual) (61398)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Albumin (0414)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Albumin Reagent Set (manual) (61396)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) (0416)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Alkaline Phosphatase Reagent Set (manual) (61397)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Alkaline Phosphatase Bone Specific (BAP) (0518)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Hybritech Tandem-MP Ostase (automated curve) (25281)
Hybritech Tandem-MP Ostase (manual curve) (25280)

ANALYTE: Alpha-Fetoprotein—Amniotic Fluid (0484)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)

ANALYTE: Alpha-Fetoprotein—Maternal Serum (0423)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 (10375)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS 180 Plus (10376)
Chiron Diagnostics ACS:Centaur (10440)

ANALYTE: Ammonia, Plasma/Serum (0427)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Ammonia (manual) (55332)
TECO Diagnostics Ammonia Reagent Set (manual) (61399)

ANALYTE: Amylase (0429)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) (SGOT) (0405)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics AST (SGOT) Reagent Set (manual) (61400)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Bile Acids (0747)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Marukin Shoyu UBAS Assay (manual) (40329)
TECO Diagnostics Bile Acids Reagent Set (manual) (61289)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Direct (0704)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Synermed Direct Bilirubin (manual) (58443)
TECO Diagnostics Direct Bilirubin Reagent Set (manual) (61401)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Bilirubin, Total (0706)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)
TECO Diagnostics Total Bilirubin Reagent Set (manual) (61402)

ANALYTE: C-Peptide (1040)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
KMI Diagnostics C-Peptid(e) ELISA (34100)

ANALYTE: Calcium, Total (1005)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Calcium Reagent Set (manual) (61404)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Cancer Antigen 27.29 (CA 27.29) (1132)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
BIOMIRA Diagnostics TRUQUANT BR RIA (08025)

ANALYTE: Carbon Dioxide, Total (CO2) (1003)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Chloride (1018)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Chloride Reagent Set (manual) (61405)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Cholesterol (1020)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Cholesterol Reagent Set (manual) (61406)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Cholinesterase (1021)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Cholinesterase (PTC) Reagent Set (manual) (61407)

ANALYTE: Chromosome 12 (1146)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis CEP 12 SpectrumOrange DNA Probe Kit for FISH (67105)

ANALYTE: Chromosome 13 (1140)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis AneuVysion Multicolor DNA Probe (CEP18/X/Y,LSI 13/21) (67103)

ANALYTE: Chromosome 18 (1141)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis AneuVysion Multicolor DNA Probe (CEP18/X/Y,LSI 13/21) (67103)

ANALYTE: Chromosome 21 (1142)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis AneuVysion Multicolor DNA Probe (CEP18/X/Y,LSI 13/21) (67103)

ANALYTE: Chromosome 8 (1145)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis CEP 8 SpectrumOrange DNA Probe Kit for FISH (67104)

ANALYTE: Chromosome X (1143)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis AneuVysion Multicolor DNA Probe (CEP18/X/Y,LSI 13/21) (67103)
Vysis CEP X SpectrumOrange/Y SpectrumGreen DNA Probe Kit for FISH (67106)

ANALYTE: Chromosome Y (1144)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Vysis AneuVysion Multicolor DNA Probe (CEP18/X/Y,LSI 13/21) (67103)
Vysis CEP X SpectrumOrange/Y SpectrumGreen DNA Probe Kit for FISH (67106)

ANALYTE: Creatine Kinase (CK) (1034)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

TECO Diagnostics Creatine Kinase (CK) Reagent Set (manual) (61408)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Creatine Kinase MB Fraction (CKMB) (1002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Creatine Kinase-MB (CK-MB) Reagent Set (manual) (61409)

ANALYTE: Creatinine (1035)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Creatinine Reagent Set (manual) (61410)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Ferritin (1902)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
SeaLite Sciences AquaLite Ferritin (computer calculations) (58451)

ANALYTE: Folate, Red Blood Cell (RBC Folate) (1930)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott AxSYM (04532)
Bayer Immuno 1 System (manual calculations) (08120)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros ECi (46279)

ANALYTE: Galactose, Total (2223)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Astoria-Pacific API 300 SPOTCHECK System (04696)
Astoria-Pacific SPOTCHECK Analyzer (04781)
Quantase Phe/Gal (Newborn) Screening Assay (52111)

ANALYTE: Galactose-1-Phosphate Uridyl Transferase (2215)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Astoria-Pacific API 300 SPOTCHECK System (04696)
Astoria-Pacific SPOTCHECK Analyzer (04781)
Bio-Rad Microplate Neonatal GALT (08190)

ANALYTE: Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) (2201)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) Reagent Set (manual) (61411)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Glucose (2203)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Glucose Reagent Set (manual) (61412)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G–6–PDH) (2208)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Astoria-Pacific SPOTCHECK Analyzer (04781)

ANALYTE: Glycated LDL (2229)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Exocell GLYCACOR ELISA (16191)

ANALYTE: Glycosylated Hemoglobin (Hgb A1C) (2204)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sebia HYDRASYS {Hydragel 15 Hb A1c} (58428)

ANALYTE: HDL Cholesterol (2550)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Olympus AU 1000 (46230)
Olympus AU 600 (46229)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)
Sebia HYDRASYS {Hydragel (7,15/30) CHOL–HDL} (58457)
Sebia Hydragel CHOL–HDL (manual) (58456)
TECO Diagnostics HDL-Cholesterol Reagent Set (manual) (61429)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: HER–2/neu Gene (2572)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Oncor INFORM HER–2/neu Gene Detection System (46285)

ANALYTE: Homocysteine (2574)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Axis Homocysteine EIA (04828)

ANALYTE: Iron (2814)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Iron/TIBC Reagent Set (manual) (61423)

ANALYTE: Iron Binding Capacity (post saturation/separation) (2815)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott ALCYON 300/300i Analyzer (04797)
Abbott Aeroset (04798)
Beckman Synchron CX 9 ALX System (07932)
Beckman Synchron LX System (08076)
Dade Behring Dimension AR (13517)
Dade Behring Dimension RxL (13519)
Dade Behring aca IV (13525)
Dade Behring aca Star (13521)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 250 Chemistry System (31068)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 500 Chemistry System (31069)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 550 Chemistry System (31070)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 700 Chemistry System (31071)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 750 XRC Chemistry System (31072)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros 950 IRC Chemistry System (31073)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 250 (46271)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 500 (46272)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 550 (46273)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 700 (46274)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 750 XRC (46275)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros 950 IRC (46276)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 737 (55464)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 (55480)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 902 (55598)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 (55512)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 914 (55549)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 (55560)

ANALYTE: Iron Binding Capacity, Unsat. (UIBC) no pretreat. (2823)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Iron/TIBC Reagent Set (manual) (61423)

ANALYTE: LDL Cholesterol (3748)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Bichromatic ABA 100 {DMA One Shots} (04757)
Abbott Bichromatic ABA 100 {RDI LDL Precipitating Reagent} (04752)
Abbott Bichromatic ABA 100 {RDI LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (04758)
Abbott VP {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (04755)
Abbott VP {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (04753)
Abbott VP {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual

calculations) (04762)
Coulter Optichem {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (10419)
Coulter Optichem {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (10416)
Coulter Optichem {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (10422)
Dade Dimension {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (13470)
Dade Dimension {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (13468)
Dade Dimension {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (13472)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (16170)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (16162)
EM Diagnostic Systems EPOS {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (16178)
Electronucleonics Gemini {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (16164)
Electronucleonics Gemini {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (16156)
Electronucleonics Gemini {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (16172)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (16166)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (16158)
Electronucleonics Gemprofiler {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (16174)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (16168)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (16160)
Electronucleonics Gemstar {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (16176)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Gen.21 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (28506)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Genesis 21 {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (28502)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Genesis 21 {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (28497)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (28500)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (28495)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL Monarch {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (28504)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (31079)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (31077)
Johnson & Johnson Vitros {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (31081)
Olympus Demand {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (46257)
Olympus Demand {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (46253)
Olympus Demand {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (46263)
Olympus Reply {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (46259)
Olympus Reply {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (46255)
Olympus Reply {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (46265)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (46281)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (46270)
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Vitros {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (46283)
RDI LDL Cholesterol Precipitating Reagent (manual) (55261)
RDI LipiDirect Magnetic LDL (manual) (55271)
Roche Cobas Bio {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (55267)
Roche Cobas Bio {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (55263)
Roche Cobas Bio {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (55273)
Roche Cobas FARA {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (55269)
Roche Cobas FARA {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (55265)
Roche Cobas FARA {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (55275)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (58476)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (58474)
Schiapparelli Biosystems ACE {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (58478)
Technicon Assist {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61328)
Technicon Assist {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61314)
Technicon Assist {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61342)
Technicon RA 100 {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61326)
Technicon RA 100 {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61312)
Technicon RA 100 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61340)
Technicon RA 1000 {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61322)
Technicon RA 1000 {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61308)
Technicon RA 1000 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61336)
Technicon RA 2000 {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61318)
Technicon RA 2000 {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61304)
Technicon RA 2000 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61332)
Technicon RA 500 {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61324)
Technicon RA 500 {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61310)
Technicon RA 500 {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61338)
Technicon RA XT {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61320)
Technicon RA XT {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61306)
Technicon RA XT {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61334)
Technicon opeRA {DMA One Shots} (manual calculations) (61316)
Technicon opeRA {RDI Precipitating Reagent} (manual calculations) (61302)
Technicon opeRA {RDI Unitized LipiDirect Magnetic LDL} (manual calculations) (61330)

ANALYTE: Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) (3701)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics LDH–L Reagent Set (manual) (61415)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Lactate Dehydrogenase Isoenzymes (3721)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sebia HYDRASYS {Hydragel 15 ISO–LDH} (58436)

Sebia Hydragel ISO–LDH (manual) (58435)

ANALYTE: Lipase (3711)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Lipase Reagent Set (manual) (61416)

ANALYTE: Lipoprotein Fractions (3720)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Helena Laboratories REP 3 Auto-Flur Cholesterol-30 (25273)
Helena Laboratories REP/REP 3 Flur Cholesterol-60 (25272)

ANALYTE: Lipoprotein(a) (Lp(a)) (3755)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
PerImmune Apo-Tek Lp(a) ELISA (49174)
Strategic Diagnostics MACRA Lp(a) ELISA (58515)

ANALYTE: Magnesium (4002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Magnesium Reagent Set (manual) (61417)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Microalbumin (4019)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Micro-Albumin EIA (04731)
RAIChem Microalbumin Reagent (manual) (55248)

ANALYTE: Microprotein, CSF (4026)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics CSF/Urine Total Protein (manual) (61280)

ANALYTE: Microprotein, Urine (4027)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics CSF/Urine Total Protein (manual) (61280)

ANALYTE: Nuclear Matrix Protein 22 (NMP22) (4322)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Matritech NMP22 Test (auto calculations) (40305)
Matritech NMP22 Test (manual calculations) (40303)

ANALYTE: Oxalate (4605)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 736 (55451)

ANALYTE: Phenylalanine (4942)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Astoria-Pacific API 300 SPOTCHECK System (04696)
Astoria-Pacific SPOTCHECK Analyzer (04781)
Neometrics Accuwell Phenylalanine Assay (43126)
Quantase Phe/Gal (Newborn) Screening Assay (52111)

ANALYTE: Phosphorus (4906)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Inorganic Phosphorus Reagent Set (manual) (61414)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Porphobilinogen (4939)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Trace America Porphobilinogen (PBG) Test Kit (61276)

ANALYTE: Potassium (4910)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics LyteTek Flame Photometer (55577)
TECO Diagnostics Potassium Reagent Set (manual) (61418)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Prealbumin (4911)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
RAIChem Prealbumin SPIA (55284)

ANALYTE: Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) (4918)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
United Biotech UBI MAGIWEL ELISA for PAP (64049)
Wano-Tech WANO-ASSAY IIA PAP (manual) (70199)

ANALYTE: Protein Fractions (4920)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bio-Rad BioFocus Capillary Electrophoresis (with reanalysis) (07934)
Helena Laboratories REP 3 Flur SPE–60 (25274)
Helena Laboratories REP SPE Vis (25286)
Helena Laboratories SPIFE SPE Vis-60 (25287)
Sebia HYDRASYS {Hydragel 7/15/30 B1–B2} (58512)
The Binding Site Serum Protein Electropheresis (SPE) Kit (61389)
The Binding Site Urine Protein Electropheresis (UPE) Kit (61392)

ANALYTE: Protein, Total (4921)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)
TECO Diagnostics Total Protein Reagent Set (manual) (61420)

ANALYTE: Retinol binding protein (RBP) (5507)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Human Retinol Binding Protein NANORID for Urine (61292)

ANALYTE: Sodium (5805)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics LyteTek Flame Photometer (55577)
TECO Diagnostics Sodium Reagent Set (manual) (61419)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Thyroglobulin (6124)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Thyroglobulin ELISA (04773)

ANALYTE: Transferrin Receptor (TfR) (6158)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
R & D Systems Quantikine IVD human sTfR ELISA (55246)
Ramco Laboratories Human Transferrin Receptor (TfR) (55585)

ANALYTE: Triglyceride (6118)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)
TECO Diagnostics Triglyceride Reagent Set (manual) (61421)

ANALYTE: Tyrosine (6143)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Astoria-Pacific API 300 SPOTCHECK System (04696)
Astoria-Pacific SPOTCHECK Analyzer (04781)

ANALYTE: Urea (BUN) (6403)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)
TECO Diagnostics Urea Nitrogen (BUN) Reagent Set (manual) (61403)

ANALYTE: Uric Acid (6404)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)
TECO Diagnostics Uric Acid Reagent Set (manual) (61422)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: GENERAL IMMUNOLOGY

ANALYTE: Anti-B2 Glycoprotein I (apolipoprotein H) (B2 GPI) (0529)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite B2 GPI IgA (28493)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite B2 GPI IgG (28484)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite B2 GPI IgM (28494)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite B2 GPI Screen (28524)
Shield Diagnostics DIASTAT Anti-Beta 2 Glycoprotein 1 IgG (qualitative) (58542)
Shield Diagnostics DIASTAT Anti-Beta 2 Glycoprotein 1 IgG (semi-quantitative) (58543)
TheraTest Laboratories EL–B2GP1 (IgM, IgG, IgA) (61346)
TheraTest Laboratories EL–B2GP1scr (61345)

ANALYTE: Anti-Cardiolipin Antibodies (0434)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-Cardiolipin (IgG/IgM/IgA) ELISA (screen) (04688)
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-Cardiolipin (IgG/IgM/IgA) ELISA (semi-quantitative) (04689)
Arlington Scientific Cardiolipin ELISA (04706)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Cardiolipin Ab (IgG) Test (22208)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Cardiolipin Ab (IgM) Test (22207)
Hemagen antiCardiolipin Screen Kit (25276)
IMMCO Diagnostics ImmuLisa Anti-Cardiolipin Ab (ACA) Screen (28515)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anticardiolipin IgA EIA (61384)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anticardiolipin IgG EIA (61383)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anticardiolipin IgGAM Screen EIA (61381)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anticardiolipin IgM EIA (61382)
Zeus Scientific Cardiolipin IgA ELISA (79060)
Zeus Scientific Cardiolipin IgG ELISA (79062)
Zeus Scientific Cardiolipin IgG/IgM ELISA (79063)
Zeus Scientific Cardiolipin IgM ELISA (79061)

ANALYTE: Anti-Chromatin Antibodies (0542)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Chromatin ELISA (28537)

ANALYTE: Anti-DNA Antibodies (0435)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific dsDNA ELISA (04707)
Cogent Diagnostics AUTOSTAT II Anti-dsDNA IgG (quantitative) (10320)
Cogent Diagnostics AUTOSTAT II Anti-dsDNA IgG (semi-quantitative) (10321)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-dsDNA (manual) (13534)
GenBio ImmunoWELL dsDNA Ab Test (22213)
Hemagen DNA Kit (EIA method) (25265)
IMI MICRO21 {Immuno Concepts Colorzyme nDNA} (28477)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-dsDNA (manual/qualitative) (52077)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-dsDNA (manual/semi-quantitative) (52078)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-dsDNA {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52080)

ANALYTE: Anti-ENA Antibodies (0507)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-ENA–6 Screen (IgG) ELISA (SS–A/Ro,SS–B/La,Sm,Sm/RNP,Jo-1,Scl-70) (10478)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-ENA–6 (Sm,Sm/RNP,SSA,SSB,Scl-70,Jo-1) (manual) (13506)
TheraTest Laboratories EL–ANA PROFILES: EL–ENA/4 (Sm, RNP, SS–A, SS–B) (61376)
TheraTest Laboratories EL–ANA PROFILES: EL–ENA/5 (Sm, RNP, SS–A, SS–B, Scl-70) (61375)
Wampole ENA EIA (Sm,RNP,Ro,La,Scl-70,Jo-1) (70226)

ANALYTE: Anti-Endomysial Antibodies (EMA) (0497)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics NOVA Lite Endomysial Antibody (28527)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite tTG (tissue transglutaminase) ELISA (28533)
The Binding Site Monkey Oesophagus IFA (61358)

ANALYTE: Anti-Gliadin Antibodies (0528)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Genesis Diagnostics Anti-Gliadin Antibodies (AGA) ELISA (qualitative) (22258)
Genesis Diagnostics Anti-Gliadin Antibodies (AGA) ELISA (semi-quantitative) (22257)
IMMCO Diagnostics ImmuLisa Anti-Gliadin Ab (AGA) (qualitative) (28513)
IMMCO Diagnostics ImmuLisa Anti-Gliadin Ab (AGA) (semi-quantitative) (28514)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite IgA Gliadin ELISA (28482)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite IgG Gliadin ELISA (28481)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Antigliadin IgA (61360)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Antigliadin IgG (61359)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Antigliadin IgG/IgA Combi (61361)

ANALYTE: Anti-Gliadin/Tissue Transglutaminase (tTG) (0544)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Celiac Screen ELISA (IgA) (28555)

ANALYTE: Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane (GBM) Antibodies (0524)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Euro-Diagnostica Immunoscan Anti-GMB (16190)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite GBM ELISA (IgG) (28554)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-GMB EIA (qualitative) (61385)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-GMB EIA (quantitative) (61386)
Wieslab AB Wielisa anti-GBM Test (70221)
Wieslab AB Wielisa anti-GBM, ANCA Screening Kit (70227)

ANALYTE: Anti-Histone Antibodies (0437)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific Histone ELISA (04709)
Wampole Histone EIA (70224)

ANALYTE: Anti-Jo-1 (0438)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-Jo-1 ELISA (04687)
Arlington Scientific Jo-1 ELISA (04710)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-Jo-1 (IgG) ELISA (10474)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-Jo-1 (manual) (13537)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)

ANALYTE: Anti-Mitochondrial Antibodies (AMTA) (0439)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific Mitochondrial ELISA (04708)
Hemagen VIRGO AMA EIA (25275)
The Binding Site Mouse Liver, Kidney, Stomach IFA (61290)
Wampole Mitochondria EIA (70225)

ANALYTE: Anti-Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Antibodies (0505)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-MPO (p-ANCA) ELISA (04790)
Euro-Diagnostica Immunoscan MPO-ANCA (16188)
Hemagen VIRGO pANCA EIA (25284)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite MPO IgG ELISA (28530)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-MPO EIA (61350)
Wieslab AB Wielisa ANCA Screening Kit (70228)
Wieslab AB Wielisa MPO ANCA Test (70223)
Wieslab AB Wielisa anti-GBM, ANCA Screening Kit (70227)
Zeus Scientific Myeloperoxidase IgG ELISA (79057)

ANALYTE: Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasm Antibodies (ANCA) (0440)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Hemagen VIRGO ANCA Screen EIA (25282)
Immco Diagnostics ImmuGlo Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody (ANCA) (28549)
The Binding Site ANCA Combi Kit (61291)
Zeus Scientific ANCA Screen ELISA (79058)

ANALYTE: Anti-Nuclear Antibodies (ANA) (0441)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II ANA Screen (IgG) ELISA (10476)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is) ANA Screen (manual) (13541)
Helix Diagnostics Antinuclear Antibody Screen EIA
(dsDNA, Histone, SSA, SSB, Sm, SmRNP, Scl-70, Jo-1, Centromere) (25294) INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite ANA ELISA
(dsDNA, Histone, Sm/RNP, SSA, SSB, Scl-70, Centromere, PCNA, Jo-1, M–2, Ribosomal-P) (28564)
Immuno Concepts RELISA ANA Screening Test (28565)
Reaads Medical Products Antinuclear Antibody (ANA) Test Kit (55302)
Scimedx HEp2 ANA IFA (58453)
The Binding Site HEp2 Cell ANA (61296)
The Binding Site Mouse Liver, Kidney, Stomach IFA (61290) elias usa ANA HEp-2 (16141)

ANALYTE: Anti-Parietal Cell Antibodies (0442)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Mouse Liver, Kidney, Stomach IFA (61290)

ANALYTE: Anti-Phosphatidylserine Antibodies (0521)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Reaads Medical Products Anti-Phosphatidylserine Semi-Quantitative Test Kit (55186)

ANALYTE: Anti-Platelet Factor IV complex Antibodies (0545)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Genetic Testing Institute GTI–PF4 ELISA (22261)

ANALYTE: Anti-Proteinase-3 (PR–3) Antibodies (0525)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-PR3 (c-ANCA) ELISA (04789)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-PR-3 c-ANCA (IgG) ELISA (10477)
Euro-Diagnostica Immunoscan PR3–ANCA (anti-PR3 specific) (16189)
Hemagen VIRGO cANCA EIA (25283)
Hycor HY–TEC Anti-PR–3 c-ANCA (IgG) ELISA (manual) (25293)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-PR3 EIA (61349)
Wieslab AB Wielisa ANCA Screening Kit (70228)
Wieslab AB Wielisa PR–3 ANCA Test (70222)
Wieslab AB Wielisa anti-GBM, ANCA Screening Kit (70227)
Zeus Scientific Proteinase-3 IgG ELISA (79054)

ANALYTE: Anti-RNP (Ribonucleoprotein) (0443)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Arlington Scientific ANA Profile I ELISA (04711)
Arlington Scientific ENA Profile ELISA (04712)
Arlington Scientific Sm/RNP ELISA (04713)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-Sm/RNP (IgG) ELISA (10471)
GenBio ImmunoWELL RNP/Sm Ab Test (22206)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)

ANALYTE: Anti-RNP-Sm Antibodies (0502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-RNP/Sm ELISA (04686)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-Sm/RNP (manual) (13535)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm/RNP (manual/qualitative) (52093)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm/RNP (manual/semi-quantitative) (52094)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm/RNP {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52096) elias usa Varelisa ANA Profile (4) I EIA (Sm,RNP–Sm,SS–A,SS–B) (16134)

ANALYTE: Anti-Ribosomal P Antibodies (0445)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Ribosome P ELISA (28528)

ANALYTE: Anti-SS-A/Ro (0446)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-SS-A(Ro) ELISA (04691)
Arlington Scientific ANA Profile I ELISA (04711)
Arlington Scientific ENA Profile ELISA (04712)
Arlington Scientific SS–A ELISA (04714)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-SS–A/Ro (IgG) ELISA (10475)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-SSA (manual) (13540)
GenBio ImmunoWELL SS–A (Ro) Antibody Test (22199)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSA (manual/qualitative) (52089)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSA (manual/semi-quantitative) (52090)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSA {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52092)
elias usa Varelisa ANA Profile (4) I EIA (Sm,RNP–Sm,SS–A,SS–B) (16134)

ANALYTE: Anti-SS–B/La (0447)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-SS–B(La) ELISA (04690)
Arlington Scientific ANA Profile I ELISA (04711)
Arlington Scientific ENA Profile ELISA (04712)
Arlington Scientific SS–B ELISA (04715)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-SS–B/La (IgG) ELISA (10473)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-SSB (manual) (13539)
GenBio ImmunoWELL SS–B (La) Antibody Test (22200)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSB (manual/qualitative) (52083)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSB (manual/semi-quantitative) (52084)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-SSB {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52082)
elias usa Varelisa ANA Profile (4) I EIA (Sm,RNP–Sm,SS–A,SS–B) (16134)

ANALYTE: Anti-Scl-70 (0448)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-SCL 70 ELISA (04693)
Arlington Scientific Scl-70 ELISA (04716)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-Scl-70 (IgG) ELISA (10470)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-Scl-70 (manual) (13536)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)

ANALYTE: Anti-Serine Protease 3 (PR3) Antibodies (0522)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite PR3 IgG ELISA (28529)

ANALYTE: Anti-Skin (Epidermal) Antibodies (0449)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Monkey Oesophagus IFA (61358)

ANALYTE: Anti-Sm (Smith) (0450)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ALPCO ORGenTec Anti-Sm(Smith) ELISA (04692)
Arlington Scientific ANA Profile I ELISA (04711)
Arlington Scientific ENA Profile ELISA (04712)
Arlington Scientific Sm ELISA (04717)
Arlington Scientific Sm/RNP ELISA (04713)

Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-Sm (IgG) ELISA (10472)
Cogent Diagnostics Autostat II Anti-Sm/RNP (IgG) ELISA (10471)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-anti-Sm (manual) (13538)
GenBio ImmunoWELL RNP/Sm Ab Test (22206)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Sm Antibody Test (22201)
MarDx ENA IgG MARSTRIPE Immunostripe System (40267)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm (manual/qualitative) (52085)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm (manual/semi-quantitative) (52086)
Quest International SeraQuest Anti-Sm {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52088)
elias usa Varelisa ANA Profile (4) I EIA (Sm,RNP–Sm,SS–A,SS–B) (16134)

ANALYTE: Anti-Smooth Muscle Antibodies (ASMA) (0451)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
The Binding Site Mouse Liver, Kidney, Stomach IFA (61290)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroglobulin Antibodies (0453)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Anti-Thyroglobulin (Anti-Tg) Microplate ELISA (04842)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Thyroglobulin Ab Test (22211)
Hycor HY–TEC Thyroglobulin (TG) Antibodies (manual) (25269)
Monobind Anti-Thyroglobulin (Anti-Tg) Microplate ELISA (40287)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-Thyroglobulin EIA (61387)
Zeus Scientific Thyroglobulin IgG ELISA (79067)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroid Microsomal Antibodies (AMA) (0455)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GenBio ImmunoWELL Microsomal(Recomb.TPO)Ab Test (22198)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Microsome (TPO) Ab Test (22212)

ANALYTE: Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Antibodies (0527)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (Anti-TPO) Microplate ELISA (04840)
Hycor HY–TEC Thyroid Microsomal (TPO) Antibodies (manual) (25271)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite TPO ELISA (28531)
Immco Diagnostics ImmuLisa Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Ab (28442)
Monobind Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (Anti-TPO) Microplate ELISA (40290)
The Binding Site BINDAZYME Anti-TPO EIA (61388)

ANALYTE: Beta-2 microglobulin (0703)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
R & D Systems Quantikine IVD B–2 Microglobin EIA (55242)

ANALYTE: C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (1001)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diagnostic Systems Active C-Reactive Protein ELISA (13555)
United Biotech UBI MAGIWEL CRP Quantitative (64039)

ANALYTE: Chlamydia Antibodies, species non-specific (1139)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Wampole Chlamydia IgG ELISA (70212)

ANALYTE: Complement, Total (1046)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Quidel CH50 Eq EIA (52102)

ANALYTE: Cytomegalovirus Antibodies (1039)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-CMV IgG (manual/qualitative) (13514)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-CMV IgG (manual/semi-quantitative) (13515)
GenBio Cytomegalovirus IgG IFA Test (22218)
GenBio Cytomegalovirus IgM IFA Test (22219)
Hemagen CMV IgG ELISA (qualitative) (25181)
Hemagen CMV IgG ELISA (semi-quantitative) (25177)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite CMV IgG ELISA (28509)
Quest International SeraQuest CMV IgM (manual/qualitative) (52107)
Quest International SeraQuest CMV IgM (manual/semi-quantitative) (52108)
Quest International SeraQuest CMV IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52110)

ANALYTE: Epstein-Barr virus Antibodies (1603)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-EBNA–1 IgG (manual) (13558)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-EBV-VCA IgG (manual) (13556)
Zeus Scientific Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Early Antigen (EA) IgG ELISA (79065)

ANALYTE: HIV Antibodies (2506)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Calypte HIV–1 Urine EIA (10481)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori Antibodies (2513)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AMDL PyloriProbe ELISA (04795)
Alfa Scientific Designs Helicobacter pylori IgG ELISA (04836)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite H. Pylori IgG ELISA (28553)
Micro Detect PYLORI DETECT IgG (40297)
Shield Diagnostics Helico G2 (58506)
Wampole H. Pylori IgG ELISA (70198)
Zeus Scientific Helicobactor pylori ELISA (79064)

ANALYTE: Herpes simplex I and/or II Antibodies (2530)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-HSV 1 & 2 IgG (manual) (13502)
GenBio Herpes simplex Virus IgG IFA Test (22214)
GenBio Herpes simplex Virus IgM IFA Test (22215)
Gull Laboratories Herpes Simplex Virus 1&2 IgG ELISA (manual/qualitative) (22259)
Quest International SeraQuest HSV IgG (manual/qualitative) (52049)
Quest International SeraQuest HSV IgG (manual/semi-quantitative) (52050)
Quest International SeraQuest HSV IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52051)
Wampole Herpes Group IgG ELISA (70210)

ANALYTE: Human Anti-Mouse Antibodies (HAMA) (2573)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Scimedx ImmuSTRIP HAMA IgG ELISA (58539)

ANALYTE: Human Anti-Rabbit Antibodies (2575)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Sangstat ThymoStat ELISA (58574)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins—monoclonal/polyclonal (2802)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Helena laboratories SPIFE Immunofix-6 (25288)
Sebia HYDRASYS {Hydragel 2/4 Bence Jones} (58525)
Sebia Hydragel Bence Jones (manual) (58526)

ANALYTE: Immunoglobulins IgG subclasses (2807)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Array {Inova Diagnostics Peliclass human IgG subclass} (manual curve) (08142)
Beckman Array {The Binding Site IgG Subclasses} (manual curve) (07921)

ANALYTE: Legionella Antibodies (3707)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Scimedx Legionella Indirect Ab Fluorescent Test System (58455)
Wampole Legionella pneumophilia IgG/IgM ELISA (70211)
Zeus Scientific Legionella (IgG/IgM/IgA) ELISA (79055)

ANALYTE: Lyme Disease Antibodies (Borrelia burgdorferi Abs) (3714)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boston Biomedica BBI-Biotech B. burgdorferi IgM Western Blot (08193)
Cambridge Biotech Human Lyme B. burgdorferi IgG Western Blot (10443)
Cambridge Biotech Human Lyme B. burgdorferi IgM Western Blot (10444)
Cambridge Diagnostics Ireland Human Lyme B. burgdorferi IgG Western Blot (10446)
Cambridge Diagnostics Ireland Human Lyme B. burgdorferi IgM Western Blot (10447)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Borrelia (Lyme) Test (22197)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Recombinant P39 (Lyme) Test (22203)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Lyme B. burgdorferi IgG ELISA (28559)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Lyme B. burgdorferi IgM ELISA (28558)
Wampole Borrelia burgdorferi IgG/IgM ELISA (70218)
Wampole Borrelia burgdorferi IgM ELISA (70217)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD3 (3760)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO–STAT CD3–FITC/CD56–RD1} (10466)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD45 (3769)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10396)
Coulter Profile System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10397)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD8 (3771)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10396)
Coulter Profile System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10397)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD3/CD4/CD8/CD45 (3775)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL/tetraONE System {CYTO–COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10395)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD3/CD8/CD45 (3776)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10396)
Coulter Profile System {CYTO-COMP/ImmunoPrep} (10397)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD45/CD19 (3782)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-STAT triCHROME CD45–FITC/CD19–RD1/CD3–PC5} (10465)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD45/CD3 (3780)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-STAT triCHROME CD45–FITC/CD19–RD1/CD3–PC5} (10465)
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-STAT triCHROME CD45–FITC/CD56–RD1/CD3–PC5} (10464)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD45/CD56 (3781)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-STAT triCHROME CD45–FITC/CD56–RD1/CD3–PC5} (10464)

ANALYTE: Lymphocytes, CD56 (3779)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter EPICS XL System {CYTO-STAT CD3–FITC/CD56–RD1} (10466)

ANALYTE: Mumps Antibodies (4007)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Gull Laboratories Mumps IgG ELISA (manual/qualitative) (22232)
Gull Laboratories Mumps IgG ELISA (manual/semi-quantitative) (22231)
Quest International SeraQuest Mumps IgG (manual/qualitative) (52097)
Quest International SeraQuest Mumps IgG (manual/semi-quantitative) (52098)
Quest International SeraQuest Mumps IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52100)

ANALYTE: Mycoplasma pneumoniae Antibodies (4016)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GenBio ImmunoWELL Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Antibody (IgG) (22190)
GenBio ImmunoWELL Mycoplasma Pneumoniae Antibody (IgM) (22189)
Wampole Mycoplasma IgG ELISA (70220)
Zeus Scientific Mycoplasma IgG ELISA (79056)
Zeus Scientific Mycoplasma IgM ELISA (79059)

ANALYTE: Rheumatoid Factor (RF) (5508)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-RF (manual) (13533)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite RF IgA ELISA (28551)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite RF IgG ELISA (28552)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite RF IgM (28483)
RAIChem RF SPIA (55283)
TheraTest Laboratories EL–RFscr (61269)

ANALYTE: Rubella Antibodies (5510)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Rubella IgG (manual/qualitative) (13511)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Rubella IgG (manual/quantitative) (13512)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Rubella IgG ELISA (Arbitrary Unit (SRU) Assay) (28522)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Rubella IgG ELISA (Quantitative Assay) (28523)
Incstar Rubella IgG ''fast'' ELISA Kit (28472)
Incstar Rubella IgG ELISA Kit (28473)
Quest International SeraQuest Rubella IgM (manual/qualitative) (52103)
Quest International SeraQuest Rubella IgM (manual/semi-quantitative) (52104)
Quest International SeraQuest Rubella IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52106)

ANALYTE: Rubeola Antibodies (measles) (5511)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Measles IgG (manual) (13532)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Rubeola (Measles) IgG ELISA (28485)
Quest International SeraQuest Measles IgG (manual/qualitative) (52069)
Quest International SeraQuest Measles IgG (manual/semi-quantitative) (52070)
Quest International SeraQuest Measles IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52072)

ANALYTE: Tissue (Cell) Antigens (6163)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
DAKO Envision System, HRP (13499)
DAKO LSAB 2 Kit, HRP (13500)
Ventana AEC Detection Kit (67081)
Ventana Blue Alkaline Phosphatase Blue Detection Kit (67099)
Ventana DAB Detection Kit (tissue specimen) (67083)
Ventana Red, Alkaline Phosphatase

Fast Red Detection Kit (tissue specimen) (67082)

ANALYTE: Toxoplasma gondii Antibodies (6113)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Toxoplasma IgG (manual/qualitative) (13508)
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-Toxoplasma IgG (manual/quantitative) (13509)
GenBio Toxoplasmosis IgG IFA Test (22217)
GenBio Toxoplasmosis IgM IFA Test (22216)
Gull Laboratories Toxo IgG ELISA (qualitative) (22188)
Gull Laboratories Toxo IgG ELISA (quantitative) (22187)
INOVA Diagnostics QUANTA Lite Toxoplasma IgG ELISA (28508)
Incstar Toxoplasma IgG ''fast'' ELISA Kit (28468)
Incstar Toxoplasma IgG ELISA Kit (28469)
Quest International SeraQuest Toxo IgM (manual/qualitative) (52057)
Quest International SeraQuest Toxo IgM (manual/semi-quantitative) (52058)
Quest International SeraQuest Toxo IgM {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52059)

ANALYTE: Treponema pallidum Antibodies (includes Reagin) (6115)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Fujirebio Serodia-TP.PA (19033)
Lee Laboratories VDRL (37113)

ANALYTE: Varicella-Zoster Virus Antibodies (6704)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diamedix Immunosimplicity (Is)-VZV IgG (manual) (13504)
Quest International SeraQuest VZV IgG (manual/qualitative) (52064)
Quest International SeraQuest VZV IgG (manual/semi-quantitative) (52065)
Quest International SeraQuest VZV IgG {Hyperion HyPrep Plus} (manual calculations) (52066)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: HEMATOLOGY

ANALYTE: Activated Factor XII (FXIIa) (0541)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Shield Diagnostics Activated Factor XII (FXIIa) ELISA (58535)

ANALYTE: Activated Protein C (APC) Resistance (0526)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Behring ProC APC (manual) (07828)
Chromogenix COATEST APC Resistance V (manual) (10388)
Chromogenix COATEST APC Resistance V–S (manual) (10389)

ANALYTE: Alpha-2–Antiplasmin (0463)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor (manual) (10456)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 100 (28073)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 1000 (28074)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 200 {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (28543)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 300 {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (28544)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL Futura System (28395)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1000C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (40317)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1400C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (40318)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1600C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (40319)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 900C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (40316)
Roche Cobas Mira {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasmin Inhibitor} (55313)

ANALYTE: Antithrombin III (ATIII) (0456)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biopool Spectrolyse Antithrombin III (anti-Xa) (07929)
Dade Antithrombin III Chromogenic Assay (13488)
Dade Behring Sysmex CA–500 Series (13548)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 100 (28073)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 1000 (28074)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1000C {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (40302)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 900C {Sigma Diagnostics ACCUCOLOR Antithrombin III} (40301)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (auto dilution) (58517)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (manual dilution) (58516)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)

ANALYTE: Cerebrospinal Fluid Microscopic Elements (1061)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
IMI MICRO21 {CSF Microscopic Cytoanalysis} (with cytospin) (28499)

ANALYTE: Coagulation Factors (1044)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 704 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (08143)
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 717 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (08144)
Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII (manual) (10457)
Helena Laboratories THOR (25267)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 200 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (28541)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 300 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (28542)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1000C {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (40315)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 900C {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (40314)
Organon Teknika Coag-A-Mate MTX (46269)
Roche Cobas Bio {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (55311)
Roche Cobas FARA {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (55310)
Roche Cobas Mira {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (55312)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (55376)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (55411)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (auto dilution) (58517)
Sigma Diagnostics Amelung CS–400 (manual dilution) (58516)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)
Technicon RA–XT {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (61379)
Technicon RA 1000 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (61378)
Technicon RA 2000 {Chromogenix Coamatic Factor VIII} (61380)

ANALYTE: Fibrin(ogen) Split/Degradation Products (FSP/FDP) (1904)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

Organon Teknika Fibrinostika FgDP Microelisa System (46225)

ANALYTE: Fibrinogen (1905)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Biogenetic Sciences FiF Test (04775)

ANALYTE: Hemoglobin (2515)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TECO Diagnostics Hemoglobin Reagent Set (manual) (61413)
TECO Diagnostics TC 84 (61377)

ANALYTE: Heparin (2518)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Biopool Spectrolyse Heparin (anti-IIa) (08022)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Organon Teknika Multi Channel Discrete Analyzer (MDA–180) (46144)

ANALYTE: Heparin, Low Molecular Weight (LMWH) (2558)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Organon Teknika Multi Channel Discrete Analyzer (MDA–180) (46144)

ANALYTE: Leukocyte Alkaline Phosphatase (LAP) (3777)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ChromaVision MDx 2000 Digital Analyzer (10404)

ANALYTE: Plasminogen (4907)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen (manual) (10454)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 100 (28073)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 1000 (28074)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 200 {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (28539)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 300 {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (28540)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL Futura System (28395)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1000C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (40313)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 900C {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (40312)
Roche Cobas Bio {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (55308)
Roche Cobas FARA {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (55309)
Roche Cobas Mira {Chromogenix Coamatic Plasminogen} (55307)
TOA Medical Electronics CA–6000 (61283)

ANALYTE: Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor (PAI) (4936)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biopool Chromolize PAI–1 (07927)
Dade Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 (PAI) (13491)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)

ANALYTE: Platelet Count (4908)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter Z2 Analyzer (10479)

ANALYTE: Protein C (4929)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL Futura System (28395)
Medical Laboratory MLA Electra 1800C (40282)
Reaads Medical Products Protein C Antigen Test Kit (55288)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 (55367)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 (55401)

ANALYTE: Protein S (4930)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Bioproducts ST4 BIO (04728)
Instrumentation Laboratory IL ACL 7000 (28487)
Reaads Medical Products Protein S Antigen Test Kit (55286)
The Binding Site Human Protein S 'NL' NANORID RID (61228)

ANALYTE: Red Blood Cell Count (Erythrocyte Count) (RBC) (5502)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter Z2 Analyzer (10479)

ANALYTE: Thrombus precursor Protein (TpP) (6162)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
American Biogenetic Sciences TpP EIA (04774)

ANALYTE: Tissue Plasminogen Activator (t-PA) (6130)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Biopool Chromolize tPA Assay Kit (07928)
Diagnostica Stago ASSERACHROM tPA (13475)

ANALYTE: White Blood Cell Count (Leukocyte Count) (WBC) (7002)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Coulter Z2 Analyzer (10479)

ANALYTE: White Blood Cell Differential (WBC Diff) (7001)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
IMI MICRO21 {with WBC Estimate} (with interpretation of abnormal/immature cells) (28517)

ANALYTE: von Willebrand Factor (6708)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Ramco Laboratories VFE (55586)
Reaads Medical Products von Willebrand Factor Antigen Test Kit (55287)
Shield Diagnostics von Willebrand Factor Activity Kit (58445)

ANALYTE: von Willebrand Factor (Ristocetin Cofactor) (6711)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Behring Coagulation Timer (BCT) (07824)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: IMMUNOHEMATOLOGY

ANALYTE: Fetal RBCs—Maternal Blood (fetal-maternal bleed) (1903)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
BCA Fetal D Tection Kit (08124)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: MYCOBACTERIOLOGY

ANALYTE: Mycobacteria (4024)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Becton Dickinson BACTEC MGIT 960 System (08189)
Organon Teknika BacT/ALERT 3D (46292)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: PARASITOLOGY

ANALYTE: Cryptosporidium (1109)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TechLab Cryptosporidium TEST (direct Ag/spectrophotometric) (61356)
TechLab Cryptosporidium TEST (direct Ag/visual) (61357)

ANALYTE: Giardia lamblia (2222)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
TechLab GIARDIA TEST (61277)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: TOXICOLOGY / TDM

ANALYTE: Amphetamines (0428)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve)

(55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)
United Biotech UBI MAGIWEL ELISA for Amphetamine Metabolites (64040)

ANALYTE: Barbiturates (0701)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)

ANALYTE: Benzodiazepines (0702)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)

ANALYTE: Cannabinoids (THC) (1009)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)
STC Technologies Cocaine Metabolite Micro-Plate EIA {EpiScreen Oral Fluid Specimens} (58502)
United Biotech UBI MAGIWEL ELISA for Cocaine Metabolites (64041)

ANALYTE: Cotinine (1042)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (manual curve) (08021)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {STC Auto-Lyte} (manual curve) (55505)
STC Technologies Cotinine Micro-Plate EIA (qualitative) (58518)
STC Technologies Cotinine Micro-Plate EIA (semi-quantitative) (58519)
STC Technologies Cotinine Micro-Plate EIA {EpiScreen Oral Fluid Specimens} (qualitative) (58520)
STC Technologies Cotinine Micro-Plate EIA {EpiScreen Oral Fluid Specimens} (semi-quantitative) (58521)

ANALYTE: Digoxin (1304)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Digoxin Coated Tube RIA (04857)

ANALYTE: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (3715)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)

ANALYTE: Methadone (4003)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 917 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55567)

ANALYTE: Methamphetamines (4004)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
STC Technologies Methamphetamine Micro-Plate EIA {EpiScreen Oral Fluid Specimens} (58503)

ANALYTE: Opiates (4601)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)
STC Technologies Opiates Micro-Plate EIA {EpiScreen Oral Fluid Specimens} (58522)
United Biotech UBI MAGIWEL ELISA for Opiate Metabolites (64042)

ANALYTE: Phencyclidine (PCP) (4901)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)

ANALYTE: Phenytoin (4903)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (manual curve) (55236)

ANALYTE: Procainamide (4913)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (manual curve) (55236)

ANALYTE: Propoxyphene (4917)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Beckman Synchron LX System {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (08078)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 704 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55375)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 717 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55409)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 747 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55484)
Roche Diagnostics Hitachi 911 {CEDIA DAU} (manual curve) (55521)

ANALYTE: Tacrolimus (6164)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott IMX (04056)

ANALYTE: Theophylline (6104)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Roche Cobas Mira {CEDIA} (manual curve) (55236)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: VIROLOGY

ANALYTE: Adenovirus (0410)

Test System, Assay, Examination:

DAKO IMAGEN Adenovirus (direct specimen) (13456)
DAKO IMAGEN Adenovirus (including cell culture) (13457)
Wampole Adenovirus Ag Detection ELISA (70219)

ANALYTE: Cytomegalovirus (1038)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Digene Hybrid Capture CMV DNA Assay (13543)

ANALYTE: Herpes simplex (2529)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diagnostic Hybrids ELVIS HSV ID/Typing (including cell culture) (13481)

ANALYTE: Influenza A (2828)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Light Diagnostics SimulFluor Flu A/Flu B (direct Ag) (37144)
Light Diagnostics SimulFluor Flu A/Flu B (including culture) (37145)
ZymeTx ViraSTAT FITC-Labeled Anti-Influenza Types A and B (including cell culture) (79066)

ANALYTE: Influenza A/B (2835)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ZymeTx ViraSTAT FITC-Labeled Anti-Influenza Types A and B (including cell culture) (79066)

ANALYTE: Influenza B (2829)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Light Diagnostics SimulFluor Flu A/Flu B (direct Ag) (37144)
Light Diagnostics SimulFluor Flu A/Flu B (including culture) (37145)
ZymeTx ViraSTAT FITC-Labeled Anti-Influenza Types A and B (including cell culture) (79066)

ANALYTE: Respiratory viruses (5505)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
DAKO IMAGEN Respiratory Screen (direct specimen) (13458)
DAKO IMAGEN Respiratory Screen (including cell culture) (13459)

ANALYTE: Rotavirus (5509)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Trinity Biotech Rotavirus Ag Detection ELISA (direct Ag/spectrophotometric) (61301)

COMPLEXITY: WAIVED

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: BACTERIOLOGY

ANALYTE: Catalase, Urine (1149)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Diatech Diagnostics Uriscreen (for OTC use) (13544)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori (2512)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Delta West CLOtest (13252)
GI Supply HP-FAST (22175)

ANALYTE: Streptococcus, group A (5810)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott Signify Strep A Test (direct from throat swab) (04740)
Applied Biotech SureStep Strep A (II) (direct from throat swab) (04769)
Becton Dickinson LINK 2 Strep A Rapid Test (direct from throat swab) (08116)
Binax NOW Strep A Test (direct from throat swab) (07830)
BioStar Acceava Strep A Test (direct from throat swab) (07924)
Genzyme Contrast Strep A (direct from throat swab) (22250)
Jant Pharmacal AccuStrip Strep A (II) (direct from throat swab) (31083)
Mainline Technology Mainline Confirms Strep A Dots Test (direct from throat swab) (40304)
Meridian Diagnostics ImmunoCard STAT Strep A (direct from throat swab) (40293)
SmithKline ICON Fx Strep A Test (direct from throat swab) (58461)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Strep A Test (direct from throat swab) (70197)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: ENDOCRINOLOGY

ANALYTE: HCG, Urine (2503)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)

ANALYTE: Ovulation Test (LH) by Visual Color Comparison (9461)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View LH Ovulation Predicting Test (Cassette) (04850)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View LH Ovulation Predicting Test (Dip-Stick) (04851)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Dipstick Test Strip (04785)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Midstream Test Stick (04784) AmeriTek One Step dBest Ovulation Test Disk (04783)
Carter Products First Response 1–Step Ovulation Predictor (10319)
Excel Scientific EZ Sure OneStep Ovulation Predictor Home Test (16140)
Inverness Medical Early Ovulation Predictor (cassette) (28563)
Inverness Medical Early Ovulation Predictor (stick) (28562)
Princeton BioMeditech OvuSign One-Step Home Ovulation Prediction (49173)
Syntron Bioresearch BeSure Plus OneStep Ovulation Predictor Kit (58577)
TECO Diagnostics Ovulation Prediction Test (61432)

ANALYTE: Urine HCG by Visual Color Comparison Tests (9642)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
A-Fem Medical Affirm One-Step Professional Pregnancy Test (04729)
A-Fem Medical Affirm One-Step home pregnancy test (04730)
ACON Midstream Pregnancy Test (04820)
ACON hCG Urine/Serum One Step Pregnancy Test Strip (04791)
Abbott Advisor One-Step Pregnancy Test (04725)
Abbott Fact plus One Step Pregnancy Test (04822)
Abbott SIGNIFY One-Step hCG LabStrips (04726)
Abbott TestPack +Plus hCG COMBO with OBC (04724)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Combo Test (Cassette) (04846)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Combo Test (Dip-Strip) (04847)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Urine Mid-Stream Test (04849)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Urine Test (Dip-Strip) (04821)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Pregnancy Urine Test (cassette) (04825)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Pregnancy Test Disk (04788)
AmeriTek One Step dBest Pregnancy Test Strip (04787)
Applied Biotech SureStep hCG 500 Pregnancy Test (04770)
Applied Biotech SureStep hCG Combo (II) Pregnancy Test (04869)
Arlington Scientific ProPhase Combo S/U OneStep hCG (04697)
Arlington Scientific ProPhase Plus (04718)
Arlington Scientific ProStrip hCG (04719)
Beckman Coulter FlexSure DS hCG (08192)
BioStar Acceava hCG Urine Basic Test (08074)
BioStar Acceava hCG-Urine Test (07923)
Biomerica NIMBUS Quick Strip Pregnancy Test (08128)
Bionike A/Q Pregnancy Test (07779)
Bionike ADVANCED QUALITY Pregnancy Test (07851)
Excel Scientific EZ Sure Midstream Early Pregnancy Home Test (16142)
Excel Scientific EZ Sure OneStep Early Pregnancy Test (16136)
Excel Scientific EZ Sure Urine DipStick Pregnancy Home Test (16138)
Excel Scientific OneStep Urine hCG

Pregnancy DipStick Test (16139)
Excel Scientific hCG-OneStep Urine Pregnancy Module (16137)
Genix Biotek AccuLine Pregnancy Test (22222)
Genix Biotek AccuPack 1–Step hCG Test (22223)
Germaine Laboratories AimStep Combo Pregnancy (22246)
Germaine Laboratories AimStep Pregnancy (22247)
Germaine Laboratories AimStick PBD Combo Pregnancy (22248)
Germaine Laboratories AimStick PBD Pregnancy (22245)
Germaine Laboratories Midstream Home Pregnancy Test (22244)
Global Medika PregnaStrip HCG (22228)
Global Medika PregnaStrip S/U HCG (22227)
Global Medika PregnaTest S/U hCG Cassette Pregnancy Test (22237)
Jant Pharmacal AccuStrip One-Step hCG Pregnancy Test Strip (31086)
Jant Pharmacal accutest RAPID Pregnancy Test (31085)
Jant Pharmacal accutest RAPID URINE/SERUM Pregnancy Test (31084)
LifeSign UniStep hCG (37124)
Medika Bio-Tech PregnaStrip HCG (40321)
Medika Bio-Tech PregnaTest S/U (cassette) (40322)
Meridian Diagnostics ImmunoCard STAT hCG Combo (40328)
Mizuho USA Naturale One-Step Pregnancy Test (40261)
Orion Diagnostica UniStep hCG II (46224)
Phamatech QuickCard One-Step HCG Urine Test (49182)
Phamatech QuickCard Pro HCG Test (49203)
Phamatech QuickStick Pro HCG Test (49192)
Phamatech QuickStream One Step Pregnancy Test (49191)
Phamatech Quickstick One Step HCG Pregnancy Test (49181)
Princeton BioMeditech BioSign hCG 1-One Step Pregnancy Test (49200)
Quidel Bluetest Pregnancy Test (52076)
Quidel CARDS Q.S. hCG Serum/Urine (52062)
Quidel CARDS Q.S. hCG-Urine (52053)
Quidel Concise Performance Plus hCG-Combo (52063)
Quidel Concise Performance Plus hCG-Urine (52054)
Quidel QuickVue One-Step hCG-Combo (52061)
Quidel QuickVue One-Step hCG-Urine (52055)
Quidel QuickVue Semi-Q hCG-Combo (52068)
Quidel RapidVue Pregnancy Test (52075)
Rapid Diagnostics RapidHCG Pregnancy Test (55303)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Stat hCG (55322)
Roche Diagnostics Bmit EVATEST Test Strip (55333)
Roche Diagnostics EVENT test strip hCG (55360)
SA Scientific CHOICE accu-test One Step Pregnancy Test (58491)
SA Scientific Signal Pregnancy Test (58492)
San Diego Biotech HCG Pregnancy Urine Cassette Test (58508)
San Diego Biotech HCG Pregnancy Urine Dipstick Test (58507)
Scripps Laboratories hCG One-Step (58452)
Simex Medical DiagnoStrip hCG-Combo (58511)
SmithKline ICON Fx hCG Urine Test (58513)
SmithKline ICON Fx hCG Urine/Serum Test (58514)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories SunLine HCG (58573)
Sun Biomedical Laboratories Visualine D HCG (58441)
TECO Diagnostics One-Step Combo Pregnancy Card Test (61281)
TECO Diagnostics One-Step Combo Pregnancy Dipstick Test (61282)
TECO Diagnostics One-Step Dipstick Pregnancy Test (61287)
TECO Diagnostics Visual HCG Pregnancy Test (61430)
Universal Diagnostics Evidence Pregnancy Test (64036)
Universal HealthWatch Quix Rapid Pregnancy Strip Test (64046)
Unotech Diagnostics AccuStrip hCG-Urine (64047)
Unotech Diagnostics AccuTest hCG-Urine (64037)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Card II hCG-Urine Test (70230)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Card Pregnancy Test (70231)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Card hCG-Urine Test (70209)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Classic hCG Urine Test (70194)
Wyntek Diagnostics Perfecta Pregnancy Test (70195)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: GENERAL CHEMISTRY

ANALYTE: Amines (0530)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Litmus Concepts FemExam TestCard (from vaginal swab) (37109)

ANALYTE: Cholesterol (1020)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
ActiMed Laboratories ENA.C.T Total Cholesterol Test (PDU) (04802)
Actimed Laboratories ENA.C.T Total Cholesterol Test (04573)
Lifestream Technologies Cholesterol Monitor (37146)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek InstantPlus Cholesterol (55321)

ANALYTE: Creatinine (1035)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)

ANALYTE: Fecal Occult Blood (9191)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Aerscher HemaPrompt (for OTC) (04819)
Alfa Scientific Designs Instant-View Fecal Occult Blood Test (Cassette) (04848)
AmeriTek dBest Sensitive Fecal Occult Blood Test (04832)
Bayer HEMA-CHEK Fecal Occult Blood Test (07898)
Bayer HEMATEST Reagent Tablets (07897)
Helena Laboratories ColoScreen-ES (25291)
SmithKline FlexSure OBT (58434)

ANALYTE: Fructosamine (1914)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
LXN Duet Glucose Control Monitoring System (37119)
LXN Fructosamine Test System (37106)

ANALYTE: Glucose Monitoring Devices (FDA Cleared/Home Use) (9221)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AMD Home Health Glucose Monitoring System (04733)
Amira Medical ATLAST Blood Glucose Monitoring System (04852)
Bayer DEXTROSTIX Reagent Strips (07904)
Bayer GLUCOFILM Test Strips (07905)
Bayer GLUCOMETER 3 Blood Glucose Meter (07907)
Bayer GLUCOMETER Blood Glucose Meter (07913)
Bayer GLUCOMETER DEX (07863)
Bayer GLUCOMETER ELITE Test Strips (07903)
Bayer GLUCOMETER ENCORE Blood Glucose Meter (07899)
Bayer GLUCOMETER ENCORE QA Blood Glucose Meter (07901)
Bayer GLUCOMETER ENCORE Test Strips (07900)
Bayer GLUCOMETER GX Blood Glucose Meter (07912)
Bayer GLUCOMETER II Blood Glucose Meter (07908)
Bayer GLUCOMETER M Blood Glucose Meter (07909)
Bayer GLUCOMETER M+ Blood Glucose Meter (07910)
Bayer GLUCOMETER QA Blood

Glucose Meter (07911)
Bayer GLUCOSTIX Test Strips (07906)
Bayer Glucometer Elite XL (08187)
Boehringer Mannheim Accu-Chek Complete System (08024)
Boehringer Mannheim AccuChek Simplicity (08140)
Boehringer Mannheim Glucotrend (07993)
Chronimed Assure Blood Glucose Monitoring System (10455)
Chronimed Supreme II Blood Glucose Meter (10399)
Diametrics Medical IRMA Blood Analysis System (13362)
Home Diagnostics PRESTIGE Blood Glucose Monitoring Meter (25264)
LXN Duet Glucose Control Monitoring System (37119)
LifeScan SureStep Pro (37108)
Lifescan FastTake Compact Blood Glucose Monitoring System (37149)
Lifescan ONE TOUCH II Hospital Blood Glucose Monitoring System {with DATA DOCK} (37121)
MediSense ExacTech Sensor {SelfCare Excel Test Strips} (40280)
MediSense Precision G Blood Glucose Testing System (40264)
Polymer Technology Systems MTM BioScanner 1000 (49196)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek Advantage (55314)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek Complete System (55315)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek EASY (55316)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek III (55317)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek Instant (55318)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek Instant DM (55319)
Roche Diagnostics Accu-Chek InstantPlus (55320)
Roche Diagnostics AccuChek Simplicity (55323)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip bG (55352)
Roche Diagnostics EASY Test Strips (55357)
Roche Diagnostics Glucotrend (55366)
Roche Diagnostics Tracer bG Test Strips (55584)
Selfcare Elect II Compact Blood Glucose Monitoring System (58464)
Selfcare Elect II Complete Blood Glucose Monitoring System (58465)

ANALYTE: Glycosylated Hemoglobin (Hgb A1C) (2204)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Ames DCA 2000 (04303)
Bayer DCA 2000 (07981)
Bayer DCA 2000+ Analyzer (07827)

ANALYTE: Microalbumin (4019)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Micral (urine dipstick) (55348)

ANALYTE: Vaginal pH (6719)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Litmus Concepts FemExam TestCard (from vaginal swab) (37109)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: GENERAL IMMUNOLOGY

ANALYTE: Bladder Tumor Associated Antigen (0737)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bion Diagnostic Sciences BTA stat Test (for home use) (08146)

ANALYTE: Helicobacter pylori Antibodies (2513)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Abbott FlexPack HP Test (for whole blood) (04735)
Abbott TestPack Plus H. pylori (for whole blood) (04818)
Becton Dickinson LINK2 H. pylori Rapid Test (for whole blood) (08149)
Boehringer Mannheim AccuStat H. pylori OneStep (for whole blood) (08139)
ChemTrak AccuMeter H. pylori Test (for whole blood) (10403)
LifeSign H. pylori WB (for whole blood) (37148)
Princeton BioMeditech BioSign H. pylori WB (for whole blood (49212)
Quidel QuickVue One-Step H. pylori II Test (for whole blood) (52112)
Roche Diagnostics AccuStat H. pylori OneStep (for whole blood) (55325)
SmithKline FlexSure HP Test (for whole blood) (58458)

ANALYTE: Infectious Mononucleosis Antibodies (Mono) (2809)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Applied Biotech SureStep Mono Test (whole blood) (04804)
BioStar Acceava Mono Test (for whole blood) (08112)
Genzyme Contrast Mono (for whole blood) (22229)
Genzyme Rapid Mono (for whole blood) (22230)
Jant Pharmacal Accutest Infectious Mononucleosis Test (for whole blood) (31087)
LifeSign UniStep Mono (for whole blood) (37143)
Princeton BioMeditech BioSign Mono WB (for whole blood) (49189)
Quidel CARDS O.S. Mono (for whole blood) (52101)
Seradyn Color Q Mono (for whole blood) (58501)
Wampole Mono-Plus WB (70208)
Wyntek Diagnostics OSOM Mono Test (for whole blood) (70214)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: HEMATOLOGY

ANALYTE: Hematocrit (2514)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Micro Diagnostics Spuncrit Model DRC–40 Infared Analyzer (40258)
Wampole STAT–CRIT Hct (70164)

*ANALYTE: Hgb, single analyte inst. w/ self-cont * * * (2554)*

Test System, Assay, Examination:
GDS Diagnostics HemoSite Meter (22249)

ANALYTE: Prothrombin Time (PT) (4922)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Boehringer Mannheim CoaguChek (for Professional Use) (07496)
Boehringer Mannheim CoaguChek PST (07962)
ITC ProTIME Microcoagulation System (28387)
Roche Diagnostics CoaguChek (for Professional Use) (55355)
Roche Diagnostics CoaguChek PST (55356)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: TOXICOLOGY/TDM

ANALYTE: Ethanol (Alcohol) (1608)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
STC Technologies Q.E.D. A150 Saliva Alcohol Test (58494)
STC Technologies Q.E.D. A350 Saliva Alcohol Test (58495)

ANALYTE: Nicotine and/or Metabolites (4319)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
DynaGen NicCheck I Test Strips (13437)

SPECIALTY/SUBSPECIALTY: URINALYSIS

ANALYTE: Urine Dipstick or Tablet Analytes, nonautomated (9641)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
AmeriTek dBest Urinalysis Test Strips (04786)
Bayer ACETEST Reagent Tablets (07871)
Bayer ALBUSTIX Reagent Strips (07872)
Bayer BILI-LABSTIX Reagent Strips (07873)
Bayer CLINISTIX Reagent Strips (07874)
Bayer CLINITEST Reagent Tablets (07875)
Bayer COMBISTIX Reagent Strips (07876)
Bayer DIASTIX Reagent Strips (07877)
Bayer HEMA-COMBISTIX Reagent Strips (07878)
Bayer HEMASTIX Reagent Strips (07879)

Bayer ICTOTEST Reagent Tablets (07880)
Bayer KETO-DIASTIX Reagent Strips (07881)
Bayer KETOSTIX Reagent Strips (07882)
Bayer LABSTIX Reagent Strips (07883)
Bayer MICRO-BUMINTEST Reagent Tablets (07884)
Bayer MULTISTIX 10 SG Reagent Strips (07885)
Bayer MULTISTIX 2 Reagent Strips (07890)
Bayer MULTISTIX 7 Reagent Strips (07889)
Bayer MULTISTIX 8 SG Reagent Strips (07888)
Bayer MULTISTIX 9 Reagent Strips (07886)
Bayer MULTISTIX 9 SG Reagent Strips (07887)
Bayer MULTISTIX Reagent Strips (07891)
Bayer MULTISTIX SG Reagent Strips (07892)
Bayer N-MULTISTIX Reagent Strips (07893)
Bayer N-MULTISTIX SG Reagent Strips (07894)
Bayer URISTIX 4 Reagent Strips (07895)
Bayer URISTIX Reagent Strips (07896)
DIASCREEN 3 (13446)
DIASCREEN 4 (13447)
DIASCREEN 5 (13448)
DIASCREEN 6 (13449)
DIASCREEN 7 (13450)
DIASCREEN 8 (13451)
DIASCREEN GP (13455)
DIASCREEN Glucose (13453)
DIASCREEN Ketone (13454)
DIASCREEN Ketone/Glucose (13452)
Henry Schein 9–Way (25290)
Henry Schein GP+A (25289)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 10 S–UA (55336)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 10 UA (55337)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 10 with SG (55338)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 2 GP (55339)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 2 LN (55340)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 4 The OB (55341)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 6 (55342)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 7 (55343)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip 9 (55344)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip K (55346)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Micral (55347)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip uG (55353)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip uGK (55354)
Symcon International Dia Strips System (58509)
TECO Diagnostics Clinistrip 10 SGL (61288)
TECO Diagnostics Urine Reagent Strips 2 (61433)
Yeongdong UriScan Reagent Strips (76009)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Bilirubin (6415)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Blood (6418)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Glucose (6414)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Ketone (6416)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Leukocytes (6423)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Nitrite (6422)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Protein (6420)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Specific Gravity (6417)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick Urobilinogen (6421)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)
Roche/Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer (55301)

ANALYTE: Urine Qualitative Dipstick pH (6419)

Test System, Assay, Examination:
Bayer CLINITEK 50 Urine Chemistry Analyzer (07788)
Boehringer Mannheim Chemstrip Mini UA (07565)
Roche Diagnostics Chemstrip Mini UA (55349)

Roche/Boehringer Mannheim
Chemstrip 101 Urine Analyzer
(55301)

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federal register

Thursday
September 23, 1999

Part III

Department of Defense

General Services Administration

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

48 CFR Parts 2 and 4, et al.

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Requirements Supporting Procurement of Recycled Products and Environmentally Preferable Services; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 23, and 52

[FAR Case 98–015]

RIN 9000–AI49

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Requirements Supporting Procurement of Recycled Products and Environmentally Preferable Services

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) are proposing to amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement Executive Order (E.O.) 13101 dated September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition. The amendments also would reorganize and revise existing FAR text. FAR changes to implement E.O. 13123 dated June 3, 1999, Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management, are the subject of a separate FAR case.

DATES: Interested parties should submit comments to the FAR Secretariat at the address shown below on or before November 22, 1999 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties should submit written comments to: General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (MVRS), 1800 F Street, NW, Room 4035, ATTN: Laurie Duarte, Washington, DC 20405. Address e-mail comments submitted via the Internet to: farcase.98–015@gsa.gov. Please submit comments only and cite FAR case 98–015 in all correspondence related to this case.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The FAR Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC, 20405, at (202) 501–4755 for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Mr. Paul Linfield, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501–1757. Please cite FAR case 98–015.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This proposed rule amends the FAR to implement E.O. 13101. The proposed rule amends FAR Subpart 2.1 to add definitions of terms used in the FAR to implement environmental policies. In most cases, these terms previously were defined in FAR Part 23, Environment, Conservation, Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace. These terms are used in other FAR parts. The relocation of these definitions to Subpart 2.1 should make them easier to find and is intended to facilitate understanding the FAR when the terms are used in these other FAR parts. Other amendments include—

1. Reorganizing and revising Subpart 4.3;
2. Revising Subpart 7.1 to emphasize requirements in the E.O. that agency requirements for printing and writing paper must meet minimum content standards specified in section 505 of E.O. 13101;
3. Removing the definition of ''recovered material'' from Part 11, since it is the same as the definition relocated to Subpart 2.1 and making editorial changes;
4. Revising Subpart 11.3 to add definitions and special requirements that the E.O. and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) use to implement policies concerning minimum content standards for agency purchases of printing and writing paper; and
5. Clarifying the application to purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold ($2,500) of statutory requirements for buying products containing recovered material.

Furthermore, the proposed rule rewrites Subparts 23.4 and 23.7. While this rewrite does not change fundamental environmental policies, the intent is to describe the policies and procedures in a more easily understood manner, substitute reference to E.O. 13101 and remove reference to the revoked E.O. 12873, and define ''biobased product,'' a term defined in E.O. 13101. The proposed rule also contains a new reference to an electronic address that provides Internet access to EPA policy and requirements for acquiring products containing recovered material. Finally, the rule revises the prescriptions for using clauses prescribed in Subparts 4.3, 23.4, and 23.7 and the text of the clauses implementing statutory requirements of the Resource Conservation Recovery Act and requirements in E.O. 13101.

This rule was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because the rule amends two clauses and their applicability to small business concerns. Small business concerns must certify minimum recovered materials content for EPA-designated products when the percentage can be verified. In addition, the rule will require small business concerns that are awarded contracts for support services at Government-owned or -operated facilities to comply with requirements of E.O. 13101 and develop programs promoting and implementing cost-effective waste reduction and affirmative procurement programs for EPA-designated products. Therefore, the Councils performed an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA), and it is summarized as follows:

The objective of this rule is to expand markets for products that contain recovered material and to improve the Government's use of products containing recovered material or environmentally preferable products and services. The Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) defines a ''procuring agency'' as ''any Federal agency, or any State agency or agency of a political subdivision of a State which is using appropriated Federal funds for such procurement, or any person contracting with any such agency with respect to work performed under such contract.'' RCRA applies to both large and small businesses. RCRA's requirements for Federal procurement apply to all purchases of an EPA-designated product after the Federal agency purchases more than $10,000 of the product or functionally equivalent products in a fiscal year. However, certain statutory reporting requirements only apply to acquisitions exceeding $100,000.

The proposed revision to FAR 52.223–9 removes the requirement that a contractor provide at contract completion a certification of minimum recovered material content actually utilized in contract performance, except when the contracting officer believes the percentage can be verified. We estimate that this reduced reporting requirement will affect approximately 35,000 small entities that perform contracts that utilize recovered materials.

Section 701 of E.O. 13101 requires that agency contracts for contractor operation of a Government-owned or -leased facility and contracts for support services at a Government-owned or -leased facility include provisions obligating the contractor to comply with requirements of the order. Compliance includes developing programs to promote and implement cost-effective waste reduction and affirmative procurement

programs required by RCRA. In fiscal year 1998, we estimate that Federal agencies awarded approximately 1,000 contracts to small entities for support services that would be covered by the requirements in section 701 of E.O. 13101.

The FAR Secretariat has submitted a copy of the IRFA to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Interested parties may obtain a copy from the FAR Secretariat. The Councils invite comments from small businesses and other interested parties. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR subparts in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* (FAR Case 98–015), in correspondence.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L. 104–13) applies because the proposed changes to the FAR reduce information collection requirements that have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 9000-0134. The annual reporting burden for OMB Control Number 9000–0134 is estimated to apply to 64,350 respondents and the preparation time is estimated at .5 hours per response for a total burden hour of 32,175 hours. We estimate that removal of the certification requirement will affect more than one-half of the respondents and reduce preparation time for those respondents by one-third.

Annual Reporting Burden: We estimate the revised total burden hours as follows:

Respondents: 64,350;

Responses per respondent: 1;

Total annual responses: 64,350;

Preparation hours per response: 25 minutes;

Total response burden hours: 26,800.

D. Request for Comments Regarding Paperwork Burden

We invite interested parties to comment on the information collection requirements set forth above. Please send comments to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Mr. Peter N. Weiss, FAR Desk Officer, New Executive Office Building, Room 10102, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Also send a copy of any comments to the FAR Secretariat at the address shown under **ADDRESSES.** Please cite the OMB Clearance Number 9000–0134 in all correspondence related to the estimate.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 23, and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: September 17, 1999.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA propose that 48 CFR parts 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 23, and 52 be amended as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 23, and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 2—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

2. Amend section 2.101 by adding, in alphabetical order, the definitions ''Energy-efficient product'', ''Environmentally preferable'', ''Pollution prevention'', ''Recovered material'', ''Virgin material'', and ''Waste reduction'' to read as follows:

2.101 Definitions.

* * * * *

Energy-efficient product means a product in the upper 25 percent of efficiency for all similar products or if there are applicable Federal appliance or equipment efficiency standards, a product that is at least 10 percent more efficient than the minimum Federal standard.

Environmentally preferable means products or services that have a lesser or reduced negative effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product or service.

* * * * *

Pollution prevention means any practice that

(1) Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal, and reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, and contaminants;

(2) Reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; or

(3) Protects natural resources by conservation.

* * * * *

Recovered material means waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. For use in subpart 11.3 for paper and paper products, see the definition at 11.301.

* * * * *

Virgin material means previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore, or any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

Waste reduction means preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

3. Amend Subpart 4.3 by removing section 4.301 and redesignating sections 4.302 through 4.304 as sections 4.301 through 4.303, respectively; and by revising the newly designated sections to read as follows:

Subpart 4.3—Paper Documents

* * * * *

4.301 Definition.

Printed or copied double-sided, as used in this subpart, means printing or reproducing a document so that information is on both sides of a sheet of paper.

4.302 Policy.

It is the policy of the Government that, when electronic commerce methods (see 4.502) are not being used, a contractor should submit paper documents to the Government relating to an acquisition printed or copied double-sided on recycled paper whenever practicable. If the contractor cannot print or copy double-sided, it should print or copy single-sided on recycled paper.

4.303 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.204–4, Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper, in solicitations and contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

PART 7—ACQUISITION PLANNING

4. Amend section 7.103 by revising paragraph (n) to read as follows:

7.103 Agency-head responsibilities.

* * * * *

(n) Ensuring that agency planners—

(1) Specify needs for printing and writing paper consistent with the minimum content standards specified in section 505 of Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition (see 11.303); and

(2) Comply with the policy in 11.002(d) regarding procurement of products containing recovered materials and environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services.

* * * * *

PART 11—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

11.001 [Amended]

5. Amend section 11.001 by removing the definitions ''Recovered material'' and ''Virgin material.''

6. Amend section 11.002 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

11.002 Policy.

* * * * *

(d) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*), Executive Order 12902 of March 8, 1994, Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities, and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, establish requirements for the procurement of products containing recovered materials, and environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services. Executive agencies must consider use of recovered materials, environmentally preferable purchasing criteria developed by the EPA, and environmental objectives (see 23.704(b)) when—

(1) Developing, reviewing, or revising Federal and military specifications, product descriptions including commercial item descriptions) and standards;

(2) Describing Government requirements for supplies and services; and

(3) Developing source selection factors.

* * * * *

7. Revise Subpart 11.3 to read as follows:

Subpart 11.3—Acceptable Material

Sec.

11.301 Definitions.
11.302 Policy.
11.303 Special requirements for printing and writing paper.
11.304 Contract clause.

11.301 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

Postconsumer material means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of ''recovered material.'' For paper and paper products, postconsumer material means ''postconsumer fiber'' defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as—

(1) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage;

(2) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste; and

(3) Postconsumer fiber does not include fiber derived from printers' over-runs, converters' scrap, and over-issue publications.

Recovered material for paper and paper products, is defined by EPA in its Comprehensive Procurement Guideline as ''recovered fiber'' and means the following materials:

(1) Postconsumer fiber.

(2) Manufacturing wastes such as—

(i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets) including: envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(ii) Repulped finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others.

11.302 Policy.

(a) Agencies must not require virgin material or supplies composed of or manufactured using virgin material unless compelled by law or regulation or unless virgin material is vital for safety or meeting performance requirements of the contract.

(b) Except when acquiring commercial items, agencies must require offerors to identify used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, proposed for use under the contract. These supplies or property may not be used in contract performance unless authorized by the contracting officer.

(c) The contracting officer may require offerors to—

(1) Provide information on used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, proposed for use under the contract; or

(2) Meet minimum recovered material standards stated in the solicitation. Information requested on recovered material standards specified in a solicitation, to the maximum practicable extent, must be limited to information or standards consistent with normal commercial practices.

11.303 Special requirements for printing and writing paper.

(a) Section 505 of Executive Order 13101, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, establishes minimum recovered material content standards for agency purchases of printing and writing paper. Section 505 requires that 100 percent of an agency's purchases of printing and writing paper must meet or exceed one of the minimum content standards specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) For high-speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, white wove envelopes, writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock, the minimum content standard must be no less than 30 percent postconsumer materials. If paper containing 30 percent postconsumer material is not reasonably available, does not meet reasonable performance requirements, or is only available at an unreasonable price, then the agency must purchase paper containing no less than 20 percent postconsumer material.

11.304 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.211–5, Material Requirements, in solicitations and contracts for supplies that are not commercial items.

PART 13—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

8. Amend section 13.006 by revising paragraph (g) to read as follows:

13.006 Inapplicable provisions and clauses.

* * * * *

(g) 52.223–9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.

9. Amend section 13.201 by adding paragraph (f) to read as follows:

13.201 General.

* * * * *

(f) The procurement requirements in the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6962) and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, apply to purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold (see subpart 23.4).

PART 23—ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

10. Revise section 23.400 to read as follows:

23.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for acquiring Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-designated products through affirmative procurement programs required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6962) and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition.

23.401 [23.402 revised]

11. Revise 23.402 to read as follows:

23.402 Authorities.

(a) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962, requires agencies responsible for drafting or reviewing specifications used in agency acquisitions to—

(1) Eliminate from those specifications any requirement excluding the use of recovered materials or requiring products to be manufactured from virgin materials; and

(2) Require, for EPA-designated products, using recovered materials to the maximum extent practicable without jeopardizing the intended end use of the item.

(b) RCRA also requires—

(1) EPA to prepare guidelines on the availability, sources, and potential uses of recovered materials and associated products, including solid waste management services; and

(2) Agencies to develop and implement affirmative procurement programs for EPA-designated products within one year after EPA's designation.

(c) Executive Order 13101 requires that the agency head—

(1) Work to increase and expand markets for recovered materials through greater Government preference and demand for such products consistent with the demands of efficiency and cost-effectiveness; and

(2) Develop and implement affirmative procurement programs in accordance with direction in RCRA and the Executive Order.

23.402 [23.401 revised]

12. Revise 23.401 to read as follows:

23.401 Definition.

EPA-designated product, as used in this subpart, means a product—

(1) That is or can be made with recovered material;

(2) That is listed by EPA in a procurement guideline (40 CFR part 247); and

(3) For which EPA has provided purchasing recommendations in a related Recovered Materials Advisory Notice (RMAN).

13. Revise section 23.403 to read as follows:

23.403 Policy.

Government policy on the use of recovered materials considers cost, availability of competition, and performance. The objective is to acquire competitively, in a cost-effective manner, products that meet performance requirements and that are composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable.

14. Redesignate sections 23.404 and 23.405 as 23.405 and 23.406, respectively, revise them, and add a new section 23.404 to read as follows:

23.404 Agency Affirmative Procurement Programs.

(a) For EPA-designated products, an agency must establish an affirmative procurement program, if the agency's purchases meet the threshold in 23.405(a). Technical or requirements personnel and procurement personnel are responsible for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of affirmative procurement programs. Agency affirmative procurement programs must include—

(1) A recovered materials preference program;

(2) An agency promotion program;

(3) A program for requiring reasonable estimates, certification, and verification of recovered material used in the performance of contracts; and

(4) Annual review and monitoring of the effectiveness of the program.

(b) Agency affirmative procurement programs must require that 100 percent of purchases of EPA-designated products contain recovered material, unless the item cannot be acquired—

(1) Competitively within a reasonable time frame;

(2) Meeting appropriate performance standards; or

(3) At a reasonable price.

(c) Agency affirmative procurement programs must provide guidance for purchases of EPA-designated products at or below the micro-purchase threshold.

23.405 Procedures.

(a) These procedures apply to all agency acquisitions of EPA-designated products, including micro-purchases, if—

(1) The price of the product exceeds $10,000; or

(2) The aggregate amount paid for products, or for functionally equivalent products, in the preceding fiscal year was $10,000 or more. RCRA requires that an agency include micro-purchases in determining if the aggregate amount paid was $10,000 or more. However, it is not recommended that an agency track micro-purchases unless it intends to claim an exemption from the requirement to establish an affirmative procurement program in the following fiscal year.

(b) Contracting officers should refer to EPA's list of EPA-designated products (available via the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/cpg/*) and to their agencies' affirmative procurement program when purchasing supplies that contain recovered material or services that could include incidental supplies that contain recovered material.

(c) The contracting officer must place in the contract file a written justification if an acquisition of EPA-designated products above the micro-purchase threshold does not contain recovered material. If the agency has designated an Environmental Executive, the contracting officer must give a copy of the written justification to that official. The contracting officer must base the justification on the inability to acquire the product—

(1) Competitively within a reasonable period of time;

(2) At reasonable prices; or

(3) To reasonable performance standards in the specifications, provided written determination by technical or requirements personnel is included with the justification. The contracting officer must base the justification on National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines, if available.

(d) Agencies must establish procedures for consolidating and reporting contractor estimates required by the clause at 52.223–9.

23.406 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) Insert the provision at 52.223–4, Recovered Material Certification, in solicitations that are for, or specify the use of, recovered materials.

(b) Insert the clause at 52.223–9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products, in solicitations and contracts exceeding $100,000 that include the provision at 52.223–4. If it is practical to verify the estimate, use the clause with its Alternate I.

15. Revise Subpart 23.7 to read as follows:

Subpart 23.7—Contracting for Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services

Sec.
23.700 Scope.
23.701 Definition.
23.702 Authorities.
23.703 [Reserved]
23.704 Policy.
23.705 Application to Government-owned or -leased facilities.
23.706 Contract clause.

23.700 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policies for obtaining environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services.

23.701 Definition.

Biobased product, as used in this subpart, means a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that utilizes biological products or renewable domestic agricultural (plant, animal, and marine) or forestry materials.

23.702 Authorities.

(a) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*).

(b) National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8262g).

(c) Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101, *et seq.*).

(d) Executive Order 12856 of August 3, 1993, Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements.

(e) Executive Order 12902 of March 8, 1994, Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities.

(f) Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition.

23.703 [Reserved]

23.704 Policy

Agencies must—

(a) Implement cost-effective contracting preference programs favoring the acquisition of environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services; and

(b) Employ acquisition strategies that affirmatively implement the following environmental objectives:

(1) Maximize the utilization of environmentally preferable products and services (based on EPA-issued guidance).

(2) Maximize the utilization of energy-efficient products.

(3) Eliminate or reduce the generation of hazardous waste and the need for special material processing (including special handling, storage, treatment, and disposal).

(4) Promote the use of nonhazardous and recovered materials.

(5) Realize life-cycle cost savings.

(6) Promote cost-effective waste reduction when creating plans, drawings, specifications, standards, and other product descriptions authorizing material substitutions, extensions of shelf-life, and process improvements.

(7) Consider the use of biobased products.

23.705 Application to Government-owned or -leased facilities

Executive Order 13101, section 701, requires that contracts for contractor operation of a Government-owned or -leased facility and contracts for support services at a Government-owned or -operated facility include provisions that obligate the contractor to comply with the requirements of the order. Compliance includes developing programs to promote and implement cost-effective waste reduction and affirmative procurement programs required by 42 U.S.C. 6962 for all products designated in EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (40 CFR part 247).

23.706 Contract clause

Insert the clause at 52.223–10, Waste Reduction Program, in all solicitations and contracts for contractor operation of Government-owned or -leased facilities and all solicitations and contracts for support services at Government-owned or -operated facilities.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

16. Revise the section heading and text of 52.204–4 to read as follows:

52.204–4 Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper

As prescribed in 4.303, insert the following clause:

Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper (Date)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Postconsumer material means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of ''recovered material.'' For paper and paper products, postconsumer material means ''postconsumer fiber'' defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as—

(1) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage;

(2) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste; and

(3) Postconsumer fiber does not include fiber derived from printers' over-runs, converters' scrap, and over-issue publications.

Printed or copied double-sided means printing or reproducing a document so that information is on both sides of a sheet of paper.

Recovered material, for paper and paper products, is defined by EPA in its Comprehensive Procurement Guideline as ''recovered fiber'' and means the following materials:

(1) Postconsumer fiber.

(2) Manufacturing wastes such as—

(i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets) including: envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(ii) Repulped finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others.

(b) In accordance with section 101 of Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, the Contractor is encouraged to submit paper documents, such as offers, letters, or reports, that are printed or copied double-sided on recycled paper that meet minimum content standards specified in section 505 of Executive Order 13101, when not using electronic commerce methods to submit information or data to the Government.

(c) If the Contractor cannot purchase high-speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, white wove envelopes, writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock meeting the 30 percent postconsumer material standard for

use in submitting paper documents to the Government, it should use paper containing no less than 20 percent postconsumer material. This lesser standard should be used only when paper meeting the 30-percent postconsumer material standard is not obtainable at a reasonable price or does not meet performance standards.

(End of clause)

17. Amend section 52.211–5 by revising the introductory text, the date of the clause, and the definition ''Recovered material'' in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

52.211–5 Material Requirements

As prescribed in 11.304, insert the following clause:

Material Requirements (Date)

(a) * * *

Recovered material means waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

* * * * *

18. Amend section 52.212–5 by revising the date of the clause; removing paragraph (b)(18) and redesignating paragraphs (b)(16) and (b)(17) as (b)(17) and (b)(18), respectively; and adding a new paragraph (b)(16) to read as follows:

52.212–5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.

* * * * *

Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items (Date)

* * * * *

(b) * * *

____ (16)(i) 52.223–9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products (42 U.S.C. 6962(c)(3)(A)(ii)).

____ (ii) Alternate I of 52.223–9 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C)).

* * * * *

52.223–4 [Amended]

19. Amend the introductory text of section 52.223–4 by revising the citation ''23.405(a)'' to read ''23.406(a)''.

20. Revise the section heading and text of 52.223–9 to read as follows:

52.223–9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.

As prescribed in 23.406(b), insert the following clause:

Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products (Date)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Postconsumer material means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of ''recovered material.''

Recovered material means waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

(b) The Contractor, on completion of this contract, shall—

(1) Estimate the percentage of the total recovered material used in contract performance, including, if applicable, the percentage of postconsumer material content; and

(2) Submit this estimate to _____ [*Contracting Officer complete*] in accordance with agency procedures.

Alternate I (Date). As prescribed in 23.406(b), redesignate paragraph (b) of the basic clause as paragraph (c) and add the following paragraph (b) to the basic clause:

(b) The Contractor shall execute the following certification required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C):

Certification

I, _____ (name of certifier), am an officer or employee responsible for the performance of this contract and hereby certify that the percentage of recovered material content for EPA-designated products met the applicable contract specifications.

_____

(Signature of the Officer or Employee)

_____

(Typed Name of the Officer or Employee)

_____

(Title)

_____

(Name of Company, Firm, or Organization)

_____

(Date)

(End of certification)

21. Revise section 52.223–10 to read as follows:

52.223–10 Waste Reduction Program.

As prescribed in 23.706, insert the following clause:

Waste Reduction Program (Date)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Recycling means the series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of products other than fuel for producing heat or power by combustion.

Waste prevention means any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they are discarded. Waste prevention also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

Waste reduction means preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

(b) Consistent with the requirements of Section 701 of Executive Order 13101, the Contractor shall establish a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction in all operations and facilities covered by this contract. The Contractor's programs shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements, specifically including Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6962, *et seq.*) and implementing regulations (40 CFR part 247).

(End of clause)

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Thursday
September 23, 1999

Part IV

Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

Migratory Bird Hunting: Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 1999–2000 Late Season; Final Rule

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 20

RIN 1018–AF24

Migratory Bird Hunting: Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 1999–2000 Late Season

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule prescribes special late season migratory bird hunting regulations for certain tribes on Federal Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands and ceded lands. This responds to tribal requests for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (hereinafter Service or we) recognition of their authority to regulate hunting under established guidelines. This rule allows the establishment of season bag limits and, thus, harvest at levels compatible with populations and habitat conditions.

DATES: This rule takes effect on October 1, 1999.

ADDRESSES: You may inspect comments received, if any, on the special hunting regulations and tribal proposals during normal business hours in Room 634, Arlington Square Building, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia. You should send communications regarding the documents to: Director (FWS/MBMO), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, ms 634–ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron W. Kokel, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (703) 358–1714.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, having due regard for the zones of temperature and for the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of flight of migratory game birds, to determine when, to what extent, and by what means such birds or any part, nest or egg thereof may be taken, hunted, captured, killed, possessed, sold, purchased, shipped, carried, exported or transported.

In the August 13, 1999, **Federal Register** (64 FR 44384), we proposed special migratory bird hunting regulations for the 1999–2000 hunting season for certain Indian tribes, under the guidelines described in the June 4, 1985, **Federal Register** (50 FR 23467). The guidelines respond to tribal requests for Service recognition of their reserved hunting rights, and for some tribes, recognition of their authority to regulate hunting by both tribal members and nonmembers on their reservations. The guidelines include possibilities for:

(1) On-reservation hunting by both tribal members and nonmembers, with hunting by non-tribal members on some reservations to take place within Federal frameworks but on dates different from those selected by the surrounding State(s);

(2) On-reservation hunting by tribal members only, outside of usual Federal frameworks for season dates and length, and for daily bag and possession limits; and

(3) Off-reservation hunting by tribal members on ceded lands, outside of usual framework dates and season length, with some added flexibility in daily bag and possession limits.

In all cases, the regulations established under the guidelines must be consistent with the March 10–September 1 closed season mandated by the 1916 Migratory Bird Treaty with Canada.

In the May 3, 1999, **Federal Register** (64 FR 23742), we requested that tribes desiring special hunting regulations in the 1999–2000 hunting season submit a proposal including details on:

(a) Harvest anticipated under the requested regulations;

(b) Methods that would be employed to measure or monitor harvest (such as bag checks, mail questionnaires, etc.);

(c) Steps that would be taken to limit level of harvest, where it could be shown that failure to limit such harvest would adversely impact the migratory bird resource; and

(d) Tribal capabilities to establish and enforce migratory bird hunting regulations.

No action is required if a tribe wishes to observe the hunting regulations established by the State(s) in which an Indian reservation is located. We have successfully used the guidelines since the 1985–86 hunting season. We finalized the guidelines beginning with the 1988–89 hunting season (August 18, 1988, **Federal Register** (53 FR 31612)).

Although the proposed rule included generalized regulations for both early- and late-season hunting, this rule addresses only late-seasons. Early-season hunting was addressed in the August 30, 1999, **Federal Register** (64 FR 47134). As a general rule, early seasons begin during September each year and have a primary emphasis on such species as mourning dove. Late seasons begin about October 1 or later each year and have a primary emphasis on waterfowl.

Tribal Proposals and Comments and Issues Concerning Tribal Proposals

For the 1999–2000 migratory bird hunting season, we proposed regulations for 22 tribes and/or Indian groups that followed the 1985 guidelines and were considered appropriate for final rulemaking. Some of the proposals submitted by the tribes had both early- and late-season elements. However, as noted earlier, only those with late-season proposals are included in this final rulemaking; 14 tribes have proposals with late seasons. The comment period for the August 13 proposed rule closed on August 23, 1999.

We received two comments regarding the notice of intent published on May 3, 1999, which announced rulemaking on regulations for migratory bird hunting by American Indian tribal members. Both of these comments were addressed in the August 13 proposed rule.

NEPA Consideration

Pursuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(C)), the ''Final Environmental Statement for the Issuance of Annual Regulations Permitting the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds (FES–75–74)'' was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on June 6, 1975, and notice of availability was published in the **Federal Register** on June 13, 1975, (40 FR 25241). A supplement to the final environmental statement, the ''Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement: Issuance of Annual Regulations Permitting the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds (SEIS 88–14)'' was filed on June 9, 1988, and notice of availability was published in the **Federal Register** on June 16, 1988 (53 FR 22582), and June 17, 1988 (53 FR 22727). Copies of these documents are available from us at the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**. In addition, an August 1985 Environmental Assessment titled ''Guidelines for Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands'' is available from the same address.

Endangered Species Act Considerations

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543; 87 Stat. 884), provides that, ''The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes

of this Act'' (and) shall ''insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out * * * is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of [critical] habitat * * *'' Consequently, we conducted consultations to ensure that actions resulting from these regulations would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. Findings from these consultations are included in a biological opinion and may have caused modification of some regulatory measures previously proposed. The final frameworks reflect any modifications. Our biological opinions resulting from its Section 7 consultation are public documents available for public inspection in the Service's Division of Endangered Species and MBMO, at the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

These regulations have a significant economic impact on substantial numbers of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). We analyzed the economic impacts of the annual hunting regulations on small business entities in detail and issued a Small Entity Flexibility Analysis (Analysis) in 1998. The Analysis documented the significant beneficial economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. The primary source of information about hunter expenditures for migratory game bird hunting is the National Hunting and Fishing Survey, which is conducted at 5-year intervals. The Analysis was based on the 1996 National Hunting and Fishing Survey and the US Department of Commerce's County Business Patterns from which it was estimated that migratory bird hunters would spend between $429 and $1,084 million at small businesses in 1998. Copies of the Analysis are available upon request.

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

Collectively, the rules covering the overall frameworks for migratory bird hunting are economically significant and have been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under E.O. 12866. This rule is a small portion of the overall migratory bird hunting frameworks and was not individually submitted and reviewed by OMB under E.O. 12866.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This annual migratory bird hunting regulations are a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. For the reasons outlined above, these rules have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more. However, because this rule establishes hunting seasons, we do not plan to defer the effective date under the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 808(1) and this rule will be effective immediately.

Paperwork Reduction Act

We examined these regulations under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. We utilize the various recordkeeping and reporting requirements imposed under regulations established in 50 CFR part 20, Subpart K, in the formulation of migratory game bird hunting regulations. Specifically, OMB has approved the information collection requirements of the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program and assigned clearance number 1018–0015 (expires 9/30/2001). This information is used to provide a sampling frame for voluntary national surveys to improve our harvest estimates for all migratory game birds in order to better manage these populations.

A Federal 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.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

We have determined and certify, in compliance with the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 et seq., that this rulemaking will not impose a cost of $100 million or more in any given year on local or State government or private entities.

Civil Justice Reform—E.O. 12988

The Department, in promulgating this rule, has determined that these regulations meet the applicable standards provided in Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

Takings Implication Assessment—E.O. 12630

In accordance with E.O. 12630, these rules, authorized by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, do not have significant takings implications and do not affect any constitutionally protected property rights. These rules will not result in the physical occupancy of property, the physical invasion of property, or the regulatory taking of any property. In fact, these rules allow hunters to exercise privileges that would be otherwise unavailable; and, therefore, reduce restrictions on the use of private and public property.

Federalism Effects—E.O. 12612

Due to the migratory nature of certain species of birds, the Federal government has been given responsibility over these species by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. We annually prescribe frameworks from which the States make selections and employ guidelines to establish special regulations on Federal Indian reservations and ceded lands. This process preserves the ability of the States and Tribes to determine which seasons meet their individual needs. Any State or Tribe may be more restrictive than the Federal frameworks at any time. The frameworks are developed in a cooperative process with the States and the Flyway Councils. This allows States to participate in the development of frameworks from which they will make selections, thereby having an influence on their own regulations. These rules do not have a substantial direct effect on fiscal capacity, change the roles or responsibilities of Federal or State governments, or intrude on State policy or administration. Therefore, in accordance with E.O. 12612, these regulations do not have significant federalism effects nor sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribes

Due to the migratory nature of certain species of birds, the Federal government has been given responsibility over these species by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Thus, in accordance with the President's memorandum of April 29, 1994, ''Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments'' (59 FR 22951) and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated possible effects on Federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no effects on Indian trust resources. However, by virtue of the tribal proposals received in response to the May 3 request for proposals and the August 13 proposed rule, we have consulted with all the tribes affected by this rule.

Regulations Promulgation

The rulemaking process for migratory game bird hunting must, by its nature, operate under severe time constraints. However, we intend that the public be given the greatest possible opportunity to comment on the regulations. Thus, when the preliminary proposed rulemaking was published, we

established what we believed were the longest periods possible for public comment. In doing this, we recognized that when the comment period closed, time would be of the essence. That is, if there were a delay in the effective date of these regulations after this final rulemaking, the tribes would have insufficient time to communicate these seasons to their member and non-tribal hunters and to establish and publicize the necessary regulations and procedures to implement their decisions.

We therefore find that ''good cause'' exists, within the terms of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act, and these regulations will, therefore, take effect immediately upon publication.

Therefore, under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), we prescribe final hunting regulations for certain tribes on Federal Indian reservations (including off-reservation trust lands), and ceded lands. The regulations specify the species to be hunted and establish season dates, bag and possession limits, season length, and shooting hours for migratory game birds.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Accordingly, the Service amends part 20, subchapter B, chapter I of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 20—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 20 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 703–712 and 16 U.S.C. 742 a–j.

(**Editorial Note:** The following annual hunting regulations provided for by § 20.110 of 50 CFR part 20 will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations because of their seasonal nature.)

2. Amend Section 20.110 by revising paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (f), (h), (k), (m) and (o); and by adding paragraphs (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), and (v) to read as follows:

§ 20.110 Seasons, limits and other regulations for certain Federal Indian reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands.

(a) Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Doves

Season Dates: Open September 1, close September 15, 1999; then open November 19, 1999, close January 3, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: For the early season, daily bag limit is 10 mourning or 10 white-winged doves, singly, or in the aggregate. For the late season, the daily bag limit is 10 mourning doves. Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits.

Ducks (including mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, close January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 1 pintail, 2 redheads, 2 Mexican ducks, 2 hen mallards, 4 scaup, and 1 canvasback. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots and Common Moorhens

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots and common moorhens, singly or in the aggregate.

Geese

Season Dates: Begin November 20, 1999, end January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 geese, including no more than 2 dark (Canada) geese and 3 white (snow, blue, Ross's) geese. The possession limit is 8.

General Conditions: A valid Colorado River Indian Reservation hunting permit is required for all persons 14 years and older and must be in possession before taking any wildlife on tribal lands. Any person transporting game birds off the Colorado River Indian Reservation must have a valid transport declaration form. Other tribal regulations apply, and may be obtained at the Fish and Game Office in Parker, Arizona.

(b) Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Indian Reservation, Fort Thompson, South Dakota (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Sandhill Cranes

Season Dates: Open September 18, close October 24, 1999.

Daily Bag Limit: 3 sandhill cranes.

Permits: Each person participating in the sandhill crane season must have a valid Federal sandhill crane hunting permit in their possession while hunting.

Ducks

Season Dates: Begin October 9, end December 21, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 ducks, including no more than 5 mallards (including no more than 2 female mallards), 1 mottled duck, 1 canvasback, 2 redheads, 1 pintail, 3 scaup, and 2 wood ducks.

The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Mergansers

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 5 mergansers, including no more than 1 hooded merganser. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Canada Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 9, 1999, end January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 3 and 6, respectively.

White-fronted Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, end December 12, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 2 and 4, respectively.

Light Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, close December 25, 1999, then open February 19, close March 10, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 20 geese daily, no possession limit.

General Conditions: The waterfowl hunting regulations established by this final rule apply only to tribal and trust lands within the external boundaries of the reservation. Tribal and non-tribal hunters must comply with basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or over must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Special regulations established by the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe also apply on the reservation.

* * * * *

(d) Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Suttons Bay, Michigan (Tribal Members Only)

All seasons in Michigan, 1836 Treaty Zone:

Ducks

Season Dates: Open September 20, 1999, close January 20, 2000.

Daily Bag Limit: 10 ducks, which may include no more than 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 2 black ducks, 1 hooded merganser, 2 wood ducks, 2 redheads,

and 5 mallards (only 2 of which may be hens).

Canada Geese

Season Dates: Open September 1, close November 30, 1999, and open January 1, 2000, close February 8, 2000.

Daily Bag Limit: 5 geese.

Other Geese (Brant, Blue, Snow, and White-fronted)

Season Dates: Begin October 1, end November 30, 1999.

Daily Bag Limit: 5 geese.

Sora Rails, Common Snipe, and Woodcock

Season Dates: Open September 1, close November 14, 1999.

Daily Bag Limit: 5 rails, 5 snipe, and 5 woodcock.

General Conditions: A valid Grand Traverse Band Tribal license is required for all persons 12 years and older and must be in possession before taking any wildlife. All other basic regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 are valid. Other tribal regulations apply, and may be obtained at the tribal office in Suttons Bay, Michigan.

* * * * *

(f) Kalispel Tribe, Kalispel Reservation, Usk, Washington (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters).

Tribal Members Only

Ducks

Season Dates: Open September 15, 1999, close January 31, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 1 pintail, 2 hen mallards, 4 scaup, and 1 canvasback.

Geese

Season Dates: Open September 1, 1999, close January 31, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 geese, including 4 dark geese but not more than 3 light geese.

The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

General: Tribal members must possess a validated Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and a tribal ceded lands permit.

Non-tribal Hunters

Ducks

Season Dates: Open October 2, 1999, close January 16, 2000. During this period, days to be hunted are specified by the Kalispel Tribe as weekends, holidays and for a continuous period in the months of December and January. Non-tribal hunters should contact the tribe for more detail on hunting days.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 1 pintail, 2 hen mallards, 2 redheads, 4 scaup, and 1 canvasback.

Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, close January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 geese, including 4 dark geese but not more than 3 light geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

General: Hunters must observe all State and Federal regulations, such as those contained in 50 CFR part 20 and including the possession of a validated Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp.

* * * * *

(h) Navajo Indian Reservation, Window Rock, Arizona (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Band-tailed Pigeons

Season Dates: Open September 1, close September 30, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 5 and 10 pigeons, respectively.

Mourning Doves

Season Dates: Open September 1, close September 30, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 10 and 20 doves, respectively.

Ducks (Including Mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, close January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Dark Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 2 and 4 geese, respectively.

Coots and Common Moorhens

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots and moorhens, singly or in the aggregate.

General Conditions: Tribal and non-tribal hunters will comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20, regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or over must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the face. Special regulations established by the Navajo Nation also apply on the reservation.

* * * * *

(k) Seminole Tribe of Florida, Big Cypress Seminole Reservation, Clewiston, Florida (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Mourning Dove

Season Dates: September 19, 1999, through January 20, 2000.

Daily Bag Limit: 15 doves.

General Conditions: Hunting is on Sundays only. All other Federal regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 apply.

* * * * *

(m) Tulalip Tribes of Washington, Tulalip Indian Reservation, Marysville, Washington (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Tribal Members

Ducks/Coot

Season Dates: Open September 15, 1999, and close February 1, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 and 12 ducks, respectively; including no more than 1 pintail and 1 canvasback.

Geese

Season Dates: Open September 15, 1999, and close February 1, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 and 12 geese, respectively; including no more than 2 brant and 4 dark geese (cackling and dusky Canada geese). The tribes also set a maximum annual bag limit on ducks and geese for those tribal members who engage in subsistence hunting.

Non-tribal Hunters

Ducks

Season Dates: Begin October 9, 1999, end January 23, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots.

Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 16, 1999, end January 23, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 geese, including 4 dark geese but no more than 3 light geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Brant

Season Dates: Begin January 8, end January 23, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 2 and 4 brant, respectively.

General Conditions: All waterfowl hunters, members and non-members,

must obtain and possess while hunting a valid hunting permit from the Tulalip tribes. Also, non-tribal members sixteen years of age and older, hunting pursuant to Tulalip Tribes' Ordinance No. 67, must possess a validated Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and a validated State of Washington Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. All Tulalip tribal members must have in their possession while hunting, or accompanying another, their valid tribal identification card. All hunters are required to adhere to a number of other special regulations enforced by the tribes and available at the tribal office.

* * * * *

(o) White Mountain Apache Tribe, Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Whiteriver, Arizona (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Band-tailed Pigeons

Season Dates: Open September 1, close September 12, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 3 and 6 pigeons, respectively.

Mourning Doves

Season Dates: Open September 1, close September 12, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 8 and 16 doves, respectively.

Ducks (Including Mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 23, 1999, end January 17, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 ducks, including no more than 3 mallards (including no more than 1 female mallard), 2 redheads or 1 canvasback and 1 redhead, and 1 pintail. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots, Moorhens and Gallinules

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots, moorhens, and gallinules, singly or in the aggregate. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Canada Geese

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Bag and Possession Limits: 3 and 6, respectively.

General Conditions: All non-tribal hunters hunting band-tailed pigeons and mourning doves on Reservation lands shall have in their possession a valid White Mountain Apache Daily or Yearly Small Game Permit. In addition to a small game permit, all non-tribal hunters hunting band-tailed pigeons must have in their possession a White Mountain Special Band-tailed Pigeon Permit. Other special regulations established by the White Mountain Apache Tribe apply on the reservation. Tribal and non-tribal hunters will comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition:

(1) The area open to waterfowl hunting in the above seasons consists of: the lower portion of the Black River, beginning at the confluence of Big Bonito Creek and the Black River, and the entire length of the Salt River forming the southern boundary of the reservation; the White River, extending from the Canyon Day Stockman Station to the Salt River; and all stock ponds located within Wildlife Management Units 4, 6 and 7. Tanks located below the Mongollon Rim, within Wildlife Management Units 2 and 3 will be open to waterfowl hunting. The remaining reservation waters are closed to waterfowl hunting during the 1999–2000 hunting season.

(2) Tribal and non-tribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking.

(3) See other special regulations established by the White Mountain Apache Tribe that apply on the reservation, available from the reservation Game and Fish Department.

(p) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Indian Reservation, Pablo, Montana (Non-tribal Hunters)

Ducks (including mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag and possession limit is 25.

Geese

Dark Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 and 8 geese, respectively.

Light Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 3 and 6 geese, respectively.

General Conditions: Non-tribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 regarding manner of taking. In addition, shooting hours are sunrise to sunset and each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Special regulations established by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes also apply on the reservation.

(q) Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Jicarilla Indian Reservation, Dulce, New Mexico (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Ducks (including mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, end November 30, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: The daily bag limit is 7, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 2 redheads, 4 scaup, and 1 canvasback. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Canada Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end November 30, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 2 and 4, respectively.

General Conditions: Tribal and non-tribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Special regulations established by the Jicarilla Tribe also apply on the reservation.

(r) Klamath Tribe, Chiloquin, Oregon (Tribal Members Only)

Ducks

Season Dates: Begin October 1, 1999, end January 31, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 9 and 18 ducks, respectively.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots.

Geese

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 and 12 geese, respectively.

General: The Klamath Tribe provides regulations enforcement authority in its game management officers, biologists and wildlife technicians, and has a court system with judges that hear cases and set fines.

(s) Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Reservation, Lower Brule, South Dakota (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Ducks (including mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 6, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 ducks, including no more than 5 mallards (only 1 of which may be a hen), 1 pintail, 3 scaup, 1 mottled duck, 2 redheads, 1 canvasback, 2 wood ducks, and 1 hooded merganser. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Canada Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 16, 1999, end January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 3 geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

White-fronted Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 16, end December 26, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 2 geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Light Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 16, 1999, end January 16, 2000, begin February 25, end March 10, 2000.

Daily Bag Limit: 20 geese.

General Conditions: All hunters must comply with the basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20, including the use of steel shot. Non-tribal hunters must possess a validated Migratory Waterfowl Hunting and Conservation Stamp. The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe has an official Conservation Code that hunters must adhere to when hunting in areas subject to control by the tribe.

(t) Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Fort Hall, Idaho (Non-tribal Hunters)

Ducks (including Mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 16, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 10 and 20 coots, respectively.

Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end January 9, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 4 geese, including not more than 3 light geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Common Snipe

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 8 and 16 snipe, respectively.

General Conditions: Non-tribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older must possess a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Other regulations established by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes also apply on the reservation.

(u) Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, LaConner, Washington (Tribal Members Only)

Ducks (Including Mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 2, 1999, end February 23, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 10 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 1 canvasback, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 25 coots.

Geese

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 7 geese, including 7 dark geese but no more than 6 light geese. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Brant

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 5 and 10 brant, respectively.

General Conditions: The Swinomish Tribal Community has established additional special regulations for on-reservation hunting. Tribal hunters should consult the tribal office for additional information.

(v) Yankton Sioux Tribe, Marty, South Dakota (Tribal Members and Non-tribal Hunters)

Ducks (including Mergansers)

Season Dates: Begin October 9, end December 21, 1999.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 6 ducks, including no more than 5 mallards (no more than 2 female mallards), 2 redheads, 1 pintail, 1 hooded merganser, 1 canvasback, 3 scaup, and 2 wood ducks. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Coots

Season Dates: Same as ducks.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 15 and 30 coots, respectively.

Dark Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 30, 1999, end January 31, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 3 geese, including no more than 1 white-fronted goose (or brant). The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Light Geese

Season Dates: Begin October 30, 1999, end January 23, 2000.

Daily Bag and Possession Limits: 20 geese, no possession limit.

General Conditions:

(1) The waterfowl hunting regulations established by this final rule apply to tribal and trust lands within the external boundaries of the reservation.

(2) Tribal and non-tribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Special regulations established by the Yankton Sioux Tribe also apply on the reservation.

Dated: September 15, 1999.

Donald J. Barry,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

Pricing policies; miscellaneous amendments; comments due by 10-1-99; published 8-2-99

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

International Trade Administration

Watches, watch movements, and jewelry:
- Allocation of duty-exemptions—
  - Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-27-99

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Fishery conservation and management:
- Atlantic coastal fisheries cooperative management—
  - American lobster; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-1-99
- Atlantic highly migratory species—
  - Atlantic bluefin tuna; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-18-99
- Magnuson-Stevens Act provisions and Northeastern United States fisheries—
  - Atlantic herring; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99
  - Atlantic herring; correction; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-9-99
- West Coast States and Western Pacific fisheries—
  - Northern anchovy; comments due by 9-27-99; published 9-2-99
  - Pacific Coast groundfish; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-16-99

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Commodity option transactions:
- Enumerated agricultural commodities; off-exchange trade options; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99

Commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors:
- Performance data and disclosure; comments due by 10-1-99; published 8-2-99

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR):
- Commercial items; nongovernmental purposes; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Postsecondary education:
- Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended; Title IV program authorizations; outreach to customers and partners for advice and recommendations on review; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-26-99

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Electric utilities (Federal Power Act):
- Rate schedules filing—
  - Regional Transmission Organizations; comments due by 9-29-99; published 7-27-99

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States:
- Alaska; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-1-99
- California; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99
- Colorado; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-2-99
- Montana; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-27-99
- Nevada; comments due by 9-30-99; published 9-14-99
- North Dakota; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99
- Virginia; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-1-99

Hazardous waste program authorizations:
- Indiana; comments due by 10-1-99; published 9-1-99
- Oklahoma; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-26-99

Superfund program:
- National oil and hazardous substances contingency plan—
  - National priorities list update; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-26-99
  - National priorities list update; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99
  - National priorities list update; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99
  - National priorities list update; comments due by 9-30-99; published 8-31-99

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Common carrier services, etc.:

Agency competitive bidding authority; comments due by 9-30-99; published 9-16-99

Digital television stations; table of assignments:

California; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-20-99

Tennessee; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-20-99

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Flood insurance program:

Insurance coverage and rates—

Buildings damaged by or under imminent threat of damage from continuous lake flooding from closed basin lakes; procedures for honoring claims; comments due by 10-1-99; published 8-2-99

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR):

Commercial items; nongovernmental purposes; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug Administration

Animal drugs, feeds, and related products:

Animal Drug Availability Act; Veterinary Feed Directive implementation; comments due by 9-30-99; published 7-2-99

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Health Care Financing Administration

Medicare:

Fee schedule; reasonable charge methodology replacement; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Watches, watch movements, and jewelry:

Allocation of duty-exemptions—

Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-27-99

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Prisons Bureau

Inmate control, custody, care, etc.:

Correspondence; inspection of outgoing general correspondence; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Consultation agreements; procedural changes; comments due by 9-30-99; published 7-2-99

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Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR):

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NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Credit unions:

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Low-income designated credit unions; secondary capital accounts; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-28-99

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

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Surplus and displaced Federal employees; career transition assistance; comments due by 9-27-99; published 7-27-99

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Privacy Act; implementation; comments due by 9-27-99; published 9-10-99

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TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Federal Aviation Administration

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Rolls-Royce Ltd.; comments due by 9-27-99; published 8-26-99

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Customs Service

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Service

Treasury tax and loan depositaries:

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